

11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

December 13-15, 2023 / Mardin, Turkiye



Editors
Dr. Ghanshyam
BARMAN
Gulnaz GAFUROVA

Abstracts Book

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**11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES
CONFERENCE**

December 13-15, 2023 / Mardin, Turkiye

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editors

Dr. Ghanshyam BARMAN

Gulnaz GAFUROVA

by

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CONFERENCE ID
CONFERENCE TITLE

**11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES
CONFERENCE**

DATE and PLACE

December 13-15, 2023 / Mardin, Turkiye

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RESEARCHES**

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PHOTO GALLERY



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PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY

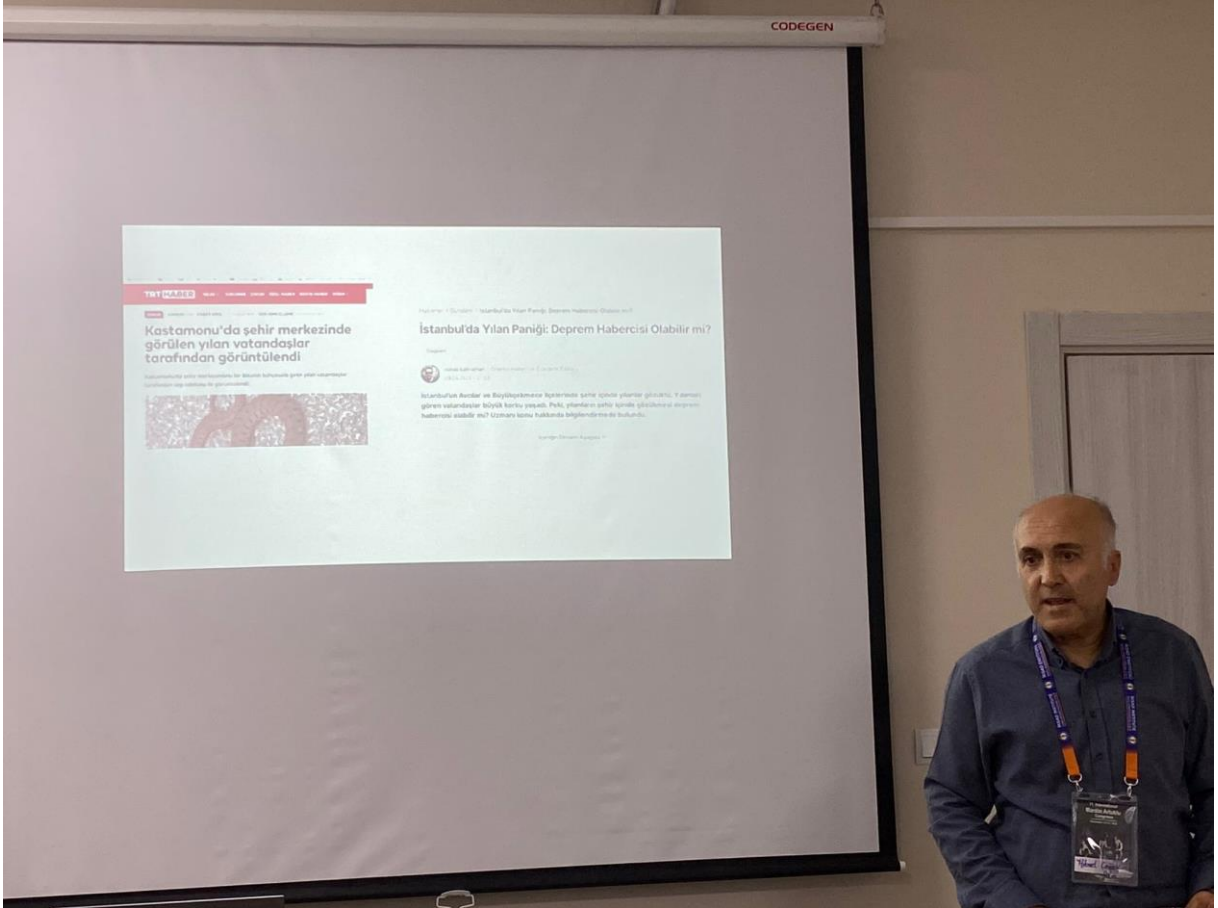


PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Kaydediliyor... Kalan: 09:17:46 Görüntüle



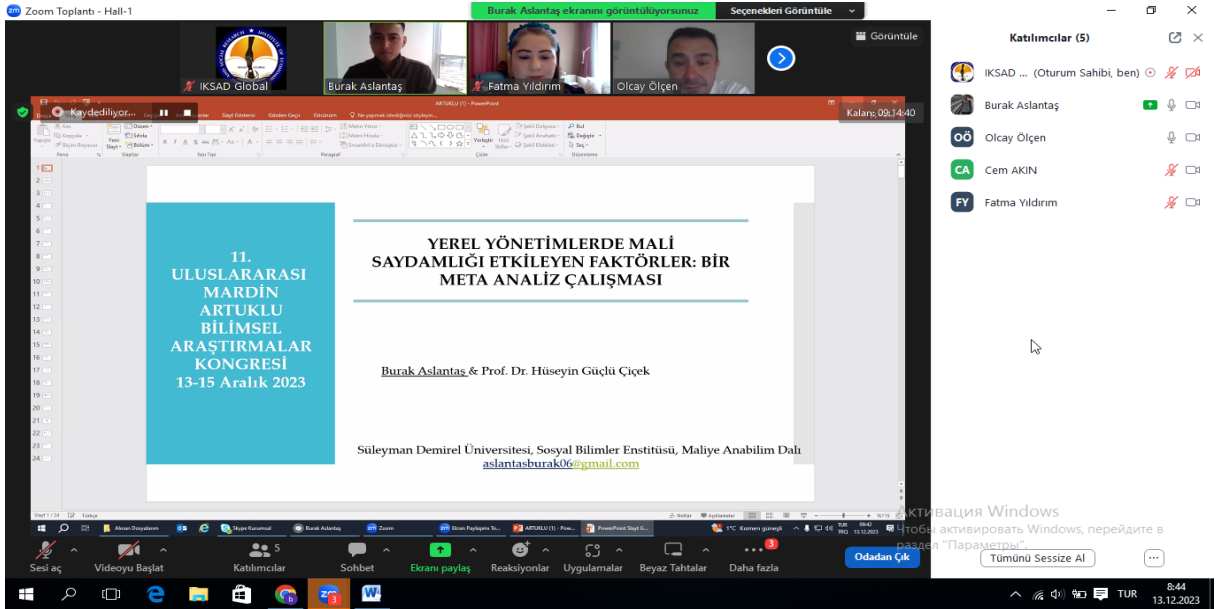
Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSAD ... (Oturma Sahibi, ben)
- CA Cem AKIN
- OO Olcay Ölçen
- Burak Aslantaş
- FY Fatma Yıldırım

Windows Activation Watermark: Активация Windows. Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Burak Aslantaş ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle



Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSAD ... (Oturma Sahibi, ben)
- Burak Aslantaş
- OO Olcay Ölçen
- CA Cem AKIN
- FY Fatma Yıldırım

Windows Activation Watermark: Активация Windows. Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

Slide Content:

11. ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ 13-15 Aralık 2023

YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE MALİ SAYDAMLIĞI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: BİR META ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

Burak Aslantaş & Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Güçlü Çiçek

Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Maliye Anabilim Dalı
aslantaburak06@gmail.com

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- FY Fatma Yıldırım
- OÖ Olcay Ölçen
- Burak Aslantaş
- CA Cem AKIN

11. ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ 13-15 Aralık 2023 Mardin

TIBBİ DOKÜMANTASYON YÖNETİMİNDE SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE ÖRGÜTSEL SAĞLIK

İşletme Anabilim Dalı Dr. Fatma Yıldırım

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beşer Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

9:03 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar (8)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- Ebru Boyraz
- AE Abdurrahman Ensari Mehmet çe...
- Eyüp Şahin
- Hall-1 Azize Bati
- MT Mağallah TURAN
- Mehmet Nezir CEYLAN Hall-1
- S Sultan

Hz. Peygamber'in Savaşlarının Sosyolojik ve Psikolojik Açısından İncelenmesi

Hazırlayan: Ebru Boyraz Kalkan Sabahattin Zaim Üniversitesi

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beşer Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

10:42 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar (8)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- AE Abdurrahman Ensari Mehmet çe...
- MT Mağallah TURAN
- Ebru Boyraz
- Eyüp Şahin
- Hall-1 Azize Bati
- Mehmet Nezir CEYLAN Hall-1
- S Sultan

Hiçbir şey duymuyor musunuz? Ses düzeyini artır

Sultan

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beşer Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

10:57 13.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

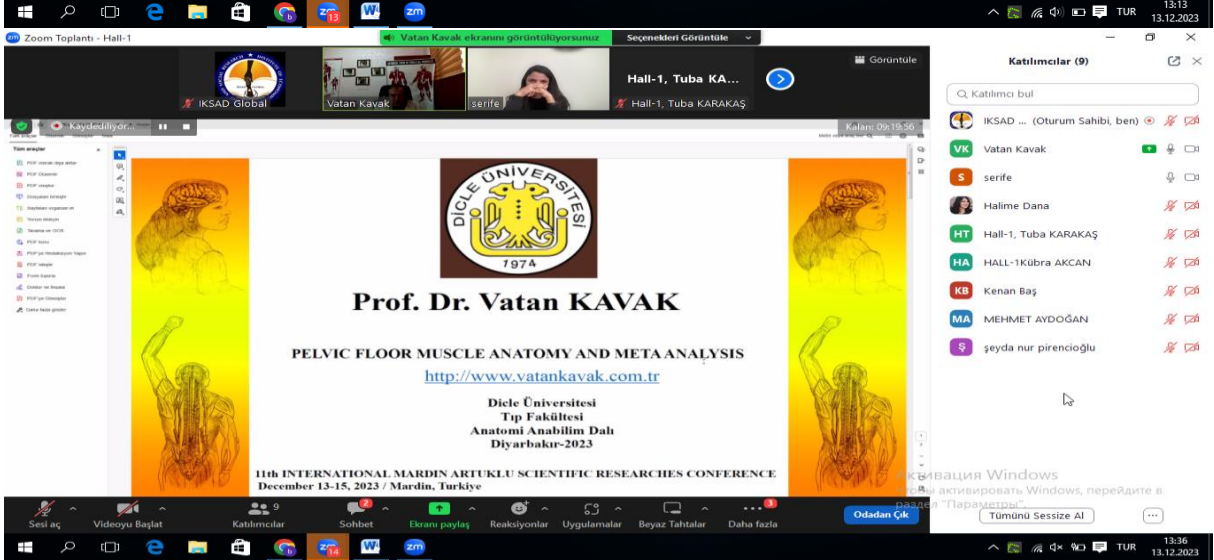
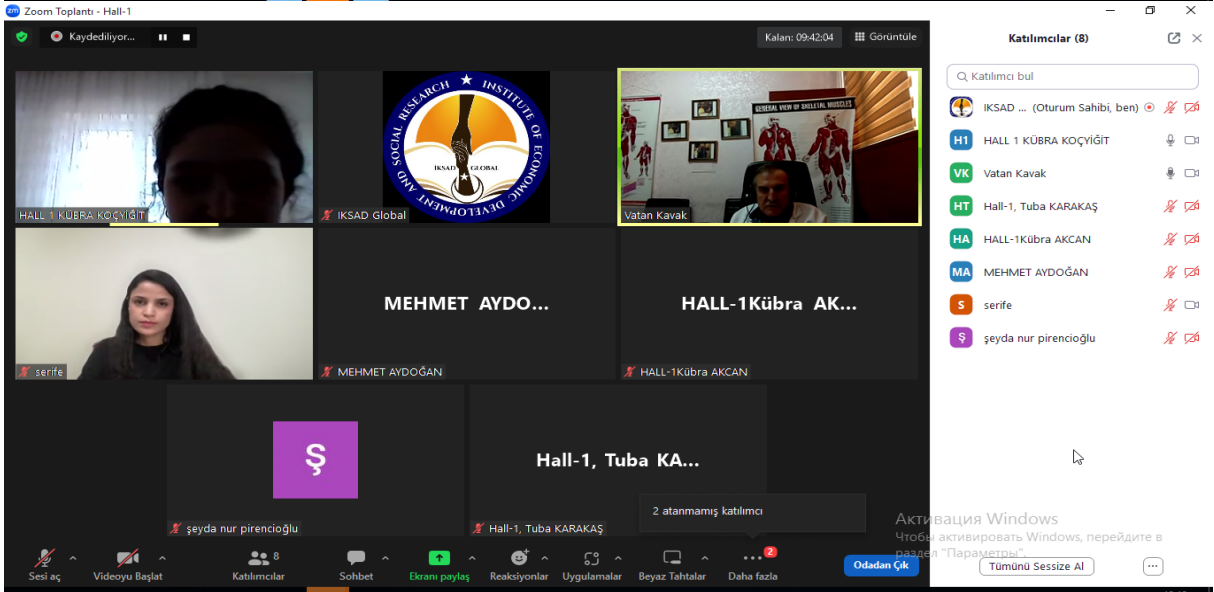
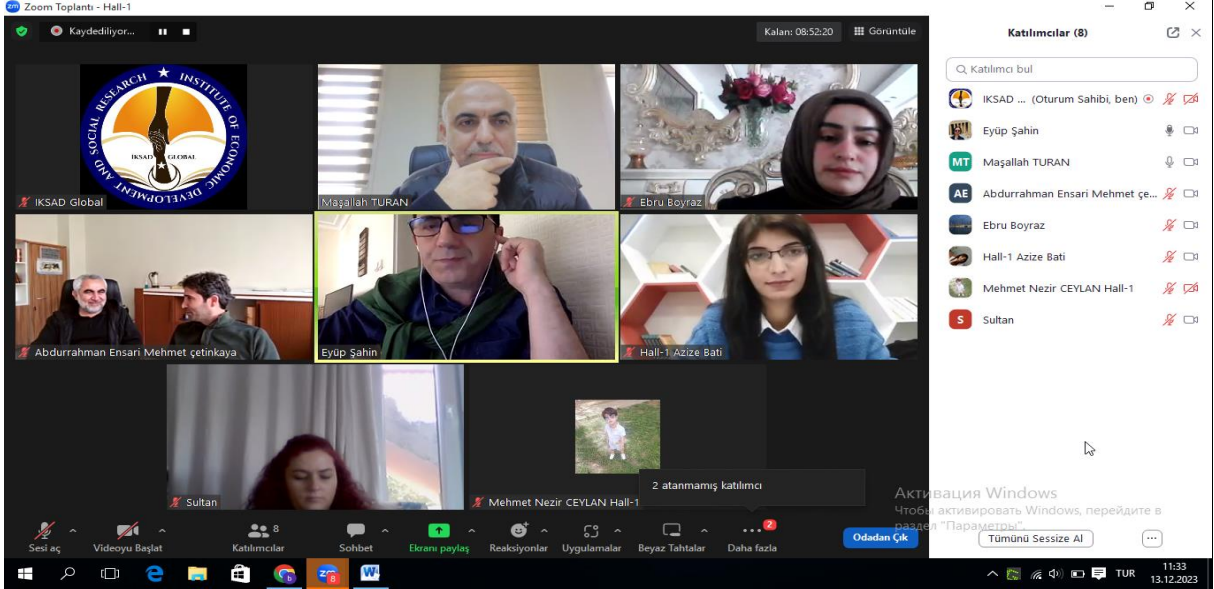


PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Vatan Kavak ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Görüntüle

Katılımcılar (9)

Katılımcı bul

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- VK Vatan Kavak
- S serife
- HT Hall-1, Tuba KARAKAŞ
- HA HALL-1Kübra AKCAN
- KB Kenan Baş
- MA MEHMET AYDOĞAN
- S şeyda nur pircioğlu

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:49:17

Görüntüle

Hall-1 Tuba ARK...

Hall-1 Tuba ARKAN DEMİRÖRS

IKSAD Global

İbrahim jube

hall-1 ceren beyza ince

hall-1 ceren beyza ince

Hall-1, Büşra AT...

Hall-1, Büşra ATASEVER

İşilay Genç

İşilay Genç

g

gulay dalgic

Aybala Tuba Kurucu

Hatice-Pc

Hatice-Pc

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Hall-1 Tuba ARKAN DEMİRÖRS ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Görüntüle

Katılımcılar (9)

Katılımcı bul

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- HT Hall-1 Tuba ARKAN DEMİRÖRS
- IG İşilay Genç
- g gulay dalgic
- HC hall-1 ceren beyza ince
- HB Hall-1, Büşra ATASEVER
- H Hatice-Pc
- İbrahim jube
- IG İşilay Genç

Anadolu'nun en eski yerleşim yerlerinden biri olarak bilinen Konya, arkeolojik çalışmalara bakıldığında kentte ilk yerleşimin M.Ö. 2000 yıllarına dayandığı görülmektedir. Tarih boyunca birçok medeniyet bu bölgede yaşam alanı bulmuş, bu durum Konya'yı birçok açıdan önemli bir kent haline getirmiş, değişen ve katmanlaşan zengin bir tarihin ve kültürün oluşumuna sahne olmuştur.

Konya'nın uzun yıllar Anadolu Selçuklu Devleti'ne başkentlik yapması tarihi, ticari ve kültürel açıdan gelişmesini sağlamıştır ve Osmanlı döneminde de bu gelişim devam etmiştir. Bütün bu süreçte gerçekleşen tarihi, sosyal, kültürel ve ticari gelişim, Konya kentinin zengin mimari içeriğinin biçimlenmesini sağlamıştır (Çınar & Erdoğan, 2021; Kuştepe, 2011).

KONYA SANAYİ MEKTEBİNİN YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRİLMESİ

PHOTO GALLERY

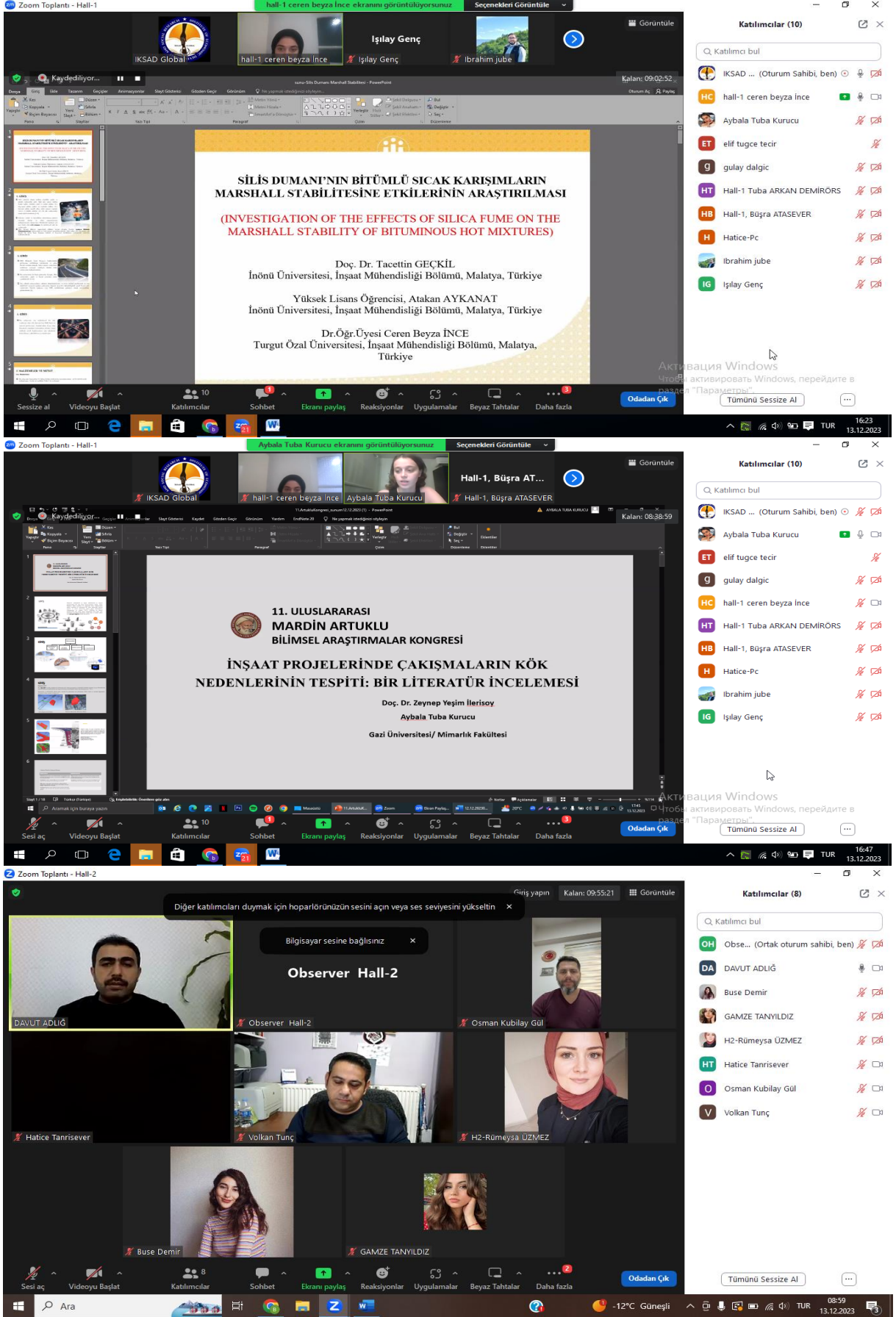


PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays three screenshots of Zoom meetings, each showing a grid of participants and a list of attendees on the right side.

Top Screenshot: The meeting is titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2". The grid shows participants: DAVUT ADLIĞ, Observer Hall-2, Osman Kubilay Gül, Volkan Tunç, Seyfettin Kaya, H2-Rümeysa ÜZMEZ, Buse Demir, Hatice Tanrısever, İzzet Zorlu, GAMZE TANYILDIZ, Şeyda Yalçınkaya, and 3 atanmamış katılımcı. The list of attendees on the right includes: O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben), Seyfettin Kaya, Buse Demir, DAVUT ADLIĞ, GAMZE TANYILDIZ, H2-Rümeysa ÜZMEZ, Hatice Tanrısever, İzzet Zorlu, Osman Kubilay Gül, Şeyda Yalçınkaya, and Volkan Tunç.

Middle Screenshot: The meeting is titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2". The grid shows participants: DAVUT ADLIĞ, Observer Hall-2, Osman Kubilay Gül, Volkan Tunç, and Hatice Tanrısever. The list of attendees on the right includes: O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben), Hatice Tanrısever, Osman Kubilay Gül, DAVUT ADLIĞ, H2-Rümeysa ÜZMEZ, İzzet Zorlu, Seyfettin Kaya, Şeyda Yalçınkaya, and Volkan Tunç.

Bottom Screenshot: The meeting is titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2". The grid shows participants: Büşra GÜRÇAY, Observer Hall-2, Sinem Güven Santur, Sever Toktamışoğlu, Zeliha Akbulut, Serap Öner-2 hall2, serap öner, and HALL-2 zubeydeezgiercelik. The list of attendees on the right includes: O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben), Serap Öner-2 hall2, Zeliha Akbulut, Büşra GÜRÇAY, HALL-2 zubeydeezgiercelik, serap öner, Sever Toktamışoğlu, and Sinem Güven Santur.

The middle screenshot also shows a presentation slide with the text: "MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK VE AYDIN KUVA-YI MİLLİYESİ'NİN YORUMU".

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Serap Öner-2 hall2 ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Büşra GÜRÇAY

Observer Hall-2

Sever Toktamışoğlu

Serap Öner-2 hall2


Büşra GÜRÇAY

Zeliha Akbulut

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Kalan: 09:23:55



Sağlık Okuryazarlığı Nedir?

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

SÖ Serap Öner-2 hall2

BG Büşra GÜRÇAY

HZ HALL-2 zubeydeezgiçerlik

serap öner

Sever Toktamışoğlu

SG Sinem Güven Santur

TK Tuba Karakas

Zeliha Akbulut

Tümünü Sessize Al

11:57 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Sever Polat ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Serap Öner-2 hall2

Büşra GÜRÇAY

Sever Polat

Zeliha Akbulut

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Kalan: 09:16:19

Sever Toktamışoğlu adını Sever Polat olarak değiştirdiniz

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE COVID-19 KLİNİKLERİ VE YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERİN COVID-19 FOBİSİ, ANKSİYETE VE DEPRESYON DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

Uzm. Hemş. SEVER POLAT
DOÇ. DR. GÜL ERGÜN (*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Burdur*)

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (8)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

Sever Polat

SÖ Serap Öner-2 hall2

BG Büşra GÜRÇAY

HZ HALL-2 zubeydeezgiçerlik

serap öner

SG Sinem Güven Santur

Zeliha Akbulut

Tümünü Sessize Al

12:05 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Sinem Güven Santur ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Sinem Güven Santur

Sever Polat

Serap Öner-2 hall2

Zeliha Akbulut

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Kalan: 09:07:33

Erkek fertilitasını etkileyen faktörler

11. ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
13-15 Aralık 2023
Mardin

ERKEK FERTİLİTESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER
FACTORS AFFECTING MALE FERTILITY

Zeliha ÖZŞAHİN
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü
Sinem GÜVEN SANTUR
Uzm. Ebe, İnönü Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ebelik Anabilim Dalı

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar

Daha fazla

Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (8)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

SG Sinem Güven Santur

SÖ Serap Öner-2 hall2

BG Büşra GÜRÇAY

HZ HALL-2 zubeydeezgiçerlik

serap öner

Sever Polat

Zeliha Akbulut

Tümünü Sessize Al

12:14 13.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Büşra GÜRÇAY ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 Sinem Güven Santur... Büşra GÜRÇAY Serap Öner-2 hall2 Sever Polat

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 08:48:20

11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

OSTEOPOROZ YAŞAYAN KLİMAKTERİK DÖNEMDEKİ KADINLARIN YAŞAM DOYUMU VE ÖLÜM KAYGISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

¹Arş. Gör. Büşra GÜRÇAY
²Doç. Dr. Gülbahtiyar DEMİREL

¹Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü
²Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

Ara

7°C Güneşli

12:33 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:32:06

Observer Hall-2

Hall-2 Aslıhan Öztürk Çetin Observer Hall-2 Mustafa Kemal DOĞAN

AYLA FIL BALKAN Süleyman Korkusuz Nilay Aysever

Dilan DEMİRTAŞ... B ÇINAR Derya

Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KARAOKA hall 2Büşra CANDIRI ÇINAR Derya

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Ara

0°C Çok bulutlu

14:19 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Nilay Aysever ekranını görüntüyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 AYL A FIL BALKAN Süleyman Korkusuz Nilay Aysever Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KAR...

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:21:15

11. ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
13-15 Aralık 2023

İNME HASTALARINDA GÖVDE KONTROLÜ İLE ALT EKSTREMİTE MOTOR KOORDİNASYONUNUN YÜRÜYÜŞE OLAN ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Nilay Aysever¹, Ayla Fil Balkan¹, Ali Naim Ceren¹, Semra Topuz², Mehmet Akif Topçuoğlu³

¹: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Fakültesi, Nörolojik Fizyoterapi-Rehabilitasyon ABD
²: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Fakültesi, Temel Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon ABD
³: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Nöroloji ABD

IKAD İKAD ATLAS DERGİSİ

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Ara

0°C Çok bulutlu

14:20 13.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:20:37 Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Nail Observer Hall-2

Erhan Mehmet Nedim Uygur

e.yumat

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Hall-2 Barış ALTIOKKA Metehan... ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 e.yumat Hall-2 Barış ALTIOKKA...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:56:43

BİLECİK ŞEYH EDEBALI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
Enerji Sistemleri Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı

İNFLUENCE OF pH ON THE PROPERTIES OF CHEMICALLY DEPOSITED PBS THIN FILMS

Metehan ÖNAL

Doç. Dr. Barış ALTIOKKA

Bilecik, 2023

Sessize al Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

e.yumat ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 Session 4 hall 2 Doç ... e.yumat Hall-2 Barış ALTIOKKA... Nail

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:45:14

ALIN KAYNAĞI UYGULANMIŞ PE100 BORULARDA OPTİMUM KAYNAK PARAMETRESİNİN MEKANİK VE ÖMÜR TESTİ İNCELEMESİ

MECHANICAL AND LIFE TEST EXAMINATION OF OPTIMUM WELDING PARAMETER IN BUTT WELDED PE100 PIPES

Muhammet DAĞLI
Ahmet DEMİRER
Esra YUMAT

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

PHOTO GALLERY

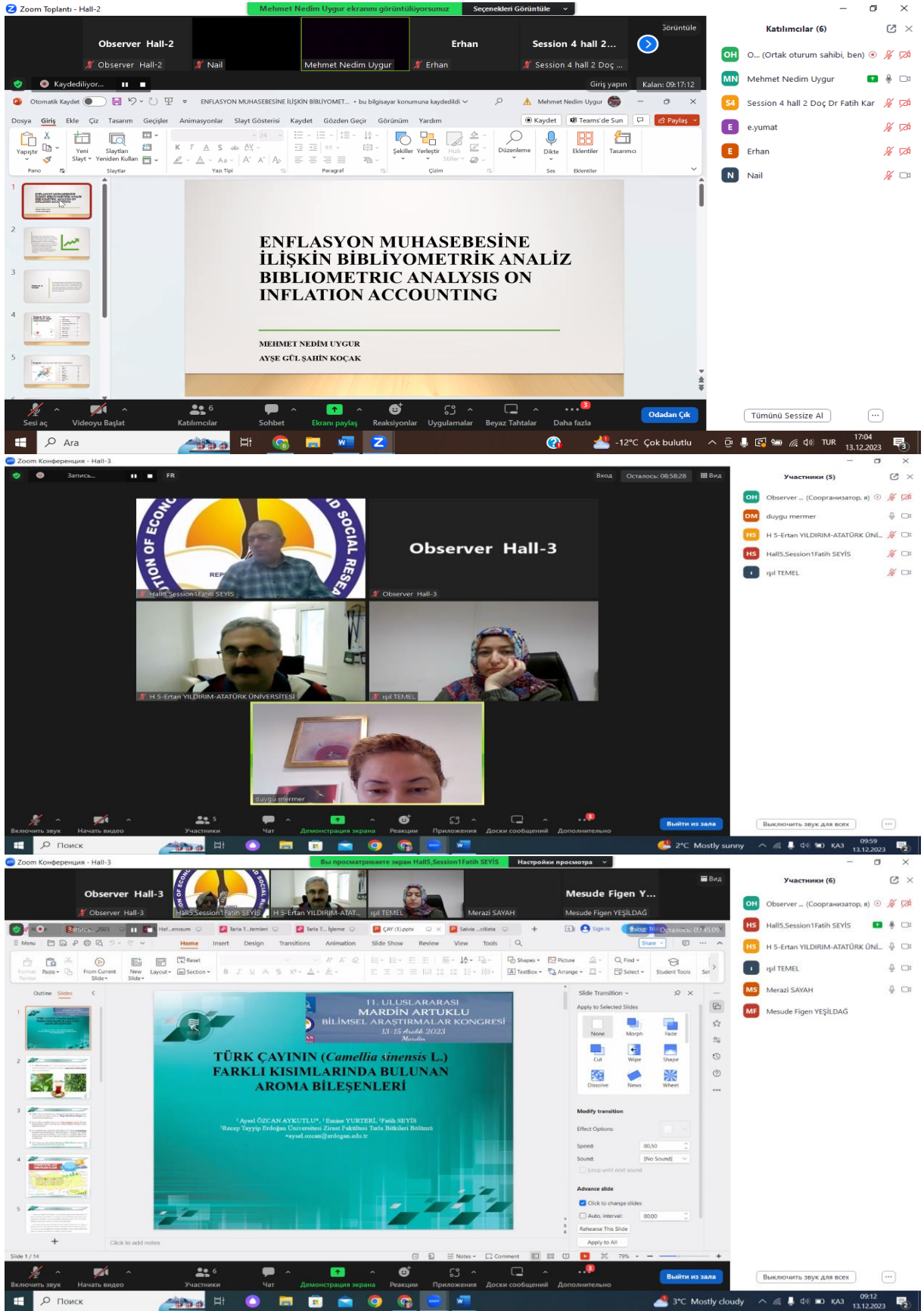


PHOTO GALLERY

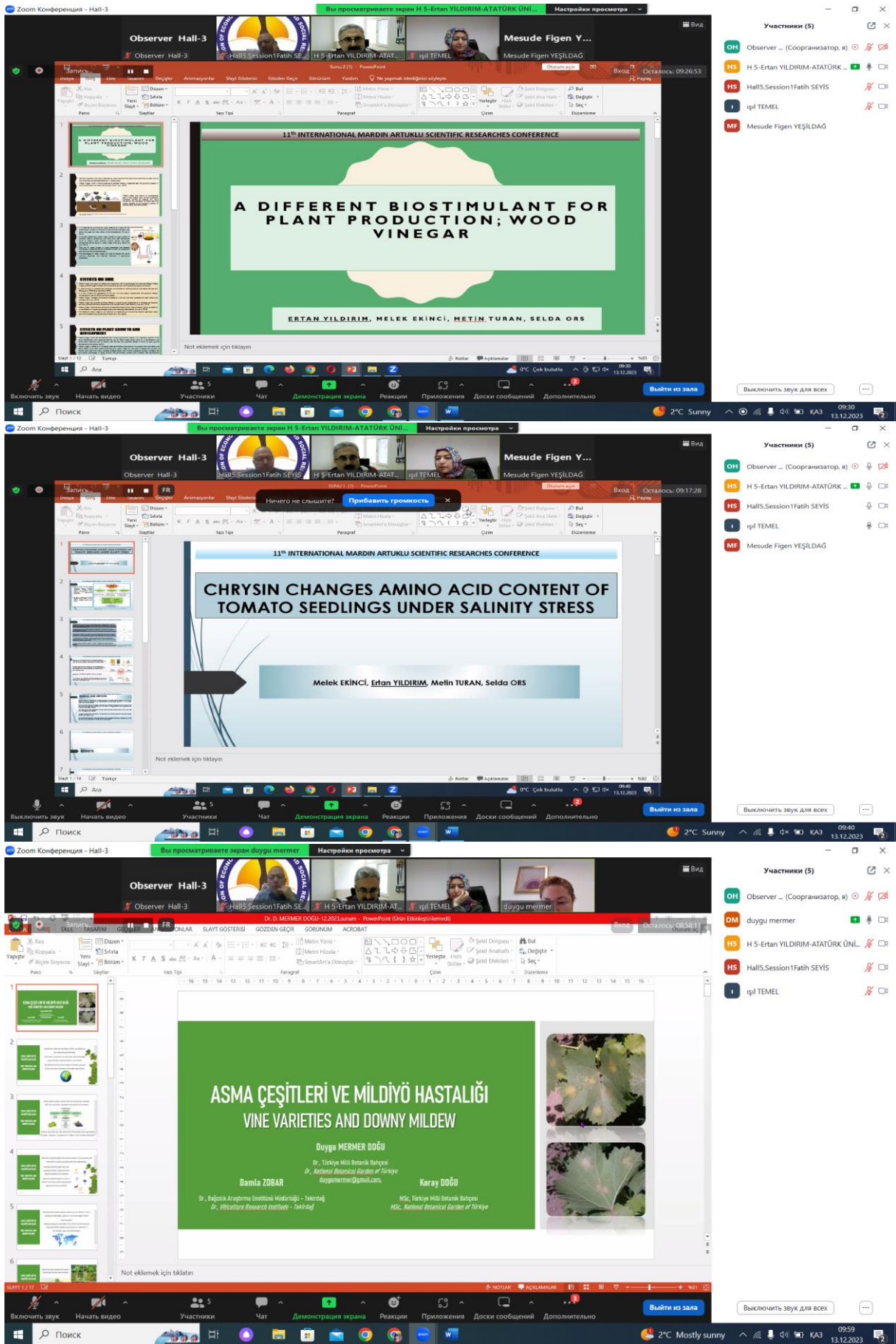


PHOTO GALLERY

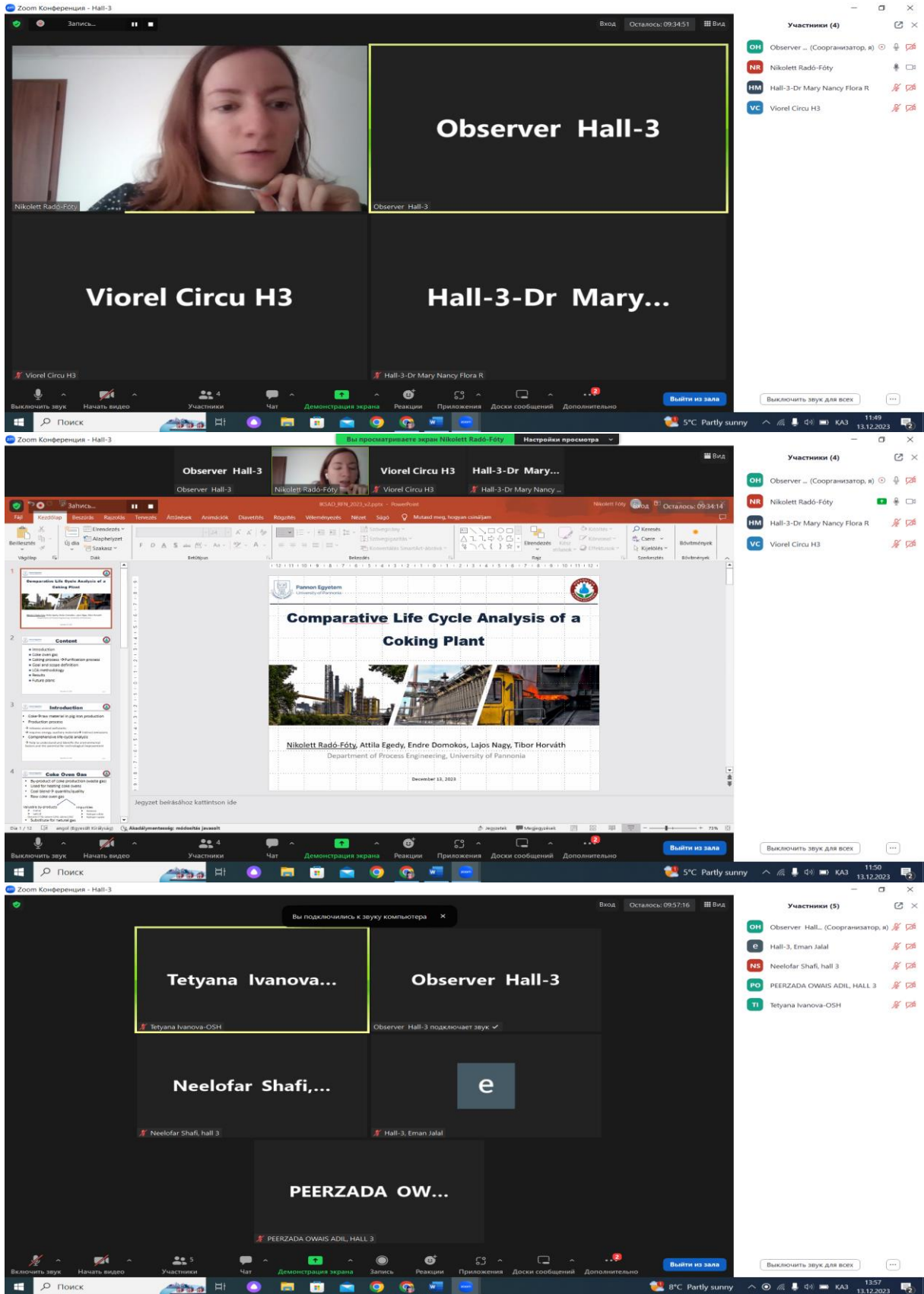


PHOTO GALLERY

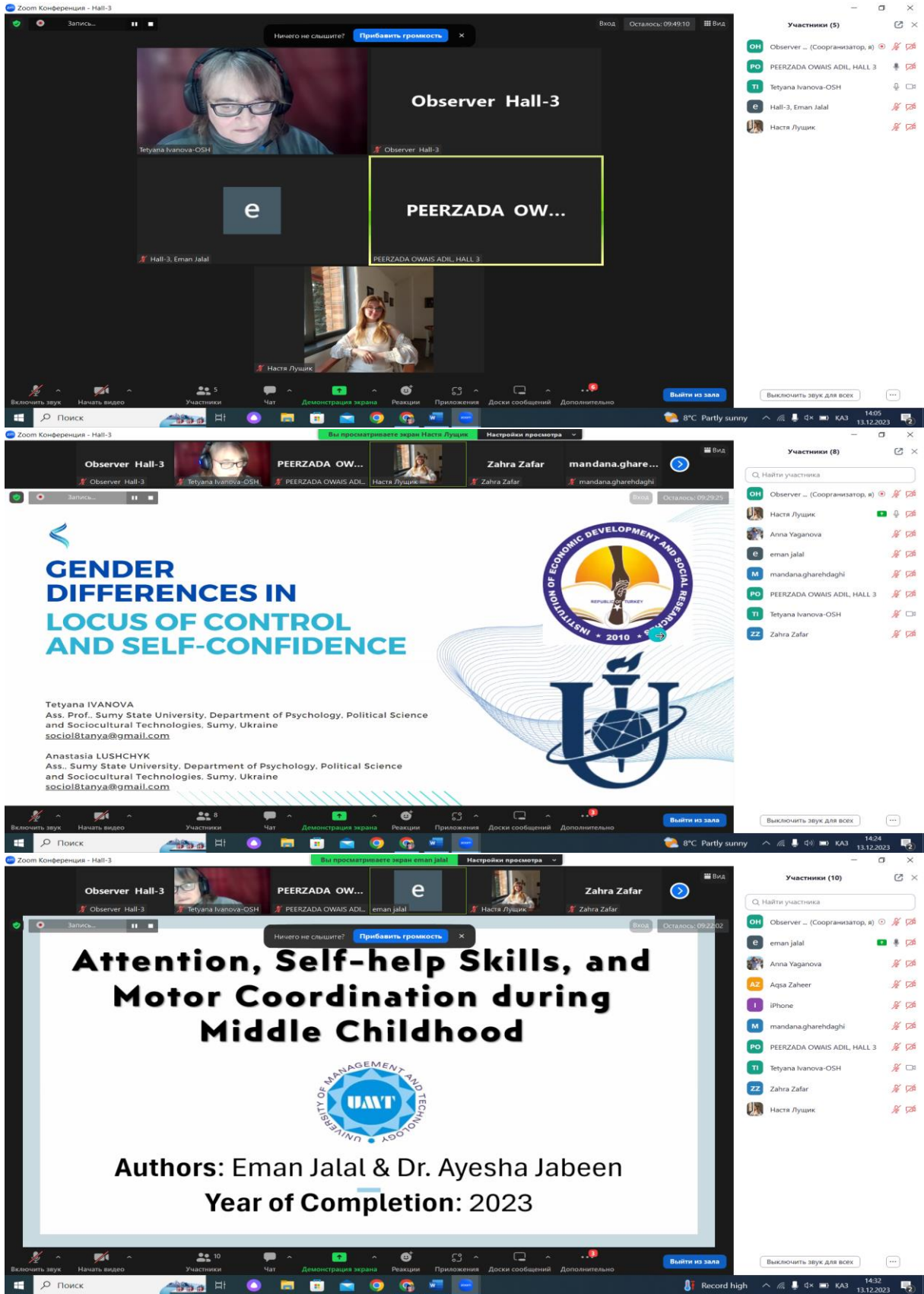


PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Конференция - Hall-3

Вы просматриваете экран TAHREEM ANJUM

Observer Hall-3 PEERZADA OW... Zahra Zafar

Запись...

Relationship Between Perceived Parental Overprotection, Social Rejection and Internalizing and Externalizing Behavioral Problems in Adolescence

Authors: Tahreem Anjum and Fatima Aslam
Year Issued: 2023
Institute: University of Management and Technology (UMT)

Участники (10)

- Observer ... (Соорганизатор, и)
- TAHREEM ANJUM
- Anna Yaganova
- iPhone
- PEERZADA OWAIS ADIL, HALL 3
- Qandeel Tajamal
- Tetyana Ivanova-OSH
- Zahra Fayazbakhsh
- Zahra Zafar
- Настя Лушчик

Вход Осталось: 08:53:10

Выйти из зала

9°C Partly sunny 14:59 13.12.2023

Zoom Конференция - Hall-3

Вы подключились к звуку компьютера

Observer Hall-3 mandana.ghare...

H-3, Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI

Observer Hall-3 подключает звук

mandana.gharehdaghi

Qandeel Hall-3, Session-4

Roopa PC

SESSION-4 / HALL-3 Teona Gogidze

Binu Prasanna

Nikhil

Участники (8)

- Observer Hall... (Соорганизатор, и)
- Binu Prasanna
- H-3, Moderator: Moses Adeolu AG...
- mandana.gharehdaghi
- Qandeel Hall-3, Session-4
- Roopa PC
- SESSION-4 / HALL-3 Teona Gogid...
- Nikhil

Вход Осталось: 09:54:11

Выйти из зала

9°C Partly sunny 16:30 13.12.2023

Zoom Конференция - Hall-3

Вы просматриваете экран mandana.gharehdaghi

Observer Hall-3

H-3, Moderator: Moses Ad... mandana.gharehdaghi Nikhil RAHIL GHIZLANE

RAHIL GHIZLANE

SESSION-4 / HALL-3 T...

Запись...

File Home Insert Design Transitions Animations Slide Show Review View Help Tell me what you want to do

1

2

3

4

5

6

Slide 1 of 10 English (United States)

The impact of Blockchain use on transparency in the sustainable agri-food SC to improve trust between actors

PHD STUDENT : MANDANA GHAREHDAGHI
UNIVERSITY OF PANNON

Участники (8)

- Observer ... (Соорганизатор, и)
- mandana.gharehdaghi
- H-3, Moderator: Moses Adeolu AG...
- Binu Prasanna
- Nikhil
- RAHIL GHIZLANE
- SESSION-4 / HALL-3 Teona Gogid...
- Shiva Prasad

Вход Осталось: 09:34:30

Выйти из зала

9°C Partly sunny 16:30 13.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

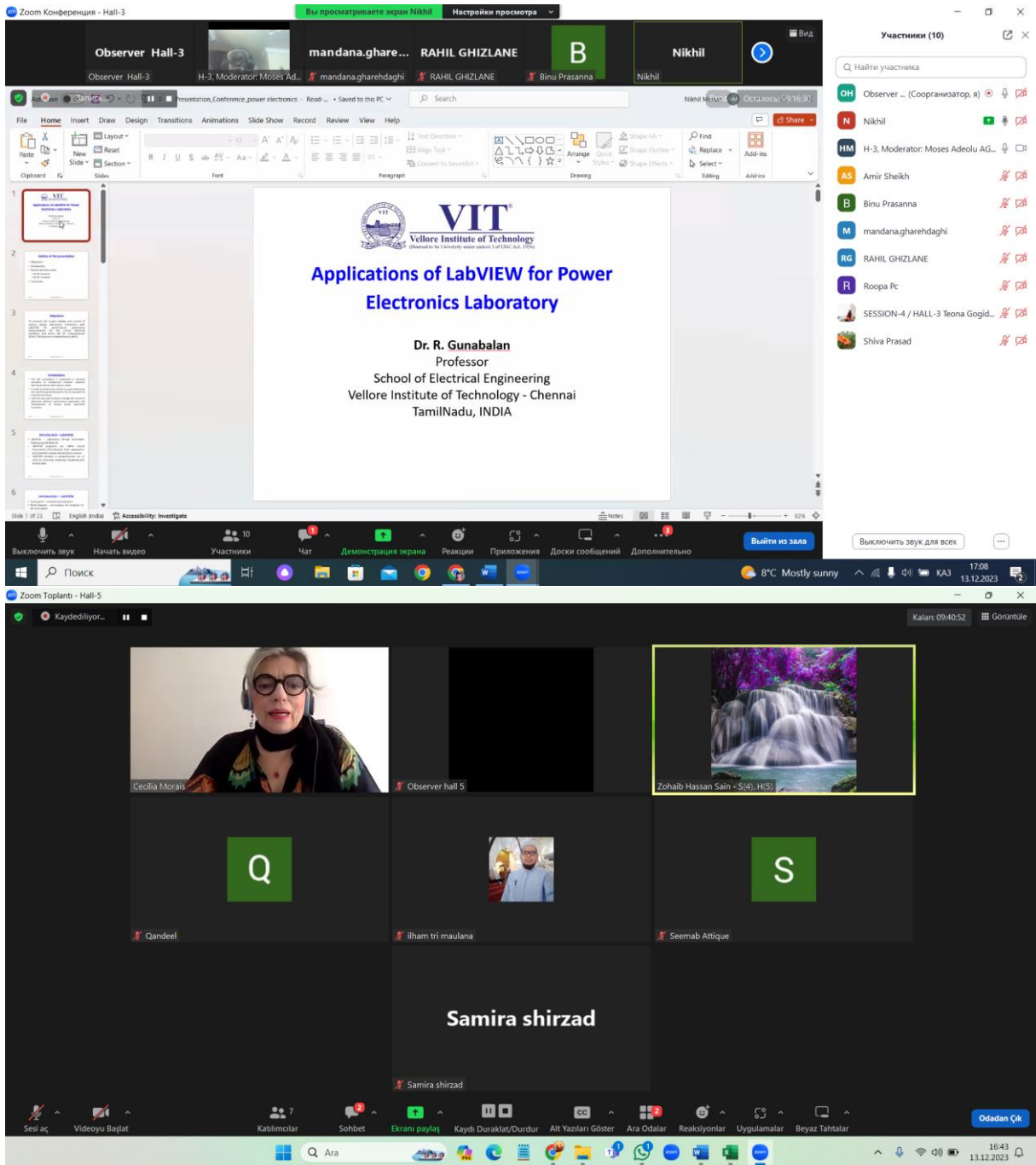


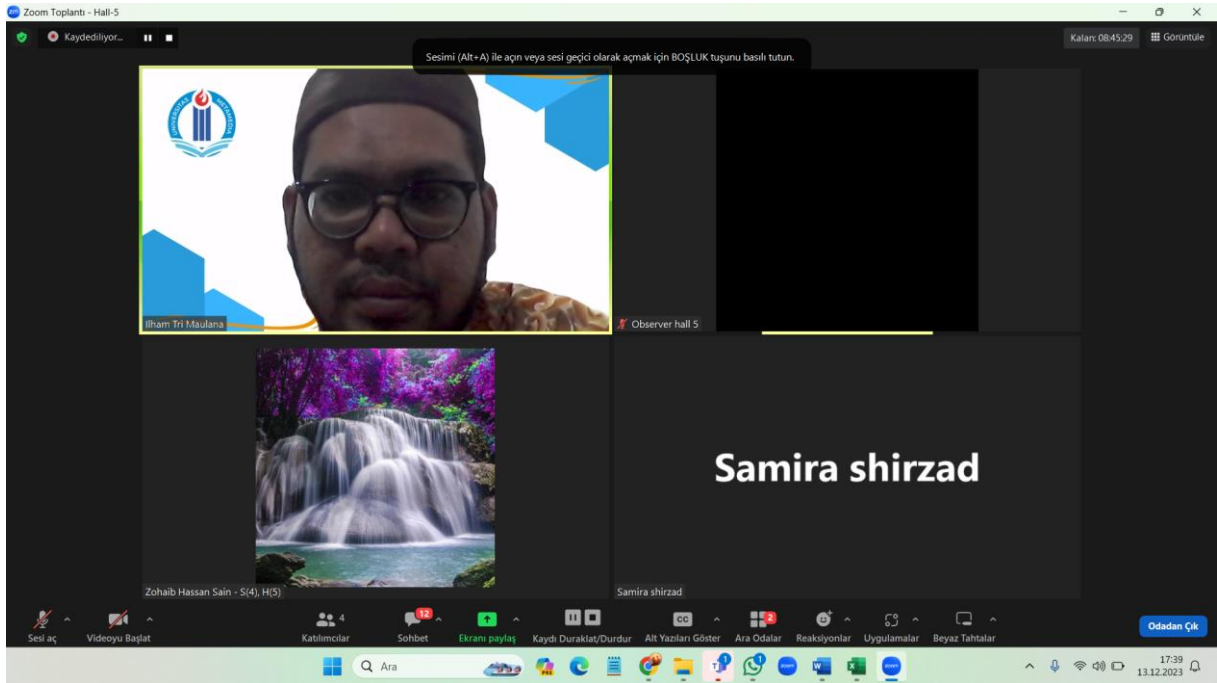
PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-5

Kaydediliyor...

Sesimi (Alt+A) ile açık veya sesi geçici olarak açmak için BOŞLUK tuşunu basılı tutun.

Kalan: 08:45:29 Görüntüle



Ihram Tri Maulana

Observer hall 5

Zohaib Hassan Sain - S(4), H(5)

Samira shirzad

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara

17:39 13.12.2023

Kaydediliyor...

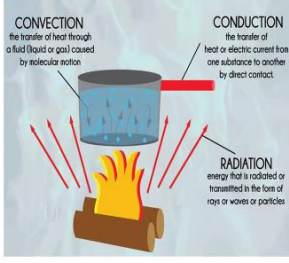
Wajiha Waheed ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:50:09 Görüntüle

HEAT TRANSFER

- Transfer of thermal energy from one object to another as a result of a temperature difference between them.
- Modes for heat transfer.
- Conduction: $q = -k\nabla T$
- Convection: $q = -h_c(T_w - T_\infty)$
- Radiation: $q = \sigma T^4$



CONVECTION the transfer of heat through a fluid (liquid or gas) caused by molecular motion

CONDUCTION the transfer of heat or electric current from one substance to another by direct contact

RADIATION energy that is radiated or transmitted in the form of rays or waves or particles

3. Cao, E. (2010). Heat transfer in process engineering, New York McGraw-Hill.

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 6 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

observer h4

observer h4

Wajiha Waheed

Wajiha Waheed

GUL-E- REHNA

mohamed AIT OUMERACI

Akbike Boranbayeva

PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots of Zoom meeting photo galleries. The top screenshot is from a meeting titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4" and shows a grid of 12 participants. The participants are arranged in three rows and four columns. The first row includes: a woman in a yellow headscarf (Hall-1 NatelaPOPKHADZE), a black box labeled "observer h4", a man in a white shirt (abubakar abdullahi), and a black box labeled "surya k". The second row includes: a woman with orange flowers (Shiva Prasad), a black box labeled "Muskan", a blue box with a white letter "e" (Md Ismail Jabi T), and a black box labeled "RED8F6131415". The third row includes: a woman with a coffee cup (Meher Muskan), a black box labeled "HALL 4 -RAHIL I...", and a black box labeled "HALL 4 -". The bottom screenshot is from a meeting titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-5" and shows a grid of 6 participants. The participants are arranged in two rows and three columns. The first row includes: a man with a headset (Ananda Majumdar-H-5), a black box labeled "Observer hall 5", and a man in a white shirt (HALL-5 Dr. Milot Krasnjic). The second row includes: a man in a white shirt (Hall-5 Mohammed Shelu Nadamau), a man in a white shirt (H5 Dr Faisal Moderator), and a large black box labeled "Deepa Sonal". Both screenshots show the Zoom interface with various controls at the bottom, including "Sessize al", "Videoyu Başlat", "Katılımcılar", "Sohbet", "Ekranı paylaş", "Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur", "Alt Yazıları Göster", "Ara Odalar", "Reaksiyonlar", "Uygulamalar", "Beyaz Tahtalar", and "Odadan Çık". The top screenshot also shows "Kaydediliyor..." and "Giriş yapın" buttons, and the bottom screenshot shows "Kalan: 09:36:07" and "Görüntüle" buttons.

PHOTO GALLERY

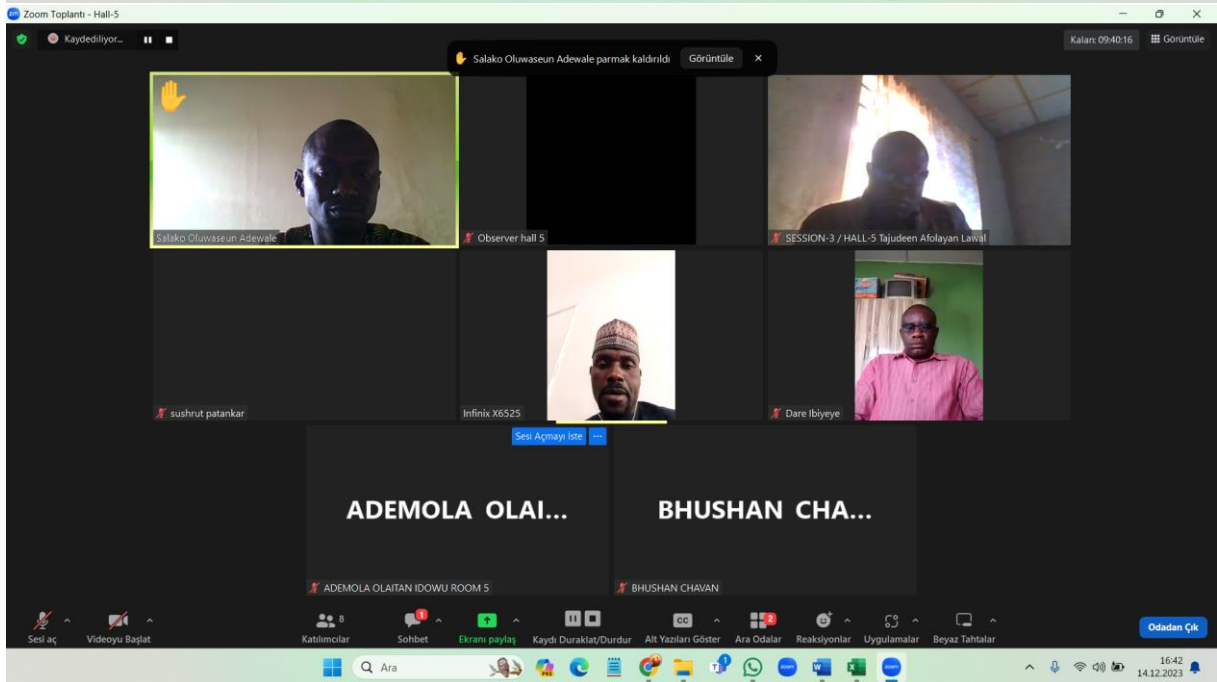
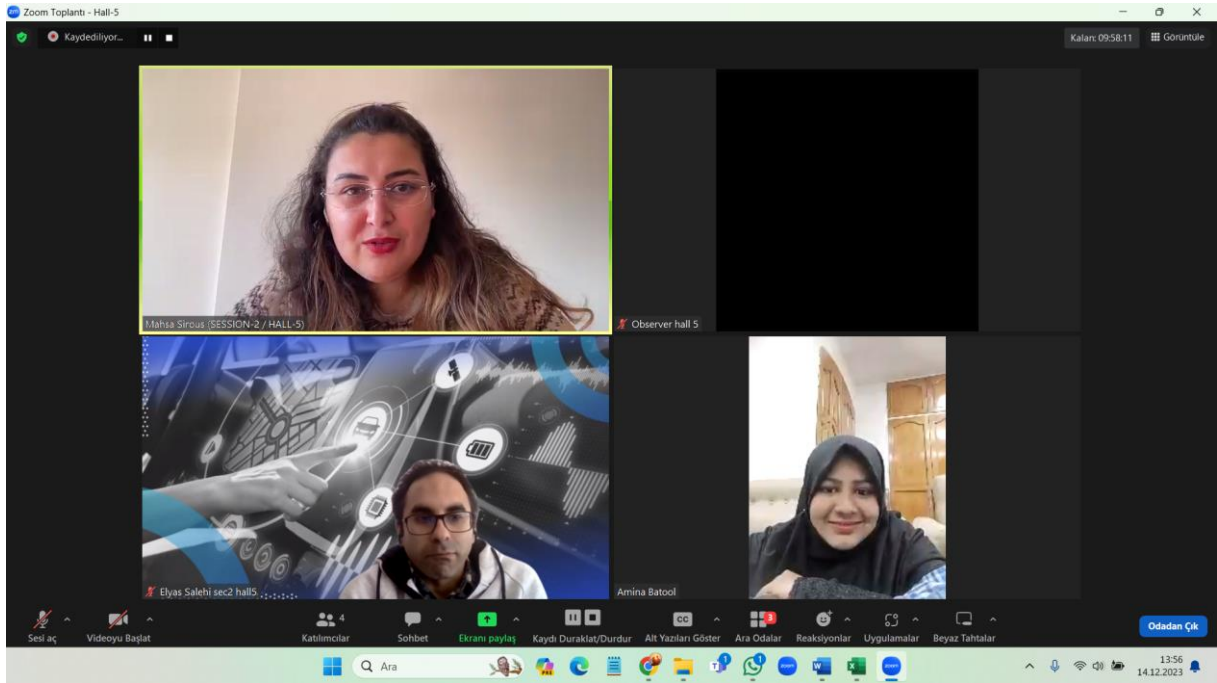


PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:29:44

Görüntüle

Aydoğan Özdamar

IKSAD Global

Meltem COŞKUN

Hall 1 - Gönenc Duran

Esra Özdemir

İbrahim Dinçer

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (6)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- Aydoğan Özdamar
- Esra Özdemir
- Hall 1 - Gönenc Duran
- İbrahim Dinçer
- Meltem COŞKUN

Активация Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Esra Özdemir ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kalan: 09:41:01

HAS ELEVATOR

BASINDA HAS ASANSOR

BURSA

Hürriyet

AR-GE İLE DÜNYADA SÖZ SAHİBİ OLMAYI HEDEFLİYOR

Op. Dr. Deniz KUTUCU

TÜRKİYE'NİN İLK ASANSÖR AR-GE MERKEZİ BURSA'DA

DOSYA → YERLİ VE MİLLİ ÜRETİM YOLU: AR-GE

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (5)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- Esra Özdemir
- Aydoğan Özdamar
- Hall 1 - Gönenc Duran
- Meltem COŞKUN

Активация Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-1

Meltem COŞKUN ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Kalan: 09:25:21

BURSA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

TÜBİTAK

TÜRKİYE DE ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇLARIN ALT YAPISI

Meltem COŞKUN
Prof. Dr. Erhan PULAT
Prof. Dr. Murat YAZICI

Applied Mechanics
And
Advanced Materials
Research Group

5 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (7)

- IKSAD ... (Oturum Sahibi, ben)
- Meltem COŞKUN
- Aydoğan Özdamar
- Esra Özdemir
- Hall 1 - Gönenc Duran
- İbrahim Dinçer
- Orhan Keyif - İbrahim Volkan De...

Активация Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, перейдите в раздел "Параметры".

Tümünü Sessize Al

PHOTO GALLERY

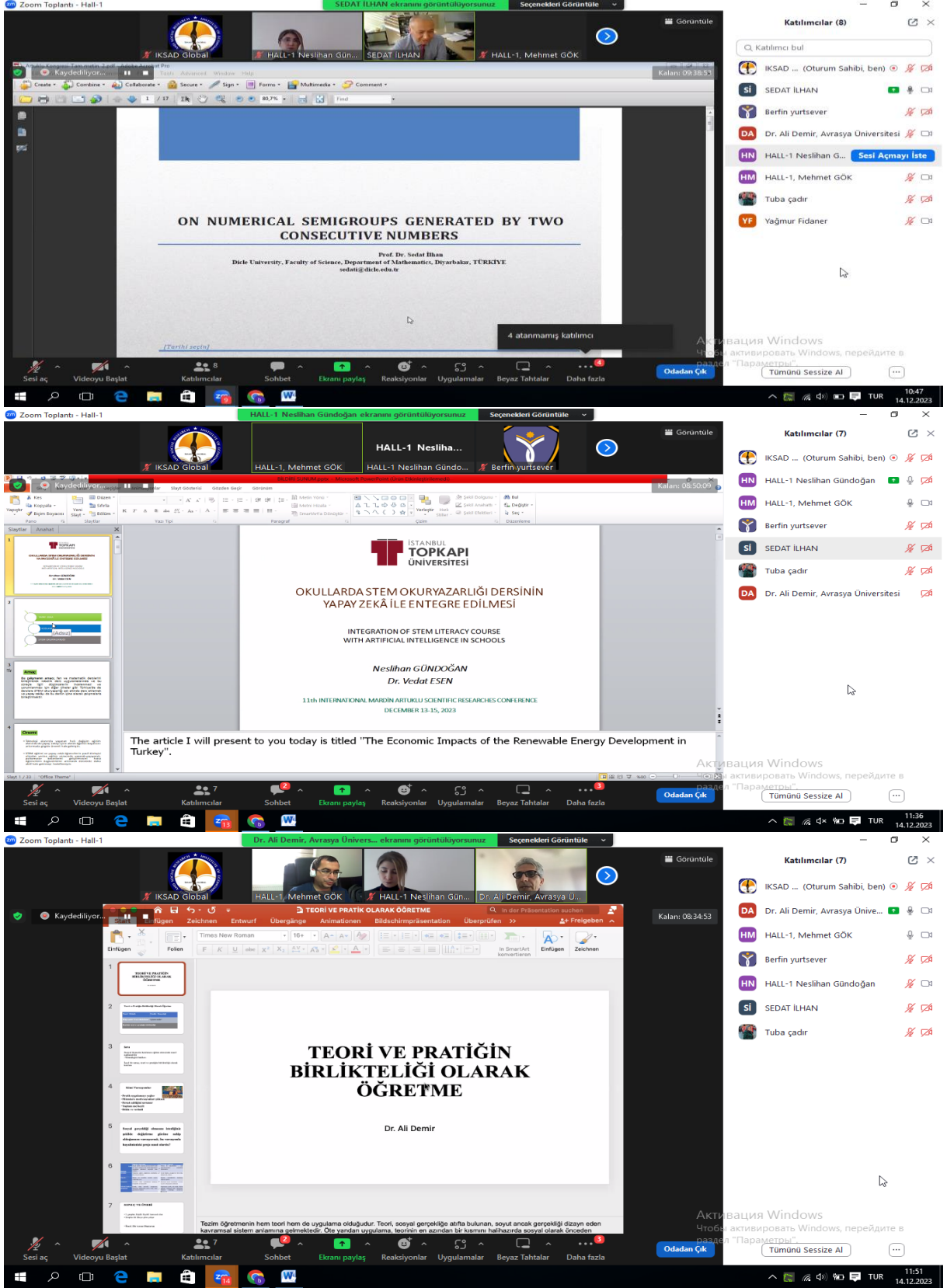


PHOTO GALLERY

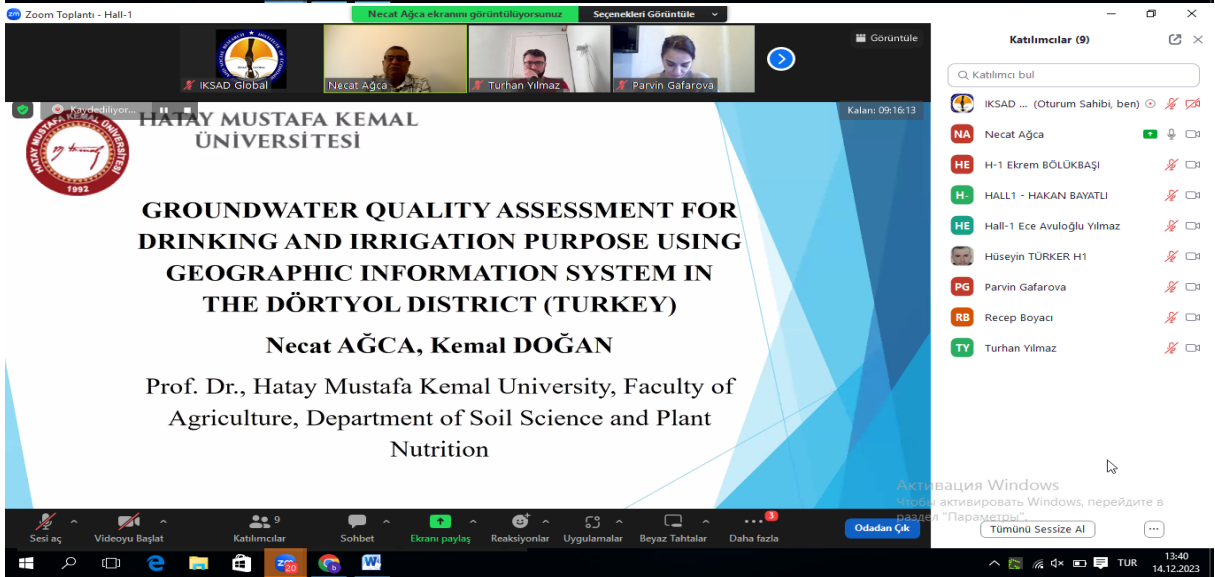


PHOTO GALLERY

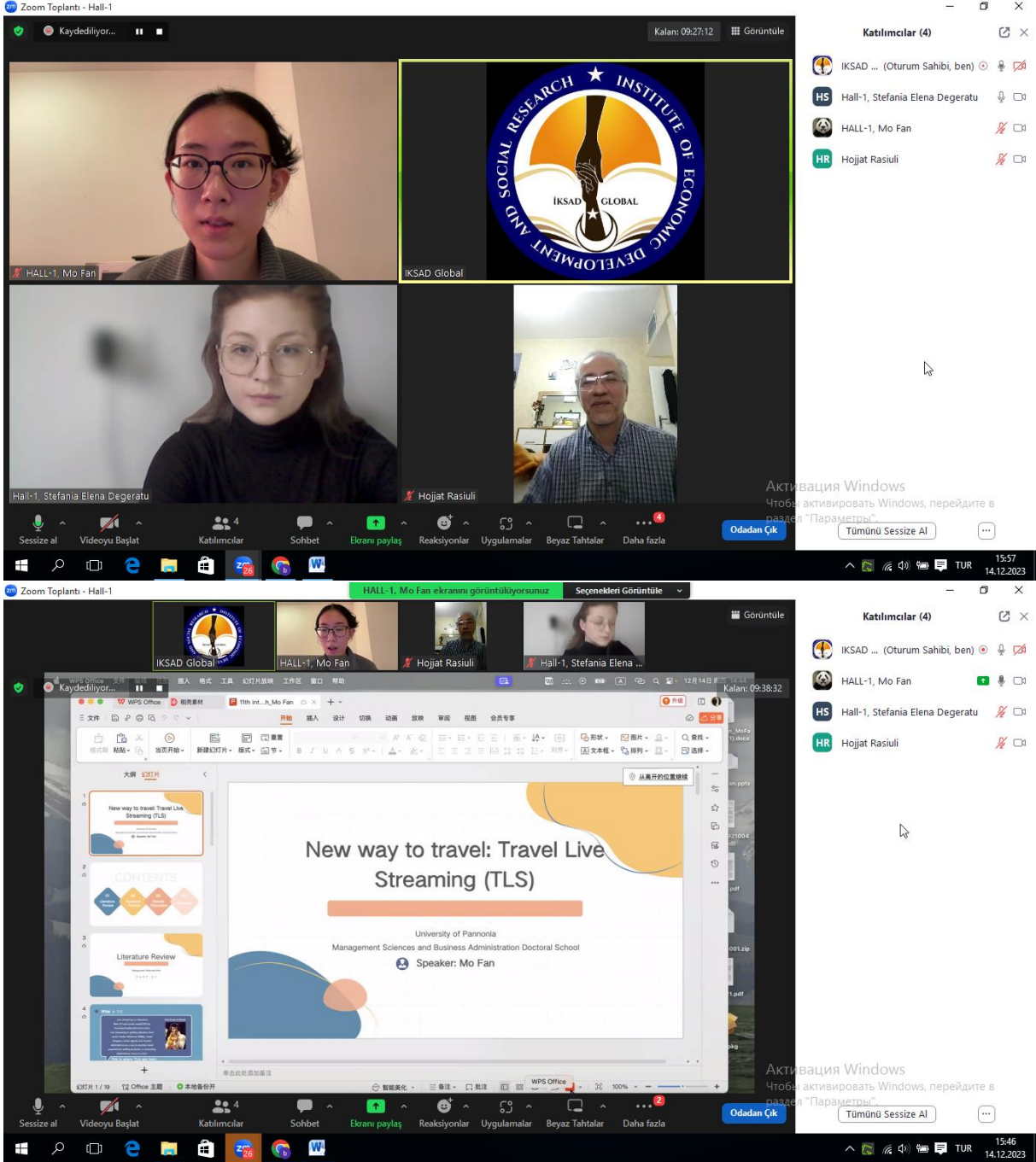


PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots of a Zoom meeting interface for 'Observer Hall-2'. The top screenshot shows a grid of 9 participants, including Özlem Özdemir, Prof. Sureyya Yigit, Esra Arslan, and Ceren BEKTAŞ. The bottom screenshot shows a grid of 11 participants, including hall 2-Birten EMRE/HrÜ Veteriner Fak., H2-Mehmet IRMAK, Tuncay TUFAN, and Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ. Both screenshots include a participant list on the right and a Zoom control bar at the bottom.

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2
Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:44:22 Görüntüle

Katılımcılar (9)
Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben) / /
- ÖZ Özlem Özdemir / /
- Prof. Sureyya Yigit / /
- KY Keşver Yıldırım / /
- AT ali tosun / /
- CB Ceren BEKTAŞ / /
- EA Esra Arslan / /
- F Fatih Akarsu / /
- HI Hall-2, İbrahim Çağrı ERKUL / /

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2
Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:26:42 Görüntüle

Katılımcılar (11)
Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben) / /
- HÇ H2-Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR / /
- hall 2-Birten EMRE/HrÜ Veteriner... / /
- AC Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ / /
- HM H2 Mehmet IRMAK / /
- HALL/2 Salih ÇELİK / /
- HIN HALL-2 NESRİCAN KODAN / /
- HI HALL-2 İBRAHİM / /
- SF Sababa Fatima / /
- S Sababa Fatima / /
- TT Tuncay TUFAN / /

PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays three screenshots of Zoom meetings, each showing a presentation slide and a list of participants.

Top Screenshot: The presentation slide is titled "Klotho and Anti-Müllerian Hormone Profile in Normal Cycling and Subfertile Mares" by Assoc. Dr. Birten EMRE. The slide features a photograph of a horse. The Zoom interface shows a meeting titled "hall 2- Birten EMRE/HrÜ Veteri...". The participant list includes: O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben), hall 2-Birten EMRE/HrÜ Vet..., H2-Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR, Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ, H2 Mehmet IRMAK, HALL/2 Salih ÇELİK, H2-Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR, HALL/2 NESRİCAN KODAN, HALL/2 İBRAHİM, Sababa Fatima, and Tuncay TUFAN.

Middle Screenshot: The presentation slide is titled "İVESİ İRKI ERKEK KUZULARDA NESFATİN-1 DÜZEYLERİNİN DOĞUM ŞEKLİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ" by Doç. Dr. Tuğra AKKUŞ, Arş. Gör. Ömer YAPRAKCI, and Doktorant Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ. The Zoom interface shows a meeting titled "Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz". The participant list includes: O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben), Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ, H2-Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR, Sababa Fatima, H2 Mehmet IRMAK, HALL/2 Salih ÇELİK, HALL/2 NESRİCAN KODAN, HALL/2 İBRAHİM, hall 2-Birten EMRE/HrÜ Veteri..., and Tuncay TUFAN.

Bottom Screenshot: The presentation slide is titled "AROMATİK BİR BİTKİ OLAN KEKİĞİN HAYVAN SAĞLIĞINDAKİ YERİ" by Doç. Dr. Tuncay TUFAN and İbrahim Halil Keskin. The Zoom interface shows a meeting titled "HALL/2 İBRAHİM ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz". The participant list includes: O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben), HALL/2 İBRAHİM, H2-Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR, Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ, H2 Mehmet IRMAK, HALL/2 Salih ÇELİK, HALL/2 NESRİCAN KODAN, hall 2-Birten EMRE/HrÜ Veteri..., Sababa Fatima, and Tuncay TUFAN.

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Barış TURAN ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 Gülşay KÜTREM Özlem ÖZER ALTUNDAĞ Nilüfer ÖZKAN Barış TURAN

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kapan: 08:38:53

11. Uluslararası
Mardin Artuklu
Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi
13-15 Aralık 2023-MARDİN

TÜRKİYE'DE BULUNAN HELAL KONSEPTLİ KONAKLAMA
İŞLETMELERİNE YÖNELİK BİR SWOT ANALİZİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Barış TURAN (KAÜ)
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cesim BEHREMEN (BEÜ)

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Ara

13°C Güneşli

TUR 15:13 14.12.2023

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- BT Barış TURAN
- Ö Özlem ÖZER ALTUNDAĞ
- BC Bilal Can Hınısloğlu
- CB Cesim BEHREMEN
- GK Gülşay KÜTREM
- NO Nilüfer ÖZKAN
- SF sibel farhat
- AD AHMET DÜNDAR

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kapan: 09:45:56

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 Hall-2 Fatma DENİZ

Serhat Hall-2

Seda Yavaşoğlu Adem YILMAZ Hall-2: Şeyda Yalçınkaya

Hall-2: Doğan ince Hall-2: Burak YA...

Hall-2: Rasim Doğan hall-2: Doğan ince Hall-2: Burak YAĞMUR

Emirhan Kilic

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Ara

12°C Kısmen güneşli

TUR 16:34 14.12.2023

Katılımcılar (10)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- SH Serhat Hall-2
- H2 Hall 2- Rasim Doğan
- AY Adem YILMAZ Sesi Açmayı İste
- E Emirhan Kilic
- H2 Hall 2: Şeyda Yalçınkaya
- HD hall-2: Doğan ince
- HF Hall-2 Fatma DENİZ
- HB Hall-2, Burak YAĞMUR
- SY Seda Yavaşoğlu

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2

Hall-2 Fatma DENİZ ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Observer Hall-2

Observer Hall-2 Serhat Hall-2 Seda Yavaşoğlu Hall-2 Fatma DENİZ Hall-2, Burak YA...

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kapan: 09:12:57

ZEYTİN YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SU VERİMLİLİĞİ: GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU BÖLGESİ ÖRNEĞİ

Fatma DENİZ

Mersin Üniversitesi
Mühendislik Fakültesi
Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü

Yazarlar
Dr. Fatma DENİZ

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Daha fazla Odadan Çık

Ara

12°C Çok bulutlu

TUR 17:07 14.12.2023

Katılımcılar (11)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- HF Hall-2 Fatma DENİZ
- AY Adem YILMAZ
- E Emirhan Kilic
- H2 Hall 2- Rasim Doğan
- H2 Hall 2: Şeyda Yalçınkaya
- HD hall-2: Doğan ince
- HB Hall-2, Burak YAĞMUR
- K Kübra
- SY Seda Yavaşoğlu
- SH Serhat Hall-2

Tümünü Sessize Al

PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots from Zoom meetings. The top screenshot is from a meeting titled "Zoom Toplantı - Hall-2". The main content is a presentation slide for Şeyda YALÇINKAYA ÇAĞLIYAN, with the subtitle "Konu : KÜRESEL SICAKLIK DEĞİŞİMİNİN BOEING 737-800 MAX UÇAKLARININ KALKIŞ PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ". The slide features a photo of Şeyda Yalçinkaya in a red suit. The meeting interface shows a gallery of participants and a list of 12 attendees on the right. The bottom screenshot is from a meeting titled "Zoom Konferenция - Hall-3". It shows a video feed of a man in a white shirt, a chat window with three participants (Observer..., charles udoye, Dare Ibiyeye), and a large green square with the letter 'C' in the center. The meeting interface is in Russian, and the system tray shows the date 14.12.2023.

PHOTO GALLERY

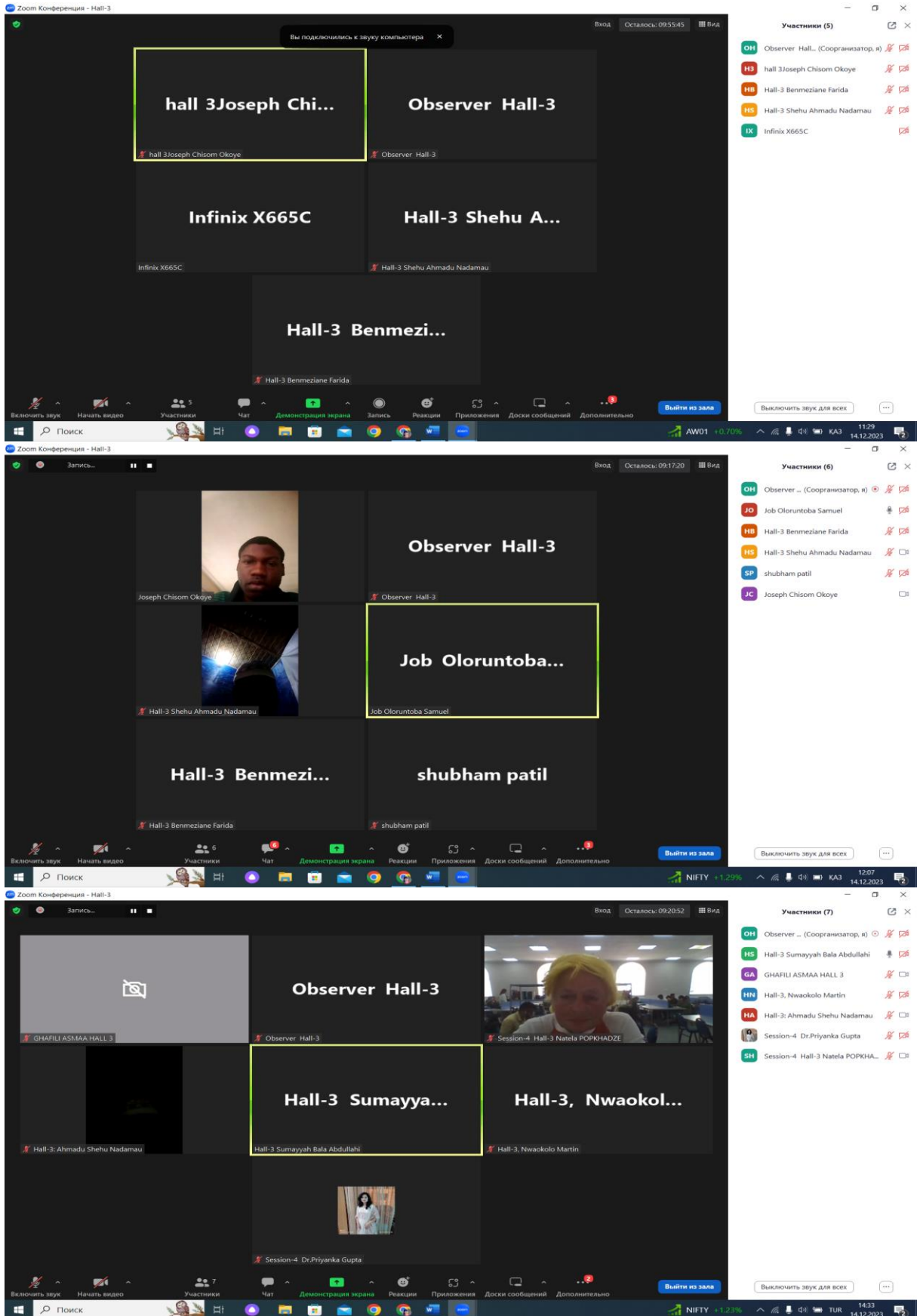


PHOTO GALLERY

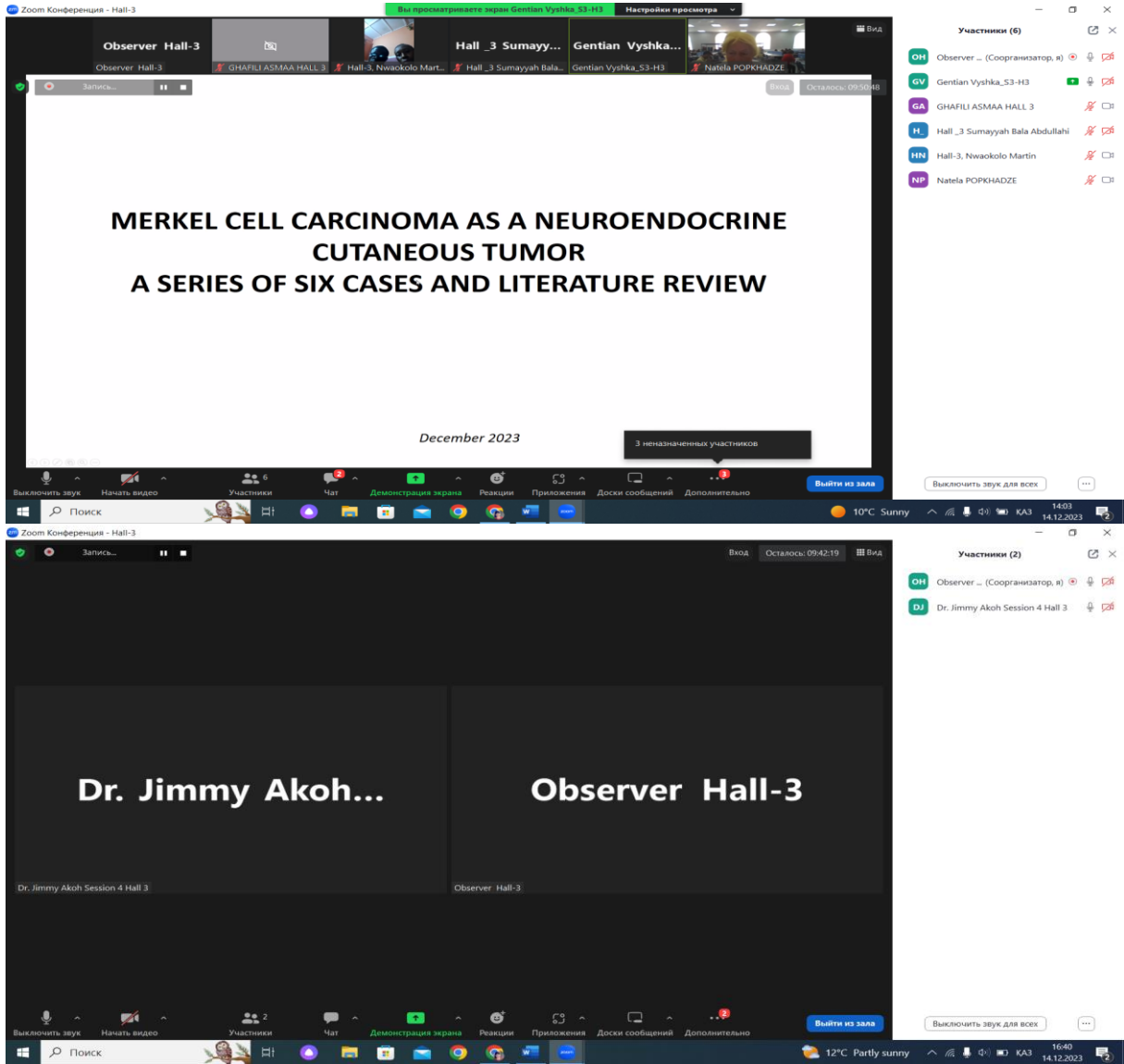


PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots of a Zoom meeting interface. The top screenshot shows a grid of 8 participants with the following names: Dr Amina asghar, OSMANE AHMED, ZIDAN Khadija, Hall-5, Mahmo..., Subhashish Dey, and MacBook. The bottom screenshot shows a grid of 9 participants with the following names: Dr Amina asghar, OSMANE AHMED, ZIDAN Khadija, Hall-5, Mahmo..., Subhashish Dey, Cheikh Abdoul..., S1,H5, HASNAI..., and S1, H5' Usama Haider Khan. Both screenshots include a 'Katılımcılar' (Participants) list on the right side, showing the names and status of all attendees. The Zoom interface also displays the meeting title 'Zoom Toplantı - Hall-5', the time 'Kalan: 09:45:17' (top) and 'Kalan: 09:31:06' (bottom), and various control buttons like 'Sesi aç', 'Videoyu Başlat', 'Katılımcılar', 'Sohbet', 'Ekranı paylaş', 'Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur', 'Reaksiyonlar', 'Uygulamalar', 'Beyaz Tahtalar', and 'Daha fazla'. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of both screenshots, showing the search bar and various application icons.

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:43:05 Görüntüle

Observer hall 4

Hall-1 NatelaPOPKHADZE

Observer hall 4

Hall 4 : Sri PADMA KANTA MISHRA -

Hall 4 : Prof. Deepak Bansal

Dr. C. Vijai

PC

Hall-4_N.MAMDOUH

Hall 4 : Padmakanta Mishra Presentation

Vivien Vagner(S3,H:4)

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 13°C Güneşli 14:11 13.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor...

Sesimi (Alt+A) ile açın veya sesi geçici olarak açmak için BOŞLUK tuşunu basılı tutun.

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:58:39 Görüntüle

Observer hall 4

Hall-1 NatelaPOPKHADZE

Observer hall 4

Zebo Babakhanova

AATIF Youssef Session-3/Hall-4

Hall-4-Dr Rozina Khattak

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 13°C Güneşli 16:25 13.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:58:00

Observer hall 1

Betül ÖZER AKGÜN

Observer hall 1

Fırat YARDIMCIEL

Hulya Kucukoglu

H-1 Tuçe ÖZTÜRK KARATAŞ

Hall1 | İbrahim Halli YAPRAK

Türk Telekom_ZATWE
İnternet erişimi

AirTies_Air4310 2
İnternet erişimi yok

Ara

12°C Bulutlu

Zoom Toplantı - HALL 1

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:05:49 Görüntüle

Observer hall 1

Betül ÖZER AKGÜN

Observer hall 1

Süleyman DOĞRUYOL

Hulya Kucukoglu

Hall1 | İbrahim Halli YAPRAK

Fırat YARDIMCIEL

Sesi Açmayı İste...

Kenan Baş

1 atanmamış katılımcı

H-1 Tuçe ÖZTÜRK KARATAŞ

Kena

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kayı Duraklat/Durdur

Alt Yazıları Göster

Ara Odalar

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar

Odanan Çık

Ara

12°C Çok bulutlu

13:49
15.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - HALL-1

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:54:20 Görüntüle

Observer hall 1

S-2, H-1 (Erkan DİKİÇİ) Observer hall 1 H-1 Alime Işık Çetin

H-1 Kenan Baş Aytül Kasapoğlu H-1 Ezgi Beki Körpe

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 11°C Bulutlu 15:30 15.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - HALL-1

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 08:45:04 Görüntüle

Observer hall 1

S-2, H-1 (Erkan DİKİÇİ) Observer hall 1 H-1 Alime Işık Çetin

H-1 Ezgi Beki Körpe H-1 Kenan Baş Aytül Kasapoğlu

Aytül Kasapoğlu

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 11°C Bulutlu 16:40 15.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots of a Zoom meeting titled "Observer Hall-4". The meeting is recorded, as indicated by the "Kaydediliyor..." status. The interface shows a grid of video thumbnails for participants. In the first screenshot, the meeting duration is 09:34:14, and the system clock shows 13:27 on 15.12.2023. The participants visible are: H-4 Doç. Leman Kalay, Observer Hall-4, Sümeyye Özbek, Muazzez Çetiner, Müşerref Göksever, Burcu Ayan Ergen, elif tugce tecir, and Sri Restu Ningsih. The second screenshot shows the meeting duration at 09:36:29, with the system clock at 15:55 on 15.12.2023. The participants visible are: H-4 Assist. Prof. Betül GARDA, Observer Hall-4, H-4 Ümmü Saliha EKEN İNAN, selver mertoğlu, and Çiçek Coşkun. Both screenshots show the Zoom control bar at the bottom with options like "Sesi aç", "Videoyu Başlat", "Katılımcılar", "Sohbet", "Ekranı paylaş", "Reaksiyonlar", "Uygulamalar", "Beyaz Tahtalar", "Daha fazla", and "Odanan Çık".

PHOTO GALLERY

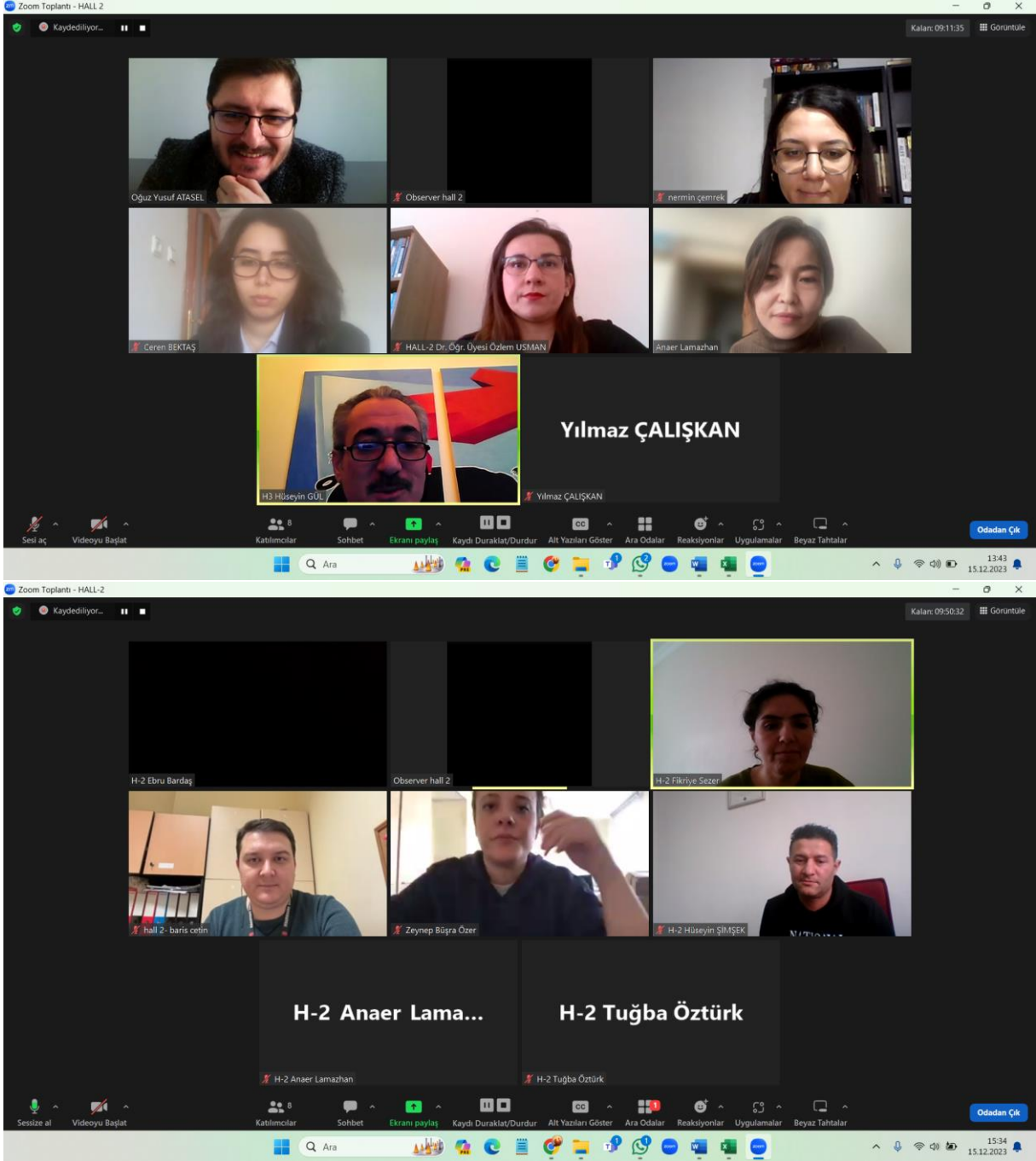


PHOTO GALLERY

The image displays two screenshots of a Zoom meeting window, showing a photo gallery of participants. The top screenshot is titled "Zoom Toplantı - HALL 3" and shows a grid of 11 participants. The participants are: Nesibe Keyser Toycu, Observer Hall 3, H3 Hüseyin GÜL, Ali Özcan, H3- Ünal SAKI, hall-3:ALAA TAHHAN, Turan SEZAN-3, gülbin hoca, Prof.Dr.Ugur ABAKAY, Mete berk Demiryol, and OKTAY ÇALIŞKAN. The bottom screenshot is also titled "Zoom Toplantı - HALL-3" and shows a grid of 7 participants: Doç. Gülten GÜLTEPE, Observer Hall 3, Rukiye Çelebi, Aysun Gür, turkan acar, YAVUZ SELİM KAFKASYALI, and h-3 zeynep akkaya. Both screenshots show the Zoom interface with various controls and a system tray at the bottom.

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:49:05 Görüntüle

Hall-4 Chiara Bramucci

Observer hall 4

H4 Fedil BEN DHAOU

HALL-4 Rosemar...

Pratiksha raskar

Shushma datir

Jagtap Archana...

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 9°C Kismen güneşli 09:05 14.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:57:59 Görüntüle

Ounis H.M.H4-Ses 3

Observer hall 4

H-4 , Ses 3 Nadi...

3 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 9°C Kismen güneşli 13:56 14.12.2023

PHOTO GALLERY

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:54:27 Görüntüle

Observer hall 4

Xiaomi M2101K6I

Hall-4 Dr Soum...

Altynay Hall 4

Sesimi Aç (Alt+A). Veya sesi geçici olarak açmak için boğukluk tuşunu basılı tutabilirsiniz.

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 17°C Çok bulutlu 16:28 14.12.2023

Zoom Toplantı - Hall-4

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:31:11 Görüntüle

Observer hall 4

Altynay Hall 4

Observer hall 4

Altynay Hall 4

Altynay Hall 4

Altynay Hall 4

Altynay Hall 4

Sesimi Aç (Alt+A). Veya sesi geçici olarak açmak için boğukluk tuşunu basılı tutabilirsiniz.

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Alt Yazıları Göster Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odadan Çık

Ara 17°C Çok bulutlu 16:51 14.12.2023

11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

December 13-15, 2023 / Mardin, Turkiye

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999

Zoom Passcode: 131415

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.

PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES: Turkiye, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Ukraine, Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Palestine, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Portugal, Iraq, North Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tunisia, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Uzbekistan, Taiwan, China, Republic of Yemen, Vietnam, Bolivia, Georgia, Philippines, Serbia

SESSION-1 13.12.2023/ Time: 9:30-11:30 Moderator:	
FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATION	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Duygu AKYÜZ Esmâ MUTLU Ahmet ŞENOCAK Erhan DEMİRBAŞ Atıf KOCA	<i>Gebze Technical University Marmara University</i>	MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER-BASED NOVEL ELECTROCHROMIC ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS FOR SELECTIVE PESTICIDE DETECTION
Esmâ MUTLU Ahmet ŞENOCAK Erhan DEMİRBAŞ Atıf KOCA Duygu AKYÜZ	<i>Gebze Technical University Marmara University</i>	DESIGN OF THE MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER-BASED ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSOR FOR DETECTION OF PARATHION
Müslüm YILDIRIM	<i>Şanlıurfa Kazancı Bedih Fine Arts High School</i>	MODAL ANALYSIS PF SYRIAN MUSIC OF MARDİN REGION

SESSION-2 13.12.2023/ Time: 13:30-15:30 Moderator: Assos. Prof. Dr. Murat DOĞAN	
FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATION	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Lecturer Kürşad ÇAVUŞOĞLU	<i>Mersin University</i>	RANSOMWARE AND ACCOUNTING FIRMS
Lec. Serenay ÇEVİK	<i>Dokuz Eylül University</i>	ETHICAL AND MORAL DILEMMAS IN THE AVENGERS FILM SERIES AND CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR
Assos. Prof. Dr. Murat DOĞAN	<i>Istanbul Gelisim University</i>	INDUSTRY 4.0 APPLICATIONS IN THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY: GASTRONOMY 4.0
Ali Cihan YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuna BATUHAN	<i>Atatürk University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE HISTORICAL URBAN TEXTURE OF İSPIR AYAZMA NEIGHBORHOOD IN TERMS OF URBAN DESIGN
Mehmet DENKTAŞ Oğuzcan TEMÜR Şeyhmus KAHRAMAN	<i>Selçuk University</i> <i>Ministry of Education</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE DIGITAL ADDICTION LEVELS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO DO AND DO NOT DO SPORTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru DEDE	<i>Maltepe University</i>	FACTORS AFFECTING THE CREATIVITY PROCESSES OF CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS AND THE FUTURE OF ART
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vildan OZTURK	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University</i>	FIXED POINT THEOREMS FOR WEAK CONTRACTIONS IN ORTHOGONAL METRIC SPACES
Assoc. Prof. Sevgi ŞENGÜL AYAN	<i>Antalya Bilim University</i>	BRIDGING NEURONAL SUBDYNAMICS: A FUSION OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND MACHINE LEARNING
Prof. Dr. Hikmet Yeter ÇOĞUN	<i>Cukurova University</i>	FOOD CHAIN TRACKING IN WILDLIFE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Suna KIZILYILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Hikmet Y. ÇOĞUN	<i>Cukurova University</i>	EFFECTS OF AMOXICILLIN ON FECAL LACTOBACILLUS LEVELS AND BLOOD ALT, AST AND CORTISOL LEVELS IN MICE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şenay SADIÇ Melisa TÜRKÇÜ	<i>Antalya Bilim University</i>	EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABILITY IN ANTALYA'S HOTEL INDUSTRY: AN INTEGRATED AHP TOPSIS APPROACH
Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı BAY Anıl KAYAN	<i>Antalya Bilim University</i>	A NEW THRESHOLD PRIVATE SET INTERSECTION PROTOCOL

SESSION-1 / HALL-1 13.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Dr. Olcay Ölçen
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Cem AKIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra DOĞAN	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University</i> <i>Eskişehir Osmangazi University</i>	GREEN ECONOMY, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISCAL INCENTIVES: TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN TURKEY
Dr. Olcay Ölçen	<i>İstanbul Nisantasi University</i>	APPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL FINANCE: FINTECH, INSURTECH AND REGTECH
Burak ASLANTAŞ Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Güçlü ÇİÇEK	<i>Süleyman Demirel University</i>	FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: A META ANALYSIS STUDY
Dr. Fatma YILDIRIM	-	HEALTH LITERACY AND ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH IN MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT
JALA ALIEVA ILQAR Dos. NASIBOVA XALISA IBRAHIM	<i>Azerbaijan University of Technology (UTECA)</i>	REGULATIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE CONDITIONS OF A MARKET ECONOMY
Fəqan Abbaszadə	<i>Baku State University</i>	CURRENT SITUATION OF THE FOOD SECTOR IN THE INDUSTRY OF AZERBAIJAN

SESSION-1 / HALL-2 13.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Davut ADLIĞ	<i>Dicle University</i>	18 TH CENTURY IHTIDA MOVEMENTS IN MARDIN
Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL Gamze TANYILDIZ	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	ACCORDING TO THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS, THE ATTITUDE OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE CYPRUS ISSUE
Dr. Volkan TUNÇ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University</i>	SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST BETWEEN 1923-1945
Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL Buse DEMİR	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	AN EVALUATION ON THE TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE PERIOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE TURKISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND ANKARA COLLEGE DATED 1952
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyfettin KAYA	<i>Siirt University</i>	ASTORLÂB DEVICE MAKER BADÎ el-ASTORLÂBÎ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyfettin KAYA	<i>Siirt University</i>	OBSERVATION DEVICES MAKER ALI b. İSÂ el-USTURLABÎ el-HARRANÎ
Hatice TANRISEVER	<i>Süleyman Demirel University</i>	INTERPRETATION OF MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK AND AYDIN KUVA-I MİLLİYESİ
Rümeysa ÜZMEZ	<i>Karabük University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF TEMETTUAAT BOOKS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY IN THE 19TH CENTURY OTTOMAN HISTORY
Res. Assist. İzzet ZORLU	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i> <i>Atatürk University</i>	EXAMPLES FROM OTTOMAN CRAFTSMAN GUILDS IN SURNAME-İ HUMAYUN AND SURNAME-İ VEHBİ

SESSION-1 / HALL-3 13.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Res. Assist. Aysel ÖZCAN AYKUTLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University</i>	AROMATIC COMPONENTS PRESENT IN DIFFERENT PARTS of TURKISH TEA (Camellia sinensis L.)
Işıl TEMEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Mesude Figen DÖNMEZ	<i>Iğdır University</i>	EFFECT OF BACTERIAL STRAINS WITH BIOCONTROL ACTIVITY AGAINST XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS PV. VESICATORIA ON SOME GROWTH PARAMETERS OF TOMATO PLANT
Prof. Dr. Ertan Yıldırım Prof. Dr. Melek Ekinci Prof. Dr. Metin Turan Prof. Dr. Selda Örs	<i>Atatürk University Yeditepe University</i>	A DIFFERENT BIOSTIMULANT FOR PLANT PRODUCTION; WOOD VINEGAR
Prof. Dr. Melek Ekinci Prof. Dr. Ertan Yıldırım Prof. Dr. Metin Turan Prof. Dr. Selda Örs	<i>Atatürk University Yeditepe University</i>	CHRYSIN CHANGES AMINO ACID CONTENT OF TOMATO SEEDLINGS UNDER SALINITY STRESS
Res. Assist. Aysel ÖZCAN AYKUTLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University</i>	CHANGES OF AROMATIC COMPONENTS BASED ON MORPHOGENETIC VARIABILITY IN <i>Salvia verticillata</i> subsp. <i>verticillata</i>
Dr. Duygu Mermer Doğu Dr. Pelin Acar Dr. Tuğba Uçar Akyürek Dr. Ahmet Efe	<i>National Botanical Garden of Türkiye</i>	CONTRIBUTION OF PLANT BIODIVERSITY TO STUDENTS WITH APPLIED ACTIVITIES
Dr. Duygu Mermer Doğu Dr. Damla Zobar Dr. Koray Doğu	<i>National Botanical Garden of Türkiye ViticulureResearch Institute – Tekirdağ</i>	VINE VARIETIES AND DOWNY MILDEW

SESSION-1 / HALL-4 13.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Dr. Ghanshyam Barman Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Mohamed AIT OUMERACI Tarek BERRAMA Hayet TIZI Sultan Abou Turkey	<i>University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene KFOO VIP company, Saudi Arabia</i>	PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF DRUG USING GREEN FABRICATED ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES: OPTIMIZATION WITH AI
Merazi Sayah Leila Belgacem	<i>Research Center in Industrial Technologies</i>	ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF TIG DC WELDING ON THE OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE TUNGSTEN ELECTRODE
Ms. Wajiha Waheed	<i>Allama Iqbal Open University</i>	NON-SIMILAR SOLUTION FOR A POWER- LAW FLUID FLOW ALONG A PERMEABLE MOVING WEDGE WITH NON-LINEAR MAGNETIC FIELD
Dr. Ghanshyam Barman	<i>C G P I T, UkaTarsadia University</i>	USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POLLUTION CONTROL
Dr. Le Thi Minh	<i>Thu Dau Mot University</i>	LEGAL ISSUES ON THE CARBON OFFSET
Adel YAHIAOUI Abdelhalim TLEMCANI	<i>University of Medea</i>	ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM
Ahlem CHEBEL Abdelouahab BENRETEM	<i>Badji-Mokhtar-Annaba University</i>	DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR IN WIND ENERGY: MODELING AND ADVANCED CONTROL APPROACHES
Zanaira Batool Shanza Abbas	<i>Comsats University Islamabad</i>	ENERGY JUSTICE: BRIDGING GAPS IN ACCESS, DISTRIBUTION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

SESSION-1 / HALL-5
13.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00
Moderator: Dr. Subhashish Dey

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Cheikh Abdoul Aziz Sy Sadio Cheikh Faye	<i>Assane Seck University of Ziguinchor</i>	IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL DROUGHT IN THE CASAMANCE BASIN IN KOLDA AND THE KAYANGA BASIN IN WASSADOU
Khadija Zidan Laila Mandi Abdelhafid El Alaoui El Fels Ahmed Osmane Rabia Benaddi Abdessamed Hejjaj Naaila Ouazzani Ali Assabbane	<i>Cadi Ayyad University University Ibn Zohr</i>	CORRELATION BETWEEN WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS AT VERTICAL FLOW MSL (VF-MSL) UNIT AND A SUBSURFACE HORIZONTAL FLOW OUTPUTS ECO-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY
Ahmed Osmane Khadija Zidan Rabia Benaddi Laila Mandi Moustapha Belmouden	<i>University Ibn Zohr Cadi Ayyad University</i>	SEASONAL EFFECTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A FULL-SCALE TRICKLING FILTER FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE IN AN ARID ENVIRONMENT
Rouahna Houria Mancer Halima Rechachi Miled Zohra Abdelhafid Youcef OtmaneTarek Bettiche Farida Chaib Warda Halitimn Amor	<i>Scientific and Technical Research Center for Arid Regions (CRSTRA) University of Batna</i>	BARLEY VARIETAL RESPONSES TO SALINITY
Subhashish Dey	<i>Gudlavalleru Engineering College</i>	APPLICATION OF BIOSORBENTS FOR REMOVAL OF NITRITES FROM CONTAMINATED WATER
Bilal Ashraf Shafaq Mubarak Amina Asghar	---	AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH: REMOVING CHLORPYRIFOS PESTICIDE FROM WATER USING NANO-MAGNETIZED BIOCHAR
Mahmoud Elsis	<i>National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology</i>	RELIABLE DEEP LEARNING- BASED IOT FOR ONLINE MONITORING OF SMART INVERTERS IN ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. HasnainSaleem Engr. UsamaHaider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology WahCantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIRE ROPE ELEVATOR

SESSION-2 / HALL-1 13.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30 Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Maşallah TURAN	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Maşallah TURAN	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i>	CONSIDERATIONS ON THE STORY OF HÂRUT-MÂRUT-RAZI'S CRITICISMS OF EBU MUSLIM-
Ebru BOYRAZ KALKAN	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPHET'S WARS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman ENSARİ	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i>	GUIDANCE OF SURAH AL-FATIHAH IN VIEW OF CONSTRUCTING A VIRTUOUS SOCIETY
Sultan GÜRSOY	<i>Mersin University</i>	SACRED PLANT BELIEF OF THE GALLIC CELTS
Assoc. Prof. Mehmet ÇETINKAYA	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i>	SEMA AND SEMA DISCUSSIONS IN SUFİ SCHOOLS
Dr. Mehmet Nezir CEYLAN	<i>Batman Provincial Directorate of National Education, Gazi Anatolian Imam Hatip High School</i>	THE UNDERSTANDING OF TRUSTWORTHY NEWS BY THE SCHOLARS OF JURISPRUDENCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp ŞAHİN	<i>Ankara University</i>	CHANGE OF PARADIGM IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF SCIENCES FROM ARISTOTLE TO AL-FÂRÂBÎ
Dr. Lect. Member Mehmet Fetih YANARDAĞ Azize BATI	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	JERUSALEM DISCOURSE IN NURİ PAKDİL'S WORKS
Ali ERDÖNMEZ	<i>Ministry of Education</i>	THE USE OF PODCASTS IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE B1 LEVEL

SESSION-2 / HALL-2 13.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30 Moderator: Assistant Prof. Dr. Serap ÖNER	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Sever POLAT Assoc. Prof. Gül ERGÜN	<i>Clinical Nurse Specialist, Van Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University</i>	DETERMINATION OF THE COVID-19 PHOBIA, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION LEVELS OF NURSES WORKING IN COVID- 19 CLINICS AND INTENSIVE CARE UNITS DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap ÖNER	<i>Hakkari University</i>	SIMULATION IN MIDWIFE EDUCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap ÖNER	<i>Hakkari University</i>	HEALTH LITERACY AND MIDWIFERY
Sinem GÜVEN SANTUR Assist. Prof. Zeliha ÖZŞAHİN	<i>Inonu University</i>	RESPECTFUL MATERNITY CARE IN MATERNITY CARE SERVICES
Assist. Prof. Zeliha ÖZŞAHİN Sinem GÜVEN SANTUR	<i>Inonu University</i>	FACTORS AFFECTING MALE FERTILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülbahtiyar DEMİREL Res. Assist. Büşra GÜRÇAY	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University Sakarya University of Applied Sciences</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL SELF-SCHEMA AND DEPRESSION LEVELS OF MENOPAUSAL WOMEN
Res. Assist. Büşra GÜRÇAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülbahtiyar DEMİREL	<i>Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	THE RELATONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND DEATH ANXIETY OF WOMEN IN THE CLIMACTERIC PERIOD WITH OSTEOPOROSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zübeyde Ezgi ERÇELİK Prof. Dr. Diler YILMAZ	<i>Onyedü Eylül University</i>	ÇOCUKLARA YÖNELİK CİNSEL İSTİSMAR HAKKINDA NE BİLİYORUZ? MİTLER VE EBEVEYN ROLÜ

SESSION-2 / HALL-3
13.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Ibrahim Tijjani Muhammad Yusuf Hassan	<i>Umaru Musa Yar'adua University</i>	SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF TWO HYDRAZONES
Marilena Carbone	<i>University of Rome Tor Vergata</i>	NEW MATERIALS FOR GAS SENSING: CQDs@NiO, AN EFFICIENT TOOL FOR METHANE DETECTION
Isah, H. A. Rabiu, U.	<i>Nigerian Defence Academy Umaru Musa Yar'adua University</i>	THE ANTI-MALARIAL POTENTIAL OF THE ALKALOID PRESENT IN MANGIFERA INDICA LINN LEAVES EXTRACT
Neda Tabassum Qazi Inamur Rahman	<i>Integral University</i>	A NEW STRATEGY TO ENHANCE VISIBLE LIGHT ACTIVITY OF TiO ₂ FOR THE TREATMENT OF DYES IN WASTEWATER
Nikolett Radó-Fóty Attila Egedy Endre Domokos Lajos Nagy Tibor Horváth	<i>University of Pannonia</i>	COMPERATIVE LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS OF A COKING PLANT
Viorel CÎRCU Monica ILIS Doina MANAILA-MAXIMEAN	<i>University of Bucharest University Politehnica of Bucharest</i>	METAL COMPLEXES WITH THIOUREA- BASED LIGANDS: INVESTIGATION OF LIQUID CRYSTALLINE BEHAVIOR AND EMISSION PROPERTIES
Zahra Nait Abdellah Mourad Keddami	<i>Université Mouloud Mammeri Laboratoire de Technologie des Matériaux</i>	PLASMA PASTE-BORIDING OF AISI 316 STEEL: CHARACTERIZATION OF BORIDE LAYERS AND BORON ACTIVATION ENERGY CALCULATION
R. Mary Nancy Flora M. Chamundeeswari S. Palani	<i>Arunai Engineering College St. Joseph's College of Engineering</i>	TOXICITY OPTIMIZATION OF GREEN ZINC OXIDE QUANTUM DOTS IN ZEBRAFISH USING BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR SAFER NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS

SESSION-2 / HALL-4
13.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Chandrakant Naikodi Shiva Prasad M S Spoorthi S L Surya K Tejaswini M P Tejaswini S	<i>Davangere University</i>	ANALYSIS OF RECESSION USING BDA TOOLS
Soukaina. Ben Rhila Mostafa. Rachika	<i>Hassan II University</i>	A DISCRETE BIOECONOMIC MODEL APPROACH TO OPTIMAL CONTROL IN SPATIOTEMPORAL PHYTOPLANKTON-ZOOPLANKTON DYNAMICS
Soumaya IDAAMAR Mohamed Louzar	<i>University Hassan First</i>	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ITERATIVELY REGULARIZED GAUSS-NEWTON VS. ADAM OPTIMIZATION FOR IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION IN ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE TOMOGRAPHY
Abdullahi Abubakar James, Tolulope O. Uzaomaka A. Ezeafulukwe Ibitokun, T. V Ogundeji A.A Usman F George, G.G Agboluaje, A.A Shamsudden A Shayau Ogini, S.I	<i>Kebbi State University of Science and Technology University of Nigeria Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University</i>	MONTE CARLO SIMULATION TECHNIQUES ON EVALUATING THE EFFECT OF SAMPLE SIZE ON MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION
Dr. Chandrakant Naikodi Shiva Prasad MS Pallavi Meher Muskan Muskan Mahammad Ismail T	<i>Davangere University</i>	ADAPTING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN HADOOP TO PRESERVE PRIVACY DATA
Raja Mohammad Latif	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University</i>	B**-OPEN AND **-CLOSED MAPPINGS INTOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Raja Mohammad Latif	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University</i>	B**-CONTINUOUS AND **- IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGSINTOPOLOGICALSPACES
Imane Rahil Ghizlane Rahil Mustapha Oujaoura Walid Bouarifi	<i>National school of applied sciences SAFI</i>	MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR ANALYZING CROWD MOVEMENT AND DETECTING VIOLENCE

SESSION-2 / HALL-5
13.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30

Moderator: Dr. Nayana S. Baste

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Vaishnavi R.Ugale Pratiksha S.Sonwane Amit B.Dengale Adesh P. Jadhav Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	TO STUDY THE EVALUATION PARAMETER OF PLATELET GROWTH SYRUP (MARKETED HERBAL SYRUP)
Pratiksha S Sonwane Vaishanvi R. Ugale Amit B. Dengale Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	REVIEW ON: TO PREPARATION OF SANDALWOOD BEAUTY
Shraddha M. Kharake Dnyaneshwari P. Patil Vaishnavi R. Sonawane Vaibhav U. Lasure Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	REVIEW ON: GENERAL OVERVIEW ON METOPROLOL
SAPTE VAISHNAVI G SONAWANE PALLAVI V. RAUT ANKITA N PROF. BODHAK. V. I DR. VIVEKANAND KASHID	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL CREAM FROM TRIBULAS TERRESTRIS ETHANOLIC EXTRACT
Shraddha M. Kharake Dnyaneshwari P. Patil Nikita K. Avhad Dr. Santosh S. Bansode Vaibhav U. Lasure Dr. Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION & PHYTOCHEMISTRY OF HEDYOTIS DIFFUSA WILD
Siddhantika S. Jadhav Madhuri E. Kawade Sakshi P. Deore Snehal S. Kasar Dipak D. Nalawade Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	REVIEW ON: TO STUDY THE PHARMACOGNOSTIC AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF DATURA STRAMONIUM LINN
Rushikesh M. Kawade Pallavi S. Khairnar Madhuri E. Kawade Mayur N. Taral Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	ENHANCEMENT OF BIOAVAILABILITY AND SOLUBILITY OF DICLOFENAC SODIUM THROUGH SOLID DISPERSION
Dr. Nayana S. Baste Mr. Sankalp J. Chhajed	<i>S. S. D. J. College of Pharmacy</i>	OPTIMIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PIROXICAM-LOADED MICROSPONGE GEL FOR TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY: A NOVEL APPROACH TO MITIGATE GASTROINTESTINAL SIDE EFFECTS

SESSION-3 / HALL-1 13.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Vatan KAVAK	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Kübra KOÇYİĞİT Leyla ZENGİN AYDIN	<i>Hani State Hospital Dicle University</i>	NON-PHARMACOLOGIC METHODS USED FOR REDUCING INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PAIN
Şerife DOĞAN DAKAK	<i>Yalova University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE LEVELS OF DIABETIC PATIENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES
Prof. Dr. Vatan KAVAK	<i>University of Dicle</i>	PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE ANATOMY AND META ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Vatan KAVAK	<i>University of Dicle</i>	THE EFFECT OF ANATOMICAL DRAWINGS ON ANATOMY EDUCATION
Şeyda Nur Pirencioğlu Halime Dana Fatma Koçum Dr., Reyhan Tahtasakal Çicek Demiruz Emre Tuğhan Özge Nur Yılmaz Prof. Dr., Dilek Canpolat Prof. Dr., Elif Funda Şener	<i>Erciyes University Genome and Stem Cell Institute Erciyes University Genome and Stem Cell Center (GENKÖK)</i>	EFFECT OF SEVOFLURANE ON MIR-126 EXPRESSION
Dr. Muhammet Şahin ELBASTI Lec. Kübra AKCAN	<i>Elazığ Medical Hospital Şırnak University</i>	EFFECT OF KINESIOTAPE ADMINISTRATION ON CLINICAL PARAMETERS IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY
Dr Mehmet Aydoğan	<i>Bitlis Tatvan Devlet Hastanesi</i>	THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYPERTENSION DURATION AND LEFT VENTRICLE MASS INDEX
Dr. Fatma Tuba KARAKAŞ Associate Professor. Nevin KOCAMAN	<i>Gazi Yaşargil Education and Research Hospital Firat University</i>	THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF NEROLIDOL AND VITAMIN D AGAINST ISOPROTERENOL-INDUCED MYOCARDIC INFARCTION: THE ROLE OF ASPROSIN AND METRNL

SESSION-3 / HALL-2 13.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla Fil Balkan	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
MSc. PT, Süleyman KORKUSUZ, Assoc. Prof. Ayla FİL BALKAN Asst. Prof. Nihat ÖZGÖREN Asst. Prof. Serdar ARITAN MSc. PT, Büşra SEÇKİNOĞULLARI KORKUSUZ MSc. PT., Ali Naim CEREN Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif TOPÇUOĞLU	<i>Atılım University Hacettepe University Ankara University</i>	INVESTIGATION THE FACTORS CAUSING KNEE HYPEREXTENSION IN CHRONIC STROKE PATIENTS AND THE EFFECTS OF RIGID TAPING FOR THE CONTROL OF HYPEREXTENSION THROUGH KINEMATIC ANALYSIS
Dr. Fzt. Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KARAOBA Dr. Fzt. Büşra CANDİRİ	<i>Inonu University</i>	QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF GERONTOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND PLACEMENT STUDENTS IN HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTIES
Dr. Fzt. Büşra CANDİRİ Dr. Fzt. Dilan DEMİRTAŞ KARAOBA Assoc. Prof. Burcu TALU	<i>Inonu University</i>	SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS TO ASSESS FALL RISK IN THE ELDERLY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla Fil Balkan Fzt. Nilay Aysever Fzt. Ali Naim Ceren Prof. Dr. Semra Topuz Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Topçuoğlu	<i>Hacettepe University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TRUNK CONTROL AND LOWER EXTREMITY MOTOR COORDINATION ON WALKING IN STROKE PATIENTS
Research Assistant Aslıhan ÖZTÜRK ÇETİN Assoc. Prof. Derya ÇINAR	<i>Izmir Bakırçay University</i>	MEN CAN ALSO GET BREAST CANCER! A META SYNTHESIS STUDY
Research Assistant Aslıhan ÖZTÜRK ÇETİN	<i>Izmir Bakırçay University</i>	A REVIEW ON GRADUATE THESIS CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF NURSING RELATED TO PORT CATHETER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selvin BALKİ Mustafa Kemal DOĞAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	ISOMETRIC PLANTAR FLEXION MUSCLE STRENGTH IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN FORWARD SINGLE LEG JUMP PERFORMANCE IN YOUNG MEN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selvin BALKİ Mustafa Kemal DOĞAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	COMPARISON OF ISOMETRIC KNEE MUSCLE STRENGTH IN HEALTHY YOUNG SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

SESSION-3 / HALL-3 13.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Ass. Prof. Tetyana Ivanova	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Peerzada Owais Adil	<i>Sharda University</i>	ECHOES OF ISOLATION: UNVEILING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPLEXITIES IN SARAH MOSS'S NOVEL THE FELL IN A PANDEMIC WORLD
Ass. Prof. Tetyana Ivanova Anna Yaganova	<i>Sumy State University</i>	DYSPHORIA AND NEGATIVE COGNITIVE ATTITUDES
Ass. Prof. Tetyana IVANOVA Ass. Anastasia LUSHCHYK	<i>Sumy State University</i>	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-CONFIDENCE
Eman JALAL Dr. Ayesha JABEEN	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	ATTENTION, SELF-HELP SKILLS AND MOTOR COORDINATION DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD
M. Talha Sami Ullah Mudassar Nawaz Anas Bilal Dr. Syed Muhammad Imran Haider Zaidi MS Aqsa Zaheer MS Memona Amjad	<i>Govt. Municipal Graduate College</i>	EMOTIONAL REGULATION, COPING STRATEGIES AND RULE BREAKING BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS
Saad Arshad Dr. Ayesha JABEEN	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	ASSOCIATION AMONG MOTOR COORDINATION, LOGICAL MEMORY AND SEDENTARY BEHAVIORS DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD
Tahreem Anjum Fatima Aslam	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL OVERPROTECTION, SOCIAL REJECTION AND INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENCE
Zahra Zafar Fatima Aslam	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES, COGNITIVE ERRORS, AND INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENTS

SESSION-3 / HALL-4
13.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00

Moderator: Dr.C.Vijai

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Youssef AATIF Cheklekbire MALAININE	<i>Ibn Tofail University</i>	ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: NEW HORIZONS AND INITIATIVES TO TRAIN THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENTREPRENEURS
Andriy Shvaher	<i>SESE the "Academy of Financial Management"</i>	AUDIT OF COMPANIES' SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS: EXPERIENCE OF REGULATION IN THE EU
Artem Kucheriavyi	<i>SESE the "Academy of Financial Management"</i>	INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES IN THE FIELD OF REGULATION OF OPERATIONS WITH DIGITAL ASSETS
Vivien Vágner Prof. Dr. Habil Andrea Bencsik	<i>University of Pannonia</i>	EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROLLING
Mohammad Yunos Rasa	<i>Ahl al-Bayt International University</i>	IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF CHALLENGES AND ISSUES RELATED TO THE COUNTRY'S BUDGET SYSTEM BASED ON THE GOVERNMENT TRANSFORMATION DOCUMENT
Naoual Mamdouh El hassania RAHOU Mouna Hajjaj	<i>Hassan University 1</i>	RURAL TOURISM, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
Sri Padma Kanta Mishra Prof. Deepak Bansal	<i>Indian Institute of Finance</i>	ETHICAL ISSUES IN GLOBAL OIL PRICING AND ITS IMPACT ON EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER UNCERTAINTY
Dr.C. Vijai Dr.D. Pauldhinakaran	<i>Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology Jayagovind Harigopal Agarwal Agarsen College</i>	THE EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INSURANCE SECTOR

SESSION-3 / HALL-5 13.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Dr. Natalia binti Hakimi	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Csaba VÖRÖS	<i>J. Selye University</i>	RESEARCH ON MANAGERIAL TECHNOSTRESS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES
Aida Makaš	<i>University of Buckingham UK and Sarajevo School of Science and Technology</i>	THE ROLE OF GRC IN FINANCIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
Noorhidayah binti Salehuddin Dr. Natalia binti Hakimi	<i>Mahsa University</i>	FACILITATING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION: AN ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL FACTORS IN THE PROSPER PROGRAM AT PUNB KUALA LUMPUR
Sediqa Naderi Hosnia Haidari	<i>Ahl al-Bayt International University</i>	RANKING THE COMPONENTS OF SPIRITUAL TRAINING BASED ON THE THOUGHTS OF IMAM ALI (AS) FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN IRAN
MS. DEEPALI TOMAR	<i>UNIVERSITY OF KOTA</i>	EMPOWERING THE INDIAN MSME SECTOR THROUGH WOMEN - LED ENTERPRISES - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RAJASTHAN AND UTTARAKHAND
Dr Natalia binti Hakimi Assoc. Prof. Dr Rasheedul Haque Noorhidayah binti Salehuddin Nurliyana binti Khalid	<i>MAHSA University Taylor's University</i>	THE ACCOUNTANT'S PATH: WHAT DRIVES MALAYSIAN STUDENTS?
Jawed Nabizadeh Sediqa Naderi	<i>Tehran University Ahl al-Bayt International University</i>	EXAMINING AND PRIORITIZING INVESTMENT CHALLENGES AND FINANCING SYSTEM IN IRAN
Cecília Morais Martins José Moleiro Martins	<i>Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon - ISCAL</i>	FAMILY LAW IN THE BUSINESS CONTEXT

SESSION-4 / HALL-1
13.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Tuba ARKAN DEMİRÖRS	<i>KTO Karatay University</i>	A PROPOSAL FOR THE ADAPTIVE REUSE OF KONYA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL: KONYA INTERACTIVE CITY MUSEUM
Dr. Gülay DALGIÇ Dr. Hatice KIRAN ÇAKIR	<i>Trakya University</i>	PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH IN SPATIAL CHANGE IN THE THRACE SUB-REGION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF LOCAL AGENDA 21 AND 2030 ACTION PLANS
Ibrahim Juba Assoc. Prof. Narmin AGHAYEVA	<i>Karabuk University</i>	REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS AS A MEANS OF HERITAGE REVIVAL AND TOURISM ENHANCEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE HEBRON MUSEUM
Master Architect Işıl GENÇ Prof. Dr. Fatma Demet AYKAL	<i>Dicle University</i>	WITHIN THE SCOPE OF INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS; INVESTIGATION OF BIOPHILIC DESIGN VIA SAVUR LAUNDRIES
Assoc. Prof. Tacettin GEÇKİL Atakan AYKANAT Asst. Prof. Ceren Beyza İNCE	<i>Inonu University</i> <i>Turgut Ozal University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SILICA FUME ON THE MARSHALL STABILITY OF BITUMINOUS HOT MIXTURES
Assoc. Prof. Tacettin GEÇKİL Asst. Prof. Ceren Beyza İNCE Doğan İNCE	<i>Inonu University</i> <i>Turgut Ozal University</i> <i>Firat University</i>	EFFECT OF GARBAGE ASH ADDITIVE ON THE CREEP STIFFNESS PERFORMANCE OF HOT MIX ASPHALTS
Büşra ATASEVER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Yeşim İLERİSOY	<i>Gazi University</i>	INNOVATIONS IN ENERGY POLICIES IN TURKIYE BY THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION THROUGH ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS
Aybala Tuba Kurucu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Yeşim İLERİSOY	<i>Gazi University</i>	IDENTIFICATION OF THE ROOT CAUSES OF CLASHES IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

SESSION-4 / HALL-2 13.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KAR	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Barış ALTIOKKA Metehan ÖNAL	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University</i>	INFLUENCE OF pH ON THE PROPERTIES OF CHEMICALLY DEPOSITED PBS THIN FILMS
Muhammet DAĞLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet DEMİRER Esra YUMAT	<i>Sakarya University</i>	MECHANICAL AND LIFE TEST EXAMINATION OF OPTIMUM WELDING PARAMETER IN BUTT WELDED PE100 PIPES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyhan HACIOĞLU	<i>Kutahya Health Science University Duzce University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF 12/15 LIPOXYGENASE INHIBITOR ON HepG2 CELLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyhan HACIOĞLU	<i>Kutahya Health Science University Duzce University</i>	UPDATED OSTEOARTHRITIS PRECLINICAL MODELS: IS A CURE POSSIBLE?
Bünyamin Doğan Prof. Dr. Nail Altunay Prof. Dr. Adil Elik	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	OPTIMIZATION OF A VORTEX-ASSISTED IONIC LIQUID-BASED LIQUID PHASE MICROEXTRACTION METHOD FOR RAPID AND SENSITIVE DETERMINATION OF CADMIUM FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES
Prof. Dr. Nail Altunay Prof. Dr. Adil Elik	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	DETERMINATION OF CARMINE IN SOME FOOD SAMPLES: ULTRASONIC ASSISTED CLOUD POINT EXTRACTION
Erhan ONGUN Selçuk UTAŞ Prof. Dr. Hatice Hilal YÜCEL (KURT)	<i>Gazi University</i>	MODELING AND SIMULATION OF DC - DRIVEN AlGaSb COUPLED GLOW DISCHARGE MICRO PLASMAS AT SUB ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE
Dr. Mehmet Nedim UYGUR Lec. Ayşe Gül ŞAHİN KOÇAK	<i>Şırnak University Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University</i>	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON INFLATION ACCOUNTING
Dr. Mehmet Nedim UYGUR Lec. Ayşe Gül ŞAHİN KOÇAK	<i>Şırnak University Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University</i>	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON RESOURCE CONSUMPTION ACCOUNTING

SESSION-4 / HALL-3 13.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Dr. Moses Adeolu AGOI	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	<i>Lagos State University of Education Obafemi Awolowo University</i>	AN EXPLICIT SURVEY ON THE IMPACT OF DATA ANALYTICS ON INFORMATION SYSTEM CURRICULUM: EDUCATOR'S POINT OF VIEW
Dr. Irfan Mustafa	<i>Allama Iqbal Open University</i>	STABILIZING EFFECTS OF WALL SLIP ON POROUS CHANNEL
Dr. Chandrakant Naikodi Shiva Prasad MS Prathibha Gouda Pooja KM Roopa P.C Sharmila	<i>Davangere University</i>	GENERATIVE AI FOR HADOOP FRAMEWORK
GHIZLANE RAHIL IMANE RAHIL MUSTAPHA OUJAOURA WALID BOUARIFI	<i>National school of applied sciences SAFI</i>	HUMAN MOTION ANALYSIS USING COMPUTER VISION AND DEEP LEARNING
Mandana Gharehdaghi	<i>University of Pannon</i>	THE IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN USE ON TRANSPARENCY IN THE SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN TO IMPROVE TRUST BETWEEN ACTORS
Ph.D. Teona Gogidze	<i>Business and Technology University</i>	WILL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHANGE THE WAY OF LIFE?
Dr. R Gunabalan Mr. I Balakumar Nikhil Mohan V R Aniruth P Binu Prasanna	<i>Vellore Institute of Technology</i>	APPLICATIONS OF LABVIEW FOR POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY
Mourad Keddama	<i>Laboratoire de Technologie des Matériaux</i>	CHARACTERIZATION OF BORONIZED LAYERS AND MODELLING KINETICS WITH THE INTEGRAL DIFFUSION MODEL ON A LOW- ALLOY STEEL

SESSION-4 / HALL-4 13.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Associate Professor Dr. Rozina Khattak Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Tukhtamushova A.U. Yunusov M.Yu.	<i>Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology</i>	INFLUENCE OF MINERAL FORMATION ON THE PROPERTIES OF PYROXENE-CONTAINING GLASS AND GLASS-CRYSTALLINE MATERIALS BASED ON THEM
Dr. Zebo BABAKHANOVA Vladimir KIM	<i>Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology</i>	GLASS CERAMIC MATERIALS ON THE BASIS OF LOCAL RAW MATERIALS OF UZBEKISTAN
ARKOUB-DJERMOUNE Lynda BOUCHALA Mounira BENAZOUZ Ouahiba DERRADJI-BENMEZIANE Farida BOULEKBACHE-MAKHLOUF Lila	<i>Bejaia University Chadli Bendjedid University of El-Tarf</i>	IMPACT OF ROASTING ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF SOME LEGUMES
Dr. Gopi Reddy Raveendra Reddy Dr. Muram Subba Reddy Dr. Suguru Subba Rayudu Dr.K.Venkata Subba Reddy	<i>SBVR Degree and PG College</i>	ETHYL IMIDAZOLE-1-CARBOXYLATE AS A NOVEL CARBONYLATING AGENT FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 1,2,4-OXADIAZOL-5(4H)-ONES AND EVALUATION OF THEIR ANTI-MYCOBACTERIAL ACTIVITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	REDOX MECHANISM OF DICYANOBIS (bpy)IRON(III)-IODIDE IN BINARY SOLVENT MEDIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	OXIDATION OF IODIDE BY Fe(III) BASED OXIDIZED SENSITIZER IN THE PRESENCE OF DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE
Mechenene Mohamed Lamine	<i>National Higher School of Technology and Engineering</i>	SIMULATION OF THE PHYSICAL DAMAGE OF A DC04 STEEL SHEET VIA THE GTN MODEL DURING STAMPING PROCESS
Abdelhamid Ait M'hida Guojian Lia Mourad Boughrarac Mohamed Kerouadc Qiang Wang	<i>Northeastern University Moulay Ismail University</i>	TUNING THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF DOPED ZnS USING TRANSITION METAL DOPING: A MULTI-SCALE COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH

<p>SESSION-4 / HALL-5 13.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Zohaib Hassan Sain</p>
<p>Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415</p>

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Samira Shirzad	<i>Ahlul Bait International University</i>	INVESTIGATE THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE AFGHANISTAN
Ilham Tri Maulana	<i>Universitas Metamedia</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS FACULTY (FEBI) IAIN BATUSANGKAR
ADEMOLA, Olaitan Idowu IORLIAM, Emmanuel Vambe POPOOLA, Abiola Babatunde	<i>Alvan-Ikoku Federal College of Education University of Abuja</i>	CURRICULUM REFORM AND TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT; WITHIN THE AGENDA OF EDUCATION FOR ALL (EFA) GLOBAL ACTION PLAN
Zohaib Hassan Sain	<i>Superior University</i>	REVIEWING THE ACADEMIC LANDSCAPE: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEARNING INITIATIVES IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Zohaib Hassan Sain	<i>Superior University</i>	NAVIGATING THE CHATGPT FRONTIER: BALANCING INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN EDUCATION
FROILAN D. MOBO, DPA, Ph.D.	<i>Bicol University Open University</i>	UNVEILING THE CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: FACULTY ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AT CENTRAL LUZON COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CELTECH)

SESSION-1 / HALL-1 14.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Aydođan ÖZDAMAR	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Esra ÖZDEMİR Şamil ÇAHAL	<i>Hks Has Asansör Kauçuk Plastik Metal San. Tic. A.Ş</i>	INNOVATION STUDY IN MATERIALS USED IN THE ELEVATOR INDUSTRY
Meltem COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Erhan PULAT Prof. Dr. Murat YAZICI	<i>Firat University Bursa Uludađ University</i>	ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TÜRKİYE
Gönenç DURAN Prof. Dr. Murat YAZICI	<i>Bursa Uludag University</i>	MICROVASCULAR SELF-HEALING IN SANDWICH COMPOSITE PIPES
Prof. Dr. Aydođan ÖZDAMAR	<i>Ege University</i>	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF AVERAGE COAL PARTICLE DIAMETER, COMBUSTION AIR VELOCITY AND COMBUSTION AIR TEMPERATURE ON COMBUSTION IN BLAST FURNACES
Prof. Dr. Aydođan ÖZDAMAR	<i>Ege University</i>	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF BIOMASS COMBUSTION IN A CYCLONE-TYPE BURNER
Orhan KEYİF Kadir ÇAVDAR Enes KURT Deniz KAYA	<i>AES Machinery R&D Center, Bursa Bursa Uludađ University Durmazlar R&D Center, Bursa</i>	DELİK DELME ÜNİTELERİ İÇİN DİŞLİ ÇARK MEKANİZMALARININ TASARIMI
Ibrahim Volkan DEMIREL Orhan KEYİF	<i>AES Machinery R&D Center, Bursa</i>	IMPROVEMENT OF PARTS HOLDING VACUUM SYSTEMS IN WOOD PROCESSING MACHINES
Lect. Dr. Serdar KAVELOĐLU Lect. Dr. Muhammed Safa KAMER	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE HARDNESS CHANGES OCCURRING BY APPLYING DIFFERENT DISPLACEMENTS IN THE COMPRESSION TEST TO SQUARE PRISM STRUCTURES PRODUCED IN 3D PRINTER WITH PLA MATERIAL
İbrahim DİNÇER Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan ATEŞ	<i>Kayseri Ulaşım Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Universty</i>	APPLICATION FOR PLANNING URBAN RAIL SYSTEM VEHICLE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVING MAINTENANCE EFFICIENCIES

SESSION-1 / HALL-2 14.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00 Moderator: Professor Süreyya YİĞİT	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Başak SARIOĞLU	<i>Fenerbahçe University</i>	SALTY TEAR: NOUR
Kevser YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Sevda ASLAN MUCUR	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	A REVIEW STUDY ON SOCIAL SUPPORT, ADAPTATION AND LONELINESS OF TURKISH PEOPLE MIGRATING TO AUSTRALIA
Dr. Emre YILDIRIM Esra ARSLAN	<i>Bandırma Onyediy Eylül University Kocaeli University</i>	A NOTE ON MIGRANT IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DELEUZE'S PHILOSOPHY
Assist. Prof. İbrahim Çağrı ERKUL	<i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University</i>	WHY LIZ TRUSS FAILED: ANALYSIS OF THE 45-DAY PRIME MINISTERSHIP
Research Assistant Fatih AKARSU	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	EDUCATION EXCUSE AS A CRITERION FOR TRANSFER BY APPOINTMENT
MSc., Ali TOSUN	<i>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University</i>	AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM
MSc., Ali TOSUN	<i>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University</i>	AN ANALYSIS ON THE BINDING FORCE OF THE OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Prof. Süreyya YİĞİT	<i>New Vision University</i>	COMING OF AGE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SESSION-1 / HALL-3
14.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Udoye, Charles Ekene Ode Esther Ogbeyi	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	YAM FARMERS ACCESS AND USE OF ICT IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
Joseph Chisom Okoye	<i>Nwafor Orizu College of Education</i>	ENERGY TRANSITION IN AGRICULTURE: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES ON FARMING PRACTICES
Haroon KHAN	<i>The University of Agriculture</i>	IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF TOBACCO CROP IN PAKISTAN
Ayoub Ahmed Abdullah Almhbab	<i>Amran University</i>	SCENARIOS OF WATER AVAILABILITY IN IBB SUB BASINS UNDER CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE, LAND USE AND WATER USE CONDITIONS
Ayoub Ahmed Abdullah Almhbab	<i>Amran University</i>	THE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND ITS FLUCTUATIONS ON THE AGRICULTURE AND WATER SECTORS IN YEMEN
Arunkumar R	<i>Tamil Nadu Agricultural University</i>	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE
Okoro, John Chukwuma Zebulun, Esther Jude	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	EXTENSION NEEDS OF FARMERS ON FARO 44 RICE PRODUCTION IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA
Dare IBIYEYE Michael SMART Ayofe FAWOLE Austin ADEWOYE Adewale Agbo-adediran	<i>Federal College of Forestry Jericho Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria</i>	DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT OF MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L) COB OF A FABRICATED MAIZE SHELLING MACHINE RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY APPROACH

SESSION-1 / HALL-4
14.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00
Moderator: Dr. Fedi Ben Dhaou

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Bramucci C. Abbagnale R. Reda R. Caputo I. Flaminio E. Marigo L. Testarelli L.	<i>"La Sapienza" University of Rome</i>	EFFECT OF PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN ON SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Ma. Donika Sylejmani Ma. Arbnorë Aliu Prof. Dr. Skender Demaku Bahrije Dobra	<i>University of Prishtina</i>	THE LEVEL OF DIABETICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SHTIME AND IMPACTING FACTORS
Abbagnale R. Bramucci C. Reda R. Acanfora G. Tavernese G. Pagnoni F. Testarelli L.	<i>Sapienza University of Rome</i>	COMPARISON OF CYTOTOXICITY BETWEEN PREHYDRATED AND DRIED ACELLULAR PORCINE DERMAL MATRICES
Maha Besbes Fedi Ben Dhaou Ines Kharrat Soumaya Chaabene Ilhem Abid Yosra Mejdoub	<i>The Higher School of Health Sciences and Techniques Habib Bourguiba University Hospital</i>	HUMANIZATION OF ELDERLY CARE PATIENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF SFAX
Fedi Ben Dhaou Ines Kharrat Soumaya Chaabene Ons Hakim Nesrine Abdmouleh Achraf Abdelkefi Molka Hakim	<i>The Higher School of Health Sciences and Techniques Habib Bourguiba University Hospital</i>	PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF THERAPEUTIC ADHERENCE AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF SFAX
Pratiksha S. Raskar Archana R. Jagtap Shushma V. Datir Abhishek R. Ransing Vaishnavi R.Uggle Dr Vivekanand A. Kashid	<i>GSS's Dr. Kolpe Institute of Pharmacy</i>	REVIEW ON: - AN OVERVIEW ON NUTRACEUTICALS
Fedi Ben Dhaou Maroua Trigui Bouthaina Trabelsi Houda Ben Ayed Sourour Yaich Mondher Kassis Jamel Damak	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital Hedi Chaker University Hospital</i>	IMPACT OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON BODY MASS INDEX IN ADOLESCENTS
Fedi Ben Dhaou Ines Kharrat Soumaya Chaabene Amal Mezghani Sirine Ben Ramdhan Manel Masmoudi Wala Ben Kridis	<i>Habib Bourguiba University Hospital The Higher School of Health Sciences and Techniques Private Faculty of Health Sciences</i>	PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF FATIGUE AMONG ELDERLY PATIENT IN ONCO-GERIATRICS

SESSION-1 / HALL-5
14.12.2023/ 09:00-11:00

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. ARSENI Igor	<i>Comrat State University</i>	FEATURES OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS
Dr. Albulena Hajdari Krasniqi Dr. Milot Krasniqi	<i>University "Kadri Zeka" AAB College</i>	THE RIGHT TO DEFENSE COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN KOSOVA
AYUSHI SINGH SPARSH YADAV NALINESH SINGH	<i>GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY</i>	NAVIGATING LEGAL COMPLEXITIES: CHALLENGES IN CORPORATE ENERGY PROCUREMENT
Kashaf Arif Asma Ijaz Wajeeha Talat	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	EMOTIONAL NEGLECT AS PREDICTOR OF DELINQUENT TENDENCIES IN ADOLESCENT BOYS
Mohammed, Nadamau Shehu Kabiru I. Musa Shehu I. Galoji	<i>Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi State University</i>	BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION USING EEG SIGNALS: A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION AND CLASSIFICATION
Ms. Golda Sahoo Suganthi M	<i>National Law University</i>	ROLE OF AI IN CRIME PREVENTION: A BAN OR BOON
Wajeeha Talat Asma Ijaz Kashaf Arif	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	EXPLORING THE PREDICTORS OF DELINQUENT TENDENCIES IN ADOLESCENT BOYS
Sediqa Naderi	<i>Ahl al-Bayt International University</i>	IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL BALANCE POLICIES IN IRAN BY EMPHASIZING THE LAW OF BALANCED USE OF THE COUNTRY'S FACILITIES

SESSION-2 / HALL-1 14.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30 Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet GÖK Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	<i>Dicle University</i>	SOME RESULTS ON A CLASS OF SYMMETRIC NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY 10
Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	<i>Dicle University</i>	ON NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS GENERATED BY TWO CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS
Tuba ÇADIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Esra ARIKAN	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS ANXIETY LEVELS OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN THE SECOND LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
BERFİN YURTSEVER	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS COURSES AND THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet GÖK	<i>Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University</i>	EVALUATION TOOL FOR ROS NAVIGATION STACK BASED PATH PLANNING DIAGNOSIS
Yağmur FİDANER Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN	<i>Gazi University</i>	BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS OF EMAIL APPLICATIONS BASED ON THE S/MIME BASELINE REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT
Neslihan GÜNDOĞAN Dr. Vedat ESEN	<i>Istanbul Topkapı University</i>	INTEGRATION OF STEM LITERACY COURSE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SCHOOLS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali DEMİR	<i>Avrasya University</i>	TEACHING AS AN UNITY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

SESSION-2 / HALL-2 14.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30 Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Sababa Fatima Muhammet Emre Orman İbrahim Sadi Çetingül İsmail Bayram	<i>Afyon Kocatepe University</i>	APPLICATION OF PROBIOTICS IN THE DIET OF DAIRY CALVES
Birten EMRE	<i>Harran University</i>	KLOTHO AND ANTI-MÜLLERIAN HORMONE PROFILE IN NORMAL CYCLING AND SUBFERTILE MARES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Veysi KAYRI	<i>Batman University</i>	EFFECTS OF NUTRITION IN PREGNANT SHEEP ON COLOSTRUM QUALITY AND LAMB HEALTH
Assoc. Prof. Tuğra AKKUŞ Research Assistant Ömer YAPRAKCI Ali Coşkun DEMİRTAŞ	<i>Harran University</i>	EVALUATION OF NESFATIN-1 LEVELS IN AWASSI BREED MALE LAMBS ACCORDING TO BIRTH TYPE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuncay TUFAN İbrahim Halil KESKİN	<i>Siirt University</i>	THE PLACE OF THYME, AN AROMATIC PLANT, IN ANIMAL HEALTH
Salih ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ferit CAN	<i>19 Mayıs University Hatay Mustafa Kemal University</i>	GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES PARTICIPATED THE PROJECT OF "I HAVE MANY REASONS" AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECT SUCCESS EXPECTATION
Nesrican KODAN Assist. Prof. Mehmet IRMAK	<i>Siirt University</i>	ENZYMES AND THE USE OF ENZYMES IN POULTRY NUTRITION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağrı KANDEMİR Prof. Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ Prof. Dr. Turgay TAŞKIN	<i>Ege University</i>	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SHEEP MILK PRODUCTION IN TÜRKİYE AND GREECE

SESSION-2 / HALL-3
14.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Olaleye Oluwaseun Abigail Ibrahim Yusuf Olaleye David Oluwatobi	<i>Usmanu Danfodiyo University Bayero University Federal University of Agriculture</i>	EVALUATION OF HEAVY METAL AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA FROM HEAVY METAL POLLUTED AND SEMI PRISTINE ENVIRONMENTS
Attah Friday Moses E. Abalaka Philip F. Builders Abdulsalami Halimat	<i>Federal University of Technology National Institute of Pharmaceutical Research and Development</i>	PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILING AND GCMS ANALYSIS OF CRUDE EXTRACTS OF MITRACARPUS SCABER
Attah Friday Kareem Abdulmalik Job Oloruntoba Samuel Garba Daniel Edisha Jesse Innocent Apameio Mahmud Mohammed Evuti Ajanya Benjamin Unekwujo Abdullahi Hamidu	<i>Federal University of Technology Salem University Taraba State University College of Nursing Sciences Confluence University of Science and Technology</i>	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF LAND SNAIL (<i>Achatina achatina</i>) SHELL AGAINST ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA
PANKAJ A. TAGAD KALPESH D. VADAKTE SHUBHAM P. PATIL PRAMOD V. THOMBARE VIKAS I. BODHAK	<i>DR. Kolpe institute of pharmacy</i>	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF POLYHERBAL HAIR OIL
Mohammad Faizan Rahmuddin Khan Mohd. Akhtar Iqbal Alam	<i>School of Pharmaceutical Education & Research Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research</i>	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF NITRIC OXIDE (NO) IN POST -TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) INDUCED CARDIOVASCULAR AND IMMUNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN RATS
Benmeziane – Derradji Farida Larouce Dalila	<i>Chadli Bendjedid University of El-Tarf University of Bejaia</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF PRICKLY PEAR CLADODES BEVERAGES: PHYSICOCHEMICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL, AND SENSORY EVALUATION
Mariam Tahir Butt Muhammad Muneeb Usman Haider Wania Nasir Najeeb Ullah Khan Jawad Aslam Wafa Majeed Shamshad UL Hassan Bilal Aslam Muhammad Naeem Faisal	<i>University of Agriculture Faisalabad</i>	ANTI-REGENERATIVE POTENTIAL OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF JUSTICIA ADHATODA AGAINST ARSENIC-INDUCED ACUTE LIVER INJURY IN RAT MODEL

SESSION-2 / HALL-4
14.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30

Moderator:

Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Naseem Akhter	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	A CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SUFI SAINT KASTIR GUL SHRINE
Dr. Naseem Akhter	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	AN ANALYSIS UNDER THE ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF MAHABAT KHAN MOSQUE OF PESHAWAR
Favour C. Uroko Anuli B. Okoli Peace N. Ngwoke	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	'THOU SHALL NOT STEAL': FRAUD & CYBERCRIME AGAINST THE AGED IN CHRISTIAN-DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA
Zahra Fayazbakhsh	<i>University of Tehran</i>	HUMAN NATURE (FITRAH) AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE IN ISLAMIC WORLDVIEW; BASED ON THE OPINIONS OF AYATOLLAH MUTAHHARI
Fazilat Fatima Abolfazl Tajik	<i>Ahl al-Bait International University</i>	THE MYSTICAL INNOVATIONS OF SULTAN BAHU, THE FOUNDER OF SARVARI QADIRIYYA DYNASTY IN SUFISM
Dr. Khadija Hassan Ali Al-Qaseer	<i>University of Kufa</i>	RELIGIOUS LIFE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF HIRA BEFORE ISLAM
Fateme Davilan	<i>Ahlul Bait International University</i>	WOMEN, SPIRITUALITY, WORLDWIDE AND PEACE
Fateme Davilan	<i>Ahlul Bait International University</i>	STUDY OF THE FACTORS OF TRANSGENDER MALE GENDER CHANGE (A WOMAN WHO WANTS TO BECOME A MAN) AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE

SESSION-2 / HALL-5 14.12.2023/ 11:30-13:30 Moderator: Dr. MUHAMMAD FAISAL	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Ananda Majumdar	<i>University of Alberta</i>	SMART CITIES AS A PROCESS OF GLOBAL CHANGE
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	<i>Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University Bharath University</i>	A BRIEF UPDATE ON THE ISSUES CONFRONTED BY WOMEN IN ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Mahsa Sirous Assist. Prof. Dr. Cem Yağlı	<i>Eastern Mediterranean University</i>	REINFORCEMENT LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING RECOMMENDER SYSTEMS
Elyas Salehi Shahraki Assist. Prof. Dr. Cem Yağlı	<i>Eastern Mediterranean University</i>	THE SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF USER INTERFACES ON RECOMMENDATIONS SYSTEMS
MUHAMMAD FAISAL	<i>Allama Iqbal Open University</i>	SIMULATED INTELLIGENCE THAT CAN BE AI-HRIMS DEFEAT LANGUAGE HINDRANCES FOR DETAILING INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION INVESTIGATION IN PAKISTAN
Vaibhav S. Yavalkar Dr. Sameer Nanivadekar	<i>Pacific University of Higher Education & Research A. P. Shah Institute of Technology</i>	A SURVEY ON CHANNEL CAPACITY ESTIMATION FOR MASSIVE MULTIUSER MIMO SYSTEMS
Khushboo Mishra Deepa Sonal	<i>Veer Kunwar Singh University Patna Women's College</i>	A WIRELESS TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. HasnainSaleem Engr. UsamaHaider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology WahCantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AIR POLLUTION MONITOR

SESSION-3 / HALL-1 14.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Necat AĞCA	
Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415	

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
HAKAN BAYATLI KASIM ÖZACAR	<i>Karabuk University</i>	A SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING AND DETECTING DAMAGE TO NATIONAL MUSHROOM PRODUCTS
Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	<i>Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti</i>	STEAM MODEL IN BIOLOGY TEACHING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Turhan Yilmaz	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	DETERMINATION OF FRUITFUL BUDS FOR TRAKYA İLKEREN AND YALOVA İNCİSİ (Vitis Vinifera L.) IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ
Prof. Dr. Necat AĞCA Prof. Dr. Kemal DOĞAN	<i>Hatay Mustafa Kemal University</i>	GROUNDWATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT FOR DRINKING AND IRRIGATION PURPOSE USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE DÖRTYOL DISTRICT (TURKEY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ekrem BOLUKBASI Assist.Prof. Dr. Ece AVULOĞLU YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan HALICI	<i>Amasya University, Suluova Vocational School</i> <i>Amasya University, Technical Sciences Vocational School</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	DETECTION OF THE CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF COPPER NANOPARTICLES OBTAINED FROM THE BIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF Lactarius deliciosus MUSHROOM ON HT-29 CELLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ekrem BOLUKBASI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KARAKAŞ	<i>Amasya University, Suluova Vocational School</i> <i>Ankara University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF DNA METHYLATION TYPES IN SAFFLOWER PLANT EXPOSED TO CADMIUM HEAVY METAL
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TÜRKER	<i>Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN AROMATIC PLANTS AND ENHANCEMENT STUDIES
Recep BOYACI İlknur ACAR ATA	<i>Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University</i>	CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND DETERIORATIONS IN THE STONE MATERIAL OF NIGDE SERIF ALI TOMB

SESSION-3 / HALL-2 14.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Assist. Professor Özlem ÖZER ALTUNDAĞ Zoom Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999 / Zoom Passcode: 131415

AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Sueda UYSAL İlayda ÖZTÜRK ALTUNCEVAHİR	<i>Bahcesehir University</i>	EFFECT OF PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS
Dr. Nadide Gizem TARAKÇI FİLİZ Dr. Eftal GEÇGİL DEMİR Dr. Mehmet FİLİZ	<i>İstanbul Medipol University</i> <i>Amasya University</i>	THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR ADULTS ON THEIR NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE LEVELS
Resc. Asst. Dr. Nilüfer ÖZKAN	<i>Ordu University</i>	THE ROLE OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DIET IN DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY
Bilal Can HINISLIOĞLU Assist. Professor Özlem ÖZER ALTUNDAĞ	<i>Karabük University</i>	IN TURKISH CUISINE AND OTTOMAN CUISINE, THE USE OF CARROT
Gülay KÜTREM Assist. Professor Özlem ÖZER ALTUNDAĞ	<i>Karabük University</i>	CHESTNUTS AND THEIR USE IN TURKISH CUISINE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Cesim BEHREMEN Asst. Prof. Dr. Barış TURAN	<i>Bitlis Eren University</i> <i>Kafkas University</i>	A SWOT ANALYSIS OF HALAL CONCEPT ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES IN TURKEY
Ahmet DÜNDAR Sibel FARHAT	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i>	PREVALENCE OF SERUM ZINC DEFICIENCY IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

SESSION-3 / HALL-3
14.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00

Moderator:

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Azzam Alarab Istabraq Talahma Hanin Awwad Abeer Sharawi Omar Amro Rula Hilal Saeb Abu Radwan	<i>Palastine Ahliya University</i>	MULLIGAN TECHNIQUE VERSUS MCKENZIE TECHNIQUE ON PATIENTS WITH NON- SPECIFIC NECK PAIN
Arben Lloja Leart Berdica Gentian Vyshka	<i>Institute of Legal Medicine American Hospital of Tirana University of Medicine in Tirana</i>	MERKEL CELL CARCINOMA: A SERIES OF SIX CASES
Nwaokolo M. A. Okorie C. E	<i>Federal University</i>	SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE EFFECT OF RELAPSE ON THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS
Yassmine Mourajid Khaoula Jounaidi Meryem Hamdoune Kaoutar Mostafi Asmaa Ghafili	<i>Hassan First University of Settat Hôpital Régional de Settat Université Catholique de Louvain</i>	NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SOFT SKILLS AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL
Rabia Chahbounia Abdellah Gantare	<i>Hassan First University of Settat</i>	COACHING NEEDS OF NURSES WORKING IN HIGH-STRESS ENVIRONMENTS
Muhammad Dauda Mainako Jamilu Lawal Ajiya Abdu Mustapha Badaki Olusegun Lasisi Alhaji Sani Na'Allah	<i>Federal University Dutsin-ma</i>	ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSIN-MA, NIGERIA ON HAND HYGIENE
Sumayyah Bala Abdullahi Abdullahi Dahiru	<i>College of Nursing Science Lincoln University College</i>	WOMEN'S HEALTH CHALLENGE IN NIGERIA AND INTERVENTION THE STRATEGIES
Shehu Ahmadu Nadamau Ibrahim Mustapha	<i>Ahmadu Bello University College of Health Science and Technology</i>	ANTIBIOFILM OF PLANTS ORIGIN IN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CONTROL: A NATURAL PRODUCT BASED APPROACH TO COMBAT DRUG RESISTANCE INFECTIONS

SESSION-3 / HALL-4 14.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00 Moderator: Dr. Hadj Mohamed OUNIS	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Bazla Manzoor Aqsa Yasin Saima Gulzar	<i>University of Management and Technology Parks and Horticulture Authority Arch Lattice</i>	EVOLUTION OF COURTYARDS IN CENTRAL PUNJAB-PAKISTAN
Gbenga John OLADEHINDE	<i>Adekunle Ajasin University</i>	DRIVERS OF LAND ACCESSIBILITY: A NARRATION FROM RESIDENTS IN RURAL BORDER COMMUNITIES OF NIGERIA
Dr. Hadj Mohamed OUNIS Pr. Abdelhafid OUNIS	<i>Mostefa Ben Boulaid University</i>	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PASSIVE COMBINED SYSTEM (FPS-LRB) FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DYNAMIC RESPONSE OF A MID-RISE BUILDING
Mekki MAZA Nadia TEBBAL Zine El Abidine RAHMOUNI Messaouda BELOUADAH	<i>M'sila University</i>	A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GEOPOLYMERS IN THE FIELD OF THERMAL INSULATION
Nadia TEBBAL Mekki MAZA Zine El Abidine RAHMOUNI Messaouda BELOUADAH	<i>M'sila University</i>	BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON GEOPOLYMERS AND THE VALORIZATION OF MINING WASTE
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. HasnainSaleem Engr. UsamaHaider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology WahCantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIND ENERGY VEHICLES
Shahid Akbar Saima Gulzar	<i>University of Management and Technology NFC Institute of Engineering and Technology</i>	"TOMB ARCHITECTURE OF MULTAN" A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO COOLING IN HOT AND ARID CLIMATES A CASE STUDY OF SHAH RUKAN-E-ALAM TOMB
Habibullah Qasimi	<i>Ahlul Bayt International University</i>	IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUCCESS OF KNOWLEDGE-BASED COMPANIES CASE STUDY: COMPANIES BASED IN YAS INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION CENTER

SESSION-3 / HALL-5
14.12.2023/ 14:00-16:00

Moderator:

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Emeka Solomon FIDELIS	<i>University of Abuja</i>	POULTRY EGG PRODUCTION AS AN ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITY FOR YOUTHS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
Abdullahi, A., Shuaibu, U. Jibrin, S. Muhammad, H.U. Ahmed, I.I.	<i>Federal University of Technology</i>	ASSESSMENT OF HONEY PRODUCTION UNDER BOX HIVE TECHNOLOGY IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA
Abdullahi, A., Shuaibu, U. Jibrin, S. Muhammad, H.U. Ahmed, I.I.	<i>Federal University of Technology</i>	ASSESSMENT OF CONSUMERS PREFERENCE AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR LOCAL RICE IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF NIGER STATE, NIGERIA
Amina Batool	<i>UVAS, Pakistan</i>	HEPATOPROTECTIVE ROLE OF THYMOQUINONE COATED ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES AGAINST AFLATOXINS INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY
Andrey Popatanasov	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Sciences</i>	IMPACT OF CYTOKININ HORMOPRIMING ON THE GERMINATION OF SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM CV. IDEAL
Tajudeen Afolayan Lawal	<i>Nigeria Police Academy</i>	IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND IN SILICO α -AMYLASE AND α -GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITORY ACTIVITIES OF COMPONENTS OF FRACTIONS OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE LEAVES
Shakeela Khalid Waseem Khalid	<i>University of Sargodha University of Castilla La Mancha The University of Lahore</i>	EXTRACTION OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM GARLIC SPROUT AND THEIR ROLE AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES
Barnabas Esther Singayina Kazi Mahcit Margaret Mbuogwu Julia Osaji	<i>University of Jos Ahmadu Bello University</i>	PRODUCTION AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF CHINCHIN MADE FROM CASSAVA FLOUR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT FLOUR IN JOS SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

SESSION-4 / HALL-1
14.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Hojjat Rasouli	<i>General Directorate of Sports and Youth</i>	INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ANALYSIS AND DETERMINING THE STRATEGIC STATUS OF THE GENERAL OFFICE OF SPORT AND YOUTH IN QAZVIN PROVINCE
Assoc. Prof. Varinia Aguilar	<i>Universidad Mayor de San Andrés</i>	DIGITAL GENDER VIOLENCE: 'HIDDEN THREATS IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS'
Zainab Onozare Maiyaki	<i>Federal University Gusau</i>	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS FOR NURTURING SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE THROUGH INNOVATION MANAGEMENT ACROSS DIVERSE INDUSTRIES WITHIN NIGERIA
Olena BUDIAKOVA Anna PISKUN	<i>Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design</i>	BIOECONOMY AND SMART ECONOMY ARE PRIORITY INNOVATION AREAS
Mo Fan	<i>University of Pannonia</i>	NEW WAY TO TRAVEL: TRAVEL LIVE STREAMING
Ştefania Elena Degeratu	<i>University of Bucharest</i>	ANALYZING THE PHENOMENON OF DISREGARDING THE BIASES ASSOCIATED WITH BLACKNESS IN TONI MORRISON'S GOD HELP THE CHILD
Dr. Priyanka Gupta	<i>Chitkara University</i>	PREDICTING THE CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM USING CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE OF DATA MINING
Assistant Professor Seema Sadiq Dr. Mohd Zahid		TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SESSION-4 / HALL-2 14.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Serhat ŞAP	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkерim KARABİBER Assist. Prof. Dr. Üsame Ali USCA Assist. Prof. Dr. Ünal DEĞİRMENÇİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Serhat ŞAP Osman OKAY	<i>Bingöl University</i>	EVALUATION OF DRY CUTTING AND COMPRESSED AIR ENVIRONMENTS IN TERMS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN MILLING ST37 STEEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rasim DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre AKARSLAN Prof. Dr. Fatih Onur HOCAOĞLU	<i>Enel Enerji AŞ Research and Development Department Afyon Kocatepe University</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY WITH BIPOLAR SWITCHING
Burak YAĞMUR Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman ARSLAN	<i>Kocaeli University</i>	ASSESSMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USED ON SHIPS IN TERMS OF CARBON INTENSITY INDICATOR (CII)
SEDA FAHRİYE YAVAŞOĞLU ADEM YILMAZ	<i>Firat University Batman University</i>	HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
Dr. Fatma DENİZ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali MAZMANCI	<i>Mersin University</i>	WATER PRODUCTIVITY IN OIL OLIVE GROWING: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION IN TURKEY
Okan ÇANKAYA Berke Can DURAN Emirhan KILIÇ Ahmet Enes Yıldız Nisan Barışan Mustafa Buğday	<i>Karabuk University</i>	DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF AN INNOVATIVE WIND ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEM
Şeyda YALÇINKAYA ÇAĞLIYAN Dr. Deniz DEMİRHAN	<i>İstanbul Technical University</i>	THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CHANGE ON THE TAKE-OFF PERFORMANCE OF BOEING 737-800 MAX AIRPLANES
Doğan İNCE Asst. Prof. Sedat SAVAŞ	<i>Firat University</i>	CALCULATION OF THE EFFECT OF EXPLOSION-INDUCED GROUND VIBRATIONS ON ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES

SESSION-4 / HALL-3
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Moderator:

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Syeda Nada Qadri Rukhsar Khan	<i>Aligarh Muslim University</i>	POWER STRUGGLES: ANALYZING THE GEOPOLITICS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION
Rukhsar Khan Syeda Nada Qadri	<i>Aligarh Muslim University</i>	FROM OIL DISCOVERY TO ENERGY HUB: TRACING THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF GULF STATES' FUEL ECONOMIES
Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE	<i>Head of Scholarly Information at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi</i>	NECESSITY OF PROMOTION OF THE ETHNIC NAME AIA, AIKOLKHETI OR AIKARDU INSTEAD OF SAKARTVELO, GEORGIA, GURCISTAN AND GRUZIA
Dr. Pham Duc Thuan Huynh Trung Hon	<i>Can Tho University</i>	FRENCH EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHWEST - COCHINCHINA OF VIETNAM IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY
Abubakar Shehu Abubakar Abdullahi Suleiman Al-kasim Yahaya Kajuru	<i>Ahmadu Bello University</i>	EXAMINING THE NEXUS BETWEEN MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY IN THE FACE OF PROTESTS IN NIGERIA
Jimmy, AKOH Adebayo, BADEJI	<i>Lead City University Ibadan</i>	SCENOGRAPHY AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURE: AN EVALUATION OF ODODO'S HARD CHOICE IN PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	<i>University of Zululand</i>	SKILLS' TRANSFERENCE FROM CHILD-TO-CHILD AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MODE OF SPONTANEOUS LEARNING: BAPEDI CHILDREN'S MUSICAL ARTS
Tamara LUKIĆ Milka BUBALO ŽIVKOVIĆ Bojan ĐERČAN Ivana BLEŠIĆ	<i>University of Novi Sad</i>	CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN VOJVODINA REGION (SERBIA)

SESSION-4 / HALL-4 14.12.2023/ 16:30-18:30 Moderator: Dr. Roxana Maria CREȚU	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Roxana Maria CREȚU	<i>West University of Timișoara</i>	SPANISH TRANSLATIONS OF CHROMATICS LEXEMES IN BACOVIA'S POETRY
Dr Soumen Mukherjee	<i>VIT, Vellore, India</i>	"JUST TRY, YOU CAN ALSO SUCCEED!"- HOW TO WRITE A GOOD REVIEW PAPER IN THE DOMAIN OF HUMANITIES?
Ghaith Hassan Mtany Ali Ghafil Harbi	<i>The Iraqi Ministry of Education Al-Qadisiyah Education Directorate</i>	THE FEMININITY CONCEPT IN THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER BY MARK TWAIN
Qurat-ul-aen Dr. Rafrat Shakil Ansari	<i>Sharda University</i>	EXPLORING TRAUMA AND MEMORY IN FARAH BASHIR'S 'RUMOURS OF SPRING: A GIRLHOOD IN KASHMIR'
Altnay RAZBEK Assoc. Asel SHAYAKHMET	<i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University</i>	SCHOOL CHILDREN ADJUSTMENT IN MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES
Ahmad Naji	<i>University of Pannonia</i>	CORRELATIONS BETWEEN WRITING COMPETENCE AND LEXICAL DIVERSITY IN EFL NARRATIVES OF HUNGARIAN AND JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Dr. Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Ali Teymour Tajaddin Sudabe Saie	<i>Urmia University Farhangian Allameh Tabataba'i University</i>	NARRATIVE LINGUISTICS
HAMADOUCHE Abed BOUDOUR Khadija	<i>Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University</i>	EXPLORING TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS ASSESSING LEARNERS' INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN ALGERIA
Dr. Loreta MAMANI Msc. Aida Sotiri	<i>"Eqrem Cabej" University</i>	THE EVALUATION OF TEACHER - STUDENT RELATIONSHIP AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROBLEMATIC BEHAVIOUR OF THE STUDENTS
Dr. Mohammad Jafar Chamankar Ali Teymour Tajaddin Sudabe Saie	<i>Urmia University Farhangian Allameh Tabataba'i University</i>	STORY AND CHARACTERIZATION IN THE STORY

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF CIRCULAR CUTTING MACHINE
Muhammad Naeem Fawad Yousaf Malik Khawar Shafique Syed Ehtisham Hussain Abdur Rehman Ameena Aiman	<i>University of Engineering and Technology</i>	DESIGN & MANUFACTURING OF METAL MULTI-TOOL FINISHING MACHINE
Prof. Bhushan Ravindra Chavan Dr. Manish Pokharna Dr. Sameer Nanivadekar	<i>Pacific Academy of higher education and research University A P Shah Institute of Technology</i>	SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY: INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES IN MANAGING ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY SYSTEMS
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC PVC PIPE CUTTING MACHINE
Dare IBIYEYE Oluwatoyin OLUNLOYO Michael SMART Opeyemi AJIBOYE Oluwatosin Adessida Adewale ABGO-ADEDIRAN	<i>Federal College of Forestry</i>	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MANUAL PINEAPPLE PEELING AND CORING MACHINE
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Usama Haider Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt</i>	STERLING ENGINE
Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	<i>Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt</i>	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF ELECTRO- MAGNETIC CLUTCH
Sushrut Patankar Raju Kumar Swami Sameer Nanivadekar	<i>Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University A P Shah Institute of Technology</i>	IMPLEMENTING INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE ENERGY MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Tuçe ÖZTÜRK KARATAŞ	<i>Mersin University</i>	E-REFLECTIVE JOURNAL AS A REFLECTIVE PRACTICE TO SUPPORT QUALITY IN ELT PROGRAMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya KÜÇÜKOĞLU	<i>Yozgat Bozok University</i>	IMPORTANCE OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya KÜÇÜKOĞLU	<i>Yozgat Bozok University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CRITICAL READING SKILLS IN READING CLASSROOM
Dr. Zeynep YAPRAK Dr. İbrahim Halil YAPRAK	<i>Dicle University</i>	PROFILE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TEACHING DEPARTMENT STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CoHE ATLAS DATA
Fırat YARDİMCİEL	<i>Ardahan University</i>	ETHICAL VALUE ATTITUDES OF TEACHERS ACCORDING TO THE PERCEPTIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
Süleyman DOĞRUYOL Dr. Bayram GÖKBULUT	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS
Betül ÖZER AKGÜN Assoc. Prof. Meryem ÖZTURAN SAĞIRLI	<i>Ministry of Education, Atatürk Middle School</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESSES OF STUDENTS WITH HIGH AND LOW METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS IN TERMS OF CLASS LEVEL
Fətəliyeva Səbinə	<i>Lenkeran State University</i>	İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ SƏBƏB BAĞLAYICILARININ İŞLƏNMƏ YERİ

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL Associate Prof. Dr. Yasin ŞEKER	<i>Trabzon University Hitit University</i>	BALANCED SCORECARD AND SUSTAINABILITY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL Associate Prof. Dr. Yasin ŞEKER	<i>Trabzon University Hitit University</i>	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON SCOPUS DATABASE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin GÜL İsmail Gümüş	<i>Adnan Menderes University</i>	POLICE AS LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS
Prof. Dr. Süleyman Çelik Anaer Lamazhan	<i>Anadolu University</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE ON TÜRKİYE AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Nermin ÇEMREK Dr. Yılmaz ÇALIŞKAN	<i>Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change</i>	REVIEW OF MESEM EDUCATION STRUCTURE AND EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTING OF GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF MESEM ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF KUMI FRS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Özlem USMAN	<i>Yalova University</i>	EXAMINATION OF LIQUIDITY LEVELS OF COMPANIES OPERATING IN FOREST PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE SECTOR WITH GRAY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS METHOD
Ceren BEKTAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talat ŞENEL	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ondokuz Mayıs University</i>	TÜRKİYE'DE 30 BÜYÜKŞEHİRDE BULUNAN 2018 VE 2020 YILINDA FAALİYET GÖSTEREN HASTANELERİN (T. C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI'NA BAĞLI ÖZEL VE DEVLET HASTANESİ) ETKİNLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

SESSION-1 / HALL-3
15.12.2023/ 13:00-15:00

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Ali ÖZCAN Assoc. Prof. Kurtuluş ÖZLÜ	<i>Amasya University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF STUDENTS AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assoc. Prof. Canan Gülbin ESKİYECEK Res. Assist., Dr. Turan SEZAN	<i>Mardin Artuklu University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY AWARENESS AND KINESIOPHOBIA IN BODY BUILDING (FITNESS) ATHLETES
Alaa Mohammed Alı Abdulkareem Tahhan Assoc. Prof. Firat AKCAN	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF KNEE ISOKINETIC EXERCISE APPLIED AT DIFFERENT ANGLE VELOCITY ON BLOOD LACTATE AND LACTATE REMOVAL TIMES
Res. Assist. Mete Berk DEMİRYOL Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZDAL	<i>Gaziantep Üniversitesi</i>	EXAMINATION OF CORELLATION BETWEEN THE DOMINANT LEG FAT PERCENTAGE AND DOMINANT LEG BALANCE IN FOOTBALL PLAYERS
Res. Assist. Mete Berk DEMİRYOL	<i>Gaziantep Üniversitesi</i>	MODERN PENTATLON SPORCULARININ KULAÇ UZUNLUĞU İLE YÜZME DERECELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ünal SAKİ Abdurrahim KOÇ	<i>Agri İbrahim Çeçen University</i>	THE EFFECT OF CAREER AWARENESS OF PROSPECTIVE COACHES ON THEIR STRUGGLE FOR GOALS
Nesibe Kevser TOYCU Prof. Uğur ABAKAY	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	EXAMINATION OF TRAINERS' CONTINUOUS ANXIETY AND JOB SATISFIED
Oktay ÇALIŞKAN Ahmet DEMİRER	<i>Sakarya University of Applied Sciences</i>	NEXT-GENERATION ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Burcu AYAN ERGEN	<i>Yeditepe University</i>	A SELECTION OF ARTIST INITIATIVES SUPPORTING YOUNG ARTISTS IN TURKIYE
Res. Assist. Müşerref GÖKSEVER	<i>Istanbul Topkapı University</i>	THEATRE EDUCATION IN TURKEY FROM DARÜLBEDAYİ TO TODAY
Lec. Dr. Muazzez ÇETİNER	<i>Isparta University of Applied Sciences</i>	WOMEN'S CLOTHING IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC
Prof. Dr. Sevim ARSLAN Elif Tuğçe TECİR	<i>Marmara University</i>	CROSS INTERACTION IN OTTOMAN-ITALIAN WOVEN FABRICS
Dr. Sümeyye ÖZBEK	<i>Kafkas University</i>	TRACES of SEQUENTIAL ART in ANATOLIA: WARQA wa GULSHĀH
Assoc. Prof. LEMAN KALAY	<i>Çukurova University</i>	FLAWED BEAUTY: REASSING AESTHETIC NORMS IN CONTEMPORARY CERAMIC ART
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mine ERDEM KÖROĞLU	<i>Selçuk University</i>	VASE MOTIFS IN TILE ART
Cavadzadə Gülşən	<i>Lenkeran State University.</i>	ŞAGIRDLƏRƏ DIFFERENSIAL YANAŞMANIN ƏHƏMIYYƏTI

SESSION-2 / HALL-1 15.12.2023/ 15:30-17:30 Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kenan BAŞ	
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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kenan BAŞ	<i>Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University</i>	SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan DİKİCİ	<i>Bitlis Eren University</i>	MEHMET ALİ ŞEVKİ'S OPINIONS ON FAMILY AND EDUCATION
Ezgi BEKİ KÖRPE Prof. Dr. Handan Asûde BAŞAL	<i>University of Bremen</i> <i>Bursa Uludag University</i>	ÜÇ KUŞAK ANNELERİN DOĞUM SÜRECİ BOYUNCA ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİ VE YETİŞTİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK GELENEK, GÖRENEK VE İNANÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ
Dr. Aytul Kasapoglu	<i>Baskent University</i>	ZAMAN VE MEKANIN GÜNDELİK YAŞAMDA İLİŞKİSEL SOSYOLOJİK ANALİZİ
Alime IŞIK ÇETİN	<i>İstanbul Aydın University</i>	A COMPILATION ON THE IMPACT OF GASLIGHTING IN RELATIONSHIPS
Hakan ERCAN Erdem YILMAZ	<i>Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University</i>	SIGNS OF SOVEREIGNTY IN TURKISH HISTORY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE PRE-ISLAMIC AND POST-ISLAMIC PERIODS
Səriyyə Abidova Elşən qızı	<i>Quba şəhəri "Soyqırımı Memorial Kompleksi"</i>	SƏMƏD BƏY MEHMANDAROVUN AZƏRBAYCAN XALQ CÜMHURİYYƏTİNDƏ ROLU

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AUTHOR	AFFILIATION	TITLE
Dr. Fikriye SEZER Prof. Dr. Figen GÜRSOY	<i>Kırıkkale University Ankara University</i>	SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AND CHILDREN WITH AUTISM
Lec. Tuğba ÖZTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif ERBAY ÖZDEDE	<i>Kütahya University of Health Sciences Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University</i>	EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	<i>Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE POSSIBLE LINKS AND INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HEAVY METALS AND AUTISM
P.H.Najafguliyeva R.Sh.Qasimov	<i>II Department of Surgical Diseases, AMU</i>	UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ENDOSCOPIC RECORDS
Zeynep Büşra Özer	<i>Ankara University Stem Cell Institute</i>	UNRAVELLING THE ROLE OF ZINC IN DIFFERENT LIVER MALIGNANCIES: INSIGHTS FROM CELLULAR MECHANISMS
Hüseyin ŞİMŞEK Faruk GÜVEN	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University</i>	THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN SYNDROME WHO ATTENDING REHABILITATION CENTERS ON THE SOCIALIZATION OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN RECREATIVE ACTIVITIES
Res. Assist. Barış ÇETİN Prof. Muhammed KILINÇ	<i>Hacettepe University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE STATUS AND UPPER EXTREMITY FUNCTIONS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Assoc. Dr. Türkan ACAR	<i>Uşak University</i>	THE ART HIDDEN UNDER PLASTERS
Rukiye ÇELEBİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayçin ÖNER	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE FACTORS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TURKISH FOLK MUSIC REPERTOIRE IN STATE CONSERVATORY VOICE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yavuz Selim KAFKASYALI	<i>Kafkas University State Conservatory</i>	THE SOCIOCULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DRUM IN TURKISH MUSIC CULTURE
Zeynep AKKAYA	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	THE LIFE, WORKS AND PLACE OF MEHMET BAKIR KARADAĞLI FROM URFA IN TURKISH FOLK MUSIC
Yunus BERKLİ Gülten GÜLTEPE Lec. Bayram ÇELİK	<i>Atatürk University Bayburt Üniversitesi</i>	EDİRNEKARİ SÜSLEMELERDE RESTORASYON KONSERVASYON UYGULAMALARI VE ERZURUM MERKEZ, GÜRCÜ MEHMET PAŞA CAMİSİ ÖRNEĞİ
Assoc. Prof. Aysun Gür	<i>Aydın Adnan Menderes University</i>	THE PLACE OF ART IN ANCIENT GREECE; AN INVESTIGATION SPECIFIC TO PLATO

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiçek COŞKUN	<i>Baskent University</i>	EVERYDAY LIFE AND CONSUMPTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH VLOGS
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Assist. Prof. Betül GARDA	<i>Selcuk University</i>	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TOURIST TRAVEL PLANNING
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**11th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES
CONFERENCE**

AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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**IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE AND GOVERNMENT
INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE**

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ABSTRACT

Higher temperatures tend to reduce crop yields and favour weed and pest proliferation. Climate change can have negative effects on irrigated crop yields across agro-ecological regions both due to temperature rise and changes in water availability. Rainfed agriculture will be primarily impacted due to rainfall variability and reduction in number of rainy days. Studies by Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and others indicate greater expected loss in the Rabi crop. Every 1°C rise in temperature reduces wheat production by 4-5 Million 11 Tonnes. The Government of India has initiated various actions to mitigate affects of climate change are as Varieties and cultivars tolerant to abiotic stresses are developed under strategic research component of NICRA. District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been prepared by ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad for 648 districts in the country to address the adverse weather conditions. Under NICRA, climate resilient technology demonstrations are implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country. Extension system has to focus more on diversifying the livelihood options, changing suitable cropping patterns to adjust to the change which is occurring in the particular location, planting more drought tolerant crops, promoting increased share of non-agricultural activities and Agro-forestry practices, identifying the traditional coping strategies, improved on - farm soil & water conservation, promoting mixed cropping pattern and making provision for access to various information sources related to weather and other advisories of climate change would minimize the risks and certainty of farmers related to climate change.

Keywords: Climate change, Rainfed agriculture, Agro-forestry, Extension system and risks.

A NEW THRESHOLD PRIVATE SET INTERSECTION PROTOCOL

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has sped up the digitalization of society, and as a result, there has been a noticeable increase in the reliance on digital services. At the same time, individuals find themselves involuntarily revealing private data to digital services or applications. Because of the inherent privacy and data security risks raised by this act, businesses and government organizations are compelled to create solutions that prioritize users' increased sense of privacy. This paper centers its focus on Multi-Party Computation (MPC), specifically emphasizing Private Set Intersection (PSI) protocols. These protocols facilitate the computation of the intersection of two confidential datasets without exposing individual elements. In this paper, we proposed a secure and efficient protocol for a variant of PSI. The research methodology employed in this paper involves leveraging partial homomorphic encryption techniques, with a focus on Ruan's PSI protocol as the foundation. By introducing the Secure Comparison Protocol to Ruan's protocol, our approach gained function where the revelation of the intersection occurs solely if the pre-set threshold is met or exceeded. Otherwise, common elements forming an intersection remain private to both parties which is known as Threshold Private Set Intersection (TPSI). This augmented privacy feature finds applications in any scenario where two parties want to share information but only reveal the common elements based on the pre-determined threshold without disclosing their entire datasets.

Key Words: Multi-Party Computation, Private Set Intersection, Threshold Private Set Intersection, Secure Comparison Protocol, Homomorphic Encryption

YENİ BİR EŞİKLİ ÖZEL KÜME KESİŞİM PROTOKOLÜ

ÖZET

COVID-19 salgını toplumun dijitalleşmesini hızlandırdı ve sonuç olarak dijital hizmetlere olan bağımlılıkta gözle görülür bir artış oldu. Aynı zamanda, bireyler kendilerini istemeden de olsa özel verilerini dijital hizmetlere veya uygulamalara ifşa ederken bulunmaktadır. Bu eylemin ortaya çıkardığı gizlilik ve veri güvenliği riskleri nedeniyle, işletmeler ve devlet kurumları, kullanıcıların artan gizlilik duygusuna öncelik veren çözümler üretmek zorunda kalmaktadır. Bu makale, özellikle Özel Küme Kesişimi (PSI) protokollerini vurgulayarak Çok Taraflı Hesaplama (MPC) üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Bu protokoller, iki gizli veri kümesinin kesişiminin tek tek öğeleri ifşa etmeden hesaplanmasını kolaylaştırır. Bu makalede, PSI'nin bir çeşidi için güvenli ve verimli bir protokol önerdik. Bu makalede kullanılan araştırma metodolojisi, temel olarak Ruan'ın PSI protokolüne odaklanarak kısmi homomorfik şifreleme tekniklerinden yararlanmayı içermektedir. Ruan'ın protokolüne Güvenli Karşılaştırma Protokolünü ekleyerek yaklaşımımız, kesişimin ortaya çıkmasının yalnızca önceden belirlenmiş eşik karşılanması veya aşılması durumunda gerçekleştiği bir işlev kazanmıştır. Aksi takdirde, kesişimi oluşturan ortak öğeler her iki taraf için de gizli kalır ve bu durum Eşikli Özel Küme Kesişimi (TPSI) olarak bilinir. Bu artırılmış gizlilik özelliği, iki tarafın bilgi paylaşmak istediği ancak yalnızca önceden belirlenmiş eşik değerine göre ortak unsurları ortaya çıkarmak istediği herhangi bir senaryoda uygulama alanı bulur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok Taraflı Hesaplama, Özel Küme Kesişimi, Eşikli Özel Küme Kesişimi, Güvenli Karşılaştırma Protokolü, Homomorfik Şifreleme

**ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF LAND SNAIL
(*Achatina achatina*) SHELL AGAINST ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA**

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Abstract

Antibiotics resistance has grown into a significant clinical and public health issue. Researches are ongoing on natural source for antimicrobial drug discovery. The aim of this work was to determine antimicrobial activity of methanol extracts of land snail shell against multidrug resistant gram negative bacterial isolates. The extracts of land snail, *Achatina achatina*, African giant snail shell was extracted by cold maceration method and was used to test four multi-drug resistant gram negative bacteria (*Shigella* spp, *Yersinia* spp, *Salmonella* spp and *Shigella* spp) isolated from fingernail of Salem University students, Kogi State, Nigeria. Disk diffusion method was used. Paper disks were impregnated with 200mg/mL of methanol extracts of snail shell. The zone of inhibition of methanol extracts were 10mm, 12mm, 13mm and 14mm for *Yersinia* spp, *Klebsiella* spp *Salmonella* spp and *Shigella* spp respectively. Methanol extracts had shown good activities against multi-drug resistant bacteria. Therefore, snail shell extract should be studied further to establish its pharmacological and toxicological profile using *in-silico* and animal model in order to be considered as front line antimicrobial source for antibiotic resistant bacteria.

Key words: Antibiotics, extracts, Snail shell, and Gram-negative bacteria

PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILING AND GCMS ANALYSIS OF CRUDE EXTRACTS
OF *MITRACARPUS SCABER*

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Abstract

Mitracarpus scaber is an annual plant found in different parts of the world used in traditional practices for the treatment of skin infections and other ailments. The aim of this research is to establish pharmacological profile of methanol extract of *Mitracarpus scaber*. The *Mitracarpus scaber* whole plant was extracted with methanol using cold maceration, screened for the phytochemical properties and phyto compounds. Qualitative screening revealed the presence of Phenols, Flavonoid, steroid, terpenoids, tannins and saponins while the quantitative phytochemical evaluation had following: Total phenols (535.39m/mg), tannins (107.95m/mg), flavonoids (94.56 m/mg), saponins (85.30m/mg) and alkaloids (28.70m/mg). The GCMS analysis had 18 compounds with the following most abundant: Oleic acid (23.22%) the highest, n-Hexadecanoic acid (14.60%), Dimethylformamide (13.50%), 11-Octadecenoic acid, methyl ester (10.12%), Hexadecanoic acid, methyl ester (9.18%), 6,10,13-Trimethyltetradecanol (5.97%), Octadecanoic acid, methyl ester (4.58%)/ Octadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl ester (3.08%), 1-(6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)-3-phenylurea (2.70%). These phytochemicals and phytocompounds were responsible for various therapeutics purposes as reported in the ethnobotanical uses. Therefore, Methanolic extract of *Mitracarpus scaber* can be used for novel drug development.

Key words: *Mitracarpus scaber*. Phytocompounds, Phytochemicals, extracts and screening

SCENARIOS OF WATER AVAILABILITY IN IBB SUB BASINS UNDER CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE, LAND USE AND WATER USE CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The Ibb Basin in Yemen, covering 793.3 km², is characterized by a good rainfall pattern with an annual average of 728 mm. The northern and southern sub-basins, Wadi Assahool and Wadi Jiblah & Maytam, face high water stress due to growing population and irrigation water demand, resulting in a decline in groundwater resources. The study aims to collect hydrological information on rainfall, evapotranspiration, and surface water to improve water balance estimation. The methodology involves spatial analysis using Geographic Information System (GIS) and hydrological modeling. The study also reviews the climate, surface water, and groundwater recharge in the areas. The results show that changes in time and spatial flow are correlated with meteorological and natural factors, providing a basis for understanding and reasonable estimates of the measured watershed. The study concludes by reviewing obstacles and gaps related to the study areas, focusing on reforming water resources management, updating hydro-climate databases, and focusing on water information systems and specialized databases.

Keywords: Scenarios, Climate, Ibb, Yemen, water availability.

سيناريوهات توفر المياه في أحواض إب الفرعية في ظل الظروف المناخية الحالية والمستقبلية واستخدامات الأراضي واستخدامات المياه

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يتميز حوض إب في اليمن، الذي يغطي مساحة 793.3 كم²، بنمط هطول أمطار جيد بمتوسط سنوي قدره 728 ملم. وتواجه الأحواض الفرعية الشمالية والجنوبية، وادي السحول ووادي جبلة وميتم، إجهاداً كبيراً بسبب تزايد عدد السكان والطلب على مياه الري، مما أدى إلى انخفاض موارد المياه الجوفية. تهدف الدراسة إلى جمع المعلومات الهيدرولوجية عن هطول الأمطار والتبخر والمياه السطحية لتحسين تقدير الميزان المائي. تتضمن المنهجية التحليل المكاني باستخدام نظام المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS) والنمذجة الهيدرولوجية. وتعرض الدراسة أيضاً المناخ والمياه السطحية وتغذية المياه الجوفية في المناطق. وتظهر النتائج أن التغيرات في الوقت والتدفق المكاني ترتبط بعوامل الأرصاد الجوية والعوامل الطبيعية، مما يوفر أساساً لفهم وتقديرات معقولة لمستجمعات المياه المقاسة. وتختتم الدراسة باستعراض المعوقات والفجوات المتعلقة بمناطق الدراسة، مع التركيز على إصلاح إدارة الموارد المائية، وتحديث قواعد البيانات المناخية المائية، والتركيز على نظم المعلومات المائية وقواعد البيانات المتخصصة.

الكلمات الجديدة: سيناريوهات، المناخ، إب، اليمن، توفر المياه.

**THE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND ITS FLUCTUATIONS ON THE
AGRICULTURE AND WATER SECTORS IN YEMEN**

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Abstract

There are few studies that have made an effort to present possible future climates for Yemen and analyze how they will affect agriculture, water resources, sea level, the economy, and public health. As a result, the process of studying and analyzing climate data and determining the effects of climate change in Yemen is considered a national priority based on the importance of climate and the effects of climate change on all aspects of life, as Yemen is vulnerable to all the specific effects of climate change. Many agencies continue to collect meteorological and climate data in Yemen, and some of them publish this information about the climate. By characterizing the impacts of climate change on Yemen using three scenarios, it was discovered that the “hot and dry” scenario would lead to increased drought, the “medium” scenario would lead to a warmer climate, and increased water availability would likely return in the “warm and humid” scenario, it has a good impact on agriculture. The scenarios also showed the possibility of increased variability in rainfall patterns across years, although large-scale climate models reveal a wide range of possibilities. Yemen is considered particularly sensitive to the consequences of climate change due to its dependence on groundwater, and it is already vulnerable to violent storms that cause flash floods interspersed with long periods of drought. The papers analyzed revealed that there are several options for adapting to the effects of climate change, which can be summarized in adopting some policies and programs for adaptation, including investing in effective irrigation systems, using groundwater for supplementary irrigation through pipe transportation and distribution, and preventing crop drought through supplementary irrigation, as well as The need to invest in improving the knowledge base on climate and water resources issues; Strengthen traditional farming and water harvesting methods through water harvesting techniques, and develop capacity for partnership-based planning and organizing, assuming that everyone understands the global, regional and national impacts of climate change. This study proposes to improve the accuracy of climate and rainfall data to increase the number of integrated climate stations and rainfall data collection sites at the country level. Data on climate factors and rainfall measurements are collected automatically via the mobile phone network and stored in the unified database of the Republic of Yemen. In addition to the need to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of the country's water resources and the extent of their vulnerability to climate change, as well as developing reliable future climate scenarios and preparing a national review of water budgets in Yemen.

آثار تغير المناخ وتقلباته على قطاع الزراعة والمياه في اليمن

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المخلص

هناك دراسات قليلة بذلت جهداً لتقديم المناخات المستقبلية المحتملة لليمن وتحليل كيفية تأثيرها على الزراعة والموارد المائية ومستوى سطح البحر والاقتصاد والصحة العامة. ونتيجة لذلك فإن عملية دراسة وتحليل البيانات المناخية وتحديد آثار تغير المناخ في اليمن تعتبر أولوية وطنية تركز على أهمية المناخ وتأثيرات تغير المناخ على كافة جوانب الحياة، كون اليمن عرضة لجميع التأثيرات المحددة لتغير المناخ. تواصل العديد من الجهات تجميع بيانات الأرصاد الجوية والمناخ في اليمن، وتقوم بعضها بنشر هذه المعلومات حول المناخ. ومن خلال توصيف تأثيرات تغير المناخ على اليمن باستخدام ثلاثة سيناريوهات، تم اكتشاف أن السيناريو "الحار والجاف" سيؤدي إلى زيادة الجفاف، والسيناريو "المتوسط" سيؤدي إلى مناخ أكثر دفئاً، ومن المرجح أن تعود زيادة توافر المياه في السيناريو "الدافئ والرطب" يؤدي إلى تأثير جيد على الزراعة. كما أظهرت السيناريوهات احتمال زيادة التباین في أنماط هطول الأمطار خلال السنوات، على الرغم من أن النماذج المناخية الواسعة تكشف عن مجموعة واسعة من الاحتمالات. حيث تعتبر اليمن حساسة بشكل خاص لعواقب تغير المناخ بسبب اعتمادها على المياه الجوفية، كما انها معرضة بالفعل للعواصف العنيفة التي تسبب فيضانات مفاجئة تتخللها فترات طويلة من الجفاف. كشفت الأوراق التي تم تحليلها أن هناك عدة خيارات للتكيف مع الآثار المترتبة على التغيرات المناخية يمكن تلخيصها في اتخاذ بعض السياسات والبرامج للتكيف منها الاستثمار في أنظمة الري الفعالة واستخدام المياه الجوفية للري التكميلي من خلال نقل الأنابيب وتوزيعها، ومنع جفاف المحاصيل من خلال الري التكميلي، وكذا ضرورة الاستثمار في تحسين القاعدة المعرفية بشأن قضايا المناخ والموارد المائية؛ وتعزيز أساليب الزراعة التقليدية وجمع المياه من خلال تقنيات حصاد المياه، وتطوير القدرة على التخطيط والتنظيم القائمين على الشراكة، على افتراض أن الجميع يدرك الآثار العالمية والإقليمية والوطنية لتغير المناخ. تقترح هذه الدراسة لتحسين دقة بيانات المناخ وبيانات هطول الأمطار زيادة عدد المحطات المناخية المتكاملة ومواقع جمع بيانات الأمطار على مستوى الدولة. ويتم جمع البيانات الخاصة بالعوامل المناخية وقياسات هطول الأمطار ألياً عبر شبكة الهاتف المحمول وتخزينها في قاعدة البيانات الموحدة للجمهورية اليمنية. إضافة إلى ضرورة إجراء تقييم أكثر شمولاً للموارد المائية في البلاد ومدى تأثيرها بتغير المناخ، وكذلك وضع سيناريوهات مناخية مستقبلية موثوقة وإعداد مراجعة وطنية للموازنات المائية في اليمن.

ZAMAN VE MEKANIN GÜNDELİK YAŞAMDA İLİŞKİSEL SOSYOLOJİK ANALİZİ

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Özet

Bu bildiride paylaşılacak olan araştırmanın temel problemi, sosyal araştırmalarda özellikle de sosyal değişim incelenirken zaman ve mekanın çoğu zaman ayrı ayrı ele alınmasıdır. Bu noktadan hareketle araştırmanın ilk amacı, günlük yaşamdaki en önemli mekânın ne olduğu konusunda kuşaklar arasında bir karşılaştırma yapmak ve bu sayede zaman ve mekânın birlikte nasıl incelenebileceğini göstermektir. İkinci amaç ise ünlü Fransız düşünür Gaston Bechelard'ın “ Mekânın Poetiği” adlı ünlü eserindeki çekmece metaforuna genç kuşakların alternatiflerini örneklerle karşılaştırarak sunmaktır. Süreç olarak ikiliği (duality) ve özcü (essentialist) olmayı reddeden, ilişkisel sosyolojik bir yaklaşımla yürütülen bu nitel araştırmada veriler, katılımcılardan elde edilen anlatılara (narratives) dayanmaktadır. George Simmel'in mekan kavramsallaştırmasında sıralanan özelliklerden hareketle incelenen anlatılara göre genç öğrenci katılımcılar ve ebeveynleri için en önemli mekan evleridir. Ayrıca Harvey ve Lefebvre gibi mekan uzmanlarının görüşleriyle de tartışılan bulgular, öğrencilerin sadece mutlak değil, aynı zamanda göreceli ve sosyal mekanları da önemsediklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuç olarak zaman ve mekânın bir arada incelenmesinin toplumsal değişimin ortaya çıkarılmasındaki katkıları ayrıntılı olarak gösterilmektedir. Son olarak da günümüzde özellikle gençlerin evlerinde sanal ortamlarda internette oyun oynayarak çok fazla zaman geçirmeleri sosyal izolasyona yol açtığı için, spor salonları gibi evin dışında alternatif sosyalleşme olanaklarına yönelik yatırımların, halk sağlığı planlarına dahil edilmesi gibi önerilerde bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İlişkisel sosyoloji, zaman, mekan, ev, sosyal izolasyon

RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TIME AND SPACE IN DAILY LIFE

Abstract

The main problem of the cultural sociological research that will be shared in this paper is that time and space are often treated separately in social research, especially when examining social change. Starting from this point, the first aim of the research is to make a comparison between generations about what is the most important place in daily life. In this way, it is to show how time and space can be examined together. The second aim is to compare with examples the alternatives of young generations to the drawer metaphor in the famous work of the famous French thinker Gaston Bechelard, "Poetics of Space". In this qualitative research conducted with a relational sociological approach that rejects duality and essentialism, the data are based

on narratives obtained from the participants. According to the narratives examined based on the features listed in George Simmel's conceptualization of space, the most important place for the student participants and their parents is their homes. Moreover, the findings discussed with the opinions of space experts such as Harvey and Lefebvre reveal that students care not only about absolute but also relative and social spaces. As a result, the contributions of examining time and space together in revealing social change are shown in detail. At the end of the paper, suggestions will be made, such as including investments in alternative socialization opportunities outside the home, such as gyms, in public health plans, as young people spend too much time playing games on the internet in virtual environments at home, which leads to social isolation.

Key words: Relational sociology, time, space, home, social isolation

"NAVIGATING LEGAL COMPLEXITIES: CHALLENGES IN CORPORATE ENERGY PROCUREMENT"

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Abstract

Corporate energy procurement involves the acquisition of energy resources, often from renewable sources, to meet the energy needs of businesses. While the shift towards sustainable and renewable energy sources is increasingly prevalent, corporations face a range of legal challenges in navigating this complex landscape.

One primary challenge is regulatory compliance. Companies must adhere to a myriad of local, national, and international regulations governing energy procurement, emissions standards, and environmental impact assessments. Meeting these legal requirements is crucial for avoiding penalties and maintaining a positive corporate image.

Contractual issues also pose significant legal challenges. Negotiating power purchase agreements (PPAs) or other energy contracts requires a deep understanding of complex legal frameworks. Ensuring that contracts align with regulatory standards, reflect the specific needs of the corporation, and provide flexibility for changing market conditions is essential.

Furthermore, the evolving nature of energy markets introduces uncertainties, making it challenging for corporations to predict long-term energy costs accurately. This unpredictability can complicate financial planning and risk management. Intellectual property concerns arise, particularly in emerging energy technologies. Securing intellectual property rights for innovations in renewable energy is crucial for maintaining a competitive edge, but it also involves navigating a complex legal landscape of patents, trademarks, and licensing agreements.

Keywords:- Corporate Energy Procurement, Legal Challenges, Sustainability

MULLIGAN TECHNIQUE VERSUS MCKENZIE TECHNIQUE ON PATIENTS
WITH NON- SPECIFIC NECK PAIN

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Abstract

Objective: This study was planned to compare effect of McKenzie and Mulligan techniques on management pain, range of motion (ROM) and disability in neck pain cases.

Methods: The pilot study was focused on patients who have a neck pain. This study was conducted in the physiotherapy department of Allied Medical Science Faculty. 24 patients were undergo the Numeric Rating Scale NRSs to evaluate pain severity and Neck Disability Index Scale NDI used to determine how neck pain affects a patient's daily life and to assess the self-rated disability of patients with neck pain. 24 patients were selected randomized and divided into two groups. Each group included 12 patients and it was provided a specific technique, 2 sessions per week for 3 weeks. After treatment, the outcomes were assessed in routine methods by checked some variables. After that, the participated patients were undergo the same examination and comparing the result before and after treatment.

Results: The study revealed that 17 % of the patients were males and 83 % were females. The results showed no effect on ROM by using mulligan technique in neck flexion and extension with p value 0.094 and 0.095 respectively. On other hand the findings indicated that there is positive effect in ROM for right rotation with p value 0.046 and left rotation with p value 0.036 and so the results found effect on Rt and Lt side flexion with p value 0.006 and 0.001 respectively. The results were showed decreasing on pain intensity and improving neck function by applying mulligan technique with p value 0.001 and 0.024 respectively. The results indicated that no effect on neck flexion, extension, rotation ROM by using McKenzie Technique. Otherwise results showed a positive significant in Rt and Lt side flexion ROM with p value less than 0.05. The results were showed decreasing in pain and improving in neck function by applying McKenzie Technique with p value less than 0.05. finally, the results were showed no significant difference between groups by using McKenzie and mulligan on flexion, Rt Rotation, Lt Rotation, Rt Side Flexion ROM except in extension and Lt side flexion with p value 0.01 and 0.02 respectively. And also findings indicated no significant difference between group on decreasing pain and improve neck function.

Conclusion: Mulligan and McKenzie technique are effective in decreasing neck pain and improving neck function.

Keywords: McKenzie technique, mulligan technique, non-specific neck pain, ROM.

PARKİNSON HASTALIĞINDA KOGNİTİF DURUM İLE ÜST EKSTREMİTE FONKSİYONLARININ İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE STATUS AND UPPER EXTREMITY FUNCTIONS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Barış ÇETİN

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ÖZET

Parkinson Hastalığında kognitif düzey önemli ölçüde etkilenmekte ve bu durum birçok günlük yaşam aktivitesini de etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Parkinson Hastalığında kognitif durum ile üst ekstremitte fonksiyonlarının ilişkisinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmaya “Modifiye Hoehn and Yahr” skalasına göre Evre 2-3 olan 22 Parkinson Hastalığı tanımlı birey dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen bireylerin yaş ve vücut kütle indeksi ortalamaları sırayla $66,96 \pm 9,21$ ve $29,59 \pm 3,22$ idi. Cinsiyet dağılımları incelendiğinde ise 13’ü erkek 9’u kadın idi. Bireylerin kognitif seviyeleri Montreal Bilişsel Değerlendirme Ölçeği ile, üst ekstremitte fonksiyonları ise Minnesota El Beceri Testi ile değerlendirildi. Minnesota El Beceri Testi dominant taraf ve nondominant taraf yerleştirme testi ve çevirme testi olarak üç şekilde uygulanarak süre saniye cinsinden kaydedildi. Montreal Bilişsel Değerlendirme Ölçeği ve Minnesota El Beceri Testi değerleri arasındaki ilişki Pearson Korelasyon Analizi ile yapıldı. Analiz sonuçlarına göre Montreal Bilişsel Değerlendirme Ölçeği ile Minnesota El Beceri Testi- dominant taraf yerleştirme, Minnesota El Beceri Testi- nondominant taraf yerleştirme ve Minnesota El Beceri Testi- çevirme değişkenleri arasında ilişki istatistiksel olarak anlamlıydı ve orta derecede korelasyona sahipti (sırasıyla ilişki değerleri $r = -0,646$, $r = -0,694$, $r = -0,652$) ($p < 0,05$). Üst ekstremitelerin etkin kullanımı hastaların günlük yaşam aktivitelerini yapmasında kilit rol oynamaktadır. Daha iyi üst ekstremitte becerisi ve performansına sahip bireylerin günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde de daha aktif olabileceği düşünüldüğünde bu durumun kognitif olarak da daha iyi bir duruma sahip olma ile ilişkili olabileceğini düşünüyoruz. Ancak bu konuyla ilgili daha kapsamlı çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parkinson Hastalığı, kognisyon, üst ekstremitte, fonksiyon

ABSTRACT

The cognitive status can be affected significantly in Parkinson's Disease and this situation affects activities of daily life. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between cognitive status and upper extremity functions in Parkinson's Disease. 22 individuals diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease at Stage 2-3 according to the "Modified Hoehn and Yahr" scale were included in the study. The average age and body mass index of the individuals included in the study were 66.96 ± 9.21 and 29.59 ± 3.22 , respectively. When the gender distribution was examined, 13 were men and 9 were women. Individuals' cognitive levels were evaluated with the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale, and upper extremity functions were evaluated with the Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test. Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test was applied in three ways: dominant side, non-dominant side placement test and turning test, and the time was recorded in seconds. The relationship between Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale and Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test values was made with Pearson Correlation Analysis. According to the analysis results, the relationship between the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale and the Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test-dominant side placement, Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test-nondominant side placement and Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test-turning variables were statistically significant and had a moderate correlation (relationship values $r = -0.646$, $r = -0.694$, $r = -0.652$ respectively) ($p < 0.05$). Effective use of the upper extremities plays a key role in patients' ability to perform daily living activities. Considering that individuals with better upper extremity skills and performance may be more active in daily living activities, we think that this may be related to having a better cognitive condition. However, more comprehensive studies are needed on this subject.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, cognition, upper extremities, function

**KURUMSAL İLETİŞİMDE HEDEF KİTLE ETKİLEŞİMİNİN SÜRÜKLEYİCİ
TEKNOLOJİLER BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, teknolojiye yaşanmakta olan büyük gelişmelerin etkisinin hissedildiği en önemli alanlardan birinin iletişim teknolojileri olduğu görülmektedir. Sürekli, hızlı ve karşılıklı iletişime (etkileşime) daha fazla olanak sunan bu teknolojiler, kurumların kurumsal iletişim süreçlerine hızla dahil olmuş ve süreç yapılarını yeniden şekillendirmiştir.

Yeniliklerin yayılması ve teknoloji kabul modelleri gereğince, yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı artarak çoğalmaktadır (Alshare, Grandon, ve Miller, 2004). Bu modeller, sürükleyici teknolojilerin kullanıcılar tarafından kabul süreçleri ve işletmelerin bu süreç içerisinde ne tür bir iletişim stratejisi gerçekleştirecekleri, oluşturulacak kurumsal iletişim stratejilerinin alt yapısını oluşturmada giderek daha fazla yer edinmektedir (Aghabay, Esmali, Rejali ve Shiwakoti, 2023). Sürükleyici teknolojilerin kullanımı kurumsal iletişim faaliyetlerinin kaçınılmaz bir koşuludur. Kurumsal iletişim faaliyetleri, hedef kitle ile iletişimde etkileşime yönelerek, hedef kitlelerin yeni teknolojileri kullanım düzeylerini arttırılmasında da önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, hangi uygulamalar ile hedef kitlelerin sürükleyici teknolojilere adapte edilebileceği, bu uygulamaların geçerliliği ve etkilik seviyesi ayrıca önem taşımaktadır (Brereton, Kitchenham ve Turner, 2010).

Bu çalışmada, hedef kitle etkileşiminin sürükleyici teknolojiler bağlamında değerlendirilmesinde, halkla ilişkiler modellerinden; geri dönütlerin en fazla önemsendiği, iletişim sürecini bu dönütlere göre yeniden şekillendiren bir yapıya bürünmesi ve hedef kitle ile uyumlu hareket edilebilmesine olanak tanıyan çift yönlü simetrik modelin yeri ve önemi incelenmiştir. Çalışma, sürükleyici teknolojiler üzerine şekillenmekte olan kurumsal iletişim stratejilerinin, halkla ilişkiler modelleri üzerinden değerlendirilebilmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkla İlişkiler, Kurumsal İletişim, Hedef Kitle, Etkileşim, Sürükleyici Teknolojiler

REVIEWING THE TARGET AUDIENCE INTERACTIVITY IN CORPORATE COMMUNICATION THROUGH IMMERSIVE TECHNOLOGIES

ABSTRACT

The extensive improvements of technology in recent years, is now directly affecting the area of communication technologies. These technologies which are arranging consistent, fast and interactive communication not only fastly adopted by the corporations through their corporate communication processes, but also they have reshaped the communication process shapes.

In accordance with diffusion of innovation and technology acceptance models, new technology usage is multiply increasing (Alshare, Grandon, and Miller, 2004). These models are progressively gaining grounds about; how the immersive technologies are effective in the user acceptance processes and how corporations will create communication strategies through their corporate communication infrastructures (Aghabay, Esmaeli, Rejali and Shiwakoti, 2023). The use of immersive technologies in the process of corporate communication, let corporations interactively communicate with their target audiences and holds key in improving target audience technology acceptance levels (Breton, Kitchenham ve Turner, 2010).

In this context, which implementations will lead to adopt target audiences through the process and the the level of availability and effectiveness of implementations is also carries high importance. In this paper, the framework was constructed on one of the public relation models, two-way cymmetric model, which gives a higher level importance on target audience feedback and leads reshaping communication processses through these feedback gainings. The rewiev of the corporation communication strategies which are being shaped on immersive technologies on the side of public relations models carries importance for literature contribution.

Key Words: Public Relations, Corporate Communication, Target Audience, Interactivity, Immersive Technologies

PRODUCTION AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF CHINCHIN MADE FROM CASSAVA FLOUR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT FLOUR IN JOS SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The study investigated the use of cassava flour in the production of chinchin, the aim of this study was to evaluate the proximate and functional properties of different substitution levels of wheat cassava flours and their effect on the proximate composition and acceptability of deep fat- fried chinchin made from them. The study used an experimental design. The flour variety used include; wheat flour, cassava flour. A method described Iwe (2012) was used for the chin Chin production. A five item and 5point hedonic scale of 1-5 extremely acceptable and extremely unacceptable was used by twenty (20) trained penalise to rate each of the five sample chinchin sample. Data were collected and analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at $p < 95\%$ confident level ($p < 0.05$). The result analyzed showed that three out of five, samples A, C and D were not significantly different in (taste, texture, flavor and appearance) while sample D had the highest mean score for taste of 4.85 from all others. In term of flavor sample, A had the highest mean score of 4.60, sample D and E had the highest mean score for appearance of 4.55 and sample A and D had the highest mean score for texture of 4.55 which was the lowest mean Among all others. It was observed that with control of ingredients continuous trial and modification, more acceptable chin-chin can be produced by bakeries, home makers, home economics students and teachers using good cassava flour to produce chin-chin. It was recommended that the federal government should embark on organising and trainings for illiterate women through practical demonstration on how to use cassava flour as a substitute for wheat flour. The federal government and State government should empower farmers to enable them produce cassava in a large quantity, seminars should be organized and elightened women and home makers on the use of cassava flour and its benefits on individual and how it can be substituted, home economics teachers should Include cassava flour in their baking recipes to figure out more varieties that can be produced with the aid of cassava flour. hotels, bakeries and Food production companies should include cassava flour on their recipes when producing snacks such as pizza, shawama bread, cakes to creative or on meals that needs thickeners such as vegetables soups

Key Words: Production, Sensory Evaluation, Chinchin, Cassava Flour, Wheat Flour.

EVOLUTION OF COURTYARDS IN CENTRAL PUNJAB- PAKISTAN

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Abstract:

The land of Punjab is very ancient indeed. The fact of its being watered by five perennial Rivers and it possesses a salubrious climate, has made it a rich and fertile land, plentiful in life's elementary necessities. Both these things Material plenty and Scenic wealth have, therefore, attract the invaders, one after the other stormed through the narrow defiles that pierce through the great rocky barriers that led into the plains of the interiors from the third millennium B.C. When the Dravidian civilization flourished in the North West of India, Aryans, Persians, Macedonians, Bactrians, Greeks, Scythians, Parthians and Kaushans, and lately Afghans and Mughals came in waves and each one of them contributed its best in the form of literature, Sculpture and Paintings to its rich Heritage. Courtyard is one of the Architectural Element, an outdoor living space that is partially or fully enclosed by walls or buildings. The Courtyard became a major Architectural design element almost as soon as human began constructing permanent Building. History tell us that Courtyard have been around since at least 3000BC .The earliest Civilization in China,the Middle East & North Africa all had Courtyards. Courtyard houses in the Middle East reflect the Nomadic influences of the region. Sustainability in architecture means conserving constructions for the future, in terms of physical durability planet protect conserving on energy resources. The presence of Courtyard helps in attaining thermal comfort in naturally ventilated buildings in the region of Central Punjab-Pakistan. Courtyards in hot climates are micro-climate modifiers. People naturally give off moisture, de-oxygenated air and heat and thus tend to raise the temperature in totally enclosed spaces. A courtyard allows these things to disperse better. Another use for courtyards, is that hot and arid climates create a lot of dust which is kept out of a walled courtyard and allows people to use an open space without dust. Shade in a courtyard is useful in cooling the air in the open space and the surrounding enclosed spaces. The courtyard in a cold climate is usually the heart of the dwelling spatially, socially, and environmentally. Although, the size of the land, to some extent, is influential, the average sizes of the courtyards are generally determined according to the latitude. They are narrow enough to maintain a shaded area during the heat of the day in summer, but wide enough to receive solar radiation in winter.

Keywords: Courtyards, Hot-arid, Ventilation, Central Punjab, Pakistan

**DEVELOPMENT OF PRICKLY PEAR CLADODES BEVERAGES:
PHYSICOCHEMICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL, AND SENSORY EVALUATION**

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Abstract:

The objective of this study was to investigate the aptitude of prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L.) cladodes to be transformed into a nutritional beverage. To achieve this, prickly pear cladodes were picked up from Boutheldja in the District of El-Tarf and several beverage samples were prepared from the pulp of leaves. These samples include sugar-free, non-carbonated beverage (B1), a non-carbonated, sweetened beverage (B2), sugar-free carbonated beverage (B3), and carbonated, sweetened beverage (B4). The beverages were carefully packaged in glass jars and stored in refrigerated environment. The product analysis involved evaluating their physicochemical characteristics, including pH, °Brix (sugar content), and carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels (applicable to carbonated beverages). Additionally, the microbiological properties were examined and organoleptic assessment was conducted. Results highlighted that carbonated drinks were significantly more acidic with pH lower than 4 and a similar CO₂ content of approximately 7%. The °Brix was higher in sweetened beverages compared to their sugar-free counterparts. Importantly, the microbiological analysis indicated the total absence of the total and fecal coliforms, as well as yeasts and molds in all four beverage types. In terms of sensory evaluation, our finding revealed that there were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) across various attributes, excluding color. Notably, the panelists expressed a preference for sweetened beverages over sugar-free options. In conclusion, the prickly pear cladodes showed their potential to be transformed into a variety of appealing nutritionally, and microbiologically safe beverages, with sweetened carbonated selections being the most appreciated by tasters.

Keywords: Cladodes; Prickly pear; Beverages; Physicochemical quality; microbiological quality, Sensory evaluation.

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH: REMOVING CHLORPYRIFOS PESTICIDE FROM WATER USING NANO-MAGNETIZED BIOCHAR

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ABSTRACT

Over the past two decades, organophosphate pesticides have become a major group of harmful water pollutants. Not only are these pesticides toxic to living organisms, but they also take a long time to decompose. Our research introduces a novel approach using nano-magnetized and carbonaceous adsorbents derived from orange peels, which are a type of bio-waste, to remove chlorpyrifos from water sources. We synthesized the nano-magnetized orange peels (NMOPs) by combining iron salts with orange peels using the co-precipitation method. To enhance the adsorption capacity of the orange peels, we converted untreated orange peels (UOPs) into carbonaceous orange peels (COPs). The adsorbents were analyzed using techniques such as FT-IR, SEM, EDX, XRD, and VSM. The presence of a peak at 540 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectra confirmed the successful incorporation of iron salts onto the orange peels. Through biosorption studies, we found that these adsorbents are effective in removing chlorpyrifos, and we investigated various parameters such as adsorbent dose, contact time, chlorpyrifos initial concentration, and pH to assess their efficiency. We observed that the adsorbents exhibited maximum adsorption at an adsorbent dose of 0.4 g, contact time of 50 minutes, chlorpyrifos concentration of 150 ppm, pH of 4, and temperature of 30 °C. The maximum adsorption capacities (q_{max}) were determined to be 68, 108, and 100 mg g^{-1} for UOPs, COPs, and NMOPs, respectively.

EFFECT OF PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN ON SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Background: Osseo-integrated dental implants with regular length of 10 mm or above are a proven modality for the prosthetic rehabilitation of completely and partially edentulous patients. However, their use in presence of severe atrophy of posterior jaws, characterized by proximity of the inferior alveolar nerve and maxillary sinus, often entails additional surgical bone augmentation techniques which increase costs to patients.

Aim: To investigate the crestal bone remodeling, implant success, complications and implant/patient related risk factors around 132 short laser micro-grooved platform switched dental implants used for prosthetic rehabilitation of atrophic posterior jaws.

Materials and methods: All variables were analyzed such as: age, sex, cigarettes consumption, periodontal disease, systemic diseases, medications, anatomical location, diameter and length of implants, crown-to-implant ratios and type of placement. Patients with severely atrophied partially edentulous ridges (Class III and IV according to Cawood and Howell) with at least 8 mm of residual bone height and a thickness of at least 6 mm who received at least one short implant (≤ 7.5 mm) supporting a single crown were included in the study. A total of 132 short implants placed in 84 patients followed for 3/5 years (mean time 4.2 ± 0.8 years) were reviewed. Short implants with a platform switch and a laser micro-grooved coronal design (Tapered Short, Biohorizons, Birmingham, AL, USA) were used in all patients

Results: Eight short implants failed, 62,5% of them with peri-implantitis. Implant and patient success rates were 93,9% and 95%, respectively. The mean crestal bone loss was 0.385 ± 0.7 mm. Univariate regression models revealed that the following characteristics, female, cigarettes consumption and periodontal disease, were significantly correlated with short implant failure at the implant and patient levels.

Conclusion and Clinical implications: Short implants with platform switch and laser micro-grooved collars supporting single crowns in atrophied alveolar ridges of posterior jaws yield long term high success rates. Laser-micro-grooved collar implants maintained stable crestal bone levels.

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Müasir təhsilin əsas məqsədi təlim-tərbiyə prosesinin səmərəliliyini artırmaq və hərtərəfli şəxsiyyət yetişdirməkdir. Təhsildə əsas məqsəd müstəqil düşünən, tədris fənlərini dərinləndirən, mənimsəyən və onu tətbiq edən, dünya təhsil sisteminin mütərəqqi təlim metodlarından yaradıcı bəhrələnməyi tələb edir. Təhsil sahəsində islahatın həyata keçirilməsində əsas götürülən prinsiplərdən biri də diferensiallaşdırmaadır.

Təlimin diferensiallaşdırılması şagirdlərin imkanlarının nəzərə alınması ilə qurulur. Diferensiya-təlimin müxtəlif hissə, forma, təbəqə ilə dərəcələrə ayrılması mənasında başa düşülür. Demək, diferensiya hər-hansı bütövün hissələridir, onu təşkil edən parçaları ünsürləridir.

Məsələn, dərslər 45 dəqiqəlik həyata keçirilən bir prosesdir. Dərsin mərhələləri (sınıf təşkilatı, motivasiya probleminin qoyuluşu, onun həlli təqdimatı və s.) isə onun ayrılmaz tərkib hissəsidir və bu bütövlükdə bir tam dərsi təşkil edir.

Müxtəlif məhdudiyyətləri, əqli əlilliyi, psixi inkişaf ləngiməsi, intellektual passivliyi olan şagirdlərin diferensial təlimə xüsusi ehtiyacı var. Belə ki, onların öyrənmə aktivliyi və bacarıqları aşağı olduğu üçün vaxtında və düzgün seçilməmiş təlim üsulu onları "geri qalanlar" kateqoriyasına daxil edə bilər. Bu uşaqlar oyunlar və praktik fəaliyyət zamanı intellektual cəhətdən inkişaf edirlər. Onlar üçün aktiv zehni fəaliyyətdən qaçmaq cəhdi xarakterikdir. Təlim prosesini qurarkən onların psixi xüsusiyyətlərini -biliklərin ləng formalaşmasını, intellektual passivliyi, zehni fəaliyyət zamanı yorğunluğu nəzərə almaq lazımdır. İlk vaxtlarda bu uşaqlar üçün optimal üsul: nisbətən zəif templə daha çox əyanlıqdan və konkret təlimatlardan ibarət, həll üsulu şagird tərəfindən göstərilə bilər, getdikcə müstəqil işləməyə imkan verən və ağırlıq səviyyəsi tədricən artan tapşırıqlardan istifadə etməkdir.

Həyatda qavrama, dərk etmə, yaddaş saxlama, şəxsi keyfiyyətlərə görə və s. fərqlənməyən iki şagirdə rast gəlmək çətindir. Bu baxımdan bütün dövrlərdə çox aktual olan şagirdlərə diferensial yanaşma indi də əhəmiyyətini itirməyib.

Şagirdlərdə xarici-dilə marağı artırmaq üçün təlimi diferensial yanaşma üzərində qurmaq da əlverişli hesab edilir. Bu zaman fərdi xüsusiyyətlərindən, hazırlıq səviyyəsindən asılı olaraq şagirdlər proqram materiallarını müxtəlif dərinlikdə öyrənəcək və bütün uşaqlar dərs zamanı təlim prosesinə cəlb olunacaqlar. Diferensial yanaşmanın məqsədi hər kəsi öz bacarığı, imkanları səviyyəsindən öyrənməyə davam etməsini təmin etməkdir.

Diferensial yanaşma diqqətin yalnız zəif şagirdlərə ayrılması deyil, həm də yüksək zehni

inkışafı, öyrənməyə yüksək maraq göstərən şagirdlərə də yönəlməsidir. Yəni məqsəd bütün şagirdləri bərabərləşdirmək yox, hər kəsin öz fərdi xüsusiyyətinə görə olan və onların inkışafını təmin edən yanaşma lazımdır.

Diferensiasiyanı bəzi üsullarla həyata keçirmək olar:

Çətinlik səviyyəsinə görə;

Həcminə görə (mövzuya uyğun əlavə tapşırıqlar təklif oluna bilər);

Müstəqillik səviyyəsinə görə (bütün uşaqlar eyni tapşırığı yerinə yetirir, bəziləri müstəqil şəkildə, digərləri isə müəllimin köməyi və nəzarəti altında);

Öyrənmə fəaliyyətinin xarakterinə görə;

Şagirdlərə göstərilən köməyin xarakterinə görə (bütün uşaqlar eyni vaxtda işə başlayırlar və köməyə ehtiyacı olan şagirdlərə bu şəkildə dəstək göstərilir: köməkçi kartlar; asan, lakin oxşar tapşırıqların verilməsi; yazı taxtasında qeydlər və s.).

Köməkçi kartlar bütün qrupdakı uşaqlar üçün eyni və ya fərdi seçilə bilər. Şagird bir neçə kart ala bilər. Hər dərs şagirdə göstərilən köməyin səviyyəsi azaldılmalıdır.

Sınıfdaxili diferensiasiya adətən bir neçə mərhələdən ibarət olur. Əsas mərhələ diaqnostikaya əsasən şagirdlərin qruplara ayrılması, diferensiasiya üsullarının müəyyənləşdirilməsi və dərslin müəyyən mərhələlərində diferensial yanaşmanın həyata keçirilməsidir.

Dərsin təşkili bu formada ola bilər:

Sınıfı 3 qrupa bölərək, hər bir qrupla fərdi iş aparmaq olar. Dərs zamanı iş 6-8 nəfərdən ibarət kiçik qruplarla aparılır. Dərsdə hər qrup müəllimlə 7-10 dəqiqə işləyir. 45 dəqiqə ərzində hər qrup müəllimlə işləyə bilər, yəni müəllim hər bir uşağa diqqət yetirir.

Diferensial yanaşmanın üstünlüyü odur ki, müəllim öz diqqətini uşaqlar arasında bərabər paylaya bilər. Müəllim növbəti qrupla işlədiyi müddətdə digər qruplar tapşırığı müstəqil yerinə yetirir.

Abstract

Differentiated teaching is how teachers target their instruction to extend the knowledge and skills of every student in every class, regardless of their starting point. The objective of differentiation is to lift the performance of all students, including those who are falling behind and those ahead of year level expectations. Differentiation benefits students across the learning continuum, including students who are highly able and gifted.

When differentiating teaching to suit the needs of individual students, teachers use a variety of strategies to help students become personally invested in, and take ownership of their learning. Differentiated teaching allows students at risk of disengagement to experience meaningful learning.

Differentiated instruction is the process of tailoring lessons to meet each student's individual interests, needs and strengths. Teaching this way gives students choice and flexibility in how they learn, and helps teachers personalize learning. This method also requires instructional clarity and clearly defined goals for learning, better enabling students to meet those goals.

Differentiation is the process of making sure that students with different needs and abilities have equal access to learning. Differentiating allows students to have their voice heard, which can lead them to become self-motivated learners. And that in turn can help increase both their self-awareness of that growth.

Differentiating process refers to how students make sense or understand the information, ideas and skills being studied. It reflects student learning styles and preferences.

Differential training, referring to the interests and abilities of each student, creates conditions for the deepening and expansion of his knowledge and skills, eliminates his backwardness.

Finally, differentiated instruction provides a learning environment which takes into consideration the individual characteristics of students and, as such, is a useful approach for the inclusion of students with special needs, disabilities in mainstream settings.

Key words: individual students, differentiation, needs, teaching, instruction

FAMILY LAW IN THE BUSINESS CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Family businesses play a crucial role in the global economy, representing a significant portion of all businesses worldwide. One of the factors that sets these businesses apart is the strong presence and influence of the family in their management. This unique dynamic can have both positive effects and distinct challenges.

Firstly, the presence of the family in the management of a company can bring substantial benefits. Trust and commitment among family members are often higher, resulting in a solid and cohesive organizational culture. Additionally, a long-term vision is often a central component in family businesses, as the goal is to pass the business on to the next generations. This can lead to more prudent strategic decisions and a more conservative approach to risk.

On the other hand, family management also presents unique challenges. The blend of personal and professional relationships can create conflicts of interest and rivalries that may hinder efficiency and objective decision-making. The lack of professionalization in management can be another obstacle, as not all family members may have the necessary education or experience to lead the company effectively. Furthermore, the transition of power between generations can be a delicate moment, with the potential to generate friction and divisions within the family.

To mitigate these challenges, it is essential to establish clear corporate governance processes, professionalize management whenever possible, and promote open and transparent communication among family members. Additionally, seeking external guidance, such as hiring consultants or participating in networks of family businesses, can provide valuable insights and help overcome obstacles.

Keywords: Family Law; Family Business; Business Context

**ADAPTING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN HADOOP TO PRESERVE
PRIVACY DATA**

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Abstract: This paper study analyses how merging blockchain technology with Hadoop frameworks can operate in tandem to address the pressing challenge of protecting private data in the field of international architecture and engineering. Due to the amount of data in today's digital ecosystems, creative techniques to protecting sensitive data while retaining scalability and accessibility are required. The combination of blockchain & Hadoop, which is well known for its immutability and decentralized nature, with Hadoop's robust data processing capabilities presents a viable paradigm for strengthening privacy safeguards in the storage and management of sensitive architectural and engineering data. This paper examines the present literature in depth in order to elucidate the technological underpinnings, obstacles, and potential benefits of this integration. It also proposes a conceptual framework that defines how to attain and maybe influence such convergence in ensuring the global privacy, correctness, and availability of private architectural and engineering data.

**IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON METEOROLOGICAL AND
HYDROLOGICAL DROUGHT IN THE CASAMANCE BASIN IN KOLDA AND THE
KAYANGA BASIN IN WASSADOU**

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Abstract

As in many other African countries, the incidence of drought is increasing in Senegal. In this work, the spatio-temporal changes of droughts under different SSP (Shared Socio-economic Pathways) scenarios were evaluated; given their greatest impacts on people's lives and livelihoods, particularly when droughts coincide with crop growing seasons. From a set of high-performance general circulation models (GCM), temperature precipitation data over the future period (2021 to 2100) within the framework of the CMIP6 climate scenarios (SSP 126 and SSP 585) in the basins from Casamance to Kolda station and Kayanga to Wassadou station. Two meteorological drought indices, including the standardized precipitation index (SPI) and the standardized precipitation and evapotranspiration index (SPEI) and a hydrological drought index, the standardized flow index (SSI), are evaluated at different time scales from the monthly average of precipitation, temperature and flow projected by GCM in order to predict possible spatio-temporal changes in meteorological droughts. Finally, the trends of SPEI, SPI and SSI, and drought characteristics at monthly scale were estimated using an 80-year moving window, with an interval of 10 years, to understand the drivers determinants responsible for future changes in droughts. The results indicated a decrease in precipitation and an increase in temperature for both basins. This decrease in precipitation accompanied by an increase in temperature would reduce the SPEI, SPI and SSI across the two basins, which would make droughts more frequent under both scenarios (SSP 126 and SSP 585). However, the increase in drought frequency would be less for SSP 126, compared to SSP 585, due to the stability of temperature and the small decrease in precipitation towards the end of the century.

Keywords : drought, climate change, projection, scenario, watershed

TÜRKİYE VE YUNANİSTAN'DA KOYUN SÜTÜ ÜRETİMİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Dünyada yaklaşık 1.2 milyar koyun vardır ve bunların 60 milyonu Avrupa Birliği'nde yetiştirilmektedir. Süt koyunu yetiştiriciliği esas olarak Akdeniz bölgesinde yoğunlaşmakta ve dünya koyun sütü üretiminin %45'ini oluşturmaktadır. Son verilere göre Yunanistan, AB koyun varlığının %12'sini oluşturmaktadır. Yunanistan, 83.000 işletmeye yayılmış yaklaşık 7,3 milyon başla, İspanya ve Romanya'dan sonra Avrupa'nın üçüncü büyük koyun yetiştirici ülkesidir. Bu sayı, esas olarak yarı-entansif koşullar altında yetiştirilen yerli Yunan ırkları Sakız ve Doğu Friz ile Lacaune ve Asaf ile bunların melezlerinden oluşmaktadır.

Türkiye'de koyun-keçi süt üretimi 2021 yılı rakamlarına göre 23.2 milyon ton olarak gerçekleşmiştir. 2020 yılına göre %1.3 oranında bir azalış söz konusudur, ancak koyun ve keçi süt üretim miktarlarında artış gerçekleşmiştir. 2020 yılına göre 2021 yılında koyun sütü %5.6 artarak 1.14 milyon ton olmuştur. Toplamda ise koyun-keçi sütü üretimi %9.5 oranında artarak 1.77 milyon tona ulaşmıştır. Dolayısıyla koyun ve keçi sütü üretimlerindeki artış hayvansal üretim adına olumlu bir gelişmedir. Türkiye'de süt tipi koyun yetiştiriciliğinin en temel sorunlarından biri, İspanya, Fransa ya da İtalya gibi süt verimi başat olan ya da çok öne çıkan fazla sayıda ırkın olmayışıdır. Yağlı kuyruklu koyunlardan İvesi, ince kuyruklu koyun ırklarından ise Sakız, Tahirova ve Sönmez gibi bazı ırkların dışında koyunlar genellikle kombine verimli olarak yetiştirilmektedir. Burada bir diğer önemli sorun ise Türkiye'de damızlıkçı ve hastalıklardan ari koyunculuk işletmelerin sayısının çok az olmasıdır. Özellikle damızlık koyun ve koç temini ile bunun önemli bir kısmının ithal olması, süt tipi koyun yetiştiriciliğini dışa bağımlı hale getirmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye ve Yunanistan'da koyun sütü üretimini karşılaştırmalı olarak ele almak ve incelemektir. Çalışmanın ana materyalini, FAOSTAT, TÜİK, Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığında elde veriler ile konuyla ilgili daha önce yapılan araştırmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada 2011-2021 dönemine ait veriler kullanılmıştır. Toplanan istatistiksel veriler çizelgeler şeklinde düzenlenmiş, yüzde ve indeks hesaplamaları yapılarak yorumlanmıştır. Son olarak da konuyla ilgili bazı teknik ve ekonomik yaklaşımlarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küçükbaş hayvancılık, koyun yetiştiriciliği, koyun sütü, hayvancılık politikaları

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SHEEP MILK PRODUCTION IN TÜRKİYE AND GREECE

ABSTRACT

There are approximately 1.2 billion sheep in the world, and 60 million of them are raised in the European Union. Dairy sheep farming is mainly concentrated in the Mediterranean region and accounts for 45% of world sheep milk production. According to the latest data, Greece accounts for 12% of EU sheep assets. Greece is the third largest sheep farming country in Europe after Spain and Romania, with approximately 7.3 million head spread across 83,000 farms. This number consists mainly of the native Greek breeds Chios and East Frisian, as well as Lacaune and Asaf, and their hybrids, grown under semi-intensive conditions.

Sheep-goat milk production in Türkiye was 23.2 million tons according to 2021 data. There is a decrease of 1.3% compared to 2020, but there has been an increase in sheep and goat milk production amounts. Compared to 2020, sheep milk increased by 5.6% in 2021 and reached 1.14 million tons. In total, sheep and goat milk production increased by 9.5% and reached 1.77 million tons. Therefore, the increase in sheep and goat milk production is a positive development for animal production. One of the main problems of dairy sheep breeding in Türkiye is that there are not many breeds that are dominant or prominent in milk yield, such as in Spain, France or Italy. Except for some breeds such as Awasi, a fat-tailed sheep breed, and Sakız, Tahirova and Sönmez, a thin-tailed sheep breed, sheep are generally raised as combined productivity. Another important problem here is that the number of breeders and disease-free sheep breeding farms in Türkiye is very low. Especially the supply of breeding sheep and rams and the fact that a significant part of this is imported makes dairy sheep breeding dependent on foreign sources.

The aim of this study is to comparatively consider and examine sheep milk production in Türkiye and Greece. The main material of the study consists of data obtained from FAOSTAT, TURKSTAT, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Türkiye and the results obtained from previous research on the subject. Data from the period 2011-2021 were used in the study. The collected statistical data were arranged in the form of tables and interpreted by making percentage and index calculations. Finally, some technical and economic approaches have been made on the subject.

Keywords: Small ruminant farming, sheep breeding, sheep milk, livestock policies

**SOSYAL MEDYADA GÜNDELİK HAYAT VE TÜKETİM:
VLOGLAR ÜZERİNDEN BİR İNCELEME**

Çiçek COŞKUN

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ÖZET

İnternet ve sosyal medya kullanımı günümüzde gündelik hayatın ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Pek çok insan gündelik hayatlarında uzun saatlerini sosyal medyada geçirmekte ve paylaşım yapmaktadırlar. Yapılan bu paylaşımlar, gündelik hayatlardan kesitlermiş gibi görünse de, aslında tüketim yapmayı teşvik etmektedir. Nitel bir araştırma olarak tasarlanan bu çalışmanın amacı, sosyal medyada temsil edilen gündelik hayatlarda teşvik edilen tüketim kavramını incelemektir. Bu amaçla, youtube’da seçilen vloglar üzerinden bir inceleme yapılacaktır. Çalışmada YouTube’da en çok abone olunan vloglar arasından rastgele örnekleme yoluyla 5 vlog hesabı seçilmiştir. Bu hesaplar incelendiğinde en çok paylaşım yaptıkları konulara bakılarak sağlık, güzellik, aile ve sosyal hayat kategorilerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada, vloggerların gündelik hayatlarını aktarırken aslında tüketimi teşvik edici paylaşımlar yaptıkları sonucuna varılmıştır. Bütün bunlar ışığında çalışma literatür taraması ve kavramsal çerçevenin ardından, çalışmanın bulgularının analiz edilmesi şeklinde ilerleyecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal medya, gündelik hayat, tüketim, vloglar

**EVERYDAY LIFE AND CONSUMPTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
AN ANALYSIS THROUGH VLOGS**

ABSTRACT

The use of the internet and social media has become an integral part of everyday life. Many people spend long hours in their daily lives on social media and share posts. Although these posts may seem like parts of daily lives, they actually encourage consumption. The aim of this study, which is designed as a qualitative research, is to examine the concept of consumption encouraged in everyday lives represented on social media. For this purpose, an analysis will be made on selected vlogs on YouTube. In the study, 5 vlog accounts were selected through random sampling among the most subscribed vlogs on YouTube. When these accounts were examined, they were analyzed according to the categories of health, beauty, family and social life by looking at the topics they shared the most. The study concluded that vloggers actually encourage consumption while sharing their daily lives. In light of all these, the study will proceed by analyzing the findings of the study after the literature review and conceptual framework.

Keywords: Social media, daily life, consumption, vlogs

18. YÜZYILDA MARDİN'DE İHTİDÂ HAREKETLERİ
18TH CENTURY İHTİDÂ MOVEMENTS IN MARDIN

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti geniş bir coğrafyada hâkimiyet kurmuştur. Bu durum Osmanlı'nın, bünyesinde birçok farklı din, dil, kültür, örf ve âdeti barındırmasını sağlamıştır. Farklı inançlara sahip insanlar dinî ve kültürel özgürlükler sayesinde ibadetlerini rahat, huzurlu ve güvenli bir şekilde yerine getirmişlerdir. Müslümanlar ve gayrimüslimlerin bir arada yaşadığı Osmanlı toplumunda doğal olarak etkileşimler olmuş ve bu etkileşimler sonucunda bazı gayrimüslimler İslâmiyet'i tercih etmiştir. *İhtidâ* yani doğru yolu bulma anlamına gelen gayrimüslimlerin İslâm'a girme hareketi Osmanlı'nın erken dönemlerinde daha yoğun olmuştur. Osmanlı Devleti'nin tüm dönemlerinde devam eden *ihtidâ* olayının altında yatan birçok neden olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada 18. yüzyılda Mardin'de gerçekleşen *ihtida* hareketleri belgeler ışığında incelenmiştir. Bu dönemde Mardin'de tutulan Şer'iyye Sicillerinde kayda geçen *ihtida* belgeleri esas alınmıştır. Zira Mardin çok kültürlü bir yapıya sahip olup birçok dinî inancı bünyesinde barındırmakta bu da inançlar arasında etkileşimi arttırmaktadır. Mardin'de gayrimüslimlere çok hoşgörülü davranılmış ve zorla İslâmlaştırma yoluna gidilmemiştir. Bu durum Mardin'de birçok gayrimüslimin kendi isteğiyle İslâm dinine girmesine vesile olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Mardin, İhtidâ, Gayrimüslim, Şer'iyye Sicilleri.

ABSTRACT

The Ottoman Empire established sovereignty over a wide geography. This situation enabled the Ottoman Empire to host many different religions, languages, cultures, customs and traditions. Thanks to religious and cultural freedoms, people of different faiths were able to fulfill their worship in a comfortable, peaceful and safe manner. In the Ottoman society where Muslims and non-Muslims lived together, there were natural interactions and as a result of these interactions, some non-Muslims preferred Islam. *İhtida* the movement of non-Muslims to convert to Islam, which means to find the right path, was more intense in the early Ottoman period. It is seen that there are many reasons underlying the *İhtida* phenomenon that continued in all periods of the Ottoman Empire. In this study, the *İhtidâ* movements in Mardin in the 18th century are analyzed in the light of documents. The *İhtida* documents recorded in the Şer'iyye Registers kept in Mardin during this period are taken as basis. Because Mardin has a multicultural structure and harbors many religious beliefs, which increases the interaction between beliefs. Non-Muslims in Mardin were treated very tolerantly and were not forcibly Islamized. This led many non-Muslims in Mardin to convert to Islam voluntarily.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Mardin, İhtidâ, Non-Muslim, Şer'iyye Registers.

**EMPOWERING THE INDIAN MSME SECTOR THROUGH WOMEN – LED
ENTERPRISES - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RAJASTHAN AND
UTTARAKHAND**

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ABSTRACT

MSMEs continue to be the backbone of the economy for countries like India where the problem of unemployment is steadily escalating and the agriculture land holdings continue to shrink. With the limited data and information, this paper aims to examine the recent developments in women participation / entrepreneurs in India. This paper focuses on women entrepreneurs in micro, small and medium enterprises. The objective of the paper is ; a) to estimate the ratio of women labour force in micro, small and medium enterprises, b) women share in registered and unregistered MSMES, c) to identify the socio-economic problems faced by women, d) credit availability, e) development of women entrepreneurship under planning. The State of Uttarakhand and Rajasthan in India is looking at sustainable and inclusive industrial growth as it faces an acute problem of migration from the hilly terrain to the plains due to lack of employment and business opportunities. The purpose of this paper is to comprehensively analyse the role of women participation in micro, small and medium enterprises in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand and to explore the reasons responsible for hindering their growth. A descriptive study was conducted with the help of secondary data and is based on extensive review which significantly contributes in directing the stakeholders to take appropriate measures for speedy development of the region. The recent trends show that when women are better educated and have better paid employment opportunities, then participation of women might decline in SMES and they may move towards large scale industries.

Key words- MSME, Unemployment, Business opportunities, Migration, Socio-economic.

STABILIZING EFFECTS OF WALL SLIP ON POROUS CHANNEL

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Abstract

In passive technique there are various ways that are used to reduce drag force and consequently the transition from laminar to turbulent is delayed. The goal of this study is to examine how much slip condition will delay the transition phase from laminar flow to turbulent in anisotropic porous channel in the presence of magneto hydrodynamic. For slip condition, three different cases namely symmetric, asymmetric, and different slip length parameters are considered. For porous medium a modified Brinkman model is used, and a mathematical model is developed in terms of nonlinear governing partial differential equations. For theoretical analysis of transition phase, a linear hydrodynamic stability is performed. A modified Orr–Sommerfeld equation is obtained by adding perturb quantities and considering normal model analysis and solved numerically using Chebyshev spectral method. For stable regions, critical wave number corresponding to critical Reynolds number are computed against numerous values of pertinent parameters namely M (magnetic parameter), S (porous parameter), ϵ (porosity parameter) and k_1 (permeability parameter). It is found that the onset of transition from laminar to turbulent starts relatively late or delayed further in case of different slip coefficients as compared to symmetric and asymmetric slip conditions.

Keywords: Stability analysis; two-dimensional channel flow; porous medium; MHD; slip condition.

IMPACT OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON BODY MASS INDEX IN ADOLESCENTS

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BACKGROUND

Previously considered as a specific problem in developed countries, overweight and obesity in adolescence are now on the rise in developing countries, including Tunisia. Adolescence is a period of morphological, physiological, metabolic and psycho-emotional upheavals, but also of learning of the family environment. Thus, an increasing number of adolescents are predisposed to becoming obese if they have grown up in an obesogenic family environment.

The objective of this study was to assess the impact of the family environment on body mass index (BMI) in adolescents.

METHODS

This was a cross-sectional study, conducted with a representative sample of adolescents enrolled in the 2017-2018 school year in public colleges and high schools in the Governorate of Sfax. Obesity and overweight were determined according to the International Obesity Task Force.

RESULTS

We counted 1221 adolescents. The median age was 16 years (IQR= [14-17 years]). The sex ratio was 0.67. The prevalence of overweight (including obesity) was 20.6% (CI95%= [18.4-23]) with a prevalence of overweight of 14.3% (CI 95%= [12.3-16.4]) and obesity of 6.4% (CI95%= [5.1-7.8]). Weight gain among adolescents was not significantly influenced by their place of residence, the number of children in siblings, the marital status of parents, or their educational level. The prevalence of overweight (including obesity) was significantly lower among adolescents who took breakfast daily (OR=0.684; p=0.008) and significantly higher among adolescents who ate pasta daily (OR=1.336; p=0.014) and consumed soft drinks (OR=1.438; p=0.026) and Fast-Food (OR=1.428; p=0.017) five days or more a week. Daily consumption of dairy products or salads did not significantly affect adolescent BMI.

Multivariate analysis by binary logistic regression revealed that daily breakfast intake was an independent protective factor against weight gain in adolescents (Ad OR =0.694; CI95%=[0.519-0.928]; p=0.014), while nibbling (Ad OR=1.827; CI95%=[1.371-2.435]; p<0.001), obesity in at least one parent (Ad OR =2.309; CI95%=[1.727-3.088];p<0.001) and

high socio-economic level (Ad OR =2.121; CI95%=[1.412-3.184];p<0.001) were independent risk factors for overweight in adolescents.

CONCLUSION

The family environment has a significant impact on adolescents' BMI. It will be the first line for preventing overweight and obesity.

Keywords: Adolescent – Family - Body Mass Index - Public health

**PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF THERAPEUTIC ADHERENCE
AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF SFAX**

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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a chronic disease resulting from the pancreas's inability to produce sufficient insulin or the body's inability to use effectively the insulin it produces. Diabetes, particularly type 1 and type 2, presents a substantial global health burden, with effective treatment and consistent adherence to therapy being paramount for the well-being of affected individuals. In order to reduce the risk of complications, good therapeutic adherence is essential. The aim of the study is to shed light on the prevalence of therapeutic adherence among diabetic patients at the University Hospitals of Sfax, Tunisia, and to identify factors associated with adherence patterns.

METHODS

This is a descriptive cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach conducted from February 1st to April 15th, 2023, involving 300 diabetic patients hospitalized at the University Hospitals of Sfax, selected through a non-probabilistic convenience sampling method. Adherence was measured using the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale, filled out for each patient. Data entry and analysis were carried out using SPSS 25 software. Data confidentiality and participant anonymity were respected..

RESULTS

The average age of the patients was 60.92 ± 16.28 years. The male-to-female ratio was 0.66, indicating a 60% female predominance. Most patients had type 2 diabetes (76.3%), had a diabetes duration of 10 to 30 years (57.7%), were illiterate (40.3%), had a low socioeconomic status (53%). Regarding diabetes treatment, 35.3% of patients were on oral antidiabetic drugs (ADO), 36.3% were on insulin, and 28.4% were on combination therapy. According to the Morisky questionnaire, 62.3% of patients had low therapeutic adherence, 31% had moderate adherence, and only 6.7% had good adherence. This high prevalence of burnout was particularly suited for analyzing the factors associated with low poor therapeutic adherence in our population. According to our findings factors associated with poor therapeutic adherence included female gender, older age, taking multiple medications, sedentary lifestyle, lack of education, low socioeconomic status, diabetes duration of more than 10 years, insulin therapy, the presence of diabetes complications, and the presence of treatment-related side effects.

CONCLUSION

This study allowed us to determine the level of poor adherence and the factors influencing this adherence. Therefore, appropriate therapeutic education for patients regarding the management of diabetes treatment and associated conditions is necessary to prevent the occurrence and/or progression of complications. To address this, we have developed a set of recommendations to assist diabetic subjects in ensuring good therapeutic adherence.

Keywords: Therapeutic adherence - Diabetes - Type 1 diabetes - Type 2 diabetes - Patient

İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ SƏBƏB BAĞLAYICILARININ İŞLƏNMƏ YERİ

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Bağlayıcılar iki sözü və iki ayrı cümləni bir-birinə bağlamağa kömək edən və cümlələrə mənə bütünlüyü qazandıran qəliblərə deyilir. Azərbaycan dilində olduğu kimi İngilis dilində də bu istifadə bəzi avantajlar verir. Bağlayıcılardan istifadə etməklə bir- biri ilə əlaqəli iki ayrı cümləni bir-birinə bağlaya bilir, sözləri sıralaya bilir və bir-birindən ayrı iki cümlə arasında bir mənə bütünlüyü yarada bilir. Mənasına və bağlayıcılığına görə bu qəliblər cümlənin əvvəlinə, ortasına və ya hər ikisinə birdənəlavə edilə bilər. İngilis dilində ‘Conjunctions’ olaraq adlandırılan bağlayıcılar istifadə formasına görə müəyyən siniflərə ayrılır.

Bağlayıcılar sözlər,söz birləşmələri və cümlələr arasında əlaqə yaradan ikinci dərəcəli nitq hissəsidir.

Bağlayıcıların dörd kateqoriyası var:

Coordinating conjunctions (or, and, but)

Correlative conjunctions (and/or, not only/but also) Subordinating conjunctions (since, because, when) Conjunctive adverbs (however, therefore)

Causal conjunctions -səbəb bağlayıcıları.

Səbəb bağlayıcıları hadisələrin necə işlədiyini və ya nə üçün baş verdiyini izah etmək üçün istifadə olunur.

I got soaking wet in the rain because I didn't have my umbrella with me. I didn't have breakfast today, so I am really hungry now!

Səbəb bağlayıcıları cümlənin ortasında işləyə bilər.

My watch is not broken even though I dropped it onto the floor.

I don't enjoy TV, so I have chosen to read tonight.

And: və – paralellik bildirən bağlayıcıdır.

And, Azərbaycan dilindəki kimi siyahının son maddəsindən əvvəl istifadə edilir. Bu istifadədə and-dan əvvəl vergülün istifadəsi istəyə bağlıdır:

the sky was cloudless and the sun was shining brightly

But: amma, ancaq, fəqət – ziddiyyət bildirən bağlayıcıdır

But, fəqət, amma mənasında işləndiyi zaman ziddiyyət bildirir, yəni ilk ifadəyə nəzərən gözlənilməz bir şeyi ifadə edərkən istifadə edilir. Əksər hallardan but-dan əvvəl vergül qoyulur. We're making good progress, but we've still got a long way to go.

So, bu səbəbdən, buna görə mənasında və nəticə bitdirmək üçün istifadə edilir.

For: ədat olaraq "üçün", bağlayıcı olaraq isə iki cümlə arasında "üçün" mənasındadır. Yet: zərf olaraq "hələ ki" mənasında, bağlayıcı olaraq isə "halbuki" anlamındadır.

Because: çünki. hər hansı birşeyə səbəb vermək üçün çünki istifadə edə bilərik.

Abstract

Conjunction is a part of speech that functions as a connector between two sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. We often use conjunctions in speech without realizing it. In writing, they can be effectively used in lieu of starting a new sentence. Conjunctions are an integral part of the English language. If used properly, they can improve almost any type of writing. From business writing to academic writing, conjunctions help create better sentences. The three different types of conjunctions indicate different relationships between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions link elements of equal value. Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to establish a specific relationship between elements of equal value. Subordinating conjunctions indicate that one element is of lesser value (subordinate) to another element.

Causal conjunctions are words and phrases which are used to introduce a cause, reason or explanation for a given action within a sentence. For instance 'because of', 'due to' and 'as a consequence of' are all causal conjunctions which link an action to its supposed cause.

Key words: types of conjunctions, speech, use, english language, writing.

UNVEILING THE CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: FACULTY ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AT CENTRAL LUZON COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CELTECH)

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ABSTRACT

The mission of the Commission for Higher Education (CHED) is to assist in the development of a quality community that can address the social, political, economic, cultural, and ethical problems that impede the nation's human growth and ability to compete internationally. Additionally, it adopts a vertical typology within each horizontal type as well as a horizontal typology based on the functional differentiation of HEIs about service to the nation. The study was conducted at the Central Luzon College of Science and Technology, Philippines during the 1st Semester of Academic Year, 2023-2024. The respondents of the study were 80 full-time and part-time faculty. Quantitative research design will be utilized achieving objectivity, control, and precise measurement. The last suggested researchable issue regarding this work is the association between faculty members' participation in study publications and their level of research readiness and capabilities.

Keywords: Unveiling, Cultural Perspective, Faculty Engagement, Research

**DRIVERS OF LAND ACCESSIBILITY: A NARRATION FROM RESIDENTS IN
RURAL BORDER COMMUNITIES OF NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Land, throughout history, is observed as a major source of wealth, power, and social status, providing the basis for food, clothing, shelter, and economic activities as well as the provider of employment opportunities in the global society. Access to land is highly essential particularly in the improvement of quality of life as it plays basic roles in housing, poverty reduction, and development, especially among residents in rural areas. In spite of the importance of land access, secure access to land in rural border communities still constitutes a major challenge in Nigeria and studies on the drivers of land accessibility among residents in rural border communities has not been properly documented. This study, therefore, examines the drivers of land accessibility in rural border communities of Nigeria with a case study of border communities of Ipokia and Yewa North Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted the use of multistage sampling techniques in the selection of 331 respondents from the study area. Data that were obtained through questionnaire administration were analysed using descriptive (frequency table, percentages, bar, and pie charts) and inferential (T-test, binary logistics regression) statistics. Through the use of binary logistics regression, the study discovers that traditional beliefs, social connection, availability of land, tenure practices, gender, purpose of land acquisition, financial condition, and cost of acquiring land were the significant drivers of land accessibility in rural border communities of the study area. The study recommends that the government and stakeholders in land administration and management should put more effort into reducing the effects of the drivers influencing land accessibility by formulating and implementing flexible policies that can encourage secure access to land in the study area.

Keywords: Drivers, Land, Accessibility, Rural, border Communities, Nigeria

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POLLUTION CONTROL

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize pollution control by providing new and innovative ways to monitor, analyze, and mitigate pollution.

Here are some of the ways AI is being used in pollution control:

Monitoring: AI-powered sensors can be used to collect real-time data on air and water quality. This data can then be used to identify pollution hotspots and track trends over time.

AI powered sensors

Modeling: AI can be used to develop models that predict how pollution levels will change in the future. This information can be used to develop effective pollution control strategies.

AI developed models

Mitigation: AI can be used to develop new technologies that reduce pollution. For example, AI can be used to design more efficient vehicles and power plants.

Here are some specific examples of how AI is being used to address different types of pollution:

Air pollution: AI is being used to develop air quality monitoring systems that can detect and predict pollution levels. AI is also being used to develop new technologies that reduce air pollution, such as smart traffic lights that can improve traffic flow and reduce emissions.

AI air quality monitoring systems

Water pollution: AI is being used to develop water quality monitoring systems that can detect and track pollutants in water. AI is also being used to develop new technologies that treat wastewater, such as AI-powered systems that can identify and remove specific pollutants.

AI powered wastewater treatment systems

Soil pollution: AI is being used to develop soil contamination mapping systems that can identify areas of contaminated soil. AI is also being used to develop new technologies that remediate contaminated soil, such as AI-powered systems that can identify and remove specific pollutants.

AI soil contamination mapping systems

AI is still a developing technology, but it has the potential to make a significant impact on pollution control. By using AI to monitor, analyze, and mitigate pollution, we can create a cleaner and healthier world for everyone.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), pollution control, monitor, analyze, mitigate

ETHYL IMIDAZOLE-1-CARBOXYLATE AS A NOVEL CARBOXYLATING AGENT FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 1,2,4-OXADIAZOL-5(4H)-ONES AND EVALUATION OF THEIR ANTI-MYCOBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

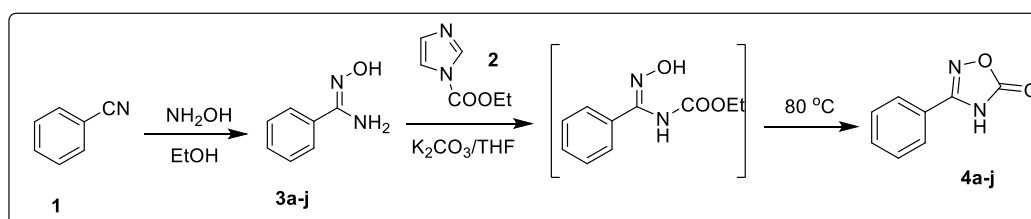
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Abstract:

Various highly substituted 1, 2, 4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-ones were synthesized from the corresponding amidoximes using ethyl imidazole-1-carboxylate (EImC) as a novel carbonylating agent. This method is simple and convenient to produce these biologically interesting heterocycles in high yields. Among them, **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4e**, **4f**, **4h**, and **4i** are identified as lead molecules. In particular, **4e**, and **4h** are found to display promising activity as good as ciprofloxacin, whereas **4i** showed an excellent activity, which is equal to the IC₅₀ value of ethambutol against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.



Synthesis of 3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-ones

Keywords 1,2,4-Oxadiazol-5(4H)-ones, Ethyl imidazole-1-carboxylate, Carbonylation, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

SANDVIÇ KOMPOZİT BORULARDA MİKROVASKÜLER KENDİ KENDİNE İYİLEŞME

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ÖZET

Kendi kendini iyileştiren malzemeler, insan damar yapısını ve biyolojik yara iyileşme sürecinden ilham alan sentetik veya yapay olarak oluşturulmuştur. Bu malzemeler kendi hasarlarını onarma yeteneğine sahiptir. Mikrovasküler kendi kendini iyileştirmede ise, kanallar içerisinden hasarlı bölgeye sızan akışkan iyileşme ajan bir dolgu malzemesi görevi görür. Dolgu malzemesi olarak kullanılan iyileştirici madde, damarlara benzer şekilde fiber kanalların içinden akar. Hasar durumunda "damarlar" kırılır ve çatlağı kapatmak için dolgu malzemesini serbest bırakır. Diğer malzeme yapılarına göre daha karmaşık sistemler olmalarına rağmen; yapısal iyileştirmede ve malzemenin çevrim süresini/ömür artırımında avantajlı olup; sürdürülebilirlik adına da büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Mikrovasküler kendi kendini iyileştiren malzemeler alanında, kendi kendini iyileştiren ajanlar için bir taşıyıcı sistem görevi gören kanallar, sandviç çekirdekte bütünleşik olmalı, mekanik yüklere dayanabilmeli ve hafif olmalıdır. Ayrıca, bu özelliklere ek olarak, kanallar etkilenen bölgede iyileştirici ajanın kontrollü akışı sağlamalı ve çatlak bölgelerde yeterli miktarda iyileştirici ajan polimerizasyonunu teşvik etmek için bir aktivatöre sahip olmalıdır.

Bu çalışmada, silindirik bir sandviç çekirdek içinde epoksi takviyeli karbon fiber tozuna gömülü, kesintisiz bir damar yapısına sahip kompakt polimer içi boş fiber kanallar kullanılmıştır. Hasarlı numunelerin kendi kendini onarma yetenekleri darbe testleri ile değerlendirilmiştir. Polimer içi boş fiber kanal duvarının gözenekli membran konfigürasyon mimarisi sayesinde, hasarlı bir bölgeye iyileştirici bir maddenin uygulanması, çığır açan bir çözüm olarak kabul edilmiştir. İyileştirici maddenin hasarlı bölgeye erişimini kolaylaştırmak için çok kanallı yapı kullanılmıştır. Karbon fiber tozunun aktivatör olarak matrise dahil edilmesi, hem hızlı kürlenme hem de gelişmiş mekanik özellikler ile sonuçlanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmada iyileştirici ajanın aktivatörünü ve ajanı vasküler yollarla çatlak bölgesine aktararak kendi kendini iyileştirmeyi sağlayan mikrovasküler kanalları içeren bir matris yapısı çalışılmıştır. Kendi kendini iyileştirme teknolojisinin uygulanmasının, çeşitli ortamlarda sandviç yapıların ve kompozit malzemelerin performansını ve dayanıklılığını büyük ölçüde artırabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kendiliğinden İyileşme, Sandviç, Kompozit, Borular

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Tübitak-Teydeb-1505 programı tarafından desteklenen 5220011 nolu proje kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yazarlar, desteği için TÜBİTAK'a teşekkür ederler.

MICROVASCULAR SELF-HEALING IN SANDWICH COMPOSITE PIPES

ABSTRACT

Self-healing materials are created synthetically or artificially, inspired by human vascular structure and the biological wound healing process. These materials have the ability to repair their own damage. In microvascular self-healing, a fluid healing agent seeps into the damaged area through channels and acts as a filler. The healing agent used as a filler flows through the fiber channels, similar to veins. In case of damage, the "veins" break and release the filler material to close the crack. Although they are more complex systems than other material structures, they are advantageous in structural improvement and increasing the cycle time/life of the material, and are of great importance for sustainability.

In the field of microvascular self-healing materials, the vascular channels that serve as a carrier system for self-healing agents must be incorporated into the sandwich core as an integral part, able to withstand mechanical loads and be lightweight. Moreover, in addition to these properties, the channels must ensure the controlled release of the healing agent in the affected area and must have an activator to promote the adequate amount of healing agent polymerization in the cracked regions.

This investigation uses compact polymer hollow fiber channels with an uninterrupted vessel structure, embedded in epoxy-reinforced carbon fiber powder in a cylindrical sandwich core. Self-repairing abilities of damaged specimens were appraised through impact trials. Owing to the porous membrane configuration architecture of the polymer hollow fiber channel wall, administering a curative substance to an impaired region has been recognized as a groundbreaking resolution. The multiple-channel structure was utilized to facilitate the healing agent's access to the damaged area. The inclusion of carbon fiber powder as a activator in the matrix resulted in both rapid curing and enhanced mechanical properties.

In conclusion, this study introduced a matrix structure containing the healing agent's activator and microvascular channels that enable self-healing by transferring the agent to the crack area via vascular pathways. It has been demonstrated that the application of self-healing technology can greatly enhance the performance and durability of sandwich structures and composite materials in various settings.

Keywords: Self-Healing, Sandwich, Composite, Pipes

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**IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUCCESS OF
KNOWLEDGE-BASED COMPANIES CASE STUDY: COMPANIES BASED IN YAS
INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION CENTER**

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Abstract

The present research focuses on identifying and prioritizing factors affecting the success of knowledge-based companies with a case study of companies based in Yas International Innovation Center. The purpose of this research is applied development, which aims to prioritize the factors affecting the success of companies based in Yas International Center of Ahlul Bayt International University. The method of this research is a quantitative approach and the tool of this research is a questionnaire. The method of its analysis has been used using the hierarchical model and expert choice tool. The results of the conducted tests have identified three factors, and for each of the main factors, sub-indices have also been identified. First, the main factors are identified and ranked, in which organizational factors (0.549), environmental factors (0.276), and individual factors (0.175) respectively have the most and least impact and importance on the success of the innovation center on International Yas of Ahlul Bayt International University. Based on the results obtained from the software, among the resources and human resources sub-indices with the highest coefficient (1.40) and (0.97) respectively, the social factors sub-index has been placed with the lowest criterion (0.10). The sub-indices of financial and human resources are related to the main organizational factors and the sub-index of social factor is related to the main environmental factors. Among these sub-factors, the index of individual factors has an average effect on the success rate of knowledge-based companies based in Yas International Innovation Center.

Keywords: organizational factors, environmental factors, individual factors, success, knowledge-based companies

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PASSIVE COMBINED SYSTEM (FPS-LRB) FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DYNAMIC RESPONSE OF A MID-RISE BUILDING

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Abstract

In response to the significant human and material devastation caused by seismic events, it is crucial to develop new design approaches to mitigate the impact of this natural phenomenon. Seismic insulation techniques present an attractive solution to this challenge. The objective of this paper is to enhance the performance of structural elements by introducing a combined passive system (LRB-FPS) capable of effectively absorbing high levels of seismic energy. Each of these systems offers distinct advantages. The LRB system exhibits a damping rate exceeding 30%, utilizing elastomeric layers for flexibility and restoring force, while the lead core serves as an additional energy dissipation mechanism, reducing lateral displacement. On the other hand, the FPS system utilizes a sliding interface in the form of a bowl, which dissipates seismic energy through friction, providing the structure with pendulum-like movement characterized by highly nonlinear behaviour. A methodology based on the American IBC 2000 regulations has been employed to design both systems, enabling the determination of optimal parameters. To achieve this, an extensive parametric study was conducted, considering various isolator placement configurations. Nonlinear dynamic analysis was performed, revealing the effectiveness of integrating these artificial systems in reducing structural response, particularly in terms of quasi-rigid displacement, top floor displacement, inter-drift displacements, top floor acceleration, and shear base force. As a result, the integration of this combined system significantly enhances structural performance and improves the overall reliability of the building.

Keywords: Base isolation, LRB (Lead Rubber Bearing), FPS (Friction Pendulum System) , seismic excitation, nonlinear analysis, Hysteresis curve.

ÜLKESEL MANTAR ÜRÜNÜ SINIFLANDIRMA VE ZARAR TESPİT SİSTEMİ

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ÖZET

Ülkemizin Batı Karadeniz, Karadeniz, Ege ve Akdeniz bölgelerinde mantarın yoğun olarak bulunduğu ancak bilinmeyen değerli mantarların ekonomiye kazandırılmamaktadır. Bununla birlikte, ülkesel mantarların sınıflandırması ve üzerindeki dokulara göre kalitesinin belirlenmesinde insan gücü olarak ayırt edilmesi zorlu, dikkat gerektiren yorucu bir iştir. Bu çalışmada yüksek oranda verim sağlayan Yolo V8 ile derin öğrenme yöntemi kullanılarak mantar tanıma önerilmiştir. Mantar görüntüleri toplanarak 9 tür mantar için 180 görüntü ile veri seti hazırlanmış ve derin öğrenme modelini hazırlanarak oluşan model ONNX türüne çevrilmiştir. Modelde ayrıca mantarların kalite sınıflandırılması için geliştirmeler yapılmıştır. Yolo V8 yöntemiyle geliştirilmiş mantar tanıma ve sınıflandırma modelinin başarı oranının %99,98 olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde Inception-V3, VGG-16, Resnet50, Yolov4, Yolov5 ve geliştirilen CNN mimarilerindeki başarı oranı en yüksek %88,4 olarak belirlenmiş ve YoloV8 ile karşılaştırıldığında önerilen geliştirilmiş yöntemin daha verimli kapsamlı sonuçlara sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Mantarların tanınması ve kalitesine göre sınıflara ayrılması da etkili bir şekilde uygulanabilmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Mantar, Derin Öğrenme, YoloV8, Sınıf Belirleme, ONNX

A SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING AND DETECTING DAMAGE TO NATIONAL MUSHROOM PRODUCTS

ABSTRACT

While mushrooms thrive in the Western Black Sea, Black Sea, Aegean, and Mediterranean regions of our country, valuable yet undiscovered national mushrooms remain outside the economic sphere. However, classifying these mushrooms and determining their quality according to their components is a laborious, careful and tiring task that requires manpower. In this study, mushroom recognition is proposed using deep learning method with Yolo V8, which provides high efficiency. By collecting mushroom images, a data set with 180 images for 9 species of mushrooms was prepared and the deep learning model was prepared and the resulting model was converted to ONNX type. The model is also improved for quality classification of mushrooms. The success rate of the mushroom recognition and classification model developed with the Yolo V8 method was 99.98%. The highest success rate in Inception-V3, VGG-16, Resnet50, Yolov4, Yolov5 and developed CNN architectures was 88.4% and it was observed that the proposed improved method has more efficient comprehensive results compared to YoloV8. In this way, we believe that it can be more effectively applied to recognize mushrooms and classify them according to their quality.

Key Word: Mushroom, Deep Learning, YoloV8, Class Detection, ONNX

**TÜRK TARİHİNDE HÜKÜMDARLIK ALAMETLERİ: İSLAMİYET ÖNCESİ-
SONRASI SÜREÇTE DEVAMLILIK VE DEĞİŞİM**

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Özet

Siyaset felsefesinin problem alanına giren, sosyal bilimciler arasında görüş birliği bulunmayan, siyaset biliminin de temel konularından olan devlet kavramı ve devletin kimin yöneteceği konusu günümüzde hala önemini korumakta olduğu söylenebilir. Her kadim devlette olduğu gibi Türk devlet anlayışında da hükümdarlık sistemine dair kendine özgü emareler görmek mümkündür. Bu emareler Türk milletinin kendi karakteristik özellikleri sonucu oluşan; din anlayışı, kültürel bakış, yönetim tarzı, değer yargılarını biçimlendirmiştir. Bu durumda, gerekli unsurların varlığı bir topluluğa devlet özelliğini kazandırdığı ifade edilebilir. Türklerde; "ülke", "halk", "istiklal", "kanun/töre", "teşkilat", "hükümdarlık/hakimiyet" gibi unsurlar devleti oluşturan başlıca kavramlar olduğu söylenebilir. Bununla beraber Türklerin tarih sahnesine çıkmasından itibaren hayatlarının merkezlerine koyduğu kut ve töre inancını 20.yy.a kadar taşıdıkları belirtilebilir. Bu bağlamda; Türklerde bulunan devlet anlayışı, devleti oluşturan unsurlar, Türklerin hükümdarlık ve hakimiyet sembollerinin İslamiyet Öncesi-Sonrası süreçte devamlılığı ve değişimi ele alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Türklerin İslamiyet Öncesi-Sonrasında hükümdarlık alametlerinin devamlılık ve değişim baz alınarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hükümdarlık, İslamiyet, Töre, Türk Tarihi, Değişim ve Devamlılık

**SIGNS OF SOVEREIGNTY IN TURKISH HISTORY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
IN THE PRE-ISLAMIC AND POST-ISLAMIC PERIODS**

Abstract

The concept of the state, which falls within the problem domain of political philosophy and lacks consensus among social scientists, remains of significant importance in political science as one of its fundamental topics—the question of who will govern the state. As in any ancient state, distinct signs of the governance system can be observed in the Turkish understanding of the state. These signs have been shaped by the characteristic features of the Turkish people, resulting from their religious beliefs, cultural perspectives, management styles, and values. In this context, the presence of necessary elements can be said to confer statehood upon a community. In the Turkish context, key concepts that constitute the state include "country," "people," "independence," "law/custom," "organization," and "sovereignty/rule." Moreover, it

can be noted that Turks maintained their belief in fate and tradition, which they placed at the center of their lives, until the 20th century. In this context, this study explores the Turkish understanding of the state, the elements constituting the state, and the continuity and change in the symbols of sovereignty and rulership among Turks in the pre-Islamic and Post-Islamic periods. Within the scope of the study, the continuity and change in the signs of sovereignty among Turks in the pre-Islamic and Post-Islamic periods have been examined.

Keywords: Sovereignty, Islam, Tradition, Turkish History, Change and Continuity

EXPLORING TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS ASSESSING LEARNERS' INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN ALGERIA

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to the study of exploring teachers' perceptions towards assessing their learners' intercultural communicative competence in Algerian middle schools. The investigation was conducted at Ketrouti Mohammed middle School, in Mostaganem. The aim of this study is to explore teachers' perceptions towards teaching and assessing their learners' intercultural communicative competence. Additionally, this paper proposes some suggestions on how to teach and assess middle school learners to be intercultural competent. To gain data, an interview was administered with 11 middle school teachers of the English language to investigate their perceptions towards teaching and assessing their learners' knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards the target language and culture they teach. Data show that teachers have positive attitudes towards teaching the English language and its culture. However, they urge the need to help them with training to design communicative tasks about teaching culture to assess their learners' intercultural communicative competence. So, the lack of professional development training makes them wander during teaching their learners about the target language and its culture.

Keywords: teachers' perception, assessment, learners' intercultural communicative competence

**IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF TOBACCO
CROP IN PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan's tobacco production is greatly impacted by climate change, which influences many elements of crop development and cultivation. Reduced yields of tobacco can result from the direct effects of rising temperatures brought on by climate change on tobacco growth and development. Changes in precipitation patterns can lead to water scarcity, which can affect tobacco crop irrigation and force farmers to switch to drought-resistant crops. The best growth circumstances can be disturbed by shifting growing seasons, which might affect when to sow and harvest. The dynamics of diseases and pests can also be impacted by climate change. For example, higher temperatures may cause some bugs to spread farther, calling for more drastic pest control measures. Floods, droughts, and hurricanes are examples of extreme weather occurrences that might become more frequent and intense, harming tobacco crops, upsetting supply systems, and costing tobacco growers money. Climate change has the potential to impact soil fertility and quality, since soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and soil composition can all have an impact on a land's capacity to produce healthy tobacco crops. The well-being of communities can be impacted by lower yields and income insecurity, which has wider social and economic ramifications. The implementation of stricter laws and sustainability standards in response to climate change may provide obstacles for tobacco growers who must modify their operations to comply with changing environmental requirements. The chemical properties of tobacco, such as its nicotine concentration, flavor profile, chemical composition, curing and drying procedures, and the likelihood of pollutants infiltrating tobacco fields, can be impacted by climate change. Adaptation strategies should be adopted to mitigate the effects of climate change on tobacco cultivation in Pakistan. These include crop diversification, developing climate-resilient tobacco varieties, improving water management, implementing precision agriculture, adaptive crop planning, integrated pest management, soil conservation practices, education, and capacity building, weather information and early warning systems, policy support and insurance, and continuous research and innovation.

Keywords: Climate change, Agriculture crops, Tobacco crop, Pakistan

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK VE AYDIN KUVA-YI MİLLİYESİ'NİN YORUMU

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ÖZET

Aydın Sancağının tarihsel süreçte geçirdiği değişimler ve vilayet olduktan sonrada Türk Milletinin bağımsızlığı için 1919-1922 tarihleri arasında Batı Anadolu Bölgesi'nde İzmir'in işgali ve ardından Aydın ile çevresine yayılan haksız işgaller karşısında vermiş olduğu mücadele ve direniş oldukça değerlidir ki özel olarak incelenmeye değer görülmüştür.

Batı Anadolu Bölgesi'nde gerilla hareketi (Harbi sağır = Küçük Harp) olarak başlayan Kuva-yı Milliye birliklerinin sergilediği mücadeleyi Mustafa Kemal Paşa'nın 1919-1922 yılları arasında İzmir işgali ile ardından Aydın'nın işgali ve Batı Anadolu'nun diğer birçok şehir, kasaba ve köylerinde İtilaf güçlerine ve Yunanlılara karşı verilen kurtuluş mücadelesini, gösterilen gayret ve sergilenen cesareti Samsun'dan verdiği “ düşmana karşı her köy halkının silaha sarılarak karşı koyması” gereklidir emriyle bizzat desteklediğini göstermiştir. Yine Erzurum Kongresi'nde Kuva-yı Milliye'yi tek güç olarak kabul etmenin esas olduğunu millete beyan ederken Heyet-i Milliye Reisi olarak kendisi doğrudan yönetmelikler ile Kuva-yı Milliye'nin nasıl teşkilatlanması gerektiğini ayrıntısıyla açıklamıştır. Aydın şehri için emir-komuta şeklinde tümen komutanlarının vazifelerinin resmiyet kazanması gerektiğini belirtmesine rağmen; Kuva-yı Milliye milis güçlerinin resmi olmayan vekili Demirci Mehmet Efe ile Kuva-yı Milliye teşkilatının, Aydın ve havalisindeki kumandanlık görevini devam ettirmesine izin vererek; düzenli ordu fikri tamamiyle olgunlaşıp hayata geçene dek Kuva-yı Milliye teşkilatının faaliyetlerini sürdürmesinde sakınca görmemiştir. Vakti gelince tasfiye işlemi kararını kabulü ve kararın uygulanmasının sükunetle gerçekleştirilmesine yönelik takibi de bizzat kendisi sürdürmüştür. Kuva-yı Milliye Dönemi'nde milletimizin sergilediği fedakarlık, cesaret ve birlikten doğan mücadelenin Türk Milleti'ne kurtuluş ve muvaffakiyeti getireceğine olan inancı tamdır. Esaret, Türk Milleti'nin ruhuna uygun değildir ve düzenli ordu kurulana dek düşmanı yıpratma, oyalama ve geri püskürtme konusunda çok başarılı bir performans sergilenmiştir. Çaresizliğe teslim olunan ve dış güçlerin hakimiyetine girmeye bile sıcak bakılan o vahim ortamda Yunan kuvvetleri ile işgalci İtilaf güçlerine karşı zaman kazanılmasını sağlamıştır ki nihayetinde kazanılan bu zaman; düşman kuvvetleri karşısında toparlanabilmek ve topyekün bir milli direnişin ardından kurulacak düzenli ordunun kazanacağı nihai zaferlerin de habercisi olmuştur. Mustafa Kemal Paşa, Aydın'da gösterilen mücadeleyi yakından takip ederken söylediği sözlerle Aydın Vilayeti halkının Yunan işgaline karşı kararlılığını, azmini takdir etmiştir. Paşa: “Aydın Cephesi'nde mübarek vatanı istilaya kalkışan düşmanla Kuva-yı Milliye karşı karşıya mücadele vermekte ve toprağının her karışına fedakar ve toprağına ebediyen sadık evlatlarının naaşlarını gömmektedir. Hiçbir kuvvet ve yetki, tarihin emrettiği görevden milletimizi uzak tutamayacaktır.” Nitekim Kuva-yı Milliye Paşa'nın bu sözlerini doğrularcasına 1918- 1922 tarihleri arasında hem dış düşmanlarla hem de içerdeki düşman ile aynı zihniyete sahip, hain isyancılar ile mücadele etmek durumunda kalmıştır. Hepsinden galibiyet ile çıkmayı başarmıştır. İtilaf Devletleri'ne de Anadolu'nun bir işgal ile kolayca ele geçirilemeyeceğini göstermiştir.

Nitekim büyük ve nihai zaferin mimarı; Aydın ve havalisi ile tüm Batı Anadolu'da doğan bu Kuva-yı Milliye ruhu olmuştur. En çetin mücadeleler Yunan- Türk kuvvetleri arasında yaşanmıştır. Bu süreçte halk kurduğu cemiyetler, toplanan kongreler, yapılan mitingler, Kuva-yı Milliye'nin Aydın ve havalisi cephe savaşları ve düzenli Türk ordu kuvvetlerinin kazandığı başarılar ile Yunanlıların Megola İdea fikirlerine Batı Cephesi'nde nihayet vermiştir. 26 Ağustos 1922'de başlayıp 30 Ağustos 1922'de Dumlupınar Savaşı kazanılması ve ardından Büyük Taarruz Meydan Savaşı ile de Yunan birlikleri İzmir'e doğru çekilmeye mecbur bırakılmıştır. Aydın şehrimiz ile Milli Mücadelenin en önemli noktalarından biri olan Nazilli'nin kurtulmasının zamanı gelmiştir. 5 Eylül 1922 günü önce Nazilli, 7 Eylül 1922 günü ise vilayetimiz Aydın, Jandarma Yüzbaşı İbrahim Bey komutasındaki kuvvetleri ve yerel halkın mücadeleleri ile düşmandan kurtarılmıştır. Tarih 9 Eylül 1922 gününü gösterdiğinde ise İzmir de 15 Mayıs 1919'dan beri süren esaret ve eziyetten nihayet kurtuluşa ermiştir.

Aydın'ı kurtarmak için bu savaşta canını feda eden askerler adına Belediye binası karşısına, Aydın'ın gösterdiği direniş ve mücadelenin simgesi olarak dikilen Şehitler Anıtı, Aydın'ın İstiklal tarihini kanı ile yazmış Türk'ün toprağı olduğunu ve halkının çektiğı eziyet ve zorluklara rağmen bir araya gelerek kurtuluşa erdiklerini anlatan üzerindeki ifadeleri göstermektedir ki; Aydın halkına ve yetişmekte olan yeni nesile, bu topraklar üzerinde mücadele veren fedakar atalarını saygı ve hürmet ile anmak ve bıraktıkları bu güzel topraklara, milli değerlere aynı ruh ile sonuna kadar sahip çıkmak düşmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Aydın Sancağı, Milli Mücadele, Aydın Kuva-yı Milliyesi, Nazilli, Yüzbaşı İbrahim Bey, Direniş, Efe , zeybek, Şehitler Anıtı

INTERPRETATION OF MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK AND AYDIN KUVA-I MİLLİYESİ

SUMMARY

The changes that the Sanjak of Aydın has undergone in the historical process and the struggle and resistance of the Turkish Nation for the independence of the Turkish Nation between 1919-1922 against the occupation of Izmir in the Western Anatolia Region and the unjust occupations that spread to Aydın and its surroundings are very valuable and have been deemed worthy of special examination.

The struggle of " Kuva-ı Milliye" troops, which started as a guerrilla movement in the Western Anatolia Region (Harbi saghir = Little War), the occupation of Izmir by Mustafa Kemal Pasha between 1919-1922 and the occupation of Aydın and the liberation struggle against the Entente forces and the Greeks in many other cities, towns and villages of Western Anatolia, the effort and courage displayed from Samsun, "It is necessary for the people of every village to take up arms against the enemy and resist by taking up arms" He has shown his support with his order. Again, at the Erzurum Congress, while declaring to the nation that it was essential to accept the Kuva-ı Milliye as the only power, as the Chief of the Delegation-i Milliye, he explained in detail how the Kuva-ı Milliye should be organized with direct regulations. Although he stated that the duties of the division commanders should be formalized in the form of command for the city of Aydın; By allowing Demirci Mehmet Efe, the unofficial deputy of the Kuva-ı Milliye militia forces, to continue his command duty in Aydın and its airport; Until the idea of a regular army was fully matured and implemented, the Kuva-ı Milliye organization did not see any harm in continuing its activities. When the time came, he personally pursued the adoption of the

liquidation order and the follow-up to ensure that the implementation of the decision was carried out calmly. He fully believes that the struggle arising from the sacrifice, courage and unity displayed by our nation during the Kuva-ı Milliye Period will bring salvation and success to the Turkish Nation. Captivity is not in accordance with the spirit of the Turkish Nation, and until the establishment of a regular army, a very successful performance was performed in wearing down, stalling and repelling the enemy. In that grave environment, where desperation was surrendered and even foreign powers were willing to be dominated, time was gained against the Greek forces and the occupying Entente forces, which ultimately was gained; It was also a harbinger of the final victories of the regular army to be established after a total national resistance and to be able to recover against the enemy forces. Mustafa Kemal Pasha appreciated the determination and determination of the people of Aydın Province against the Greek occupation with the words he said while closely following the struggle in Aydın. Pasha: "On the Aydın Front, the enemy who attempted to invade the blessed homeland is fighting against the Kuva-ı Milliye and burying the bodies of his sons, who are self-sacrificing and eternally loyal to his land. No amount of power or authority will be able to keep our nation away from the task that history dictates." As a matter of fact, as if to confirm these words of Kuva-ı Milliye Pasha, between 1918 and 1922, he had to fight both external enemies and treacherous rebels who had the same mentality as the internal enemy. He managed to win all of them. It also showed the Entente States that Anatolia could not be easily captured by an invasion.

As a matter of fact, the architect of the great and final victory; It was this spirit of the Kuva-ı Milliye that was born in all of Western Anatolia with its intellectuals and airports. The fiercest battles were fought between the Greek and Turkish forces. In this process, the people finally gave the Megola Idea ideas of the Greeks on the Western Front with the societies they established, the congresses held, the rallies held, the Aydın and around front wars of the Kuva-ı Milliye and the successes of the regular Turkish army forces. Starting on August 26, 1922, the Battle of Dumlupınar was won on August 30, 1922, and then the Great Offensive Field War, and the Greek troops were forced to retreat towards Izmir. It is time for our city of Aydın and Nazilli, one of the most important points of the National Struggle, to be saved. On September 5, 1922, Nazilli and on September 7, 1922, our province Aydın was liberated from the enemy by the forces under the command of Gendarmerie Captain İbrahim Bey and the struggles of the local people. When the date showed September 9, 1922, Izmir was finally f The Martyrs' Monument reed from the captivity and torture that had been going on since May 15, 1919. which was erected in front of the Municipality building as a symbol of the resistance and struggle of Aydın on behalf of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives in this war to save Aydın, is one of the most important proofs that Aydın is the land of the Turks who wrote the history of Independence with their blood and that their people came together and achieved liberation despite the suffering and difficulties they suffered.

Key words: Sanjak of Aydın, National struggle, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Western Anatolia Region, Izmir, Nazilli, The Martyrs' Monument, Battle of Dumlupınar, Gendarmerie Captain İbrahim Bey, Kuvay-ı Milliye

YABAN HAYATINDA BESİN ZİNCİRİ TAKİBİ

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Özet

Yaban hayatı canlılarında beslenmelerini avlayarak yapmasından dolayı besin zinciri çok önemli yer tutmaktadır. Besin zinciri, yaban hayatındaki canlıların besinlerini bulmaları ve onların hayatını devam ettire bilmeleri için hayati önem taşımaktadır. Bu canlıların besin bulmalarında iklimik, çevresel ve doğa olayları (deprem ve sel) çok önemli etkenlerdendir. İklimatik faktörler canlılar için besin bulmasında her ne kadar önemli olsa da doğal afetlerde besin bulmalarında çok önemli etkenler arasındadır. Çalışmamızda söz edilen “**besin zinciri takibi**” terimi ilk defa Biyolog Prof. Dr. Çoğun tarafından Temmuz 2023 tarihinde bir röportajında dile getirmiştir. Hayvanların, deprem ve artçılar gibi sismik hareketlerinin çok olduğu bölgelerde beslenmelerine önemli etkileri olmuştur. Besin Zinciri Takibi (BZT) avcı hayvanların avlarının takibi ile ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çalışmamızda BZT terimi ilk defa kullanılmış ve yaban hayatında örneklerle verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Besin zinciri takibi, yaban hayatı, beslenme, yaban hayatı avlanma

FOOD CHAIN TRACKING IN WILDLIFE

Abstract

The food chain has a very important place in wildlife because they feed by hunting. The food chain is vital for wildlife to find food and to survive. Climatic, environmental and natural events (earthquakes and floods) are very important factors in how these creatures find food. Although climatic factors are important for living things to find food, they are among the most important factors in finding food in natural disasters. The term "**food chain tracking**" mentioned in our study was first used by biologist Prof. Dr. Cogun in an interview in July 2023. It has had a significant impact on the nutrition of animals in regions where there is a lot of seismic activity, such as earthquakes and their aftershocks. Food Chain Tracking (FCT) emerges by tracking the prey of predatory animals. In our study, the term FCT was used for the first time and was given with examples in wildlife.

Key words: Food chain tracking, wildlife, nutrition, wildlife hunting

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ANALYSIS AND DETERMINING THE STRATEGIC STATUS OF THE GENERAL OFFICE OF SPORT AND YOUTH IN QAZVIN PROVINCE

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to analyze internal and external strategic position of General Administration of Sport and Youth Qazvin Province. In the research was used descriptive method. The research with regard to the subject was in the area of strategic studies and based on objective and applied researches type. Statistical society of the research group consist of assistants, experts, technicians, and personel of The General Administration of Sport and Youth in Qazvin Province. In the sample of the research. which used total counting metho,71 persons was selected. To collect data was applied of authentic resourses, review of the literature, history of studies and questionarie. After providing questionarie, to determine the reliability was used of 5 professor's ideas and specified it's reliability using of Cronbach's alpha coefficient 0.86. To analyze the results and evaluate significant difference between the mean scores of the Friedman Test were used FGD. According to the final score, internal factors evaluation matrix was 2.46 and external factors evaluation matrix was 2.56. It's determined that the strategic position of The General Administration of Sport and Youth Qazvin Province is located at WO conservative district.

Keywords: Internal and external analysis, strategic position, The General Administration Of Sport and Youth Qazvin Province.

LIZ TRUSS NEDEN BAŞARISIZ OLDU: 45 GÜN SÜREN BAŞBAKANLIĞIN ANALİZİ

WHY LIZ TRUSS FAILED: ANALYSIS OF THE 45-DAY PRIME MINISTERSHIP

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ÖZET

Yalnızca 45 gün başbakanlık yapan Liz Truss, Birleşik Krallık tarihinin en kısa süre görev yapan başbakanı unvanına sahip olmuştur. Truss'ın üzerinde oluşan baskıya dayanamayı başbakanlıktan kısa sürede istifa etmesi, iktidardaki Muhafazakâr Parti'nin Brexit referandumu sonrasında yaşadığı derin krizi daha da görünür kılmamasının yanında, Birleşik Krallık'ın siyasi istikrarının kırılma noktası üzerinden, muhalefetin erken seçim talep etmesinin de önünü açmıştır. Truss'ın Birleşik Krallık Başbakanı olarak yaşadığı başarısızlığın anlaşılması için başta ekonomi olmak üzere, iç siyaset ve uluslararası ilişkiler temelinde bir analizin yapılması gerekmektedir. Truss'ın 45 gün süren kısa süreli başbakanlığında, tecrübe ettiği başarısızlığın nedenlerini ortaya koyabilme amacı taşıyan bu çalışmada, ilk olarak önceki Birleşik Krallık Başbakanı olan Boris Johnson'un istifa ettiği ve Truss'ın başbakan olduğu dönemde Birleşik Krallık'ın çözmesi gereken sorunlar ele alınacaktır. Böylece göreve geldiği dönemdeki konjonktürün, Truss'ın başarısızlığı üzerindeki etkileri çalışmada analiz edilmesi mümkün olacaktır. Ardından, Truss'ın kısa başbakanlık döneminde ekonomi, iç siyaset ve uluslararası ilişkilere ilişkin aldığı kararlar, karar verme sürecine fazlasıyla etki eden kişilik özellikleri de dikkate alınarak incelenecektir. Çalışmanın sonraki bölümünde Truss'ın aldığı bu kararların istifasında nasıl bir yere sahip olduğu tartışılacaktır. Nihai olarak ise genel bir değerlendirme yapılarak, Birleşik Krallık'ın Brexit referandumu ve Avrupa Birliği'nden ayrılma süreci dikkate alınarak, ülkede yaşanan istikrarsızlık, Truss'ın başbakanlığı özelinde çok yönlü olarak irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birleşik Krallık, Lizz Truss, Boris Johnson, Muhafazakâr Parti.

ABSTRACT

Liz Truss, who served as prime minister for only 45 days, has the title of the shortest-serving prime minister in the history of the United Kingdom. Truss could not withstand the political pressure on herself and resigned as prime minister in a short time. This resignation made more visible the deep crisis of the ruling Conservative Party after the Brexit referendum. In addition, Truss's resignation paved the way for the opposition to demand early elections due to the fragility of the UK's political stability. To understand the failure of Truss as prime minister, an analysis should be made based on domestic politics, international relations, and especially the economy of the UK. This study aims to reveal the failure of Truss during her 45-day prime ministership. For this, it will first address the problems that the UK needed to solve during the

period when former prime minister Boris Johnson resigned and Truss was elected prime minister. Thus, the effects of the conjuncture on the failure of Truss will be analyzed. Subsequently, the decisions taken by Truss on the economy, domestic politics, and international relations during her short term as prime minister will be examined taking into account her personality which has a significant impact on the decision-making process. Afterwards how these decisions taken by Truss affected her resignation will be discussed. Finally, a general evaluation will be made on the instability of the UK under Truss's prime ministry considering the UK's Brexit referendum and the process of leaving the European Union.

Keywords: United Kingdom, Liz Truss, Boris Johnson, Conservative Party.

**KENT İÇİ RAYLI SİSTEM ARAÇ KORUYUCU BAKIMLARININ PLANLANMASI
VE BAKIM VERİMLİLİKLERİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK UYGULAMA**

APPLICATION FOR PLANNING URBAN RAIL SYSTEM VEHICLE PREVENTIVE
MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVING MAINTENANCE EFFICIENCIES

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ÖZET

Günümüz şehir içi ulaşım ihtiyaçları değerlendirildiğinde raylı sistemler sektörü birçok yönüyle ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu sebeple raylı sistemler sektörü ülkemizde ve dünya çapında hızla gelişmekte ve büyümektedir. Bu büyümeyle birlikte raylı sistem araçlarının güvenli ve konforlu ulaşımı, son kullanıcıya sunabilmesi için araç arıza/bakım işlemleri büyük önem arz etmektedir. Raylı sistem araçları ana bileşenleri dahilinde aynı olsa da gelişen teknoloji ve proje bazlı araç üretimi sonucunda araçların spesifik hale geldiği gözlemlenebilmektedir. Bu sebeple raylı sistem araç bakımları ve arıza müdahaleleri alışılmışın dışında, karmaşık bir hal alabilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada raylı sistem araçlarının arıza ve bakımlarının detaylı şekilde incelenerek katma değersiz işlemlerin ortadan kaldırılması, bakım/arıza müdahalelerinin standardize edilmesi ve bakım/arıza süreçlerinin maksimum verimliliği hedeflenmektedir. Tüm çalışmaların ilk aşaması olarak, belirlenen mühendislik tekniklerini (İş Etüdü, Benchmarking, 5S Tekniği, RAMS Yönetimi, TPM, Spagetti Diyagramı, MTBF Değerleri vb.) ve işletmede kullanılan araçların/ekipmanların detaylarını tam olarak anlamak sağlıklı bir çalışma yürütmek için temel gerekliliktir. Kullanılan araçlar ve ekipmanlar hem teorik hem de pratik olarak tüm ayrıntılarıyla incelenerek işlevleri, bakım noktaları, bakım süreçleri ve arıza sebepleri gözlemlenmiştir. Bakıma harcanan zamanların doğru şekilde ortaya çıkarılması için “İş Etüdü” tekniği, diğer işletmelerle kıyaslanarak bakım kalemlerinin değerlendirilmesi için “Benchmarking” tekniği, ölü hareketlerin net olarak ortaya çıkarılmasını sağlamak için “Spagetti Diyagramı” gibi kabul görmüş mühendislik teknikleri kullanılmıştır.

Bu çalışma ile koruyucu bakım süreçlerinin bilimsel bir temelde incelenmesinin, işletmelerin genel verimliliği, bakım kalitesi ve performansı artırma potansiyeli ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır. Sürekli iyileştirme bilincine sahip olmanın, işletmelerin rekabet avantajını güçlendirebileceği ve sürdürülebilir başarıya ulaşmalarına katkıda bulunabileceği yaptığımız çalışmadaki sayısal verilerden açıkça görülebilmektedir.

Çalışma sürecinde koruyucu bakım ve yine koruyucu bakım alt dalı olarak nitelendirilebilecek ağır bakım süreçleri ayrı olarak incelenmiştir. Koruyucu bakım süreçleri için %26 ve ağır bakım süreci için %23 oranında kazanım gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakım, İş Etüdü, Benchmarking, MTBF, 5S.

ABSTRACT

When assessing urban transportation needs today, the rail systems sector stands out in many aspects. As a result, the rail systems sector is rapidly growing and developing both in our country and worldwide. With this growth, ensuring the safe and comfortable transportation of rail system vehicles to end-users requires significant attention to the maintenance and repair processes of these vehicles. Although rail system vehicles share common main components, the evolution of technology and project-based vehicle manufacturing have led to the specificity of these vehicles. Hence, maintenance and repair interventions for rail system vehicles can become complex beyond conventional methods.

This study aims to meticulously examine the malfunctions and maintenance of rail system vehicles with the objective of eliminating non-value-added processes, standardizing maintenance/repair interventions, and maximizing the efficiency of maintenance/repair processes. As the initial phase of all endeavors, thoroughly comprehending the engineering techniques employed (such as Work Study, Benchmarking, 5S Technique, RAMS Management, TPM, Spaghetti Diagram, MTBF Values, etc.) and the specifics of the equipment/vehicles used in the operation is a fundamental necessity to conduct a healthy study. The functions, maintenance points, maintenance processes, and causes of malfunctions of the used equipment and vehicles were observed through both theoretical and practical scrutiny. Engineering techniques widely accepted, like Work Study for accurately revealing the time invested in maintenance, Benchmarking for evaluating maintenance items by comparison with other operations, and the Spaghetti Diagram for clear identification of redundant actions, were employed.

This study attempts to showcase the potential of scientifically scrutinizing preventive maintenance processes in enhancing the overall efficiency, maintenance quality, and performance of operations. The numerical data obtained from our study evidently indicates that having a continuous improvement mindset can strengthen an operation's competitive advantage and contribute to achieving sustainable success.

In the course of the study, preventive maintenance and the subcategory considered as heavy maintenance within the scope of preventive maintenance have been separately analyzed. A gain of 26% has been observed for preventive maintenance processes, while a 23% gain has been noticed for heavy maintenance processes

Keywords: Maintenance, Work Study, Benchmarking, MTBF, 5S.

SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF TWO HYDRAZONES

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ABSTRACT

Hydrazones are a class of organic compounds that have captured the attention of chemists, researchers, and industries alike due to their diverse range of applications and intriguing chemical properties. These compounds, formed by the condensation of hydrazine derivatives with carbonyl compounds, exhibit a rich and dynamic chemistry that underlies their significance in various fields. Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that belong to the domain Bacteria, one of the three domains of life, alongside Archaea and Eukarya.

Key words: synthesis, antimicrobial and hydrazones

AHŞAP İŞLEME MAKİNELERİNDE PARÇA TUTUCU VAKUM SİSTEMLERİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Ahşap, plastik ve alüminyum işleme makinelerinde, işlenen plakaların bağlanmasında özel vakum sistemler kullanılır. Bu sistemler plakaların işlenmesi esnasında sabit şekilde tezgâha bağlanmasını sağlarlar. Plakanın vakum sistemi ile sabitlenmesi, ürünün daha kaliteli olarak işlenmesini sağlarken parça hareketi sonucu oluşabilecek iş kazalarının da önüne geçer.

Bu bildiride, ahşap işleme makinelerinde kullanılan mevcut vakum sistemlerine alternatif olarak geliştirilen yenilikçi vakum sistemi tanıtılmaktadır. Sistematik şekilde sorunun analizi yapılarak alternatif tasarım çözümleri araştırılmış ve bu araştırmalar ve yapılan planlı denemelerinin ardından yeni bir parça tutucu vakum sistemi geliştirilmiştir. Eski sistemlerde vakumu sağlayan pnömomatik yapılardan kaynaklanan sabit olamayan basınç değerleri nedeni ile kesilen plakaların kayması veya kesme kalitesinin düşmesi gibi sonuçlarla karşılaşmaktadır. Yeni geliştirilen sistemde emme basınçlarının sabit şekilde kalması ve böylece kesme sürecinin güvenli şekilde tamamlanması sağlanmıştır.

Standart vakum sisteminde, vakum kutusuna tek bir hat üzerinden 1 veya 2 pompa ile vakum gücü sağlanmaktadır. Yeni sistemde ekstra bir adet vakum pompası ile ayrı bir vakum boru tesisatı oluşturularak vakum kutularına giden vakum değeri artırılmaktadır. Kontrol Ünitesi içerisinde bulunan bir akıllı yazılım algoritması ile iş milinin aktif olduğu bölgede bulunan vakum kutusu tespit edilip, ikinci pompadan üretilen vakum, sadece kesme bölgesindeki vakum kutusuna giderek vakum gücünü arttırmaktadır. Böylece işlenen parçanın sabitlemesi arttırılarak, işleme kalitesini de arttırılmış olmaktadır. İkinci vakum motoru frezeyi takip ederek sadece frezenin yani kesici ucun olduğu bölgeye vakum vermekte olup, kesim yapılmayan diğer alanlardaki gereksiz vakum kaybı da önlenmektedir. Sonuçta kesilen parça üzerindeki emiş-tutturma gücü yaklaşık olarak 8 kat arttırılmıştır.

Bu bildiride, özetle açıklanan sistem geliştirme adımları ve sonuçları tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahşap Makineleri, Tasarım, Ar-Ge

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**IMPROVEMENT OF PARTS HOLDING VACUUM SYSTEMS IN WOOD
PROCESSING MACHINES**

ABSTRACT

In wood, plastic and aluminum processing machines, special vacuum systems are used to connect the processed plates. These systems ensure that the plates are fixedly attached to the bench during processing. Fixing the plate with a vacuum system ensures higher quality processing of the product and prevents work accidents that may occur as a result of part movement.

In this paper, the innovative vacuum system developed as an alternative to the existing vacuum systems used in wood processing machines is introduced. By systematically analyzing the problem, alternative design solutions were researched, and after these researches and planned trials, a new part holding vacuum system was developed. In old systems, due to unstable pressure values arising from the pneumatic structures that provide the vacuum, results such as slipping of the cut plates or decreasing cutting quality are encountered. In the newly developed system, suction pressures remain constant and thus the cutting process is completed safely.

In the standard vacuum system, vacuum power is provided to the vacuum box by 1 or 2 pumps via a single line. In the new system, the vacuum value going to the vacuum boxes is increased by creating a separate vacuum pipe installation with an extra vacuum pump. With a smart software algorithm in the Control Unit, the vacuum box in the area where the spindle is active is detected, and the vacuum produced from the second pump goes only to the vacuum box in the cutting area, increasing the vacuum power. Thus, by increasing the fixation of the processed part, the processing quality is also increased. The second vacuum motor follows the milling cutter and provides vacuum only to the area where the milling tip is located, and unnecessary vacuum loss in other areas where cutting is not done is prevented. As a result, the suction-holding power on the cut piece was increased approximately 8 times.

In this paper, the system development steps and results are briefly explained and discussed.

Keywords: Wood Machines, Design, R&D

**DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC
AND BUSINESS FACULTY (FEBI) IAIN BATUSANGKAR**

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the lack of available online learning facilities at the Faculty of Islamic Business Economics (FEBI) Batusangkar IAIN. At present students only get learning material facilities from lecturers, so that the learning that takes place is still not optimal. Besides the problems faced are the time of collecting tasks not timely, the occurrence of fraud when the exam is being carried out, lack of discussion time between lecturers and students, the difficulty of finding a substitute schedule for lectures if lecturers are unable to attend, not conveyed information about lectures as a whole, and in conducting the lecturer value recap takes a long time. For this reason, an application is needed that can help lecturers and students to make effective learning happen. By using the E-learning application using Moodle, there are several features that are able to provide solutions to the problem, namely material features for uploading material, task features for uploading tasks, chat for discussion features, group video features for online lectures, announcement features to convey information, features online examinations and quizzes to carry out online exams, and value recap features for overall student grade recap. The software development method used is R & D (Research & Development), the development model used is the Instrucional Development Institute (IDI) model that uses system principles which includes three stages, namely define, develop, and evaluate (assessment). With the E-learning application can help lecturers and students in overcoming the problems faced with the features that have been provided.

Keywords: Learning media, E-learning, R&D, IDI

THE ANTI-MALARIAL POTENTIAL OF THE ALKALOID PRESENT IN
MANGIFERA INDICA LINN LEAVES EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

With the continuous emergence of malaria infected cases as a result of rise in resistance to antimalarial drugs, the search for alternative anti-malarial therapy in the treatment of these malaria parasites using plant extracts has been on the rise. In this research the extract of *Mangifera indica Linn* plant leaves was investigated for the presence alkaloids and their use as antimalarial agents. The *M. indica L.* leaves tested positive for the presence of alkaloids. The antimalarial test was carried out at 24 and 48 hours incubation using a blood sample containing 5 % parasitaemia and Artemether as a standard control was used to determine the antiplasmodial activity of the plant leaves extract. All the different concentrations of the plant extracts; 10 mgml⁻¹, 5 mgml⁻¹, 2.5 mgml⁻¹ and 1.25 mgml⁻¹ tested positive for antimalarial activity when screened. The highest concentration 10 mgml⁻¹ showed the most elimination of the malaria parasite at both 24 and 48 hours. The leaves extracts of *Mangifera indica Linn* showed a 56 % against the 2 % elimination of *Plasmodium falciparum* observed by Artemether respectively. The investigation results of the antimalarial activity are promising and show that *Mangifera indica Linn* could be used in the management of malaria.

Keywords: Antimalarial, Alkaloids, *Mangifera indica Linn* leaves, Antimalarial agents.

**SURNAME-İ HUMAYUN ve SURNAME-İ VEHBİ'DE YER ALAN OSMANLI ESNAF
LONCALARINDAN ÖRNEKLER**

**EXAMPLES FROM OTTOMAN CRAFTSMAN GUILDS IN SURNAME-İ HUMAYUN
AND SURNAME-İ VEHBİ**

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ÖZET

Şenlik, ziyafet ve düğün içerikli metinler surname olarak adlandırılır. Osmanlı döneminde 1582 ile 1858 yılları arasında surname örnekleri verildiği bilinmektedir. Surnameleri tarihi metinlerden ayıran bazı detaylardan söz edilebilir. Bunlar; tekdüzelikten kurtulmak amacıyla bazen araya şiir eklenmesi, yargılayıcı bir amaçla yazılmaması ve olayların olduğu gibi aktarılmasıdır. Surnamelerin genel olarak iki nedenle kaleme alındığı bilinmektedir. Makam elde etme isteği ya da padişah buyruğu ile yazılmaktadırlar. Bu surnamelerin iki adedi padişah kızlarının doğumu, iki adedi hem sünnet hem de evlilik, altı adedi sünnet düğünü ve dokuz adedi evlilik konuludur.

Günümüzde bazı meslek dallarının önemini yitirdiğinden bahsedilebilir. 21. yüzyılda geleceğin mesleklerinin tartışıldığı bir ortamda 16. ve 18. yüzyıl mesleklerinin minyatürler ile temsili bu araştırmaya ayrı bir önem kazandırmaktadır. Surname-i Hümayun (1582) ve Surname-i Vehbi (1720) Osmanlı devri esnaf loncalarını sadece kayıt altına almayı, bu meslek gruplarının üretimlerini, kullanılan alet, malzeme ve tekniklerini de gözler önüne sermektedir. Surname-i Hümayun'dan yirmi tane, Surname-i Vehbi'den yedi tane olmak üzere toplam yirmi yedi esnaf loncasının yer aldığı bu araştırmada nakkaşların üsluplarındaki değişimlere de değinilecektir. Aralarında yaklaşık yüz kırk yıl fark olan, biri klasik dönem, diğeri batılılaşma dönemi eseri olan yazmalarda Levni'nin çizgisi ve renkli kişiliği de kendini belli etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Minyatür, Surname, Nakkaş Osman, Levni, Esnaf Loncası

ABSTRACT

Texts containing festivals, banquets and weddings are called surname. It is known that examples of surnames were produced between 1582 and 1858 during the Ottoman period. Some details that distinguish surnames from historical texts can be mentioned. These; sometimes poetry is added in order to get rid of monotony, it is not written with a judgmental purpose and the events are conveyed as they are. It is known that surnames were generally written for two reasons. They were written with the desire to attain a position or by the order of the sultan. Two of these Surnames are about the birth of the Sultan's daughters, six are about circumcision weddings and nine are about marriage.

It can be said that some professions have lost their importance today. In an environment where the professions of the future in the 21st century are discussed, the representation of 16th and 18th century professions with miniatures gains special importance in this research. Surname-i Hümayun (1582) and Surname-i Vehbi (1720) not only record the tradesmen's guilds of the Ottoman period, but also reveal the production of these professional groups, the tools, materials and techniques used. In this research, which includes a total of twenty-seven tradesmen's guilds, twenty from Surname-i Hümayun and seven from Surname-i Vehbi, the changes in the styles of miniaturists will also be touched upon. Levni's line is evident in the manuscripts, one of which is a work of the classical period and the other of the westernization period.

Keywords: Miniature, Surname, Nakkaş Osman, Levni, Tradesmen's Guild

**EXAMINING AND PRIORITIZING INVESTMENT CHALLENGES AND
FINANCING SYSTEM IN IRAN**

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Abstract

Investment is of particular importance as one of the components of economic growth and development. Investors face some problems and challenges in making investments. This research was conducted with the aim of investigating and prioritizing investment challenges the method of the current research is expert-choice hierarchical analysis and a questionnaire was used to collect data. The findings of this research show that among the challenges of the capital market, the low share of the capital market in financing production with the highest coefficient, and among the challenges of the banking system, high, increasing, volatile and chronic inflation, the highest coefficient, according to experts, are the biggest challenges that investors face in Iran struggles with them to finance the production. Therefore, relevant institutions should take necessary measures to solve investment problems, especially the low share of the capital market in financing production and high, increasing, fluctuating and chronic inflation, which has been identified as the highest challenge.

Keywords: financing, investment, Expert Choice rating, capital market, banking system, People's Government Transformation Document.

**AN ANALYSIS UNDER THE ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF MAHABAT KHAN
MOSQUE OF PESHAWAR**

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Abstract

The Mahabat Khan Mosque in Peshawar is the subject of an Islamic archaeological research that examines its historical and cultural relevance in relation to the Islamic architectural setting. In order to comprehend the mosque's significance in Peshawar's religious and social fabric, the research incorporates Islamic concepts while focusing on the mosque's architecture, architectural aspects, and cultural influences. The analysis, which looks at historical documents, architectural features of Islamic architecture, and archaeological discoveries, gives a succinct picture of Mahabat Khan Mosque and advances our understanding of its role in the larger context of Islamic history and architecture.

Keywords: Mahabat Khan Mosque, Peshawar, Historical and Cultural, Architectural aspects

A CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SUFI SAINT KASTIR GUL SHRINE

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Abstract

The significance of the Kastir Gul Shrine, which honours a Sufi saint, is examined in this cultural and historical examination in the context of Sufi tradition. The shrine is a centre for cultural rituals and spiritual devotion and is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan's Nowshera District. The research clarifies the teachings and life of Sufi Saint Kastir Gul as well as the shrine's historical development through an analysis of religious scriptures, historical background, and cultural practises. The shrine's cultural and historical significance is briefly summarised in this research, which also highlights the shrine's status as a hallowed location for introspection and group activities.

Keywords: Kastir Gul, Shrine, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, spiritual devotion

NECESSITY OF PROMOTION OF THE ETHNIC NAME AIA, AIAKOLKHETI OR AIAKARDU INSTEAD OF SAKARTVELO, GEORGIA, GURCISTAN AND GRUZIA

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ABSTRACT

My abstract is about importance of correctly defining names of modern kingdoms and modern republics. Aia is the first known name of the country where I live and where my ancestors always lived. It is pleasant that it coincides with the name of the sun rising in the morning known from very ancient texts performed in cuneiform writing as Aia and Aia is the name of the goddess of the morning sun it being wonderfully well explained in Wikipedia in the English language. This word Aia is chosen as the first word taught in our schoolbooks as Ai ia - as a sentence meaning this is Ia, where Ia is the botanical name of a violette flower in our language. We have retained the botanical name of another flower that is yellow calling it Aia and we have retained the glorification day of Aia in April when it is in full bloom. Aia is glorified in a song frequently performed in 1910-s; it was included in Victor Dolidze's opera Keto and Kote. I shall talk about efforts of other persons to revive the geographical name Aia as Aiakolkheti in 1986 by making a documentary film in Tbilisi entitled Aiakolkheti. Other persons wrote a book Aia-Khoni in 1986. All these efforts were made to encourage the government to revive the prestigious ancient name of our country as Aia, Aiakolkheti or Aiakardu. During the existence of the Soviet Union in which - part of the area of the ancient Aia Kolkheti was forcefully incorporated - the names of the republic were Sakartvelo in our Kartuli language, Georgia in English, Gurcistan in Osmanians' language and Gruzia in Russian, while the name Aia as Haia was given to the area given TEMPORARILY to the thousands of persons that were ousted from the Osman Empire for their mutinous activity and terrorism all the time since they asked the Osmanian Empire's government to allow them to resettle from Persian Empire's area called Julfa to another area but within the rule of the Osmanian government. That agreed the newcomers called their new abode Julfa again. They built Christian churches and demanded other rights also. It caused interethnic and interreligious wars and the grandchildren of the humble foreign immigrants in the Osmanian Empire's several areas were declared unwanted in Erzurum and in other places where they were settled. The creation of the political region for those thousands of persons ousted from the areas of the Osman Empire was the topic of debates at Paris peace talks in 1917-s. In 78 pages from a 600 pages of the book printed in English and e-mailed to me after I asked the League of the Nations' materials about debates on recognition or denial of the recognition of my country Sakartvelo; I read interesting materials in those pages, especially about the fact that in those debates in Paris one of the prominent participants was the representative of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain from London - Lord Curzon. I have read a published information that he had a Kartueli/Georgian wife. Wives influence husbands, hence it is interesting to check whether that woman was indeed Georgian/Kartveli and who she was; the other interesting question to find out is that Lord Curzon suggested that Armenian refugees from Osman Empire be settled in Madagaskar and be allowed to settle FOR A SHORT TIME in Erivani area of former Russian Empire. Lord Curzon did not mention the word Armenia for Erivani area. Political decisions that followed since 1917 were indecent and

destined against the vital necessities of the Aiakolkheti/Aiakardu ethnicity causing many genocides by new immigrants. To arouse scholarly interest to these topics in order to find the decent decisions and to change indecent resolutions is the aim of this presentation.

I like the name Aia for our republic because this word Aia is mentioned in the cuneiform texts as the name of the morning sun at daybreak, retained in our language as the name of the sun at the beginning of the morning as Aiasi/Aisi. Our country is now a republic since 1918, but it has been a kingdom for millennia, mentioned in cuneiform Sumerian and Akadian written materials first as Aia, later as Kardunia and Kolokheti in king Hammurab's times in 20th century BCE,

I shall mention the third president of Sakartvelo//Georgia Republic Mr. Mikheil Saakashvili that had an oral presentation in Kartuli /Georgian language in October 2023 on the main//Mtavari TV Channel in Tbilisi where he stressed the necessity of using law to enable ethnic Kartveli/Georgian persons to acquire flats and houses on a SPECIAL rate from persons that arrived from Russia recently. He talked from jail, but he has followers in our republic and also abroad that make great efforts to free him from jail and to reelect him as the next president of Sakartvelo// Georgia Republic in elections in 2024.

I shall remind the public that Victor Kakhniashvili that is a law specialist living in Tbilisi wrote and published his book on the wrongs of privatization that was performed after the end of the USSR in its former areas. It was called prikhvatization. The term was coined from the Russian word prikhvatit meaning to forcefully and unlawfully become the owner of property. It is mostly those unlawful owners of property that buy property where they live and even abroad. Victor Kakhniashvili published a scholarly paper in a newspaper Rezosansi this month stressing that during Mikheil Saakashvili's presidency of the Sakartvelo Republic Georgia /Gurcistan vicious changes were made in the symbols: the image/picture of Saint George was modified so that it promoted bad luck instead of good luck. V. Kakhniashvili actively criticised for many years the adoption of a new flag for our republic five red crosses on a white cloth. I shall add here the fact that I found out after my diligent study of the Sumerian and Akadian ancient cuneiform materials. The ancient word Aia in Sumerian has the meaning of a cross also and is written as a cross in the database of the Sumerian dictionary made by Professor Steve Tinney who worked as an airplane designer for decades and afterwards became a prominent scientist in Sumerian cuneiform digital projects at the Pennsylvania University in the USA moving to live there leaving London where he lived before.

The wrongs are caused by bad laws. Example of this was published several years ago under the title "The Lord of the Glen". It was about an elderly man living near Dublin in Ireland . A young woman living in the New York city in the USA bought a small piece of land in his area and sold it in parts to various persons in small parts. About misfortunes caused by selling flats and/or homes to foreigners was a publication in Italy on the example of Genova city where to local living Italians were unable to stay and go on living in their flats: they had to move to other places to be able to afford themselves minimum of conditions to live paying taxes. This situation is in Tbilisi and Batumi as these two cities are specially targeted by foreign - ethnically different from Kartu/Kardu population leading to disastrous diminution of the indigenous Kartu/Kartveli population due to many newcomers, causing also the drastic diminution of the area of use of the Kartu/Kartuli language. This language - my native language that is noted by the UNESCO decision as a living cultural monument with its three living scripts.

The method used here is the analysis of published materials available to me in several archives in Tbilisi and printed in newspapers, journals and/or books.

The result is the conclusion on necessity of correcting mistakes in the names given to republics on former Soviet Union areas in Southern Caucasia.

Key words: Geographical names of republics, mistakes, Sakartvelo/Georgia Republic/Gurcistan.

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1919 YILINDA PARİS'TEKİ BARIŞ KONFERANSI'NDA ULUSLARARASI OLARAK TANINAN UZMANLAR TARAFINDAN ZORLA BELİRLenen SİYASİ VE YÖNETİMSEL YENİLİKLER, AIAKARTELI'NİN BAĞIMSIZLIĞINA KARŞI ŞÜPHELİ TUTUMLARI // AIAKARDU NATION'IN BAĞIMSIZLIĞI, DÜRÜST SİYASİ YENİLİKLER TALEP EDEN BİRKAÇ SAVAŞA NEDEN OLUYOR

ÖZET

Bugün ve gelecekte etnisitemizin varlığının hayati haklarının korunması ve savunulmasına yönelik ahlaksız modern tutum, 1913'lerden beri, özellikle de 1919'lardan beri, 1919'da düzenlenen uluslararası barış konferansında görev yapan uzmanların yanlış faaliyetlerinin devamıdır. Fransa'da Paris.

Etnik uzmanlarımızın suçu, bu etkinliklerde, üç farklı alfabeyle sahip olan ve dördüncüsü, Aia krallarımız Kolokheti'nin yazdığı çivi yazılı Sümer alfabesindeki en eski isim olan, binlerce yıllık ülkemiz için doğru seçilmiş bir ismi bile sunmamalarıdır. ve Kardunia. Bu, uzmanlarımız tarafından biliniyordu çünkü bu gerçeklerin anısı halk arasında sözlü olarak hatırlandı ve hatta yazılarda ve hatta Erekheli Voreqi//Erekheli var - yani ben Erekheli bölgesinin nüfusuna aitim adlı güzel şarkı ve dansla bile korundu. Şarkı ünlüyü (saarrako) hatırladığımızı anlatan sözlerle devam ediyor

Antik tarihi dönemde meydana gelen Büyük Tufan günleri. Bu şarkı milletimizde/etnik kökenimizde hala çok popülerdir ve halk festivallerinde ve evde çalınmaktadır. Tiflis'in merkezinde, Mtkuari Nehri kıyısında yer alan Kral David Bagrationi Aghmashenebeli Caddesi'nde eğitim gören okul çocuklarına ait bir video göstereceğim. Milletler Cemiyeti'nin yüksek yetkilisi Fridtjof Nansen'di ve dünyanın birçok yerinde kralın yönetimine büyük saygı duyuyordu; kendi etnik bölgesi Norveç'in Danimarka krallığından bağımsızlığını elde etmek için kişisel olarak çabaladı ve bunu başardı; Norveç'in bir krallık olmasının nedeni budur. Uzmanlarımız Mose Giorgievich Janashvili'yi Tiflis'te bırakıp 1919'daki Paris Barış Konferansı'na başka uzmanları da getirmek büyük bir hata yaptı.

Buradaki çalışmam için kullanılan yöntem, Tiflis'te elimde bulunan yayınlanmış materyallerin araştırılması ve analizi ile ülkemizin Paris'te Barış içinde Bağımsız bir Cumhuriyet olarak tanınması olasılığı hakkındaki tartışma hakkında basılan 78 sayfalık okumanın sonuçlarıdır. 1919'daki konferans. O oturumda hazır bulunan Büyük Britanya'dan Lord Kurzon, orada önemli görüşler söyledi ama bizim bundan haberimiz yoktu.

Sonuç şu ki, bölgemiz ve etnik kökenimiz için doğru tutumun seçilmesi ve Marx, Engels, Lenin ve Ioseb Jughashvili//Stalin'in takiplerinden kaynaklanan hataların, etnik ulusumuz Aia'nın binlerce yıllık deneyimine dayanan faaliyetlerle değiştirilmesi gerektiğidir. -Kolkheti-Kardunia.

POLITICAL AND MANAGERIAL INNOVATIONS FORCEFULLY DETERMINED BY THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED EXPERTS IN 1919 AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS AND THEIR DOUBTFUL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE INDEPENDENCE OF AIAKARTUELI// AIAKARDU NATION'S INDEPENDENCE CAUSING SEVERAL WARS DEMANDING HONEST POLITICAL INNOVATIONS

ABSTRACT

Indecent modern attitude to the protection and defence of the vital rights of the existence of our ethnicity today and in future is the continuation of the wrong activities of the experts acting since 1913-s, especially since 1919-s at the international peace conference held in Paris in France.

The blame of our ethnic experts is that they did not even present at those events the correctly chosen one name for our multimillennial country that has three various scripts and the fourth has been the oldest in cuneiform Sumerian script in which wrote our kings of Aia, Kolokheti and Kardunia. This was known to our experts because the memory of those facts was remembered orally in public and even was preserved in writings and even in the beautiful song and dance entitled Erekheli Voreqi//Erekheli var - meaning I belong to the population of Erekhli area. The song goes on with words telling that we remember the famous(saarrako) days of the Great Flood that occurred in ancient historical time. This song is still very popular in our nation/ethnicity and is performed at folk festivals and at home. I shall demonstrate a video of schoolboys studying in Tbilisi center at King David Bagrationi Aghmashenebeli Street situated along the Mtkuari River there. The high official at the League of the Nations was Fridtioff Nancen and he had great respect to king's rule in areas of the world; he strived personally to achieve independence of his ethnic area Norway from Danish kingdom and succeeded in this; that is why Norway is a kingdom. Our experts made a gross mistake leaving Mose Giorgievich Janashvili in Tbilisi and bringing other experts to Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

The method used for my work here is the search and analysis of published materials available to me in Tbilisi and the results of reading the 78 pages printed about the debate about the possibility of the recognition of our country as an Independent Republic in Paris at the Peace Conference in 1919. Lord Kurzon from Great Britain - present at that session said important views there, but we did not know about it.

The conclusion is that decent attitude must be chosen for our area and our ethnicity and mistakes caused by the following of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Ioseb Jughashvili//Stalin's activities ought to be changed by activity based on the multimillennial experience of our ethnic nation Aia-Kolkheti-Kardunia.

**OPTIMIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PIROXICAM-LOADED
MICROSPONGE GEL FOR TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY: A NOVEL APPROACH
TO MITIGATE GASTROINTESTINAL SIDE EFFECTS**

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ABSTRACT

The present research focuses on the development and optimization of a transdermal drug delivery system (TDDS) for Piroxicam, aiming to overcome its gastrointestinal side effects and enhance localized drug release onto the epidermis. Microsponges loaded with Piroxicam were formulated using the quasi-emulsion solvent diffusion technique, employing ethyl cellulose as the polymer/drug carrier. The optimized microsphere formulation was selected using design expert software, considering key parameters such as polymer and PVA concentrations. The formulated microspheres were then incorporated into a carbopol gel to create a controlled-release topical drug delivery system. Characterization studies were conducted using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and particle size analysis. The results demonstrated the successful entrapment of the highest drug content within the microspheres, ensuring stability, uniform drug distribution, and controlled drug release. The optimized batch, comprising 852.736 mg ethyl cellulose and 801.732 mg PVA, exhibited superior performance.

The carbopol gel, containing the Piroxicam-loaded microspheres of the optimized batch, was prepared and evaluated. Release profiles were studied using a Franz diffusion cell, revealing a maximum controlled release of Piroxicam from the formulation. This approach addresses the gastro-intestinal side effects associated with Piroxicam by minimizing systemic circulation, avoiding first-pass metabolism, and achieving an optimal release pattern.

Keywords: Piroxicam, microsphere, transdermal drug delivery, quasi-emulsion solvent diffusion, controlled release, optimization, gastro-intestinal side effects, topical gel, Franz diffusion cell.

**FRENCH EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHWEST - COCHINCHINA OF VIETNAM IN
THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY**

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Abstract

After completing the invasion of Vietnam, the French colonialists began to conduct measures to govern including education. French education was carried out in both Vietnam and Indochina, but in Cochinchina (including the Southwest - Cochinchina) the French colonialists built a separate education system. That education system allowed France to bring French educational programs into Vietnam, teaching Vietnamese people. The implementation of the French educational program has some positive effects as Vietnamese people know Western science and technology, but besides that, the elements of colonial rule and submission to the French are also emphasized. This made the Vietnamese colony, including the Southwest - Cochinchina, increasingly dependent on the French government, contributing to the consolidation of French rule in Vietnam in the early twentieth century. The transformation of Vietnamese education in the early twentieth century under the influence of French education is a clear demonstration of the imposition of colonialism everywhere in the world.

This article aims to study the French education in the Southwest - Cochinchina (Vietnam) thereby clarifying the distinctive features of the French education system built in Vietnam. This study also shows the changes in education that the French colonialists carried out in the Southwest - Cochinchina (Vietnam).

Keywords: French education, the Southwest – Cochinchina, Vietnam, French colonialists

APPLICATIONS OF LABVIEW FOR POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

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Abstract:

The skill competency is importance in technical education to complement students' academic learning as well as meet industry needs. In order to enhance the skill-set in power electronics lab, LabVIEW was introduced for under graduate mechatronics students to measure voltage and current to determine different performance parameters and characteristics of various power electronics converters. Students have monitored the waveforms in LabVIEW front panel window with a corresponding graphical code in the block diagram. NI9225 and NI9227 sensors are used for voltage and current measurement respectively. DAQ assistant blocks are used for interfacing the sensors with LabVIEW. Few fundamental blocks are used to measure the average current and voltage for AC- DC converters, DC-DC converters and RMS current and voltage for AC-AC converters. For various firing angles, the parameters are measured and interfaced with LabVIEW. The theoretical values are validated with the measured values in LabVIEW. It is an innovative way to conduct the experiments with computer interfacing and it improves the quality of education as per sustainability development goals (SDGs).

Keywords: LabVIEW, Power electronics, Sensors, Quality education

**MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER-BASED NOVEL ELECTROCHROMIC
ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS FOR SELECTIVE PESTICIDE DETECTION**

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ABSTRACT

Uncontrolled and excessive usage of pesticides and inadequate knowledge about their application harm human health and all living organisms in the environment. Therefore, it is crucial to detect the presence of pesticides in various environments, particularly in food, both quantitatively and qualitatively [1]. New and improved methods of pesticide control are necessary due to the drawbacks of traditional methods. Electrochemical and optical sensors are popular alternatives that offer rapid, selective, and sensitive analysis, at a lower cost and with less maintenance requirements. Electrochromic pesticide sensors have been developed using molecularly imprinted polymer techniques and electrodeposition of electrochromic materials. The electropolymerization process used functional groups such as -NH₂, -NHR, and -SH to facilitate the coating of pesticides onto the electrode. The resulting molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) electrodes contain cavities in the polymer matrix created by removing the pesticides with a solvent. A non-imprinted polymer (NIP) was obtained by performing a similar procedure without pesticides. An electrochromic molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) sensor was developed to detect targeted pesticides (acetamiprid, deltamethrin, and parathion). The MIP electrode's polymer matrix cavities were used to detect pesticides using different electrochemical techniques. Simultaneous spectroelectrochemical measurements quantitatively determined the spectroscopic and color changes of the films. The MIP sensors were found to be highly selective, sensitive, repeatable, and stable, making them ideal for pesticide control.

Keywords: Molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP); electrochemical sensor; electrochromism.

Acknowledgments

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ASMA ÇEŞİTLERİ VE MİLDİYÖ HASTALIĞI
VINE VARIETIES AND DOWNY MILDEW

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ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihi kadar eski olan bağcılık kültürü, yeryüzünün pek çok noktasında yapılabilmektedir. Asma bitkisi ve meyveleri hem besin olarak hem de tıbbi değer taşıyan özellikleri nedeniyle önemli bir yere sahiptir. Taze tüketiminin yanı sıra farklı metotlar ile pekmez, şarap gibi ürünler elde edilerek ekonomiye katma değer sağlamaktadır. İklim ve kullanım amacına göre üzüm çeşidi seçimi önem taşımaktadır. Kültürü yapılan asmaların tamamı *Vitis* cinsi içerisinde yer almaktadır. *Vitis* 2 alt cins (*Euvitis*- *Mucadinia*) ve pek çok türü bulunmaktadır. *Euvitis* alt cinsine dâhil olan *Vitis vinifera* türü % 90 oranında üretimi yapılmaktadır. Türkiye’de *V. labrusca* L., *V. sylvestris* ve *V. vinifera* L. türleri ile temsil edilmektedir. Asma türleri çeşitliliği, değişen iklim şartlarına uyum ve ıslah çalışmalarında alternatiflerin oluşması açısından pozitif katkı sağlamaktadır. Geçmişten günümüze doğru asma ıslah çalışmaları öncelikli olarak biyotik stres koşullarına dayanıklılık ile başlamış daha sonra abiyotik koşullar ile verim ve kalitenin artırılmasına yönelik çalışmalarda yoğunlaşarak devam etmektedir. Dünya genelinde yaşanan küresel ısınmanın yanı sıra hastalık ve zararlı popülasyonundaki değişim, güncel bir sorun olarak sağlıklı üretimi tehdit etmektedir. Bağlarda *Plasmopara viticola* (Berk. Et Curt) Berl et de Toni etmeninin oluşturduğu Mildiyö hastalığı asmalarda yıkıcı bir hastalıktır ve tüm dünyada yaygın olarak görülmektedir. Vetetatif aksamın (yaprak, sürgün ve meyveler) tümünde görülen obligat hastalık etmeni, üretimi sezon boyunca tehdit etmektedir. Hastalıkla mücadele de kültürel uygulamalar yanı sıra yaygın olarak kimyasal kontrol yöntemleri tercih edilmektedir. Pestisitlerin insan ve çevreye olumsuz etkileri göz önüne alındığında, öncelikli olarak dayanıklı çeşit kullanmak en mantıklı yol olarak görülmektedir. Hastalığa dayanıklılık *Vitis* türleri içerisinde çeşitten çeşide değişiklik göstermekle birlikte genel olarak *V. labrusca* çeşitlerinin dayanıklılığının daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. *Vitis vinifera* çeşitlerinin çoğu ise hastalığa karşı hassas ya da kısmi dayanıklı

olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu çalışma asma çeşitlerinin, mildiyö hastalığına dayanıklılık durumları ve asma genetik kaynaklarının ıslah çalışmalarındaki yerini temel alarak hazırlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Vitis*, *Plasmopara viticola*, Islah.

ABSTRACT

Viticulture, which is as old as human history, can be practiced in many parts of the world. Vine and fruits have an important place due to their nutritional and medicinal properties. In addition to its fresh consumption, it provides added value to the economy by obtaining products such as molasses and wine through different methods. Grape variety selection is important according to climate and intended use. All cultivated vines are in the *Vitis* genus. *Vitis* has 2 subgenus (*Euvitis*- *Mucadinia*) and many species. *Vitis vinifera* species, which is included in the *Euvitis* subgenus, is produced at a rate of 90%. In Turkey, it is represented by *V. labrusca* L., *V. sylvestris* and *V. vinifera* L. species. The diversity of vine species makes a positive contribution to adaptation to changing climatic conditions and the creation of alternatives in breeding studies. From past to present, grapevine breeding studies have primarily started with resistance to biotic stress conditions and then continue by concentrating on studies aimed at increasing yield and quality with abiotic conditions. In addition to global warming worldwide, the change in disease and pest populations threatens healthy production as a current problem. Downy mildew disease, caused by *Plasmopara viticola* (Berk. et Curt) Berl et de Toni in vineyards, is a devastating disease in grapevines and is widely seen all over the world. The obligate disease factor, which is seen in all vegetative parts (leaves, shoots and fruits), threatens production throughout the season. In addition to cultural practices, chemical control methods are widely preferred to control the disease. Considering the negative effects of pesticides on humans and the environment, using resistant varieties seems the most reasonable way. Although disease resistance varies from variety to variety among *Vitis* species, it has been determined that the resistance of *V. labrusca* varieties is generally higher. Most *Vitis vinifera* varieties have been described as susceptible or partially resistant to the disease. This study was prepared based on the resistance of grape varieties to Downy mildew and the place of grape genetic resources in breeding studies.

Keywords: *Vitis*, *Plasmopara viticola*, Breeding.

**BİTKİ BİYOÇEŞİTLİLİĞİNİN UYGULUMALI ETKİNLİKLERLE ÖĞRENCİLERE
KATKISI**

**CONTRIBUTION OF PLANT BIODIVERSITY TO STUDENTS WITH APPLIED
ACTIVITIES**

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ÖZET

Doğa, içerisindeki binlerce bitki çeşitliliği ile insanoğluna hizmet etmekte, insanlar doğadaki bitkilerden çeşitli şekillerde faydalar sağlamaktadır. Dünyada önemi büyük olan bu bitkilerle ilgili bilgileri (biyoçeşitlilik, insan- çevre ilişkisi, bitki morfolojisi ve fizyolojisi vb.) öğrenciler teorik olarak okulda öğrenmektedirler. Zengin bitki biyoçeşitliliği öğrenmek, korumak ve sürdürülebilirliğini sağlamak için çocuklarla farklı öğreti biçimleriyle kazanım elde etmeleri çocukların hem daha kalıcı öğrenmelerine hem de sosyal ve ruhsal fayda sağlamalarına yarar sağlamaktadır. Buradan yola çıkarak, Tübitak 4004 Doğa ve Bilim Okulları kapsamında desteklenen “Doğadaki Faydalı Bitki Hazinesinin Keşfi” isimli proje ile çocuklara doğa ve bitkiler tanıtılmış, faydalı bitkileri öğretilmiş, faydalı bitkilerdeki biyoçeşitliliği fark etmelerini sağlayarak doğa konusunda farkındalık oluşturulmuş ve etkinliklerle bitkilerden nasıl faydalanabileceğini açık alanda, doğa içinde uygulamalı olarak gösterilmiştir. Bu kapsamda yapılan etkinlikler; herbaryum oluşturma, faydalı bitkileri doğa içinde gözlemlene, farklı bitki tohumlarının çeşitliliğini görerek öğrenme, bitkisel çay ve sabun yapma, bitki uçucu yağlarından koku eldesi gibi, öğrencilerin bilimsel tabana dayalı uygulamalardır.

Çalışmada 10-11 yaş grubu öğrenciler ile açık alan ve laboratuvarında uygulamalı eğitimler gerçekleştirilmiş olup etkinliklerin başlangıcında ve sonunda resim, kompozisyon çalışması yapılmış, uygulamalar sonucunda test yapılarak etkinlikler öncesi ve sonrasında öğrencilerdeki

değişim gözlemlenmiştir. Katılan öğrencilerin katılım sağlamadan önceki öğretilerinin uygulamalar sonrasında pozitif yönde değişiklik gösterdiği görülmüştür. Uygulama, deneysel ve gözlemsel yollarla, okul dışındaki doğal habitat içinde özellikle de fen bilimlerini sevmelerine yardımcı olduğu ve farkındalık kazanımlarına katkı sağladığı düşünülmektedir. Bütün sonuçlarla elde edilen gözlemler ve veriler ilgili katılımcılar ve paydaşlarla detaylı olarak paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki Biyoçeşitliliği, Eğitim, Çocuk

ABSTRACT

Nature serves humanity with its thousands of plant diversity, and people benefit from plants in nature in various ways. Students theoretically learn information about these plants (biodiversity, human-environment relationship, plant morphology and physiology, etc.), which are of great importance in the world, at school. In order to learn, protect and ensure the sustainability of rich plant biodiversity, children's acquisition of different teaching styles helps children to learn more permanently and to provide social and spiritual benefits. Based on this, with the project named "Discovery of Useful Plant Treasures in Nature" supported by Tübitak 4004 Nature and Science Schools, nature and plants were introduced to children, useful plants were taught, awareness about nature was created by making them realize the biodiversity in useful plants, and how to benefit from plants is shown practically in open areas, in nature, through activities. Activities carried out in this context; making a herbarium, observing useful plants in nature, learning by seeing the diversity of different plant seeds, making herbal tea and soap, and obtaining fragrance from plant essential oils are scientifically based practices for students.

In the study, practical training was carried out in open areas and laboratories with students aged 10-11, and painting and composition studies were carried out at the beginning and end of the activities, and the changes in the students were observed before and after the activities by taking tests as a result of the practices. It was observed that the teachings of the participating students before they participated changed positively after the practices. It is thought that the application helps students to love science, especially in the natural habitat outside the school, through experimental and observational methods, and contributes to their awareness gains. All results, observations and data will be shared in detail with relevant participants and stakeholders.

Keywords: Plant Biodiversity, Education, Children

**HZ. PEYGAMBER'İN SAVAŞLARININ SOSYOLOJİK VE PSİKOLOJİK
BAKIMDAN İNCELENMESİ**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Hz. Peygamber'in savaşlarının İslam'ın öğretileri incelenerek, bunun bir saldırı, sömürü, zulüm gibi zorbalıklardan meydana gelmediğini ve batının İslam dünyasını barbar bir topluluk olduğu yanılığısına açıklık getirilmesi amaçlamaktadır.

İnsanlık tarihi açısından savaşların toplumlar üzerindeki önemi tartışılmazdır. Devletlerin kuruluşu, toplumların, kültürlerin oluşumu ve devamlılığı hususunda savaşların etkisi çok büyüktür. Mekke döneminin ilk yılları savaş ayetleri merhale merhale inzal olduğundan dolayı bu dönemde fiili savaş söz konusu olmayıp tebliği ve İslam'ı yaşayabilmeyi ifade etmektedir. Bu da İslam'ın ne için savaşılması gerektiğini göstermektedir. Aynı zamanda savaşın /cihadın İslam için ne ifade ettiği ve önemini arz etmektedir.

Hz. Peygamber'in peygamberlik görevinin son yıllarında birtakım büyük küçük savaşlar meydana gelmiştir. Kuran-ı Kerim'de de bu savaşların önemine vurgu yapılmıştır. Müslümanlar'ın ekonomisinin iyi olmamasından ötürü Hz. Peygamber savaşlarda karşı tarafın motivasyonunu etkileyen küçük, basit hilelere başvurmuştur. Bunlar düşman askerlerini psikolojik bakımdan etkilemiştir. Bununla beraber ayetlere yansıyan Allah'ın yardımı hususu söz konusudur. Bu da düşman askerlerini olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir. Buradaki yardımın madden veya manen olduğu hususunda farklı bakış açıları olması hasebiyle görüş farklılıkları meydana gelmiştir. Hz. Peygamber'in savaştaki prensibi kişilerin temel ve hak ve özgürlüklerini tehlikeye atmamaktadır. Bu da savaşın sosyolojik yönünü oluşturur. Aynı zamanda Hz. Peygamber'in toplumun sağlığı açısından savaş esnasında ve savunma anındaki stratejileri, tutumu, onun insana ve insani değerlere verdiği önemi bir kez daha vurgulamaktadır. Böylelikle Hz. Peygamber İslam'ın savaş dini olmayıp barış, hoşgörü, huzur dini olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cihad, Savaş, İslam, Sosyolojik, Psikolojik.

SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPHET'S WARS

Abstract

This study aims to clarify the misconception that the Prophet's wars were not caused by tyranny such as aggression, exploitation and oppression, and that the West is a barbaric society of the Islamic world.

In terms of human history, the importance of wars on societies is indisputable. Wars have a great impact on the establishment of states, the formation and continuity of societies and cultures. In the first years of the Meccan period, since the verses of war were inhaled stage by stage, there was no actual war in this period, but it refers to preaching and living Islam. This shows what Islam should be fought for. At the same time, it presents what war/jihad means and its importance for Islam.

In the last years of the Prophet's prophetic mission, a number of big and small wars took place. The importance of these wars is also emphasized in the Quran. Due to the poor economy of the Muslims, the Prophet resorted to small, simple tricks that affected the motivation of the other side in wars. These affected the enemy soldiers psychologically. However, there is the issue of Allah's help, which is reflected in the verses. This, in turn, adversely affected the enemy soldiers. Due to the fact that there are different points of view on whether the aid here is material or spiritual, there have been differences of opinion. The principle of the Prophet in war does not endanger the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. This constitutes the sociological aspect of the war. At the same time, the strategies and attitude of the Prophet during the war and during the defence in terms of the health of the society once again emphasize the importance he attaches to people and human values. Thus, the Prophet shows that Islam is not a religion of war, but a religion of peace, tolerance and tranquillity.

Keywords: Jihad, War, Islam, Sociological, Psychological.

THE SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF USER INTERFACES ON RECOMMENDATIONS SYSTEMS

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Abstract:

Recommender systems have become integral in guiding users through the vast landscape of available information, offering personalized suggestions to enhance user experience. This study explores the impact of user interfaces on the effectiveness of recommender systems by analyzing recent advancements in various domains. From health-related applications to online shopping and smart homes, the role of user interfaces in shaping recommendations is investigated. The research delves into the challenges posed by diverse user interactions, the integration of artificial intelligence, and the utilization of tangible interfaces, shedding light on the evolving landscape of recommendation systems.

Introduction:

In the era of information abundance, recommender systems play a crucial role in aiding users in their decision-making processes. However, the efficacy of these systems is intricately tied to the design and functionality of user interfaces. Understanding the diverse contexts in which recommender systems operate, such as healthcare, e-commerce, and smart homes, is vital for optimizing user engagement.

Recent studies have examined the intersection of user interfaces and recommendation algorithms in specific domains. For instance, in the agricultural sector in India, AI-driven interfaces assist farmers in optimizing crop yields by interpreting environmental variables. In the realm of online shopping, user interfaces are tailored to address the persistent challenge of size mismatches, improving the overall shopping experience. Furthermore, interfaces in the clinical setting leverage image analysis to support diet planning, showcasing the versatility of recommender systems.

The exploration of user interfaces extends to domains like intelligent human-device interactions in fully automated vehicles, where news recommendations become an essential feature for a seamless driving experience. Additionally, in the context of footwear shopping, 3D foot models and user preferences are incorporated into recommender systems, addressing the size mismatch problem.

Understanding the impact of user interfaces on recommendation systems is not only confined to algorithmic advancements but also extends to behavioral change. Personalized advice, delivered through recommender interfaces, is examined for its potential to influence and change user habits, particularly in the context of energy-saving behaviors however successful recommender system ensures that users remain engaged over time.

This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive examination of recent studies, providing insights into the diverse applications and implications of user interfaces on the evolving landscape of recommendation systems.

Keywords: Recommender Systems, User interfaces Collaborative Filtering Human-Computer Interaction

**ATTENTION, SELF-HELP SKILLS AND MOTOR COORDINATION DURING
MIDDLE CHILDHOOD**

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims to find out the relationship between Attention, Self-help abilities and Motor Coordination during middle childhood. It is a cross-sectional study in which data was collected using stratified random sampling from government school students ($N=250$), having girls ($N=125$) and boys ($N=125$) from 6-8 years of age. Motor Coordination Scale (MSS) (Babar, 2022), Digit Span (DS) (Wechsler, 1995), and Self-help Scale (SHS) (Jabeen, 2022) were among the measuring tools utilized for assessment purpose. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test the association between attention, self-help skills and motor skills. In addition, the Independent Sample t-test was used to determine gender differences, and Linear Regression determined the significant predictors of self-help and motor abilities. The findings revealed that Motor Coordination had a significant positive association ($p<0.001$) with Self-help Skills and Attention Span in children of middle childhood. Furthermore, the age, class, motor skills, and forward digit span were all positive determinants ($p<0.001$, $p<0.05$) of Self-help Skills. Also, significant gender disparities in gross Motor Skills were discovered, with boys having more developed gross motor skills than girls. Conclusively, this study gave culturally relevant evidence for the significant positive relationship between adaptive functioning and cognitive abilities. The culturally relevant factors had been discussed to explain the findings of the study and it is suggested to future researchers to use these findings with other developmental stages.

Keywords: Motor Coordination, Attention Span, Self-Help Abilities, Middle Childhood, Adaptive Functioning, Cognitive Abilities.

POULTRY EGG PRODUCTION AS AN ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITY FOR YOUTHS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The importance of the entrepreneurship sector in the Nigerian economy is being recognized to offer a tremendous and limitless potential for young people, particularly in these times of rising unemployment. The study was conducted to examine poultry egg production as an entrepreneurship activity for youths in Anambra State, Nigeria. It specifically, identified the socioeconomic characteristics of poultry egg producers in the study area, examined youth's willingness to adopt poultry egg production as an entrepreneurship activity in the study area, determined the cost and returns of poultry egg production in the study area, isolated the factors influencing youth's willingness to adopt poultry egg production as an entrepreneurship activity in the study area, and identified the constraints facing youth agro-entrepreneurship in poultry egg production in the study area. A total of 140 respondents participated in the study and structured questionnaires were used for data collection. A combination of descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. The findings showed that 61.4% of the respondents were single men aged between 25 to 35 years with a mean household size of about 5 persons. The result showed that 84% of the youths in the study area showed willingness to adopt poultry egg production as an entrepreneurship activity. The result of the cost-return analysis for poultry egg production revealed a net farm income of ₦216,369.13 per production cycle in the study area. The result of the logit regression revealed that the coefficients of the number of years spent in school ($P < 0.01$) and egg selling price ($P < 0.05$) were significant and positively influenced youth's willingness to adopt poultry egg production as an entrepreneurship activity in the study area. The major constraints facing youth agro-entrepreneurship in poultry egg production in the study area were the high cost of feed and the high cost of inputs. The study concluded that poultry egg production is a profitable venture for intending youth entrepreneurs in the study area. The study recommended that poultry egg producers should source locally formulated feeds, which is often cheaper as this will reduce the overall cost of production and consequently increase youth engagement in poultry egg production activities.

**DELEUZE FELSEFESİ BAĞLAMINDA GÖÇMEN KİMLİĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR
DERKENAR**

A NOTE ON MIGRANT IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DELEUZE'S PHILOSOPHY

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ÖZET

Uygarlık tarihinin her aşamasında var olan göç olgusu, birbirinden farklı ırkları, din, gelenek ve kültürleri bir araya getirerek toplumlarda çeşitlilik yaratan bir olgudur. Çağımızda göçmen sayısının küresel ölçekte sürekli artması, küreselleşme olgusunun getirdiği yerel ve bölgesel değişimlerin giderek baskın hale gelmesi, göçmenin sürekli ve zorlu yolculuğuyla ortaya çıkan aidiyetsizliğini belirgin hale getirmiştir. Göç literatürü ait olma ve bağlılık ihtiyacının siyasi, ekonomik, toplumsal ve kültürel kimliklerimizi meydana getirdiğini söyler. Buna bağlı olarak, göçün yarattığı temel sorunlar da kimlik, aidiyet, farklılık ve öteki kavramları ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Deleuze felsefesi ve bu felsefenin öne çıkan kavramları çerçevesinde göçmenin aidiyet problemlerini tartışmaya açmaktır. Deleuze düşüncesindeki kavramların göçmenin temsil, kimlik, aidiyet problemleri ile ilişkisi, göç öznesinin farklılıkları nedeniyle öteki olarak görülmesi üzerine felsefi ve politik bir derkenar açmak bu çalışmanın önceliği olmuştur. Çalışmada belge toplama ve literatür taraması yöntemsel olarak izlenirken; farklı perspektifleri ve alternatif okumaları destekleyen gözlemler ile nitelikli metin analizlerine de yer verilmiş, olgu ve kavramlar araştırma tekniklerinden betimsel analiz ve yorumlayıcı yaklaşımlardan yararlanılarak açıklanmıştır. Eleştirel yaklaşımda bulunduğumuz konuları Deleuze'ün başvurduğu gibi rizomatik bir düşünce yapısıyla aramak, bu çalışmada, yorumlayıcı yaklaşım geliştirilmesine de öncülük etmiştir. Bu çalışma, göç öznesinin karşılaştığı sorunları tekrar tanımlamaktan ziyade Deleuzecü bir bakış açısı ile göç literatürüne eleştirel ve yorumlayıcı yeni değerlendirmeleri Deleuze'ün politik felsefesiyle açıklamaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deleuze, Göçmen, Kimlik, Eleştirel Yaklaşım

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of migration, which exists at every stage of the history of civilization, is a phenomenon that creates diversity in societies by bringing together different races, religions, traditions and cultures. In our age, the continuous increase in the number of immigrants on a

global scale and the increasing dominance of local and regional changes brought about by the phenomenon of globalization have made the immigrant's lack of belonging, which arises from their continuous and difficult journey, apparent. Migration literature says that the need for belonging and commitment creates our political, economic, social and cultural identities. Accordingly, the basic problems created by migration are directly related to the concepts of identity, belonging, difference and other. The aim of this study is to discuss the immigrant's belonging problems within the framework of Deleuze's philosophy and the prominent concepts of this philosophy. The priority of this study is to open a philosophical and political margin on the relationship of the concepts in Deleuze's thought with the immigrant's problems of representation, identity and belonging, and on the subject of migration being seen as the other due to their differences. While document collection and literature review were followed methodically in the study; Observations and qualified text analyzes supporting different perspectives and alternative readings are also included, and facts and concepts are explained using research techniques such as descriptive analysis and interpretive approaches. Searching for the issues we have a critical approach to with a rhizomatic mindset, as Deleuze used, has also led to the development of an interpretive approach in this study. Rather than redefining the problems faced by the subject of migration, this study tries to explain new critical and interpretive evaluations of migration literature from a Deleuzian perspective with Deleuze's political philosophy.

Key Words: Deleuze, Immigrant, Identity, Critical Approach

MODELING AND SIMULATION OF DC -DRIVEN AlGaSb COUPLED GLOW DISCHARGE MICRO PLASMAS AT SUB ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

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Abstract

Recent studies have been reported on the theoretical and experimental investigation of planar DC -driven gas discharge semiconductor systems (GDSS) for modeling high-efficiency infrared-to-visible image converters in diverse fields of science and engineering applications.

In this manuscript, several key operational characteristics of a micro plasma cell were broadly investigated in a 2D simulation platform based on the mixture-averaged diffusion-drift theory of gas discharges using the Maxwellian electron energy distribution function. The plasma cell is basically consisted of a planar-layered anode/cathode electrode pair which is separated by a discharge micro gap of 100 μm distance and coupled to a high-Ohmic semi-insulating aluminum gallium antimonide (AlGaSb) cathode material with electron emission surface digitated in micro scale. As a gas discharge medium of Ar:H₂ mixture with various fractions of H₂ into Ar was introduced into the micro gap at a pre-defined sub atmospheric pressure and the cell was driven by a stationary power source to simulate the transitions from field emission state toward self-sustained normal glow gas discharge state.

The results were evaluated and reported based on the graphics, single-frame images and full-frame animations exhibiting time-dependent computations of electron density, electron temperature, space charge density, electron current density, migrative electron flux and mean electron energy distributions in 2D medium. It was revealed that surface modification on the cathode electrode can be used as an effective design tool to precisely control the key operational parameters of GDSS cell for modeling an application specific infrared-to-visible image converter device in micro scale.

Keywords: Micro plasma, infrared-to-visible image converter

**DESIGN OF THE MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER-BASED
ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSOR FOR DETECTION OF PARATHION**

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Abstract

Utilizing molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) presents an opportunity to create an electrochemical biosensor (ECBS) with a high capacity of selectivity and sensitivity. Such biosensors possess a range of benefits, such as chemical and mechanical stability, reusability, a low limit of detection, and ease of preparation, all while remaining cost-effective. MIP-ECBS are recognized for detecting biomolecules in electrochemical sensing. They outperform other techniques and have innovative designs, leading to widespread use (Gui et al., 2018). The present study describes the development of an innovative electrochemical sensor through the MIP technique to detect parathion in a highly selective and sensitive manner. Initially, nickel oxide (NiO) was electrodeposited onto indium tin oxide (ITO) to enhance the electrochromic performance. Following that, electropolymerization of 2-aminothiophenol was carried out with parathion as the template. The electrode was washed with ethanol to remove template molecules. An innovative sensor is being developed to detect pesticide concentrations through color changes, using a metal oxide and a monomer. Our proposed methodology aims to create a cutting-edge sensor that can detect pesticides with unparalleled precision. By using monomer and metal oxide as electrochromic pesticide sensors and modifying the electrode surface using the MIP technique, we aim to produce a sensor with excellent selectivity for detecting different concentrations of pesticides by changing colors visible to the naked eye.

Keywords: Molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP); electrochemical biosensor (ECBS); electrochromism, 2-aminothiophenol; NiO; Parathion.

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ASANSÖR SEKTÖRÜNDE KULLANILAN MALZEMELERDE İNOVASYON ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Asansörler gündelik yaşamımızın vazgeçilmezleri arasına giren dikey yönde insan ve yük taşıyan sistemleri olup çeşitli malzemelerin bir araya gelmesiyle tasarlanan, üretilen ve montaj edilen karmaşık makinalar topluluğudur. Genel olarak asansör kılavuz rayları, kat ve kabin kapıları, çekme halatları, güvenli bir şekilde seyir etmesi için tasarlanan platform veya kabinler, motor ve tahrik sistemleri bu sistemleri oluşturan ana temel unsurlardır. Asansör malzemelerinin üretiminde kullanılan malzemeler, asansörün tipine, kullanım amacına ve özelliklerine göre değişebilir. Asansör sektöründe yeni ürün arayışında bulunan çalışmalarda kompozit malzemelerin kullanımı giderek artmaktadır. Bu durum, kompozit malzemelerin sağladığı avantajların yanı sıra, üretim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelere de bağlıdır. Asansör sektöründe kullanılacak bir dizi kompozit malzeme vardır. Bu kompozitler, hafiflik, dayanıklılık, korozyon direnci ve estetik avantajlar sunabilir. Kompozitlere cam takviyeli plastikler (GRP), karbon fiber kompozitler, alüminyum kompozit paneller (ACP), polimer ve reçine esaslı kompozitler, taş takviyeli kompozitler, karbon ve cam elyafı laminatlar, akrilik ve çelik reçineli kompozitler örnek verilebilir. Bu kompozit malzemeler, asansörlerin dış görünüşünü, dayanıklılığını ve hafifliğini artırabilir. Ayrıca, bu malzemelerin kullanımı, asansörlerin bakım maliyetlerini azaltabilir ve yapısal dayanıklılığı artırabilir. Ancak, her bir malzeme uygulama ve gereksinimlere bağlı olarak seçilmelidir, bu nedenle tasarım ve güvenlik standartlarına uygun olmaları önemlidir. Bal peteği kompozit paneller, yüksek mukavemetli ve ince iki tabaka arasında petek şeklinde çekirdek (kor) yerleştirilmesi ve bileşenlerin birbirine yük transferini bir yüzeyden diğerine aktarabilecek güçlü yapıştırıcılar ile bağlanması ile oluşturulan, düşük ağırlıklarla yüksek rijitlik elde edilen malzemelerdir. Bu kompozit paneller hafifliğin istendiği; ağırlığın kritik problem olduğu, aynı zamanda yüksek mukavemet ve rijitlik istenen yerlerde kullanılır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle insan taşıma amacı ile kullanılan asansörlerde mevcut malzemeler analiz edilmiştir. Bu malzemeler; metal ve metal dışı malzemeler olarak gruplanmış ve kullanım yüzdeleri tespit edilmiştir. Ardından malzemeler ekonomik değer olarak izafi analize tabi tutulmuşlardır. Son olarak da malzemelerde değişiklik önerileri sıralanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Asansör kabini, Maliyet analiz Bal peteği

INNOVATION STUDY IN MATERIALS USED IN THE ELEVATOR INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT

Elevators are systems that carry people and loads vertically, which are indispensable in our daily lives, and are a group of complex machines designed, produced and assembled by combining various materials. In general, elevator guide rails, floor and cabin doors, pulling ropes, platforms or cabins designed for safe navigation, motor and drive systems are the main basic elements that make up these systems. The materials used in the production of elevator materials may vary depending on the type, purpose and features of the elevator. The use of composite materials is increasing in studies seeking new products in the elevator industry. This situation depends on the advantages provided by composite materials as well as the developments in production technologies. There are a number of composite materials that can be used in the elevator industry. These composites can offer lightness, durability, corrosion resistance and aesthetic advantages. Examples of composites include glass reinforced plastics (GRP), carbon fiber composites, aluminum composite panels (ACP), polymer and resin based composites, stone reinforced composites, carbon and glass fiber laminates, acrylic and steel resin composites. These composite materials can improve the exterior appearance, durability and lightness of elevators. Additionally, the use of these materials can reduce the maintenance costs of elevators and increase structural durability. However, each material must be selected depending on the application and requirements, so it is important that they comply with design and safety standards. Honeycomb composite panels are materials that are formed by placing a honeycomb-shaped core between two high-strength and thin layers and bonding the components to each other with strong adhesives that can transfer load from one surface to another, achieving high rigidity with low weights. These composite panels are used where lightness is desired; It is used in places where weight is a critical problem and where high strength and rigidity are required.

In this study, first of all, the materials available in elevators used for people transportation were analyzed. These materials; They were grouped as metal and non-metal materials and their usage percentages were determined. Then, the materials were subjected to relative analysis for economic value. Finally, suggestions for changes in materials are listed.

Keywords: Elevator cabin, Cost analysis Honeycomb

ÜÇ KUŞAK ANNELERİN DOĞUM SÜRECİ BOYUNCA ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİ VE YETİŞTİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK GELENEK, GÖRENEK VE İNANÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

İnsan hayatında önemli etkisi olan geçiş dönemlerinden biri doğum sürecidir. Doğum öncesi dönemden itibaren çocuk yetişkin bir birey olana kadar, çocuk gelişimi ve yetiştirilmesiyle alakalı tercih edilen bilinçli veya bilinçsiz tüm uygulamalar; bireyin hayatını ve buna bağlı olarak toplumun geleceğini etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; üç farklı kuşak mensubu annelerin çocuk gelişimi ve yetiştirilmesine yönelik gelenek, görenek ve inançlarının neler olduğu ve bunların uygulanma durumlarının incelenmesidir. Amaca yönelik olarak fenomenolojik yöntem kullanılarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya 26 grup, aynı soydan gelen üç kuşak anne olmak üzere toplam 78 kişi katılım sağlamıştır. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi ve betimsel analiz yöntemleri ile incelenmiştir.

Çalışma süresince elde edilen veriler incelenerek; katılımcıların çocuk gelişimi ve yetiştirilmesi konusunda bildikleri gelenek, görenek ve inançlarının neler olduğu tespit edilmiş ve doğum öncesi, doğum anı ve doğum sonrası olmak üzere üç döneme ayrılarak ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca bu geleneksel yöntemlerin anneler tarafından ne derece uygulandığı ve uygulamaları yapmalarındaki asıl sebepler de ele alınarak, somut olmayan kültürel mirasın aktarılma durumu hakkında bilgi edinilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; kuşaklar arasında çocuk gelişimi ve yetiştirilmesine yönelik gelenek, görenek ve inançların bilinirliği açısından büyük farklılıklar olmadığı ve annelerin genelde benzer geleneksel uygulamalardan bahsettiği saptanmıştır. Bununla birlikte bilinen gelenek, görenek ve inançların uygulanma durumlarının her kuşakta azaldığı ve ilerleyen nesillerde geleneksel yöntemlerin daha isteksiz, çevrenin zorlamasıyla uygulandığı veya hiç uygulanmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üç kuşak, çocuk gelişimi ve yetiştirilmesi, gelenek-görenek ve inanç, somut olmayan kültürel miras.

ABSTRACT

One of the transitional periods that have a significant impact on human life is the birth process. From the prenatal period until the child becomes an adult individual, all conscious or unconscious practices preferred regarding child development and upbringing affect the life of the individual and, accordingly, the future of the society. The aim of this study is to examine the traditions, customs, and beliefs of mothers from three different generations regarding child

development and child-rearing and their implementation status. For this purpose, data were collected with a semi-structured interview form using the phenomenological method. A total of 78 people, including 26 groups and three generations of mothers from the same lineage, participated in the study. The collected data were analyzed using content analysis and descriptive analysis methods.

By analyzing the data obtained during the study, the traditions, customs, and beliefs of the participants about child development and child-rearing were determined and divided into three periods: prenatal, birth and postnatal. In addition, the extent to which these traditional methods are applied by mothers and the main reasons for their practices were also discussed, and information about the transfer of intangible cultural heritage was tried to be obtained. As a result of the research, it was determined that there were no major differences between generations in terms of the awareness of traditions, customs, and beliefs related to child development and child-rearing, and that mothers generally mentioned similar traditional practices. However, it was observed that the application of known traditions, customs, and beliefs decreased in each generation, and traditional methods were applied more reluctantly, with the force of the environment or not applied at all in the following generations.

Keywords: Three generations, child development and child-rearing, custom-tradition and belief, intangible cultural heritage.

WOMEN, SPIRITUALITY, WORLDWIDE AND PEACE

Fateme Davilan

Master Degree

Third Semester of Women Studies Ahlul Bait International University/ Iran Tehran

Abstract:

In the era of globalization, with the importance of women's rights, challenges have been made in the field of women's role in peace processes at the macro and micro levels. The issue of peace in Palestine has become important due to the developments that have faced it in the past three decades. Given the different conditions of women among different countries and since this affects the role of women in peace processes, the present study focuses on the role of women in peace processes in the era of globalization with an emphasis on Palestine (Gaza). The main question of the present study is what role have women in the world played in peace processes in this country? This study first briefly examines the global actions on the role of women in peace processes, then examines the role of women in Gaza in the peace process in this country. The findings of the study indicate that women in Gaza have had different situations during different periods and have been deprived of many of their basic rights in some periods. And they have faced the challenges of war. The confrontation with the issue of war has been so difficult for them that they have given up their rights. And this has affected their role in the peace process. Women have only had more presence in the peace process in recent years. The present study is descriptive-analytical and the method of collecting information in it has been library and internet studies. Because the present research cannot be investigated with the method of ethnography due to the war situation that exists at present, we will proceed with the research with the case study method.

Keywords: peace, world, woman

STUDY OF THE FACTORS OF TRANSGENDER MALE GENDER CHANGE (A WOMAN WHO WANTS TO BECOME A MAN) AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE

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Abstract:

Gender change is contrary to biological nature and is a social issue, and we base the social issue with the individual issue. We give a clean feature

1 People see it as a problem, people make it up, that is, if they do not see it as a problem, it is not a problem

2 It should be general in the eyes of a large and proportionate number of people in the society (we cannot say that this is a social issue even though there are three people, when the number of people studied reaches the number of millions, it can be a social issue and it is no longer an individual issue.

3 When the selected issue or issue is contrary to accepted norms, values and rules, that issue can be considered a social issue. And the issue of trans people also has all three cases, because people consider it a problem and a large number of people in the society are involved in this issue, and at the same time, it is contrary to the values of the society in terms of morals and cultural values.

Transgenderism is the most extreme degree of sexual boredom in which there is a discrepancy between the body and the mind in terms of sex, and the person tries to appear in the society as the opposite sex. In other words, men who have a feminine soul and women who have a masculine soul. The characteristics of transgenders are like Continuous and intense fixation with the opposite sex and constant suffering from one's own gender are the manifestations of this disorder, the tendency to have the characteristics of the opposite sex, living with the same behavior as the opposite sex, and also trying to become the opposite sex, which according to themselves, even during When they were children, they felt that they were placed in the body of a ghost, and there are men who are looking for a woman's life or women who want to live like men. These people are also called transsexual and abbreviated trans or TS. Transgender is a term used to identify people who have a contradictory gender identity or do not have a correct cultural adaptation to their physical identity (sex). In fact, a transgender is a person whose psychological diagnosis of their gender is different from the sexual organs at birth. Transgenders tend to join the opposite sex through methods such as changes in clothing and social behavior, hormone therapy, or even gender reassignment surgery. Although the phenomenon of transgenderism is initially a physical-biological thing, next to stereotypes and cultural judgments, transgender people have become confused. So that they go through this disorder very tensely and with personal, social and family problems. These people are victims of intellectual structures that govern social interactions, who endure many problems in their lifetime. Increasing the feeling of vulnerability in people and deprivation of rights and social privileges are among these problems. As these living conditions become a source of identity crisis, it also makes the existence of a safe society far from tension and deviations impossible.

Therefore, this issue needs to be studied from multiple angles and dimensions. The importance of this study doubles when attention is paid to the fact that in Iran this group is not very familiar not only to ordinary people, but also to the scientific and academic community, and people who are not familiar with this category do not want to talk about this issue. It has neglected this vulnerable group. Therefore, considering the many mentioned problems and issues that transgender people are dealing with, it is necessary to examine their personal and social issues from a scientific point of view. and its relations. How accepted are these people? Delving into the lived experience of transgender people and getting to the reality of their lived experience shows the reality of their world as it is, and during this research, they identify the social-cultural-economic and family obstacles and the society to solve this social problem. It mobilizes and equips. In this research, the focus is on a group of people who are transgender women who want to become men by changing their gender and change from female to male and their encounter with social issues including education/job/work environment/relationships with colleagues and companions in schools. And university/marriage and escapism affected the family issues of these people. Because a lot of these social relationships go back to the feeling that the person himself has, many people in the community may not know that he has such a problem. And that approach that in the family Been And the feeling that the family gave to this person and had an effect indirectly. This family issue also affects the social functions of people. And the other goal in relation to conducting this research is that until the last six years this issue has been one of my personal and private problems and I have suffered hardships and problems with my life. How do Shia religious manage this issue and deal with this phenomenon?

Keywords; Trans, Family, Community, Civic

NAKLEN ATAMA KRİTERİ OLARAK EĞİTİM MAZERETİ
EDUCATION EXCUSE AS A CRITERION FOR TRANSFER BY APPOINTMENT

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, idarelerin devlet memurlarının naklen atanması işlemlerinde eğitim mazeretini dikkate almamasının hukuki açıdan doğuracağı sakıncaları ortaya koymaktır. Bunun için naklen atamalar ve nakil işlemlerinde eğitim mazereti ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalar derlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Öncelikli olarak bu alanda yazılmış makale, tez ve kitaplar incelenmiştir. Araştırma süreci içerisinde arama motorlarına naklen atamalar, naklen atamalar ve eğitim mazereti, memurların yer veya görev değişikliği işlemlerinde eğitim mazereti, nakil işlemlerinde idarenin takdir yetkisinin yargısal denetimi vb. kavram ve ifadeler yazılmıştır. Fakat ilgili literatür taramasında, naklen atama işlemlerinde eğitim mazeretini inceleyen çok az sayıda çalışmaya rastlanılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğunun eski tarihli olduğu görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada ise yakın tarihli yargı kararlarına ve öğretide yer alan görüşlere değinilerek konunun güncellik kazanması sağlanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre, naklen atamalarda eğitim durumunun idare tarafından mazeret hali olarak kabul edilmemesinin öncelikle Anayasa'nın 42'nci maddesinde düzenlenen "*eğitim ve öğrenim hakkı ve ödevi*"ni ihlal edeceği anlaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte kimi idareler tarafından bu durumun mazeret hali olarak kabul edilmesi kimileri tarafından ise kabul edilmemesinin Anayasa'nın 10'uncu maddesinde düzenlenen "*kanun önünde eşitlik*" ilkesine aykırılık teşkil edeceği tespit edilmiştir. Son olarak, söz konusu durumun 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu'na hakim olan temel ilkelerden kariyer ve liyakat ilkesi ile bağdaşmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın uygulamaya yarar sağlayacağı ümit edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Naklen Atama, Eğitim Mazereti

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to reveal the legal drawbacks of the administrations' to take no account the excuse of education in the transfer of civil servants by appointment. To this end, the studies on educational excuse in transfer by appointments and transfer procedures were tried to be collected. First of all, articles, theses and books written in this field were analyzed. During the research process, concepts and phrases such as transfer by appointments, transfer by appointments and educational excuse, educational excuse in the transfer of civil servants by appointment, judicial review of the discretionary power of the administration in transfer procedures, etc. were searched in search engines. However, in the literature review, there are very few studies examining the educational excuse in transfer procedures. In addition, it has been observed that the majority of the studies are old dated. In this study, recent judicial

decisions and the opinions in the doctrine were mentioned to bring the subject up to date. According to the results of the study, it is understood that the administration to reject the educational status as an excuse for transfer by appointments would violate the "right and duty of education" regulated in Article 42 of the Constitution. In addition, it has been determined that the acceptance of this situation as an excuse by some administrations and the non-acceptance of this situation by others would be contrary to the principle of "equality before the law" regulated in Article 10 of the Constitution. Finally, it is concluded that this situation is incompatible with the principle of career and merit, which is one of the basic principles of the 657 numbered Public Civil Servants Law. In this context, it is hoped that the study will benefit the practice.

Key Words: transfer by appointment, education excuse

**ISOPROTERENOL İLE İNDÜKLENMİŞ MİYOKARD ENFARKTÜSÜNE KARŞI
NEROLIDOL VE VİTAMİN D' NİN TERAPÖTİK ETKİSİ: ASPROSİN VE
METRNL' NİN ROLÜ**

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF NEROLIDOL AND VITAMIN D AGAINST
ISOPROTERENOL-INDUCED MYOCARDIC INFARCTION: THE ROLE OF ASPROSIN
AND METRNL

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Özet

Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar içinde ölüm nedenlerinin başında miyokard enfarktüsü (MI) gelmektedir. MI' in dünyada ve ülkemizdeki mortalitesi ve morbiditesi dikkate alındığında önemli bir hastalık olduğu bu nedenle terapötik tedavilere ve MI sonrası hastaların aktif yaşamda en kısa sürede yerini alabilmesi için yeni geliştirilecek ajanlara ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışma nerolidol ve vitamin D' nin isoproterenolün neden olduğu Miyokard enfarktüsüne karşı koruyucu etkilerini asprosin, Metrnl üzerinden araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Bu çalışmada kırk iki adet erkek Wistar cinsi rat altı gruba ayrıldı (n=6): grup 1 (kontrol), grup 2 (NRD), grup 3 (VİT D), grup 4 (MI), grup 5 (MI+NRD), grup 6 (MI+VİT D). Akut MI oluşturmak için MI, MI+NRD ve MI+VİT D gruplarına ISO (200 mg/kg sc, 24 saat arayla iki kez) uygulandı. Tedavi grupları olan MI+NRD ve MI+VİT D gruplarına mısırozü yağında çözödürölen NRD (100 mg/kg/gün) ve VİT D (50 IU/kg/gün) 14 gün boyunca uygulandı. NRD ve VİT D' nin terapötik etkileri kardiyak belirteçler, oksidan, anti-oksidan, biyokimyasal parametreler ile histopatolojik ve immünohistokimyasal yöntemlerle incelendi. Çalışmamızda elde edilen sonuçlara göre MI grubunda kontrole göre total oksidan seviyelerinde (TOS) artma, total anti-oksidan seviyelerinde (TAS) azalma, serum Asprosin (ASP) seviyesinde artma ve serum Meteorin Like Protein (Metrnl) düzeylerinde azalma bulundu. MI+NRD ve MI+VİT D gruplarında MI grubuna göre TOS da azalma ve TAS da artma, serum Asprosin düzeylerinde azalma, serum Metrnl düzeylerinde artış bulundu. Kalp dokusunun histolojik incelemesinde MI+NRD ve MI+VİT D gruplarında MI grubuna göre eritrosit ekstrasvazasyonu ve fibrozisin belirgin azaldığı ve nekrotik kas liflerinde anlamlı derecede iyileşme olduğu göröldü. Bu çalışma, NRD ve VİT D' nin terapötik etkilerinin asprosin ve Metrnl ile olan ilişkilerini araştıran ilk çalışmadır. Elde edilen bulgular kalp dokusunda iskemi reperfüzyon hasarında NRD ve VİT D' nin terapötik etkili ajanlar olduğu ve bu tedavi edici etkilerini Asprosin ve Metrnl' ne bağımlı bir mekanizma ile yaptıklarını gösterdi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Isoproterenol, Miyokard Enfarktüsü, Nerolidol, Vitamin D, Asprosin, Meteorin Like Protein

ABSTRACT

The most common cause of death from cardiovascular illness is myocardial infarction (MI). Due to global morbidity and mortality of MI, therapeutic therapies and new agents are required to allow patients to return to active life as soon as feasible following MI. The purpose of this study was to look into the protective effects of nerolidol and vitamin D against myocardial infarction produced by isoproterenol via asprosin, Metrnl. 42 male Wistar rats were distributed at random to six groups (n=6): group 1 (control), group 2 (NRD), group 3 (VIT D), group 4 (MI), group 5 (MI+NRD), and group 6 (MI+VIT D). To generate acute MI, ISO (200 mg/kg sc, twice 24 hours apart) was given to the MI, MI+NRD, and MI+VIT D groups. In treatment groups, MI+NRD and MI+VIT D, dissolved in corn oil NRD (100 mg/kg/day) and VIT D (50 IU/kg/day), were administered for 14 days. Cardiovascular indicators, oxidant, anti-oxidant, biochemical parameters, and histological and immunohistochemical procedures were used to investigate effects of NRD and VIT D. MI group had higher total oxidant levels (TOS), lower total antioxidant levels (TAS), higher serum Asprosin (ASP) levels, and lower serum Meteorin Like Protein (Metrnl) levels than the control group. In MI+NRD and MI+VIT D groups, decrease in TOS and increase in TAS, decrease in serum Asprosin levels and increase in serum Metrnl levels, erythrocyte extravasation and fibrosis were significantly reduced in histological examination of heart tissue, and necrotic muscle fibers showed significant improvement compared to MI group. This is the first study to look into the relationship between NRD and VIT D's effects with asprosin and Metrnl. NRD and VIT D are therapeutically successful medications in ischemia-reperfusion injury in heart tissue and that they achieve this via a mechanism dependent on Asprosin and Metrnl.

Keywords: Isoproterenol, Myocardial Infarction, Nerolidol, Vitamin D, Asprosin, Meteorin Like Protein.

‘THOU SHALL NOT STEAL’: FRAUD & CYBERCRIME AGAINST THE AGED IN CHRISTIAN-DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Stealing is a breach of proper work since it deprives the victim of the fruits of one's labour. Cybercrime is an electronic way of stealing people's financial income. Although progress has been made in examining different aspects of cybercrime in Nigeria, literature is yet to focus on the older adults who are targets of cybercrime in Nigeria. The aim of this study was to explore: 1) the reasons for scapegoating older adults in fraud and cybercrime; and 2) the experiences of older adults as victims of fraud and cybercrime in Nigeria. This is a qualitative study using a phenomenological approach. Data was gathered from relevant academic literature, periodicals, and in-depth interviews with 10 younger and older adults. Content analysis was used. As part of the results emerged themes included: (1) less critical; (2) overambitious; (3) financially stable; (4) technologically less equipped; (5) aggressor offers help; (6) unwilling to let people know of their plight. The rate of cybercrime shows what happens when people without the fear of God acquire certain technical skills, and it is the duty of people with Christian ethics who are in these fields to use their skills to prevent theft by protecting older adults before the cyber criminals discover how vulnerable they are and exploit them. Recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: Cybercrime, fraud, Older Adults, Christian Ethics, Exodus 20:15, Southern Nigeria

**THE MYSTICAL INNOVATIONS OF SULTAN BAHU, THE FOUNDER OF
SARVARI QADIRIYYA DYNASTY IN SUFISM**

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Abstract:

Sultan Bahu is one of the mystics of the Qadiriya dynasty in Pakistan. In the 10th century, he founded the Sarvari Sect as a branch of Qadiriyya. The present research has investigated the mystic view of Sultan Bahu. The claim of this research is that Sultan Bahu has proposed five innovative theories in practical mysticism and theoretical mysticism.

In this article, these five theories will be explained in a descriptive way and based on documentary and field research (with a conversation with Translator of Najibul Rahman Qadri, the current Khalifa of the Sarvari Sect). The first innovation is that, in theoretical mysticism In order to explain the unity of existence, Sultan Bahu has stated the degradation of the set. The second innovation, and again in theoretical mysticism, is the introduction of a doctrine under the title of "Sultan of Poverty" that seven people are the founders of mysticism, at the head of which is Hazrat Zahra, peace be upon them. Three other innovative teachings of Sultan Bahu are related to practical mysticism, which are: 1- Meditating on the name of Allah until reaching the solitude of Muhammad's presence 2- Receiving direct encouragement from attending the assembly of the Messenger of God as a condition for being recognized in this chain 3- Educability from the soul of the elders of the Tariqat, as Sultan Bahu believes that he himself was entrusted to the spirit of Moin Abdul Qadir Gilani in a revelation in the presence of the five people of Abba and by the Holy Prophet to start his journey. This research will describe and explain all five claims raised.

Keywords: The unity of existence, poverty, degradation of the set, Sultan of Poverty, Meditation, Sultan of Bahu

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF FATIGUE AMONG ELDERLY PATIENT IN ONCO-GERIATRICS

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, ranking as the second leading cause of death in adults in Europe and the primary cause among the elderly. Patients with cancer often experience various physical symptoms, with fatigue being a prominent and pervasive symptom from the onset of the disease throughout its course. Anti-cancer treatments, such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy, significantly impact the quality of life, with fatigue being a major component. In healthy individuals, fatigue tends to increase with age, exacerbated in the elderly by the presence of comorbidities. Despite cancer being a disease associated with aging, the negative implications of being old and having cancer have not been extensively studied. This study aimed to assess fatigue, to determine its severity and its associated factors, specifically in elderly cancer patients.

METHODS

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in the university hospital of Sfax in April 2023 on a representative sample of elderly patient hospitalized at the department of Medical Oncology in Habib Bourguiba University Hospitals of Sfax, selected through a non-probabilistic convenience sampling method. Fatigue was measured using the Fatigue Assessment Scale. Data confidentiality and participant anonymity were respected.

RESULTS

A total of 50 patients accepted to participate in the study, representing a response rate of 84%. The mean age of the study population was 55.74 years, 74% were females, 56% reported having metastatic cancer while 44% had localized cancer. Breast cancer was present in 44% of the patients followed by colon cancer (10%), ovarian cancer (7%) and lung cancer (6%). 76% were exposed to chemotherapy 58% were exposed to radiotherapy and 26% have undergone targeted therapy. According to patient reports, 30% experienced persistent fatigue, 32% became tired rapidly, and 81% were physically exhausted. Among the surveyed patients, 68% suffered from fatigue, which is twice the percentage of patients (32%) who do not experience fatigue. Among the patients experiencing fatigue, 30% reported high levels of fatigue, while 70% had moderate levels of fatigue. According to our findings, factors associated with fatigue included: breast cancer, metastatic cancer, chemotherapy with Taxotere, targeted therapy with Hertraz.

CONCLUSION

This study underscore the critical importance of addressing and managing fatigue in oncogeriatric care to enhance the overall well-being and quality of life for elderly cancer patients.

Future interventions should focus on tailored strategies to alleviate fatigue, taking into account the unique challenges presented by both aging and cancer, thereby improving the overall care and experience of elderly individuals in the onco-geriatric context.

Keywords: Fatigue, Onco-Geriatrics, Prevalence, Elderly patients.

PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF DRUG USING GREEN FABRICATED ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES: OPTIMIZATION WITH AI

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Abstract

The green method was used to synthesis zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) using juice extract from *Rosmarinus officinalis*. The Green method is less toxic, safer, more cost-effective, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly than their chemically produced equivalents. X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform-Infrared (FT-IR), and UV-Vis spectroscopy were used to determine the optical characteristics of the ZnO-NPs. Using UV-Vis spectroscopy, a distinctive absorption peak at 375 nm demonstrated the existence of ZnO-NP. The Zn-O bond's distinctive absorption peak was discovered in the FTIR spectrum at 416 cm⁻¹. The ZnO XRD results revealed a propensity for the three strongest diffraction peaks. ZnO NPs crystallites were 31 nm in size on average. The produced ZnO nanoparticles is photocatalytic activity was investigated for the degradation of drug in aqueous solution under UV irradiation. The ZnO photocatalyst has a strong photocalytic activity to remove drug from water, according to the results. Additionally, after 2-hours, total deterioration was accomplished.

Keywords: ZnO nanoparticles, Drug, Green, X-ray diffraction, Photocatalytic activity.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES TO EVALUATE THE
ROLE OF NITRIC OXIDE (NO) IN POST -TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER
(PTSD) INDUCED CARDIOVASCULAR AND IMMUNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN
RATS**

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ABSTRACT

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is associated with traumatic experiences for which treatment strategies are poorly defined. Nitric oxide (NO) is a neuromodulator and thus we examined the role of NO in PTSD by assessing behavioral and biochemical parameters in an experimental model in rats. Wistar rats were exposed to time dependent sensitization (TDS, stress+ re-stress) and the influence of NO modulators were assessed on neurobehavioral parameters and brain biochemistry. Rats were evaluated for anxiety behaviour in the elevated plus maze (EPM) test, and open arm entries/time were recorded. Post EPM test, animals were sacrificed, and brain homogenates were assayed for biochemical markers of lipid peroxidation markers (MDA) and NO metabolites (NO_x). The effects of various drug treatments, viz. L-arginine, L-NAME and fluoxetine, were evaluated on behavioural and brain biochemical parameters, and compared with disease control (TDS) group. In the EPM test (for anxiety), TDS induced an anxiogenic response (decreased % open arm entries) which was inhibited by L-arginine (NO mimetic), but not with L-NAME (NOS inhibitor). Biochemical studies of brain homogenates showed that TDS induced increased MDA and NO_x metabolites in brain, and these alterations were attenuated by L-arginine. The L-arginine effects were comparable with fluoxetine on both neurobehavioral and brain biochemical parameters. The NO mimetic drug, L-arginine, attenuated behavioural manifestations and brain biochemical changes of PTSD by interacting with oxidative stress pathways and could be a potential therapeutic agent in this stress disorder.

Keywords: Post-traumatic stress disorder, Time Dependent Sensitization, Nitric Oxide, Oxidative stress

**IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF CHALLENGES AND ISSUES RELATED TO
THE COUNTRY'S BUDGET SYSTEM BASED ON THE GOVERNMENT
TRANSFORMATION DOCUMENT**

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Abstract

Budget plays a fundamental and key role in the development of governments. Reviews of the budgeting system for important economic issues are among the topics of public economics. The purpose of this research is to identify and rank the challenges of the country's budgeting system. In this research, the budget challenges include four main indicators and the eighth sub-index, which was identified from the 13th People's Government Transformation Document. Then, based on the hierarchical analysis method, the most important challenges were ranked by experts. The results of the research show that the dependence of the budget on oil revenues and the incorrect use of these revenues, the increasing budget deficit, the weak support of the budget from policy and program objectives, and the continuation of direct and indirect management of the government in enterprises are the most important challenges of the country's budgeting system based on the People's Government Transformation Document. It is considered the thirteenth.

Keywords: budgeting system, challenge, transformation document of popular and hierarchical government.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION USING EEG SIGNALS: A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION AND CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract:

Biometric identification is the process of verifying the identity of a person based on their unique physiological or behavioral traits. Among the various biometric modalities, electroencephalography (EEG) signals, which capture the brain's electrical activity, have attracted considerable interest due to their high individuality and non-invasiveness. However, EEG signals are complex, noisy, and high-dimensional, posing challenges for feature extraction and classification. In this research, a deep learning approach is we propose for EEG-based biometric identification, which leverages the power of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and Transformer models to automatically learn discriminative features from raw EEG data and perform accurate classification. The research evaluates the approach on a publicly available EEG dataset and demonstrates its superiority over existing methods in terms of identification accuracy and efficiency. The approach provides a novel and effective solution for EEG-based biometric identification, with potential applications in security, health care, and entertainment.

Keywords: EEG signal, Convolutional Neural Network, Classification, Feature extraction

SKILLS' TRANSFERENCE FROM CHILD-TO-CHILD AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MODE OF SPONTANEOUS LEARNING: BAPEDI CHILDREN'S MUSICAL ARTS.

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Abstract

In Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province in South Africa, Bapedi Local Knowledge Systems (LKS) is deeply interwoven with different music genres such as children's musical arts, women's musical arts, men's musical arts, etc. This study investigated the transference of skills from child-to-child in the Bapedi culture as the most effective mode of spontaneous learning. To achieve the objectives of this study, the following primary research question was therefore considered: How do children in Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality transfer knowledge amongst themselves? The primary sources for data collection include observations and oral interviews that were conducted through face-to-face interaction. The interviews were aimed at eliciting first-hand information on the knowledge of the subject matter. The secondary sources included among others, materials such as Journal articles, books and theses, and of course personal experience. It has emerged from this study that the Local Knowledge Systems (LKS) of the Bapedi people expresses Bapedi cultural heritage and identity and can be preserved and perpetuated by transmitting it from generation to generation through enculturation process. It was concluded that Bapedi children's musical arts and Bapedi music tradition in general are not well documented, and are far less widely known and appreciated, and this study is making an attempt to close this gap.

Keywords: Limpopo Province, children's musical arts, spontaneous, Local Knowledge Systems, Bapedi culture.

**AN EXPLICIT SURVEY ON THE IMPACT OF DATA ANALYTICS ON
INFORMATION SYSTEM CURRICULUM: EDUCATOR'S POINT OF VIEW**

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Abstract

The incorporation of computing technologies into various organizations has helped revolutionize their operational strategies. The growing rate at which these organizations generate data is increasing calling for a corresponding demand for the use effective tools that could help to analyze and draw insights from the ever increasing data. Therefore, the need for data analytics has become essential for organizations to gain insights and identify specific trend and pattern that could help to make informed decisions. Simon (2013) views data analytics as the combination of programming, statistics, mathematics, problem solving and the activity of preparing, cleansing and aligning data. Like every other organizations, educational institutions have started incorporating data analytics into their information system curriculums. This paper is a descriptive survey on the impact of data analytics on information system curriculum. The paper evaluates some of the advantages and the challenges of incorporating data analytics into the information system curriculum. In order to gather relevant information for the purpose of this paper write-up, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect information from respondents. The collated responses were subjected to reliability analysis by experts. Conclusively, recommendations were made.

Keyword: Computing Technologies, Data Analytics, Information System, Curriculum.

**CHARACTERIZATION OF BORONIZED LAYERS AND MODELLING KINETICS
WITH THE INTEGRAL DIFFUSION MODEL ON A LOW- ALLOY STEEL**

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Abstract: The AISI S1 steel was pack-boronized between 1223 and 1273 K for 2- 8 h for obtaining a single boride layer of type Fe₂B at the material surface. The Integral diffusion model was suggested to assess the values of boron diffusion coefficients in the Fe₂B layers in the temperature range 1123-1273 K. As a main result, the value of activation for boron diffusion in AISI S1 steel was estimated as 199.15 kJmol⁻¹ by the integral diffusion model and compared with the literature results. Three additional boriding conditions were employed to validate this model. The experimental layers' thicknesses were compared with the predicted values. Lastly, an iso-thickness diagram was then suggested for practical utilization in the industry.

Keywords: Boriding, Borides, Integral diffusion model, Activation energy.

ROLE OF AI IN CRIME PREVENTION: A BAN OR BOON

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ABSTRACT

The criminal justice system continues to undergo significant transformations as technology is critical in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting crimes. With further advancements, there is a growing need to leverage AI to address the challenges faced by the Indian justice system. However, integrating AI into the criminal justice system is not without challenges. Common concerns are data privacy, algorithmic bias, and ethical implications.

Predictive policing has developed as a prevailing tool for identifying patterns in crime data. By scrutinising information such as time, location, and type of crimes, predictive policing can aid predict where crimes are likely to occur. This competence allows law enforcement agencies tactically apportion their resources, including workforces deployment and installation of cameras in high-risk areas. The prime objective behind predictive policing is to preclude crime before it happens by targeted intercessions in vulnerable areas.

Although predictive policing has certain advantages, its use in some jurisdictions has drawn criticism for strengthening racial stereotypes and putting more police officers in districts populated by people of colour. Predictive policing and the wider application of AI in law enforcement, both at the national and EU levels, have faced strong opposition in Europe. Based on Palantir Technologies' Gotham system, the Danish POL-INTEL project began operations in 2017. Additionally, Europol and the German state police have utilised the Gotham system. Predictive policing is an American technique that police agencies have adopted in a number of places, including California, Washington, South Carolina, Alabama, Arizona, Tennessee, New York, and Illinois. A group of mathematicians urged their colleagues to halt their work on predictive policing in a letter published in Notices of the American Mathematical Society in 2020, in response to demonstrations against police brutality. More than 1,500 mathematicians signed up for the boycott proposal. Technology cannot predict crime, it can only weaponize proximity to policing. Though it is claimed to be unbiased data, communities of color and low income are the most targeted. Therefore, the application of AI must accompany appropriate regulations and ethical considerations.

The paper will make a distinction between regular policing and predictive policing strategies. Next, it will emphasise how machine learning algorithms are becoming the go-to method for predictive analytics. The paper will also address the limitations and considerations raised in recent literature that law enforcement agencies should take into account when utilising predictive analytics to deter and prevent crime. Finally, the paper will summarise a number of research studies and provide a conclusion on the effective implementation of predictive policing across the world.

Key Words: AI – Crime – Prediction - Policing – Stereotyping

NON-SIMILAR SOLUTION FOR A POWER-LAW FLUID FLOW ALONG A PERMEABLE MOVING WEDGE WITH NON-LINEAR MAGNETIC FIELD

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Abstract

In this article, the impact of nonlinear MHD on heat transfer analysis in non-Newtonian fluid flow along a permeable moving wedge is investigated. For non-Newtonian fluid, power-law model is assumed that depicts both shear thinning and thickening effects. The wedge, free stream and injection velocities and magnetic field are assumed to be variable. A mathematical model using power law stress tensor and non-linear MHD effects in Navier-Stokes equations along with energy equation is developed in terms of non-linear governing PDEs and made dimensionless using suitable transformation. A non-similar solution of governing equations is found numerically using bvp4c built-in method in MATLAB. The influence of pertinent parameters on temperature and velocity profiles, Nusselt number and skin friction coefficient are discussed graphically. From the findings it is noted that for large value of magnetic parameter velocity of pseudoplastic increases in boundary layer as compared to other fluids along the wedge but in case of small magnetic parameter, its flow behavior alters in the boundary layer. The values of skin friction coefficient become high in case of dilatant fluid as well as for large value of magnetic parameter and the heat transfer rate decreases in dilatant fluid and increases for large value of magnetic parameter.

Keywords: Non-Newtonian power-law fluid; Non-similar solution; Permeable moving wedge; MHD.

**SIMULATED INTELLIGENCE THAT CAN BE AI-HRIMS DEFEAT LANGUAGE
HINDRANCES FOR DETAILING INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION
INVESTIGATION IN PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Faisal's idea has been contained that in Pakistan assuming the recommendations which are given by UN (United Nation) for mandatory data are going in consistent and characterize structure then the thought is to be produced how to get appropriate detailing system by a calculation. On the off chance that we plan a few boundaries for taking the suggestions which

are given by the UN deal bodies for SDGs, UPRs and seven center shows. assuming we get information in smooth manner by the assistance for artificial intelligence HRIMS (Human Rights Information Management System) then we will give the exact outcome without human mistake. This center thought is useful for any nation progress all around the world, as we began the exploration work in Pakistan so at first it will be making great outcomes for the unfortunate nations. Man-made reasoning web gadgets can automate the course of data combination in HRIMS. Man-made intelligence HRIMS can beat language obstructions through different (NLP) National Language Processing methods and advancements. Man-made intelligence HRIMS can use machine interpretation calculations to decipher basic liberties data starting with one language then onto the next. This empowers the framework to process and comprehend data in various dialects, making it more comprehensive and universally relevant. NLP calculations inside man-made intelligence HRIMS can be prepared on multilingual datasets, permitting them to break down and concentrate significant data from basic liberties archives, reports, and different sources in various dialects. Man-made intelligence HRIMS can utilize NER calculations to recognize and order elements like names of individuals, associations, areas, and so on., across different dialects. This guides in the characterization and association of data, making it simpler to examine. A few calculations inside computer-based intelligence HRIMS might be intended to be language-skeptic, zeroing in on examples and designs in the information as opposed to explicit semantic subtleties. This permits the framework to work really across various dialects. Computer based intelligence HRIMS can execute cross-language data recovery methods, empowering clients to look for and recover significant common freedoms data in their favored language, no matter what the first language of the archive. Opinion examination calculations can help in grasping the tone and setting of common liberties data, in any event, when introduced in various dialects. This guides in catching the profound and relevant subtleties of the substance. It's essential to take note of that while computer-based intelligence HRIMS can contribute altogether to conquering language hindrances, it's urgent to consistently refine and refresh these frameworks to further develop exactness and record for the advancing idea of dialects and articulations. Also, moral contemplations, social awareness, and potential inclinations ought to be painstakingly addressed to guarantee fair and unprejudiced handling of basic liberties data across assorted semantic settings.

Keywords: mandatory, appropriate, exploration, multilingual, dialects, articulations.

DESIGN & MANUFACTURING OF METAL MULTI-TOOL LINISHING MACHINE

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Abstract

The "Metal Multi-tool Linishing Machine" project aims to design a multipurpose and efficient tool by using abrasive belts, abrasive disc, grinding and buffing wheel for linishing and finishing metal workpieces. Linishing is a critical process in metalworking industries, involving the smoothing and polishing of metal surfaces to achieve detailed finish, remove deficiencies, and enhance the overall appearance and functionality of the finished products. Main objectives of project are to design and manufacturing, improve the flatness of metal surface, to get required surface roughness of the metals and to prepare refined surface of specimen for crack investigation in metallography practice in engineering materials laboratory. Before manufacturing detailed and a complete CAD model was prepared to visualize its structure, components, space and optimum use of material by using SolidWorks application.

Keywords: Computer-Aided Design, Cubic Boron Nitride, Surface Roughness, Material Removal Rate, Occupational Health and Safety

KRONİK BEL AĞRISI OLAN POSTMENAPOZAL KADINLARDA KİNEZYOBANT UYGULAMASININ KLİNİK PARAMETRELER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: RANDOMİZE KONTROLLÜ BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma kronik bel ağrısı olan postmenapozal kadınlarda egzersiz programı ile beraber uygulanan kinezyobantlama (KT) ve sham KT'nin ağrı, uyku ve yaşam kalitesi gibi klinik parametreler üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada nicel araştırmanın randomize kontrollü deneysel deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya 30 deney 30 kontrol grubunda toplam 60 katılımcı dahil edilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak Visual Analog Skala (VAS), Roland Morris Engellilik Anketi ve Uyku kalitesi Pittsburgh Uyku Kalite İndeksi (PUKİ) kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar sekiz hafta takip edilmiştir. Deney grubuna KT ve egzersiz programı kontrol grubuna ise sham KT ve egzersiz programı uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular: Sekizinci hafta sonunda deney grubunun VAS puan ortalaması $6,7 \pm 1,0$ PUKİ puan ortalaması $5,16 \pm 1,82$ Roland Morris Engellilik Anketi puan ortalaması $8,83 \pm 2,19$ kontrol grubun ise VAS puan ortalaması $7,2 \pm 1,5$ PUKİ puan ortalaması $6,26 \pm 1,74$ Morris Engellilik Anketi puan ortalaması $10,83 \pm 3,01$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışma grupları arasında 0. Gün, 4. Hafta ve 8. hafta VAS puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır ($p > 0.05$). Çalışma grupları arasında 4. ve 8. haftalarda PUKİ puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır ($p < 0.05$). Çalışma grupları arasında 4. ve 8. haftalarda Roland Morris Engellilik Anketi puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır ($p < 0.05$).

Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın sonuçları postmenopozal dönemde görülen kronik bel ağrısında hem KT hem de beraber kullanılan egzersiz tedavi yöntemlerinin ağrı şiddeti ve uyku kalitesi üzerinde iyileştirici etkileri olduğunu göstermiştir. Egzersiz uygulamalarına ilave olarak yapılan KT uygulamasının ağrı şiddeti ve uyku kalitesi üzerine ek fayda sağladığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, Bel Ağrısı, Kinezyobantlama

**EFFECT OF KINESIOTAPE ADMINISTRATION ON CLINICAL PARAMETERS IN
POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN:
A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY**

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study was conducted on patients with chronic low back pain. This study was conducted to determine the effect of kinesiotaping (KT) and sham BT applied together with an exercise program in postmenopausal women on clinical parameters such as , sleep and quality of life.

Method: In this study, a randomized controlled experimental design of quantitative research was used. A total of 60 participants, 30 in the experimental and 30 in the control groups, were included in the study. Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Roland Morris Disability Questionnaire and Sleep Quality Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) were used as data collection tools. Participants were followed for eight weeks. KT and exercise program were applied to the experimental group, and sham KT and exercise program were applied to the control group.

Results: At the end of the eighth week, the mean VAS score of the experimental group was 6.7 ± 1.0 , the mean PSQI score was 5.16 ± 1.82 , the mean score of the Roland Morris Disability Survey was 8.83 ± 2.19 , and the mean VAS score of the control group was $7.2 \pm$ The mean score of 1.5 PSQI was determined as 6.26 ± 1.74 , and the mean score of the Morris Disability Survey was determined as 10.83 ± 3.01 . There was no statistically significant difference between the mean VAS scores of Day 0, Week 4 and Week 8 between the study groups ($p > 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found between the PSQI score averages between the study groups at the 4th and 8th weeks ($p < 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found between the Roland Morris Disability Survey mean scores between the study groups at the 4th and 8th weeks ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that both CT and exercise therapy methods used together had improving effects on pain intensity and sleep quality in chronic low back pain seen in the postmenopausal period. It has been determined that KT application in addition to exercise applications provides additional benefits on pain intensity and sleep quality.

Key Words: Menopause, Low Back Pain, Kinesiotaping

DARÜLBEDAYİ' DEN BUGÜNE TÜRKİYE'DE TİYATRO EĞİTİMİ
THEATRE EDUCATION IN TURKEY FROM DARÜLBEDAYİ TO TODAY

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ÖZET

Tarihsel kökenleri Anadolu söylencelerine, masallara, bolluk törenlerine kadar dayanan tiyatromuz, köy seyirlik, orta-oyunu, karagöz-hacivat tasvirlerine kadar çeşitlenen geleneksel türk tiyatrosu ve yazılı eserlerle geçişle batılı türk tiyatrosu olmak üzere geniş bir yelpazeye sahiptir. Bilinen en uzak geçmişte ülkemizde tiyatro eğitimi, geleneksel türk tiyatromuzda örneğini de sıkça gördüğümüz usta -çırak ilişkisi ile şekillenmiştir. Tanzimattan cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarına dek hakimiyeti giderek artan batılı anlayış, tiyatro eğitiminde de değişimlere yol açmıştır. Cumhuriyetten hemen önce ilk olarak, Darülbedayi'nin bir eğitim kurumuna dönüştürülme çabaları tarihsel izlekte karışımıza çıksa da, bu anlamda en büyük atılımlar cumhuriyetin ilanı ile görülmektedir. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün de yakın takipçisi olduğu Darülbedayi-inin bir eğitim alanı olarak yaşatılma çabaları tam anlamıyla bir sonuca ulaşmasa da tarihsel süreçte ilk atılım olarak literatürde yer almaktadır. Alana dair gerçekleştirdikleri çalışmalarla André Antoine, Muhsin Ertuğrul, Carl Ebert ve Haldun Taner olmak üzere değerli tiyatro insanların girişimleri, 1914 'te Darülbedayi-i Osmani'nin kuruluşu, ardından Avrupa eğitim sistemini model alan bir tasarımla Tiyatro Mektebi'nin oluşturulması, buradan hareketle devlet konservatuarı çatısı altından başlatılan tiyatro eğitimi, bugün üniversitelerde yer alan tiyatro eğitiminin temel taşlarını oluşturmaktadır. Bugün Türkiye'nin pek çok ilinde devlet üniversitesi ve vakıf üniversiteleri olmak üzere tiyatro eğitimi verilmektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı Türkiye'deki tiyatro eğitiminin, kısaca tarihsel süreçte geçirilen önemli dönüm noktaları ve başlangıç esasları göz önünde bulundurularak gelişimini incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tiyatro, Türkiye, Eğitim

ABSTRACT

Turkish Theatre, whose historical origins date back to Anatolian myths, fairy tales and abundance ceremonies, has a wide range of traditional Turkish theatre, including village spectacle, middle-play, karagöz-hacivat depictions, and western Turkish theatre with the transition to written works. In the distant past, theatre education in our country was shaped by the master-apprentice relationship, which we often see in our traditional Turkish theatre. From the Tanzimat period until the first years of the republic, the western understanding, whose dominance gradually increased, led to changes in theatre education. Although the first efforts to transform Darülbedayi into an educational institution just before the republic, the biggest breakthroughs in this sense are seen with the proclamation of the republic. Although the efforts to keep Darülbedayi-which Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was a close follower of-as a field of education did not reach a complete result, it is included in the literature as the first breakthrough

in the historical process. The initiatives of valuable theatre people such as André Antoine, Muhsin Ertuğrul, Carl Ebert and Haldun Taner with their studies in the field, the establishment of Darülbedayi-i Osmani in 1914, the establishment of the Theatre School with a design modeled on the European education system, and the theatre education initiated under the roof of the state conservatory, constitute the cornerstones of the theatre education in universities today. Today, theatre education is provided in many provinces of Turkey, including state universities and foundation universities. The aim of this paper is to examine the development of theatre education in Turkey, briefly considering the important turning points and starting principles in the historical process.

Keywords: Theatre, Turkey, Education

BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON GEOPOLYMERS AND THE VALORIZATION OF MINING WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The search for an alternative to cement has become an environmental and strategic necessity to reduce the effects of global warming and preserve the energy capacity of energy-importing and energy-exporting countries alike. Geopolymer materials are classified as green materials and may be the alternative solution proposed at the present time due to their advantages. The results of research and studies have shown that these geopolymer materials possess superior mechanical and physical properties, including high early strength, good chemical resistance, low shrinkage, and good thermal resistance. The rise in temperatures in recent years and the global warming scenario has led to an increase in demand for heat-insulating materials, especially in the construction sector. This review includes, based on previous research, previous knowledge of more about the basics of these geopolymer materials the raw materials that go into preparing these compounds and the factors affecting their properties. The good thermal performance of these compounds is considered important and vital to exploit in the production of efficient insulating materials, and it may be a sustainable solution in re-exploiting mineral waste in order to preserve natural resources.

Keywords: Geopolymer materials, Thermal resistance, The global warming, Heat-insulating, Mineral waste

**YETİŞKİN BİREYLERE VERİLEN BESLENME EĞİTİMİNİN BİLGİ DÜZEYİ
ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR ADULTS ON THEIR NUTRITION
KNOWLEDGE LEVELS**

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı yetişkin bireylere verilen beslenme eğitiminin, beslenme bilgi düzeyleri üzerine etkisini belirlemektir. Beslenme eğitimine, Kasım 2021 – Mart 2022 tarihleri arasında 525 yetişkin katılmıştır. Katılımcıların yaşı 18 – 79 yaş arasında ve VKİ'leri 18,0 – 34,9 kg/m² arasında değişmektedir. Bu katılımcılar, herhangi bir hastalığı olmayan, ilaç kullanmayan, araştırma süresince diyet yapmayan, gebelik ve laktasyon döneminde olmayan sağlıklı bireyler oldukları için araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Araştırma verileri, beslenme eğitimi vermeden önce karşılıklı görüşme tekniği kullanan diyetisyen tarafından uygulanan sosyo-demografik bilgilerin sorgulandığı anket formu ve Yetişkinler İçin Beslenme Bilgi Düzeyi (YETBİD) Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Beslenme eğitiminin içeriği, YETBİD ölçeğindeki önermeler dikkate alınarak oluşturulmuştur. Eğitimin temel konularını; besin grupları (özellikleri ve sağlık üzerine etkileri), besin öğeleri (özellikleri ve sağlık üzerine etkileri), tuz, besinleri saklama ve hazırlama koşulları oluşturmuştur. Eğitim 30 dk sürecek bir PowerPoint sunum şeklinde planlanmış ve uygulanmıştır. Eğitim kişilere bireysel olarak verilmiştir. Ayrıca bireylerin faydalanması için el broşürleri tasarlanıp kendilerine verilmiştir. Eğitim sonrasında YETBİD ölçeği tekrar uygulanmıştır. Eğitim öncesine göre eğitim sonrasında beslenme bilgi skoru ve besin tercihi skorlarında artış meydana gelmiştir. Bu araştırmada, kadınların erkeklere kıyasla ve daha önce beslenme eğitimi almış bireylerin daha önceden eğitim almamış bireylere kıyasla beslenme eğitimi verilmeden önce beslenme bilgi skorlarının ve besin tercih skorlarının daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Beslenme eğitimi aldıktan sonra kadın ve erkekler ile daha önce beslenme

eđitimi almıř ve almamıř bireylerin beslenme bilgi ve besin tercih skorlarının arttıđı ve birbirine yaklařtıđı tespit edilmiřtir. Bu bulgulara dayanarak beslenme eđitiminin, kiřilerin beslenme bilgi dűzeylerini artırdıđı ve her yařtan bireyin, beslenme eđitimi sonrasında sađlıklı beslenme ۆnerilerini daha fazla karřılayacađı sۆylenbilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Beslenme Eđitimi, YETBİD, Beslenme Bilgi Dűzeyi.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the effect of nutrition education for adults on their nutrition knowledge levels. Nutrition education was delivered to 525 adults between November 2021 and March 2022. Participants' ages were between the ages of 18 and 79, and their BMIs ranged from 18.0 to 34.9 kg/m². They did not have any disease and use medication. During the research, they did not diet, and were not pregnant or did not lactate. Before delivering nutrition education, a dietician conducted one-to-one surveys with participants by using the socio-demographic information form and Nutrition Knowledge Level for Adults (YETBİD) Scale. The topics of nutrition education were created based on the propositions in the YETBİD scale and included food groups (properties and effects on health), nutritional elements (properties and effects on health), salt, storage and preparation conditions for foods. A 30-minute PowerPoint presentation was created to present these topics. Each participant received nutrition education individually. In addition, brochures were designed and given to individuals for their benefit. After finishing nutrition education, participants completed the YETBİD again. Participants who receive nutrition education in this research improved their nutrition knowledge scores and food preference scores. This study showed that women participants and those who had previously received nutrition education had significantly higher nutrition knowledge scores and food preference scores than their counterparts before receiving nutrition education in this research, and getting nutrition education in this research helped them close this knowledge gap. Based on these findings, it can be said that nutrition education increased adults' nutrition knowledge levels and that they would be more likely to follow healthy nutrition recommendations after receiving nutrition education regardless of their ages.

Keywords: Nutrition Education, YETBİD, Nutrition Knowledge Level.

RURAL TOURISM, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Today, no one can ignore the crucial role that tourism plays as a driving force for economic development in Morocco. It makes a significant contribution to foreign exchange, employment promotion and regional development. However, tourism is accompanied by a number of problems, including cultural, social and sometimes even economic ones: inflation, destruction of the environment and the questioning of the traditional ethics of local populations. For these reasons, mass tourism is now challenged by its ecological footprint and its negative impact on local cultures. Since then, sustainable tourism has been promoted by several tourism stakeholders to alleviate these problems. Thus, public authorities, elected officials, businesses and consumers must act to operationalise the concept of sustainable tourism, especially in rural areas. This type of tourism is characterized by tourism products established in Aboriginal territories with a strong connection to local culture, as well as tourism products based on local culture, environments and traditional knowledge, and locally controlled (developed, owned and managed) tourism. In Morocco, sustainable rural tourism struggles for its viability primarily within the Moroccan tourism industry, but also within the socio-economic and ecological environments of the host communities.

The aim of this article is to shed light on the challenges of sustainable tourism to contribute to local development in Morocco through a study that focuses on the co-development programme between AFD and ADS in the Sous Massa region.

THE ACCOUNTANT'S PATH: WHAT DRIVES MALAYSIAN STUDENTS?

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ABSTRACT

The world of accounting beckons individuals who are keen on delving into the complexities of financial operations, possess a natural aptitude for numerical analysis, and aspire to make a meaningful impact by upholding ethical standards and contributing to the growth of businesses. A multitude of factors orchestrate the symphony that leads accounting students to public accounting careers. The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether accounting students aim to work as professionals in the field. The emphasis is on Malaysian accounting students attending both public and private universities. In order to select respondents, purposive sampling was used in the study's quantitative research design. A questionnaire with 25 Likert-scale items that was built around one dependent variable and four independent factors was used for the purpose of the study. The survey was given out to Malaysian accounting students. This study's independent variables were chosen using prior research as a guide. SPSS version 27 was used to enter and analyse the collected data. The findings demonstrated that three independent variables, which included perceived status, perceived advisory received, and perceived accounting job requirements had an impact on accounting students' decision to become professional accountants. This study will benefit Malaysian universities as well as accounting majors by providing insight into whether accounting students plan to seek a professional accounting qualification. Consequently, this may result in a rise in Malaysia's professional accounting workforce.

Keywords: *Accounting students, professional accounting qualification, perceived status*

A NEW STRATEGY TO ENHANCE VISIBLE LIGHT ACTIVITY OF TiO₂ FOR THE TREATMENT OF DYES IN WASTEWATER

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Abstract

Environmental concerns have piqued people's interest in recent decades due to their enormous influence on human existence. Despite their significant carcinogenic and mutagenic effects, dyes in wastewater can create major difficulties for humans and other creatures. Photocatalysis has evolved as an alternative dye wastewater treatment method in recent years because of its nontoxicity, excellent selectivity, and long-term stability. The semiconductor TiO₂ is used as a photocatalyst and its visible light activity appears to be improved by forming a heterojunction with other narrow band gap semiconductors. Because of the close interfacial connection and adequate conduction and valence band levels, g-C₃N₄ may form a heterojunction with TiO₂ that inhibits the recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs and considerably enhances photocatalytic activity of TiO₂ under visible light. The microstructure and interface properties of the g-C₃N₄/TiO₂ composite are investigated using XRD, SEM, HRTEM, FTIR, and UV-vis DRS. The g-C₃N₄/TiO₂ hybrid photocatalysts demonstrated stable photocatalytic activity, indicating that it is a viable material for dye photodegradation in wastewater.

Keywords: Graphitic carbon nitride, Titanium Dioxide, g-C₃N₄-TiO₂ composite.

COMPERATIVE LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS OF A COKING PLANT

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Abstract

One of the most important raw materials in pig iron production is coke, which is produced from a coking coal blend by high-temperature heating in airtight chambers. The coke production process can release several pollutants into the air, soil and water. In addition, the process of cleaning the coke oven gas produced during coke production requires the use of additional energy and auxiliary materials, resulting in significant indirect emissions. A comprehensive life-cycle analysis can help to understand and identify the environmental factors and the potential for technological improvement in coke production.

During our work, our aim was to create a life cycle analysis of a real coking plant, dividing the entire technology into eight sub-processes: transportation, loading and storage, coking process, coke quenching and screening, cooling and tar recovery, gas purification, wastewater treatment, light oil recovery. The results were compared with a case when the gas purification is not applied (e.g. due to maintenance or malfunction), thus demonstrating the environmental importance of this part of the process.

Key words: *Coke oven gas, life cycle analysis, environmental impact*

İNME HASTALARINDA GÖVDE KONTROLÜ İLE ALT EKSTREMİTE MOTOR KOORDİNASYONUNUN YÜRÜYÜŞE OLAN ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: İnme hastalarında gövde kontrolü ile alt ekstremite motor koordinasyonunun yürüyüş parametrelerine olan etkisinin incelemektir.

Materyal ve Metot: Çalışmaya 45-74 yaş arasında olan, bağımsız yürüyebilen 32 kronik inme hastası dahil edildi. Hastaların inme etki düzeyleri Rivermead Motor Değerlendirme (RMD) Ölçeği, hemiplejik taraf alt ekstremite koordinasyonu Alt Ekstremitte Motor koordinasyon testi (AEMKT), gövde kontrolü Gövde Bozukluk Ölçeği (GBÖ) ile değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca yürüyüş yavaş ve hızlı 10 metre yürüme testi (10MYT) ve Gaitrite yürüyüş analiz sistemi ile değerlendirildi. Parametreler arasındaki ilişki Spearman Korelasyon analizi ile incelendi.

Bulgular: Gövde kontrolü ve alt ekstremite koordinasyonu ile 10MYT hızlı yürüme (sırasıyla $r=-0.507$, $r=-0.549$, $p<0.01$) ve hemiplejik taraf adım uzunluğu (sırasıyla $r= 0.472$, $r=0.431$, $p<0.01$) arasında orta dereceli bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Çift adım uzunluğuna bakıldığında ise sadece gövde kontrolü ($r=0.437$, $p<0.001$) ile korelasyonunun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte gövde kontrolü ve alt ekstremite koordinasyonunun duruş fazı yüzdesi, sallanma fazı yüzdesi ve kadans ile ilişkili olmadığı gözlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Çalışmamız sonucunda alt ekstremite koordinasyonunun hemiplejik tarafın salınım fazı boyunca yer değiştirmesine ve hızlı yürüyüşe etki eden bir fonksiyonken gövde kontrolünün ise bu iki parametrenin yanı sıra hemiplejik tarafın çift adım uzunluğuna da etki ettiği bulunmuştur. Bu durum gövde kontrolünün pelvis üzerinde stabilizasyon etkisinin bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmış olabilir. Yürüyüş hızının ve adım uzunluklarının geliştirilmesi hedeflenen hastalarda alt ekstremite koordinasyonu ve gövde kontrolüne önem verilmesi gerektiği düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnme, koordinasyon, yürüyüş, gövde kontrolü

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TRUNK CONTROL AND LOWER EXTREMITY MOTOR COORDINATION ON WALKING IN STROKE PATIENTS

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To examine the effect of trunk control and lower extremity motor coordination on gait parameters in stroke patients.

Materials and Methods: 32 chronic stroke patients, aged between 45-74 and able to walk independently, were included in the study. Stroke impact levels of the patients were evaluated with the Rivermead Motor Assessment (RMD) Scale, hemiplegic side lower extremity coordination was evaluated with the Lower Extremity Motor Coordination Test (AEMKT), and trunk control with the Trunk Impairment Scale (TMS). In addition, gait was assessed using the slow and fast 10-meter walk test (10MYT) and the Gaitrite gait analysis system. The relationship between parameters was examined with Spearman Correlation analysis.

Results: There was a moderate relationship between trunk control and lower extremity coordination and 10MWT fast walking ($r=-0.507$, $r=-0.549$, $p<0.01$, respectively) and hemiplegic stride length ($r=0.472$, $r=0.431$, $p<0.01$, respectively). It was determined that double step length was only correlated with trunk control ($r=0.437$, $p<0.001$). However, trunk control and lower extremity coordination were not related to stance phase percentage, swing phase percentage and cadence.

Conclusion: As a result of our study, it was found that lower extremity coordination is a function that affects the displacement of the hemiplegic side during the swing phase and fast walking, while trunk control affects these two parameters as well as the stride length of the hemiplegic side. This may have occurred as a result of the stabilization effect of trunk control on the pelvis. It was thought that emphasis should be placed on the lower extremity coordination and trunk control in patients who aim to improve walking speed and step lengths.

Key words: Stroke, coordination, gait, trunk control

DEPRESYON VE ANKSİYETEDEN ANTIİNFLAMATUAR DİYETİN ROLÜ
THE ROLE OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DIET IN DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

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ÖZET

Dünya çapında yaygın olan ruhsal bozukluklar yaşam kalitesinin düşmesi ve mortalite riskinin artmasıyla ilişkilidir. Özellikle depresyon dünya çapında milyonlarca insanı etkileyen, sıkça rastlanan kronik bir durumdur. İnflamasyonun, depresyonun patogeneğinde önemli rolü vardır. Diyetin inflammatuar yollar üzerindeki etkisinden dolayı yaygın ruhsal bozukluklarda koruyucu ve değiştirilebilir rolüne olan ilgi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Uzun süreli sağlıksız beslenme diyet kalitesinde düşüşe neden olarak insan vücudunda proinflammatuar bir ortam oluşturabilir. Yapılan araştırmalarda batı tarzı diyetlerin proinflammatuar, Akdeniz tipi beslenmenin ise antiinflammatuar özellikte olduğu gösterilmektedir. Proinflammatuar besinlerin tüketimi inflamasyonu arttırmaktadır. Diyetin inflamasyonu etkilemesi ve inflamasyonun da ruh halini etkilemesi diyet ile depresyon, anksiyete gibi ruhsal hastalıklar arasında derin bir ilişkinin varlığına işaret etmektedir. Bu nedenle bu bildiriye depresyon ve anksiyete de antiinflammatuar diyetin rolüne dikkat çekilmiştir. Literatürde var olan çalışmalarda diyetin inflammatuar potansiyelini belirlemek için diyet inflammatuar indeksi (Dİİ) kullanılmıştır. Bu indeks literatür tabanlı olarak 2009 yılında geliştirilmiş ve 2013 yenilenmiştir. Çalışmalarda proinflammatuar diyetle beslenen insanların antiinflammatuar diyetle beslenenlere göre depresif semptomlara, anksiyeteye ve daha düşük iyilik halinde olma riskinin artmasıyla ilişkili bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, depresyon tanısı almış olan bireylerin daha yüksek düzeyde Dİİ puanına sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte araştırmalarda daha yüksek bir Dİİ skorunun iki kattan fazla depresyon olasılığı ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Besinlerin inflammatuar yolları etkilemesi nedeniyle ruh hali iyileşmesinde antiinflammatuar müdahalelerin potansiyel rolü olabileceği vurgulanmıştır. Bu durum Akdeniz tipi beslenmenin bir faydasını daha göstermektedir. Optimal ruh sağlığı ve duygusal iyilik halini iyileştirmek ve devam ettirmek için yeni beslenme terapileri veya müdahaleleri geliştirmek amacıyla, diyet inflammatuar potansiyeli ve ruh sağlığı arasındaki ilişkiyle ilgili bilgi tabanı genişletilmelidir. Medikal tedavi ve psikoterapinin yanı sıra antiinflammatuar diyetle beslenmek, anksiyete ve depresyonu önlemenin, semptomları azaltmanın alternatif bir yolu olabilir. Bu konunun aydınlatılabilmesi için büyük örneklemli ve kontrollü müdahale çalışmalarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akdeniz Tipi Diyet, Anksiyete, Depresyon, Diyet İnflamatuar İndeksi, İnflamasyon

ABSTRACT

Mental disorders, which are common worldwide, are associated with decreased quality of life and increased risk of mortality. Especially Depression, is a common chronic condition that affects millions of people worldwide. Inflammation has an important role in the pathogenesis of depression. Due to the effect of diet on inflammatory pathways, interest in its protective and modifiable role in common mental disorders is increasing day by day. Long-term unhealthy nutrition can cause a decrease in diet quality and create a pro-inflammatory environment in the human body. Researches show that western-style diets have pro-inflammatory properties, while Mediterranean-style diets have anti-inflammatory properties. Consumption of pro-inflammatory foods increases inflammation. The fact that diet affects inflammation and inflammation affects mood indicates a deep relationship between diet and mental diseases such as depression and anxiety. Therefore, in this report, attention is drawn to the role of anti-inflammatory diet in depression and anxiety. In studies available in the literature, the dietary inflammatory index (DII) was used to determine the inflammatory potential of the diet. This index was developed based on literature in 2009 and renewed in 2013. In studies, people eating a pro-inflammatory diet have been associated with an increased risk of depressive symptoms, anxiety, and poorer well-being than those eating an anti-inflammatory diet. Additionally, individuals diagnosed with depression were found to have higher DII scores. However, in studies, a higher DII score has been associated with more than twice the likelihood of depression. It has been emphasized that anti-inflammatory interventions may have a potential role in mood improvement, as nutrients affect inflammatory pathways. This shows another benefit of the Mediterranean type diet. The knowledge base regarding the relationship between dietary inflammatory potential and mental health should be expanded in order to develop new nutritional therapies or interventions to improve and maintain optimal mental health and emotional well-being. In addition to medical treatment and psychotherapy, an anti-inflammatory diet may be an alternative way to prevent anxiety and depression and reduce symptoms. Large-sample and controlled intervention studies are needed to shed light on this issue.

Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Dietary Inflammatory Index, Inflammation Mediterranean Diet

FACILITATING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION: AN ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL FACTORS IN THE PROSPER PROGRAM AT PUNB KUALA LUMPUR

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia, a vibrant nation pulsating with cultural diversity and economic dynamism, is fertile ground for aspiring entrepreneurs. While Malaysia boasts a booming start-up scene and government initiatives, the path for entrepreneurs here isn't without its rapids. This study examines the internal factors contributing to the intention to become an entrepreneur. Specifically, it focuses on examining the role of PROSPER at Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Berhad (PUNB) in facilitating this goal. This study has examined each of these four characteristics individually. However, limited research has been undertaken regarding these four variables, especially in Malaysia. The independent variables examined include locus of control, need for achievement, and self-efficacy. These variables were investigated for the dependent variable, which is entrepreneurial intention. To gather data on what participants thought of the entrepreneurship program organized by PUNB, 112 questionnaires were returned and deemed usable for analysis. The data analysis was conducted using SPSS, a statistical software package widely utilized by researchers. The findings indicate that all independent variables (Locus of Control, Need for Achievement, and Self-efficacy) were found to be significant and positively related to the dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention) at PUNB.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, Locus of Control, Need for Achievement, Self-Efficacy, Malaysia,*

**YAŞLILARDA DÜŞME RİSKİNİ DEĞERLENDİREN MOBİL UYGULAMALARIN
SİSTEMATİK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS TO ASSESS FALL RISK
IN THE ELDERLY**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yaşlılarda düşme riskini değerlendiren mobil uygulamalara yönelik makalelerin sistematik değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Tarama 1 Aralık 2023 tarihinde gerçekleştirildi. Endnote X9 programı kullanılarak tarama yapıldı. Pubmed ve Web Of Science veri tabanları kullanıldı. Anahtar sözcükler olarak “elderly and mobile application and falling risk” anahtar sözcükleri tercih edildi. Ulaşılan çalışmalar daha sonra metodolojik olarak incelendi. Herhangi bir filtre kullanılmadı. Dâhil edilme kriterleri; düşme riskinin herhangi bir mobil uygulama aracılığıyla değerlendirilmesi, makalenin tamamına erişebilmektir. Dışlanma kriterleri ise ilgili olmayan makaleler, düşme riskinin yaşlılara yönelik değerlendirilmemiş olması, mobil uygulamanın özelliklerine yönelik bilgilere erişememektir. Araştırmalarda araştırmacının yılı, mobil uygulamanın adı, uygulamanın özellikleri, düşme riskini değerlendirme yönteminin özellikleri kaydedildi. Makalelerin taraması iki araştırmacı tarafından kontrol edilerek gerçekleştirildi. Toplamda Pubmed (n=36) ve Web Of Science (n=29) olmak üzere 65 makaleye erişildi. 5 makale duplike olduğundan toplam 60 makale uygunluk açısından tarandı. Toplamda 5 makalede düşme riskini değerlendirmeye yönelik uygulama tespit edildi. Çalışmaların sırasıyla 2017, 2019, 2020 ve 2021 (n=2) yıllarında yapıldığı görüldü. Uygulamalar tek başına düşme riski değerlendirmesi ya da başka değerlendirme yöntemleriyle birlikte düşme

değerlendirmesi sunmaktaydı. Değerlendirmeler temel olarak öz bildirim dayalı anketler, düşme sayısı, postural salınım ve hareket reaksiyon sürelerinin değerlendirilmesine dayanmaktaydı. Bu araştırmanın sonucunda düşme riskini değerlendiren sınırlı sayıda araştırma dikkat çekmektedir. Bunun yanında mobil uygulamalarda düşme riskinin temel olarak öz bildirim dayalı anketler, düşme sayısı ve postural reaksiyonlarla ilgili değerlendirmeye dayalı olduğu görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mobil uygulama, yaşlı, düşme riski

ABSTRACT

This study aims to systematically on mobile applications that evaluate the risk of falling in the elderly. The scan was conducted on December 1, 2023. Scanning was done using the Endnote X9 program. Pubmed and Web Of Science databases were used. The keywords "elderly and mobile application and falling risk" were preferred. The retrieved studies were then examined methodologically. No filter was used. Inclusion criteria; assessment of fall risk through any mobile application, access to the entire article. Exclusion criteria were articles that were not relevant, the risk of falling was not evaluated for the elderly, and inability to access information about the features of the mobile application. In the studies, the year of the study, the name of the mobile application, the features of the application, and the characteristics of the fall risk assessment method were recorded. The scanning of the articles was carried out by two researchers. A total of 65 articles were accessed, including Pubmed (n=36) and Web Of Science (n=29). Since 5 articles were duplicates, a total of 60 articles were screened for eligibility. In total, applications for assessing fall risk were identified in 5 articles. It was seen that the studies were conducted in 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2021 (n = 2), respectively. The apps offered fall risk assessment alone or in combination with other assessment methods. Evaluations were based primarily on self-report questionnaires, assessing the number of falls, postural sway, and movement reaction times. As a result of this research, the limited number of studies evaluating the risk of falling draws attention. In addition, it was observed that the risk of falling in mobile applications was mainly based on self-report surveys, the number of falls and evaluation of postural reactions.

Keywords: Mobile app, Elderly, Falling risk

RELIGIOUS LIFE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF HIRA BEFORE ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

Religion has played a central role in people's lives since ancient times, controlling every detail of political, social, and economic life due to the human mentality and the dominance of religion over all its aspects. As a result of the ancient Iraq's incorporation of many ancient beliefs and the transfer of religious practices due to a sense of belonging, the society of Al-Hira was characterized by religious diversity and tolerance.

This study focuses on highlighting the prominent religious aspects that spread in the society of Al-Hira and their acceptance among individuals at that time. The study consisted of two main axes: the first axis provided an overview of the history, naming, and origins of Al-Hira, while the second axis addressed the religious life in Al-Hira, highlighting the prevalent religious aspects among its people.

Keywords/Hira - Religious life - Pre-Islamic Arabs - Christianity –Gothima al-abrash

**LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK DERSLERİNE YÖNELİK
TUTUMLARIYLA AKADEMİK BAŞARILARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN
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ÖZET

Matematik dersi gerek müfredatı gerekse soyut bilgileri hasebiyle öğrenci tarafından sıklıkla olumsuz tutumlarla karşılanmakta, akabinde matematik dersi başarısında menfi sonuçlar görülmektedir. Bu araştırma lise öğrencilerinin matematik derslerine yönelik tutumlarıyla akademik başarıları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla düzenlenmiştir. Araştırma deseni nicel korelasyonel bir çalışmadır. Verilerin analizinde aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında İstanbul ili Çekmeköy ilçesinde bulunan özel bir lisede öğrenim gören 49 kız 41 erkek toplam 90 lise öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubu cinsiyet bağlamında eşit heterojen grup olarak oluşturularak cinsiyet verisi anlamlı kılınmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında ‘‘Matematik Tutum Ölçeği’’ kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin matematik başarıları 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılı 1. Döneminde yapılan 1. matematik sınavlarına binaen belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin matematik başarı puanı ortalamasının 68,46 olduğu saptanmış ve ‘‘Ortaöğretim Kurumları Sınıf Geçme Yönetmeliği’’ baz alınarak orta olarak kabul edilmiştir. Aynı şekilde ‘‘Matematik Tutum Ölçek’’ puanları ortalamasının (97,46) orta düzeyde olduğu saptanmıştır. Veriler matematik tutum ölçeğinin ve matematik başarısının normal dağıldığını göstermektedir. Bu minvalde analizlerde parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. Cinsiyet bağlamında farkın tespiti için ‘‘Bağımsız Gruplar T Testi’’ kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki korelasyonun (ilişkinin) belirlenmesi için ‘‘Pearson Korelasyon Analizi’’ yapılmış ve ilişki saptanan değişkenlerin matematik başarısını yordama düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla ‘‘Çoklu Regrasyon Analizi’’ yapılmıştır. Lise öğrencilerin matematik dersine yönelik tutumları ve akademik başarıları cinsiyet, anne eğitim düzeyi, baba eğitim düzeyi değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermemiştir. Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin kaygı düzeyleriyle matematik başarıları arasındaki korelasyona bağlı olarak motivasyon ve öz bilinç çalışmalarının önemi saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Matematik tutumu, Matematik öğretimi, Matematik başarıları, Akademik başarı

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS COURSES AND THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS

ABSTRACT

Mathematics course is often met with negative attitudes by students due to both its curriculum and abstract information, and subsequently, negative results are observed in mathematics course success. This research was designed to examine the relationship between high school students' attitudes towards mathematics courses and their academic success. The research design is a quantitative correlational study. Arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used in the analysis of the data. The study group of the research consists of a total of 90 high school students, 49 girls and 41 boys, studying at a private high school in the Çekmeköy district of Istanbul in the 2021-2022 academic year. Gender data was made meaningful by creating the study group as an equally heterogeneous group in terms of gender. "Mathematics Attitude Scale" was used to collect data. Students' mathematics achievements were determined based on the 1st mathematics exams held in the 1st Term of the 2021-2022 academic year. The average mathematics achievement score of the students was determined to be 68.46 and was accepted as average based on the "Secondary Education Institutions Grade Pass Regulation". Likewise, the average score of the "Mathematics Attitude Scale" (97.46) was found to be at a medium level. The data show that the mathematics attitude scale and mathematics achievement are normally distributed. In this regard, parametric tests were used in the analyses. "Independent Groups T Test" was used to determine the difference in terms of gender. "Pearson Correlation Analysis" was performed to determine the correlation (relationship) between the variables, and "Multiple Regression Analysis" was performed to determine the predictive levels of the variables with which the relationship was detected in mathematics achievement. High school students' attitudes towards mathematics and their academic success did not differ significantly according to gender, mother's education level, and father's education level. As a result of the research, the importance of motivation and self-awareness studies was determined depending on the correlation between students' anxiety levels and mathematics achievement.

Key Words: Mathematics attitude, Mathematics teaching, Mathematics achievement, Academic success

TÜRK MUTFAĞINDA VE OSMANLIĞI MUTFAĞINDA HAVUÇ
IN TURKISH CUISINE AND OTTOMAN CUISINE, THE USE OF CARROT

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ÖZET

Havuç, maydonozgiller (*Apiaceae*) ailesinden gelen ve kökü sebebiyle yetiştirilen otsu bir bitkidir. Bu sebze, A, B₁, B₂ ve C vitaminleri açısından zengin olup çiğ, haşlanmış, kızartılmış ve hatta suyu sıkılarak pek çok farklı şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, havucun tarih boyunca Osmanlı mutfağındaki ve Türk mutfağındaki kullanım alanlarını detaylı bir şekilde inceleyerek ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma, Türk mutfağında mor havucun kullanımının daha fazla yaygınlaştırılmasını hedeflemektedir. Bu kapsamda 1997-2023 yılları arasında 27 farklı makaleden oluşan alan yazını incelenmiş olup ve alan yazındaki makalelerin taranmasında havucun Türk ve Osmanlı mutfağında çeşitli kullanım alanlarına odaklanılmıştır. Yapılan bu incelemeler, mor havucun sadece şalgamın ötesinde, daha geniş bir yelpazede kullanılması gerektiği konusunda önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Çalışmalar havucun fenolik bileşiklerce zengin olduğunu göstermektedir. Havucun besin değerleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda karşılaştırmalar, siyah(mor) havuçta beta karoten, sakkaroz, C vitamini, K-1 vitamini ve lutein gibi öğelerin bulunmamasına rağmen, antosiyanin açısından zengin olduğunu bildirmektedir. Mor renkli meyve ve sebzelerdeki fenolik bileşikler kardiyovasküler hastalıklar ile belirli kanser tiplerinin oluşumunu önlediği çalışmalarda belirtilmektedir. Bu bilgiler, havucun sadece bir garnitür olmanın ötesinde, farklı alanlara da yayılması gerektiği bilgisini vurgulamaktadır. Çalışmalar değerlendirildiğinde antosiyanin bakımından zengin olan mor havucun günümüz Türk mutfağında şalgam dışında doğal renklendirici, kanser önleyici ve besleyiciliği sebebiyle fonksiyonel besin olarak beslenmede daha sık kullanılması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Havuç unu, havuç çipsi, havuç sütü ve mor ekmek gibi yenilikçi ürünlerin geliştirilmesi, havucun çok daha çeşitli kullanım alanlarına taşınmasına katkı sağlayabilecektir. Türkiye'de turuncu havucun yaygın bir şekilde tüketildiği bir gerçek olsa da, mor havucun da tüketilmesi, özellikle fenolik bileşikler açısından büyük bir öneme sahip bir besinin sürdürülebilir gastronomiye kazandırılmasını sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışma, havucun farklı kullanım alanlarına odaklanarak literatüre daha geniş bir perspektif sağlayacaktır. Havucun

sadece mutfakta değil, aynı zamanda sağlık ve inovasyon alanlarında da önemli bir rol oynayabileceği konusunda daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç olduğunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Turuncu Havuç, Türk Mutfağı, Osmanlı Mutfağı, Mor Havuç, Antosiyaninler

ABSTRACT

Carrot, an plant from the Apiaceae family, is cultivated for its root. This remarkable vegetable is rich in vitamins A, B₁, B₂, and C, and it is used in various forms such as raw, boiled, fried, and even squeezed for its juice. This study thoroughly examines the historical uses of carrots in Ottoman and Turkish cuisine, with the aim of promoting the wider adoption of purple carrots in Turkish cuisine. In this context, a review of literature consisting of 27 different articles from the years 1997 to 2023 has been conducted, focusing on various applications of carrots in Turkish and Ottoman cuisine. These reviews provide valuable insights into the broader spectrum of uses for purple carrots beyond being just a type of turnip. Studies show that carrots are rich in phenolic compounds. Comparative studies on the nutritional values of carrots indicate that black (purple) carrots are rich in anthocyanins, despite lacking elements such as beta-carotene, sucrose, vitamin C, vitamin K-1, and lutein found in orange carrots. It is stated in studies that the phenolic compounds in purple fruits and vegetables prevent the formation of cardio and cerebro vascular diseases and certain types of cancer. This information emphasizes that carrots should expand beyond being just a garnish and explore different areas. When the studies are evaluated, it is concluded that purple carrots, which are rich in anthocyanins, should be used more frequently in today's Turkish cuisine as a functional food, apart from turnips, due to its natural coloring, cancer prevention and nutrition. The development of innovative products like carrot flour, carrot chips, carrot milk, and purple bread could contribute to diversifying the applications of carrots. While orange carrots are widely consumed in Turkey, incorporating purple carrots, especially for their phenolic compounds, into sustainable gastronomy would be of significant importance. This study, by focusing on various applications of carrots, aims to provide a broader perspective to the literature. It becomes evident that further research is needed to explore the role of carrots not only in the kitchen but also in health and innovation.

Keywords: Orange Carrot, Turkish Cuisine, Ottoman Cuisine, Purple Carrot, Anthocyanins

FERTİL VE SUBFERTİL KISRAKLARDA KLOTHO VE ANTI-MÜLLERIAN HORMON PROFİLİ

KLOTHO AND ANTI-MÜLLERIAN HORMONE PROFILE IN NORMAL CYCLING AND SUBFERTILE MARES

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ÖZET

Subfertilite kısıraklarda yaygın olarak gözükten bir sorun olup reproduktif verimin düşmesinin önde gelen nedenlerinden biridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı kısıraklarda serum Anti-Müllerian Hormon (AMH) ve klotho (saKL) hormon konsantrasyonlarının yaş, fertilite ve subfertilite ile arasındaki ilişkisini değerlendirmektir. Çalışma, yaşları 4-26 arasında değişen 64 adet Safkan Arap Irkı Kısrağ üzerinde yürütüldü. Çalışmaya sadece jinekolojik yönden klinik bulgu sergilemeyen subfertilite şüpheli kısıraklar ve damızlık kısıraklar dahil edildi. Kısırakların tekrar eden, günlük transrektal ultrasonografik muayenelerle seksüel siklusları takip edildi. Çiftleşme zamanının belirlenmesinde ovaryumlarda en az 35 mm çaplı folikülün bulunması, uterusda en az (++) ödemin bulunması ölçüt olarak alındı. Tüm kısıraklara, ovulasyondan 12-24 saat önce fertilite parametreleri normal olan aygırlar ile bir veya iki kez aşım yapıldı. Aşım sonrası 48 saat içinde ovulasyon şekillendiği tespit edilerek 15. günde transrektal ultrason muayenesi ile gebelik muayeneleri yapıldı. Kontrol grubu Grup I, geçmişinde herhangi bir jinekolojik anormallik bulunmayan maiden kısıraklardan oluşturuldu (n=10). Grup II ise sezon içerisinde en az üç ardışık aşımdan sonra gebe kalamayan taylı ve/veya önceki yıldan boş kısıraklar da subfertil (n=54) olarak değerlendirildi. Bununla birlikte çalışmadaki kısıraklar yaşlarına göre de genç (n=5-8), orta (9-18) ve yaşlı (19-26) olarak gruplandırıldı. Kan örnekleri her bir kısıraktan saKL ve AMH değerlerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla en az 35 mm'lik folikül belirlendiğinde vena jugularisten alınarak ELİSA yöntemiyle analizleri yapıldı. Fertilite ve subfertiliteye göre saKL ve AMH seviyesinde herhangi bir farklılık gözlenmedi ($P>0.05$). Gruplar arasında yaşa göre AMH ve saKL sonuçlarının incelenmesinde; 5-8 arası yaş grubu ile 19-26 arası yaş grubu arasında farklılık olduğu görüldü ($P<0.05$). Ayrıca saKL için 9-18 arası yaş grubu ile 19-25 arası yaş grubu arasında da farklılık belirlendi ($P<0.01$). Sonuç olarak, serum AMH gibi saKL ölçümüyle de, daha yüksek saKL seviyesine sahip kısırakları belirlemek için bir biyobelirteç olarak kullanılabileceği ortaya konmuştur. Bununla birlikte birçok çalışmanın aksine bu çalışmada yaşla birlikte AMH ve saKL seviyelerinin arttığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kısrağ, Subfertilite, Klotho, AMH, Yaş, Biomarkır

ABSTRACT

Subfertility is a common problem in mares and is one of the leading causes of decreased reproductive efficiency. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship of Anti Müllerian Hormone (AMH) and klotho (saKL) hormone concentrations with the age, fertility and subfertility in mares. The study was conducted on 64 Arabian purebred mares aged between 4-26 years. Only mares with suspected subfertility without gynecologic clinical signs and maiden mares were included in the study. Sexual cycles of the mares were monitored by repeated daily transrectal ultrasonographic examinations. In determining the time of mating, the presence of

at least 35 mm diameter follicles in the ovaries and at least (++) edema in the uterus were taken as criteria. All mares had natural breeding once or twice with stallions with normal fertility parameters 12-24 hours before ovulation. It was determined that ovulation occurred within 48 hours after breeding and pregnancy examinations were performed by transrectal ultrasound examination on the 15th day. Control group Group I consisted of maiden mares without any gynecological abnormalities in the past (n=10). In Group II, mares that could not conceive after at least three natural breeding during the season and/or empty mares from the previous year were included in the study and considered as subfertile (n=54). In addition, mares in the study were also grouped according to their ages as young (n=5-8), middle (9-18) and old (19-26). Blood samples were taken from the vena jugularis of each mare when at least 35 mm follicle was detected to determine saKL and AMH values and analyzed by ELISA method. No difference was observed in saKL and AMH levels according to fertility and subfertility groups ($P>0.05$). When AMH and saKL results were analyzed according to age, there was a difference between the age group of 5-8 years and the age group of 19-26 years ($P<0.05$). There was also a difference between the age group 9-18 and the age group 19-25 for saKL ($P<0.01$). In conclusion, it was demonstrated that saKL measurement, like serum AMH, can be used as a biomarker to identify mares with higher saKL levels. However, contrary to many studies, AMH and saKL levels were observed to increase with age in this study.

Key words: Mare, Subfertility, Klotho, AMH, Age, Biomarker

**YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE MALİ SAYDAMLIĞI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: BİR
META-ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI**

**FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
A META ANALYSIS STUDY**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yerel yönetimlerde mali saydamlığı etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve bu faktörlerin yerel yönetimlerin mali saydamlık düzeyine etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden birisi olan meta analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Semantic Scholar, Dergipark, Sciendo, Wikileaks Sudbury veri tabanlarından yararlanılmıştır. Bunlarda 2005-2022 yılları arasında yayınlanan tüm ilgili yayınlar kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. İncelemeler sonucunda veri tabanı taraması ile tespit edilen 812 kayıt bulunmuş, eş kopyaların kaldırılması ve dışlama kriterlerine göre uygun olmayan çalışmaların çıkarılması sonrasında 21 makale çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu makaleler meta-analiz çalışmasının örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Meta-analize dahil edilen çalışmalar başlık, özet ve içerik açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde “Compressive Meta Analysis (CMA)” lisanslı yazılımı kullanılmıştır. Veri girişleri sonrasında makalelerin heterojenite durumları belirlenmiş, heterojenite testinde $p < 0.05$ olan grup analizlerinde rastgele etkiler modeli kullanılırken, $p > 0,05$ olan grup analizlerinde ise sabit etkiler modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya dahil edilen tüm makalelerin çalışma ağırlıkları, etki büyüklükleri, %95 güven aralıkları ve genel etki büyüklükleri hesaplanmıştır. Genel etkinin değerlendirilmesinde istatistiki anlamlılık sınırı $p < 0.05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda yerel yönetimlerde mali saydamlığı etkileyen faktörlerin neler olduğu konusuna en çok İspanya ve ABD’de yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. Yerel yönetimlerde mali saydamlığı etkileyen faktörlerin nüfus, siyasi rekabet, ideoloji, gelir, seçimlere katılım oranı, devlet harcamaları, işsizlik ve cinsiyet olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Etki oranları; nüfus ve işsizlik için %52,4, seçimlere katılım oranı ve devlet harcamaları için %28,6, siyasi rekabet ve ideoloji için %23,8, gelir için %19 ve cinsiyet için %9.5 olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mali saydamlık, Meta analiz, Yerel yönetim, Mali Şeffaflık, Local Government, Fiscal Transparency, Financial Transparency, Meta Analysis

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify the factors influencing financial transparency in local governments and to investigate their impact on the level of financial transparency of these entities.

The research employs the meta-analysis method, a quantitative research approach. Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Semantic Scholar, Dergipark, Sciendo, Wikileaks Sudbury databases were utilized within this scope. All relevant publications published between 2005 and 2022 were comprehensively examined. As a result of the database search, 812 records were identified, and after removing duplicate copies and excluding studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria, 21 articles were selected in line with the study's objective. These articles formed the sample for the meta-analysis. The included studies were evaluated in terms of title, abstract, and content. The "Compressive Meta Analysis (CMA)" licensed software was used for data analysis. After entering the data, the heterogeneity of the articles was determined. In group analyses where the heterogeneity test had $p < 0.05$, the random-effects model was employed, while in group analyses where $p > 0.05$, the fixed-effects model was used. The weights of all included articles, effect sizes, 95% confidence intervals, and overall effect sizes were calculated. A significance threshold of $p < 0.05$ was considered for the assessment of overall effect.

The research revealed that the factors influencing financial transparency in local governments are most intensively studied in Spain and the United States. The identified factors affecting financial transparency in local governments include population, political competition, ideology, income, voter turnout, government expenditures, unemployment, and gender. Effect sizes were found to be 52.4% for population and unemployment, 28.6% for voter turnout and government expenditures, 23.8% for political competition and ideology, 19% for income, and 9.5% for gender.

Key words: Local Government, Fiscal Transparency, Financial Transparency, Meta Analysis

**GEMİLERDE KULLANILAN YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ
KARBON YOĞUNLUĞU GÖSTERGESİ (CII) AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

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Özet

Dünya’ da fosil yakıt kullanımı sonucu atmosferdeki emisyon salınımında artış görülmektedir. Taşıma modları arasında denizyolu taşımacılığı sahip olduğu avantajlar sebebiyle en çok tercih edilen taşıma modudur. Bu nedenle gemi kaynaklı emisyonları azaltmak maksadıyla denizyolu taşımacılığında birçok regülasyon uygulanmakta ve gemiler bazında enerji kaynağı olarak alternatif yenilenebilir enerji kaynağı arayışı ve geliştirme çalışmaları sürmektedir. Bu kapsamda Uluslararası Denizcilik Örgütü (IMO) tarafından alınan kararlar ile birlikte daha uygun maliyetli enerji kaynağı arayışı, denizcilik sektörünü farklı alternatif enerji kaynakları arayışına itmiştir. Deniz taşımacılığının en önemli paydaşlarından olan gemi işletmelerinin ve işlettikleri gemilerin enerji verimliliği yönetimi açısından optimize edilmesi önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. Bu kapsamda IMO’nun, gemi kaynaklı emisyonların azaltılmasına yönelik çeşitli girişimler başlattığı görülmüştür. Bu girişimlerden biri de 2021 yılında kabul edilen ve 2023 yılında uygulamaya konulan Karbon Yoğunluğu Endeksidir (Carbon Intensity Index – CII). Çalışmada, literatür taraması yapılarak denizcilik sektöründe CII kapsamında yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına dayalı alternatif sistemler ve emisyon oranlarını düşürmeye yönelik yeni nesil tasarımlar incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, karbon salınımını azaltmak maksadıyla, daha çevreci ve temiz enerji kaynakları ile rüzgar ve güneş gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının etkileri ve gemilerdeki güncel uygulamaları üzerine yoğunlaşıldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gemi Yönetimi, Enerji Verimliliği Yönetimi, CII, Emisyon, Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları.

**ASSESSMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USED ON SHIPS IN TERMS
OF CARBON INTENSITY INDICATOR (CII)**

Abstract

There is an increase in atmospheric emissions as a result of fossil fuel use in the world. Among the transportation modes, maritime transportation is the most preferred mode of transportation due to its advantages. For this reason, many regulations are implemented in maritime

transportation in order to reduce ship-borne emissions, and the search for and development of alternative renewable energy sources as an energy source on ships continues. In this context, the search for more cost-effective energy sources, together with the decisions taken by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), have pushed the maritime industry to search for different alternative energy sources. Optimizing shipping companies, which are among the most important stakeholders of maritime transportation, and the ships they operate in terms of energy efficiency management has become an important issue. In this context, it is seen that IMO has initiated various initiatives to reduce ship-borne emissions. One of these initiatives is the Carbon Intensity Index (CII), which was adopted in 2021 and implemented in 2023. In the study, a literature review was conducted and alternative systems based on renewable energy sources and new generation designs to reduce emission rates were examined within the scope of CII in the maritime sector. As a result of the study, it is seen that in order to reduce carbon emissions, the focus is on more environmentally friendly and clean energy sources and the effects of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar and their current applications on ships.

Keywords: Ship Management, Energy Efficiency Management, CII, Emission, Renewable Energy Resources.

OPTIMIZATION OF A VORTEX-ASSISTED IONIC LIQUID-BASED LIQUID PHASE MICROEXTRACTION METHOD FOR RAPID AND SENSITIVE DETERMINATION OF CADMIUM FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the optimization of the vortex-assisted ionic liquid-based liquid phase microextraction (VA-IL-LMPE) method was carried out for the rapid and sensitive determination of cadmium, a highly toxic element, from environmental samples. Vortex was applied to ensure rapid dispersal of the ionic liquid in the sample matrix. 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hydrogen sulfate was preferred as the ILs. No heating step was required to ensure the effectiveness of this ionic liquid. Important experimental parameters (pH, IL volume, vortex time, ligand amount) have been optimized in detail. Safranin T solution was used to complexate Cd(II) ions in the specimen. The quantity of cadmium was determined via flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The LOD and LOQ values of the method under optimum conditions were 4.5 ng mL^{-1} and 15 ng mL^{-1} , respectively. The VA-IL-LMPE method exhibited linear behavior in the interval of $15\text{-}800 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$. Additionally, a detailed validation study of the method was conducted before analyzing environmental samples. Thereafter, the developed analytical technique was successfully applied to the collected environmental specimens by adding standards. Quantitative recoveries ($\geq 90\%$) and acceptable relative standard deviations ($\leq 3.0\%$) were obtained from the studies.

Keywords: Optimization, ionic liquids, environmental samples, cadmium, selective extraction

**TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ENERJİ POLİTİKALARINDA MİLLİ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI'NIN
MİMARİ PROJELER BAĞLAMINDA GERÇEKLEŞTİRDİĞİ YENİLİKLER**
INNOVATIONS IN ENERGY POLICIES IN TURKIYE BY THE MINISTRY OF
NATIONAL EDUCATION THROUGH ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS

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ÖZET

Yapılardan ortaya çıkan küresel enerji tüketimi, dünyanın toplam enerji kullanımının %30'unu oluşturmaktadır. Türkiye'de bu rakam %34 ile ortalamanın üzerinde olup, binaların inşası ve kullanımı sırasında enerji tüketiminin azaltılmasına yönelik acil ihtiyacın altını çizmektedir. ABD Enerji Bakanlığı'nın (DOE) tahminine göre, eğitim kurumlarında enerji kullanımını azaltmaya yönelik çabalar, CO2 emisyonlarında %25'lik bir azalma sağlayabilir. Özellikle, bu girişimlerin yalnızca çevresel etki açısından değil, aynı zamanda öğrencilerin öğrenme yeteneklerini ve sınıflardaki refahını artırma konusunda da katkı sağlayacağı belirtilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, çalışma kapsamında, Türkiye'deki Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın enerji politikaları ve bunların mimari projelerdeki uygulamalarına ilişkin bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Özellikle "*Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyelilerin Barındığı İllerde Temiz Enerji ve Enerji Verimliliği Önlemleri Projesi*" ve "*Çevre Dostu Bin Okul Projesi*" olmak üzere iki önemli projenin *Elektronik Kamu Alımları Platformu (EKAP)* aracılığıyla detaylarına erişilmiştir ve bu iki proje, karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmiştir. Bu projelerin kapsamına dahil edilen okullar, ülke genelindeki çeşitli il ve ilçelerin eğitim kurumlarıdır. Çalışmanın yöntemi, iz sürme tekniği kullanılarak Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın iki ayrı projesinin karşılaştırmalı analizinden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığının enerji politikaları bağlamında, mimari projelerde uyguladığı yenilikleri analiz etmektir. Analiz sonucundaki bulgulara bakıldığında, okullarda enerji verimliliğini artırmaya yönelik, elektrik ve doğalgaz tesisatlarının yenilenmesi, inşaat onarımları, mevcut su bataryalarının hareket sensörlü bataryalarla değiştirilmesi ve gün ışığına duyarlı aydınlatma sistemlerinin kullanılması gibi yeniliklerin gerçekleştirildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Özellikle güneş panelleri ve yağmur suyu toplama sistemlerinin mimari projelere entegrasyonu, temiz ve sürdürülebilir enerji politikaları çerçevesinde ön plana alınması gerektiğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, iki ayrı uygulama olmasına karşın, okullar arasında bu yaklaşımlardan birine yönelme konusunda yaygın bir eğilim olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji Politikaları, Eğitim Yapıları, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı.

ABSTRACT

Global energy consumption attributed to buildings accounts for 30% of the world's total energy use. In Türkiye, the figure is slightly higher at 34%, underlining the urgent need to reduce energy consumption during the construction and use of buildings. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) estimates that efforts to reduce energy use in educational institutions could lead to a 25% reduction in CO₂ emissions. Notably, these initiatives would contribute not only in terms of environmental impact but also in enhancing students' learning abilities and well-being in classrooms. To explore these developments in depth, research was conducted on the energy policies of the Turkish Ministry of National Education and their implementation in architectural projects. In particular, two important projects, namely the "Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Measures in Provinces Hosting Syrians under Temporary Protection Project" and the "Environmentally Friendly Thousand Schools Project", were accessed and comparatively analysed through the Electronic Public Procurement Platform (EKAP). The schools that participated in these projects and were selected for the study cover various provinces and districts nationwide. The findings show that schools have undertaken innovations to increase energy efficiency, such as renovating electrical and natural gas installations, construction repairs, replacing existing water faucets with motion-sensor faucets, and using daylight-sensitive lighting systems. Particularly noteworthy is the prioritisation of clean energy policies revolving around adopting solar panels and rainwater harvesting systems. Although there are only two practices, there appears to be a widespread tendency among schools to adopt one of these approaches.

Keywords: Energy Policies, Educational Buildings, Ministry of National Education.

OSTEOPOROZ YAŞAYAN KLİMakterİK DÖNEMDEKİ KADINLARIN YAŞAM DOYUMU VE ÖLÜM KAYGISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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ÖZET

Klimakterium, çeşitli fiziksel ve psikolojik değişiklikleri beraberinde getiren, kadın yaşamında üretkenlik ve yaşlılık dönemi arasında yer alan, hormon seviyelerindeki değişikliklere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan semptomlar ile karakterize kadın yaşamının önemli bir dönemidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı osteoporoz yaşayan klimakterik dönemdeki kadınların yaşam doyumu ve ölüm kaygısı düzeylerini belirlemek, yaşam doyumlarının ölüm kaygısı düzeyleri ile ilişkisini değerlendirmektir. Tanımlayıcı olarak gerçekleştirilen çalışmaya, 2 Şubat-28 Temmuz 2023 tarihleri arasında bir aile sağlığı merkezine kayıtlı olan menopoz dönemindeki 306 kadın dahil edilmiştir. Veriler tanıtıcı bilgi formu, Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği ve Ölüm Kaygısı Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Kadınların yaş ortalaması $56,52 \pm 6,92$ yıl olup %89,2'si 6-10 yıldır osteoporoz tanılıdır. Kadınların Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları $21,24 \pm 6,16$, Ölüm Kaygısı Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları ise $8,44 \pm 2,97$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Kadınların Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği ve Ölüm Kaygısı Ölçeği puan ortalamaları karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki saptanmamıştır ($p > 0,05$). Çalışmada kronik hastalığa sahip olma değişkeni ile Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği arasında ilişki olduğu bulunmuş ($p < 0,05$) olup, kronik hastalığı olan kadınların kronik hastalığı olmayan kadınlara göre yaşam doyumlarının daha düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Klimakterik dönemlere göre ölüm kaygısı düzeyleri arasında anlamlı ilişki olduğu bulunmuş ($p < 0,05$), premenopoz dönemdeki kadınların perimenopoz ve postmenopoz dönemdeki kadınlara göre ölüm kaygılarının daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, osteoporoz yaşayan klimakterik dönemdeki kadınların yaşam doyumlarının ve ölüm kaygılarının orta düzeyde olduğu bulunmuştur. Sağlık profesyonellerinin, klimakterik dönemin doğasında bulunan fiziksel ve psikolojik değişimler konusunda kadınları bilinçlendirmesi, ölüm ile ilgili olumsuz düşüncelerin belirlenip uzun vadede olumlu düşüncelere dönüştürmesi ve ölüm kaygısı düzeylerinin azaltılmasına rehberlik etmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klimakterik dönem, osteoporoz, ölüm kaygısı, yaşam doyumu.

**THE RELATONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND DEATH ANXIETY
OF WOMEN IN THE CLIMACTERIC PERIOD WITH OSTEOPOROSIS**

ABSTRACT

The climacteric period is an important period of women's life that brings with it various physical and psychological changes, is located between the period of productivity and old age, and is characterized by symptoms that occur due to changes in hormone levels. The aim of the research is to determine the life satisfaction and death anxiety levels of women in the climacteric period experiencing osteoporosis and to evaluate the relationship between life satisfaction and death anxiety levels. This descriptive study included 306 women in the menopausal period who were registered in a family health center between 2 February - 28 July 2023. Data were collected with an introductory information form, Life Satisfaction Scale and Death Anxiety Scale. The mean age of women is 56.52 ± 6.92 years and 89.2% of them are diagnosed with osteoporosis. Women's Life Satisfaction Scale total score average was calculated as 21.24 ± 6.16 and Death Anxiety Scale total score average was calculated as 8.44 ± 2.97 . When the women's Life Satisfaction Scale and Death Anxiety Scale mean scores were compared, no statistically significant relationship was detected ($p > 0.05$). In the study, it was found that there was a relationship between the variable of having a chronic disease and the Life Satisfaction Scale ($p < 0.05$), and it was determined that women with chronic diseases had lower life satisfaction than women without chronic diseases. It was found that there was a significant relationship between death anxiety levels according to climacteric periods ($p < 0.05$), and it was determined that women in the premenopausal period had higher death anxiety than women in the perimenopause and postmenopause periods. As a result, it was found that the life satisfaction and death anxiety of women in the climacteric period experiencing osteoporosis were at moderate levels. It is recommended that health professionals raise women's awareness about the physical and psychological changes inherent in the climacteric period, identify their negative thoughts about death and transform them into positive thoughts in the long term, and guide them in reducing their levels of death anxiety.

Key Words: Climacteric period, death anxiety, life satisfaction, osteoporosis.

VÜCUT GELİŞTİRME SPORCULARINDA KİNEZYOFOBİ İLE VÜCUT FARKINDALIĞI İLİŞKİSİ

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Özet

Araştırmanın Konusu/Gerekçe: Günümüzde beden algısı bozukluğu, kas memnuniyetsizliği yaşayan bireylerin vücut geliştirme gibi kas boyutunu ve gücünü artıran fiziksel aktivitelere katılmaktadırlar. Bununla birlikte bu aktivitelere dâhil olan bireylerin bedenlerini tanıma ve geliştirme ile başlayan sürecin bir spor aktivitesi olarak bu sporu yaşam biçimine dönüştürdükleri görülmektedir.

Amaç: Belirlenen konu kapsamında bu araştırmada, vücut geliştirme sporcularının demografik özelliklerine (yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, eğitim durumu, meslek, sporculuk düzeyi, kiminle yaşadığı, sigara/alkol kullanımı, spor deneyimi, spor yapma durumu, kronik hastalık, ilaç kullanımı ve sağlık durumu) göre kinezyofobi (hareket etme korkusu) ile vücut farkındalığı arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem:

Araştırmanın Deseni/Modeli: Araştırma nicel yaklaşımlarından biri olan ilişkisel tarama modeli ile yürütülmüştür. İlişkisel araştırmalar, İki ve daha fazla sayıdaki değişken arasında birlikte değişim varlığını veya derecesini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır (Karasal, 2005).

Araştırma Grubu: Araştırma, Mardin ilinde yer alan vücut geliştirme&fitness salonlarına üye 18 yaş ve üzeri 41'i kadın (boy uzunluğu ortalamaları: 167,46±7,61 cm; vücut ağırlığı ortalamaları: 63,39±9,21 kg) 81'i (boy uzunluğu ortalamaları: 178,41±6.84 cm; vücut ağırlığı ortalamaları: 81,89±13,53 kg) olmak üzere toplam 122 vücut geliştirme sporcusunun gönüllü olarak katılımıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Veri Toplama Aracı: Katılımcılara araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Vlaeyen ve arkadaşları (1995) tarafından geliştirilen 17 sorudan oluşan orijinal ölçeği ile Tunca Yılmaz ve arkadaşları (2011) tarafından Türkçe uyarlaması gerçekleştirilen "Tampa Kinezyofobi Ölçeği (TKÖ)" ve Shields ve arkadaşları (1989) tarafından "Vücut Farkındalığı Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Tampa Kinezyofobi ölçeğinde 4'lü Likert puanlaması kullanılmakta olup 4, 8, 12 ve 16. maddenin ters çevrilmesinden sonra total bir puan hesaplanmaktadır. Ölçekte kişi 17-68 arasında total bir skor almaktadır (Vlaeyen ve Linton, 2000). Vücut Farkındalığı Ölçeğinde ise vücut sürecindeki değişiklikler ve tepkilere dikkat etme, uyku-uyanıklık döngüsü, hastalığın başlangıcında tahmin ve vücut tepkileri tahmini şeklinde 4 alt boyuta ayrılmış ve toplam 7'li Likert sisteminde değerlendirilen 18 ifadeden oluşmuştur. Ölçekten alınacak toplam puan en fazla 126, en az 18 olup, derecelendirme toplam puan olarak yapılmaktadır.

Verilerin İstatistiksel Analizi: Vücut geliştirme sporcularından elde edilen veriler yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle bu iki farklı ölçek aracılığıyla toplanmış ve analizler için SPSS 26.0 istatistik paket programından faydalanılmıştır. Ölçekte normal dağılım gösteren verilerde

değişkenler arasında farkı belirlemede t testi, gruplar arası farkı belirlemede ise One-Way Anova testi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde, $p < 0.05$ değeri anlamlılık düzeyi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Araştırmaya dâhil olan vücut geliştirme sporcularının cinsiyet, meslek, medeni durum, kronik hastalık, kiminle yaşadığı ve ilaç kullanımı değişkenlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p < 0.05$). Bu sporcuların yaş, eğitim durumu, sigara/alkol kullanımı, sporculuk düzeyi, spor deneyimi, spor yapma durumu ve sağlık durumu değişkenlerinde ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır ($p > 0.05$). Sporcuların Tampa Kinezyofobi maddelerin toplamı ile Vücut Farkındalığı Ölçeğinin alt boyutlarından; uyku-uyanıklık döngüsü ($r = -.206$, $p = 0.023$) ile hastalığın başlangıcında tahmin ($r = -.206$, $p = 0.023$) arasında negatif yönde düşük düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuç: Araştırmada, vücut geliştirme sporu ile ilgilenen bireylerin yaşadıkları sağlık sorunları, eğitim düzeyleri, mesleki kariyerleri ve aile yaşantılarının egzersiz sırasında hareket etme pratikleri ile vücutlarını tanıma olgusu üzerinde bir etki yarattığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte vücut geliştirme sporcularının hareket etme korkularının sağlık durumlarını kontrol edebilme ve uyku/uykusuzluk düzeni üzerinde olumsuz yönde bir etkisi olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporcu, Vücut Geliştirme, Kinezyofobi, Vücut Farkındalığı.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KINESIOPHOBIA AND BODY AWARENESS IN BODYBUILDING ATHLETES

Abstract

Subject of the Research/Rationale: Today, individuals experiencing body image disorder and muscle dissatisfaction participate in physical activities that increase muscle size and strength, such as bodybuilding. However, it is seen that individuals who engage in these activities turn this sport into a lifestyle that starts with knowing and improving their bodies, as a sports activity.

Purpose: In this research within the scope of the determined subject, demographic characteristics of bodybuilding athletes (age, gender, marital status, educational status, profession, level of athleticism, with whom they live, cigarette/alcohol use, sports experience, sports status, chronic disease, drug use and It was aimed to examine the relationship between kinesiophobia (fear of movement) and body awareness in terms of health status.

Method:

Design/Model of the Research: The research was conducted with the relational survey model, which is one of the quantitative approaches. Relational research aims to determine the existence or degree of co-variation between two or more variables (Karasal, 2005).

Research Group: The research consisted of 81 women, 41 of whom were 18 years of age or older (average height: 167.46 ± 7.61 cm; average body weight: 63.39 ± 9.21 kg) who were members of bodybuilding & fitness halls in Mardin province. It was carried out with the voluntary participation of a total of 122 bodybuilding athletes (average height: 178.41 ± 6.84 cm; average body weight: 81.89 ± 13.53 kg).

Data Collection Tool: The participants were given the "Personal Information Form" developed by the researcher, the original scale consisting of 17 questions developed by Vlaeyen et al. (1995), the "Tampa Kinesiophobia Scale (TKÖ)" adapted into Turkish by Tunca Yılmaz et al. (2011) and Shields et al. "Body Awareness Scale" was used by colleagues (1989). A 4-point Likert scoring is used in the Tampa Kinesiophobia scale, and a total score is calculated after reversing the 4th, 8th, 12th and 16th items. In the scale, the person receives a total score between 17 and 68 (Vlaeyen and Linton, 2000). The Body Awareness Scale is divided into 4 sub-dimensions: paying attention to changes and reactions in body processes, sleep-wake cycle, prediction at the beginning of the disease, and prediction of body reactions, and consists of a total of 18 statements evaluated on a 7-point Likert system. The maximum total score to be obtained from the scale is 126 and the minimum is 18, and the rating is made as a total score.

Statistical Analysis of Data: Data obtained from bodybuilding athletes were collected through these two different scales by face-to-face interview method, and SPSS 26.0 statistical package program was used for analysis. The information obtained from the questions in the demographic information section of the survey was evaluated using frequency (f), percentage (%) distributions, arithmetic averages and standard deviation values. For other parts of the surveys, t-test was used to determine the difference between variables in normally distributed data, and One-Way Anova test was used to determine the difference between groups. In evaluating the data, $p < 0.05$ was accepted as the significance level.

Results: It was determined that there were statistically significant differences in the variables of gender, profession, marital status, chronic disease, living with and medication use among the bodybuilding athletes included in the study ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found in the variables of age, educational status, smoking/alcohol use, sportsmanship level, sports experience, sports activity and health status of these athletes ($p > 0.05$). The total of the athletes' Tampa Kinesiophobia items and the sub-dimensions of the Body Awareness Scale; It was determined that there was a low-level negative significant relationship between the sleep-wake cycle ($r = -.206$, $p = 0.023$) and the prediction at the beginning of the disease ($r = -.206$, $p = 0.023$).

Conclusion: The study concluded that the health problems, education levels, professional careers and family lives of individuals interested in bodybuilding have an impact on their movement practices and body recognition during exercise. However, it can be said that bodybuilding athletes' fear of movement has a negative impact on their ability to control their health and sleep/insomnia patterns.

Key words: Athlete, Bodybuilding, Kinesiophobia, Body Awareness.

**YEŞİL EKONOMİ, BÖLGESEL GELİŞME VE MALİ TEŞVİKLER: TÜRKİYE'DE
ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGELERİNİN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ**

**GREEN ECONOMY, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISCAL INCENTIVES:
TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN TURKEY**

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ÖZET

19. yüzyılda sanayileşme sürecinin ürünü olan ekonomik ilerlemeyle ortaya çıkan organize sanayi bölgesi (OSB), yerleşim yerlerindeki fabrikaların bölgeye, kente ve çevreye zarar vermesi neticesinde ortaya çıkmıştır. İlk OSB'ler yerleşim yerlerinden uzakta bir arada toplanarak ve yerel kalkınmaya uygun olarak kentleşmeyi amacına yönelik kurulmuştur. 20. yüzyılda organize sanayi bölgeleri sadece bunu gerçekleştirmekle kalmamış; bölgeler arası gelişmişlik farklarının azaltılmasını, yerel düzeyde dengeli kalkınmanın sağlanmasını ve istihdamın artırılmasını da üstlenmiştir. Devletler, OSB'leri önemli bölgesel gelişme aracı olarak kullanmaya devam etmiştir. OSB'ler işletmelere sağladığı faydalar ve sunduğu hizmetler kadar; mali teşvikler sağlayarak ve yabancı sermayeyi ülkeye çekerek iktisadi gelişmeye katkı sağlamaktadır. OSB'ler, Türkiye'de üretimde, ihracatta ve yerel kalkınmada lokomotif rol oynamaktadır. Bu yönleriyle sanayileşmeye rol model olmaktadır. OSB'lerde yapılan üretim toplumsal refah ve iktisadi gelişme için önemli fırsatlar da sunmaktadır.

21. yüzyılda ise, küresel ısınmanın ve iklim değişikliğinin nedeni olarak sanayileşme süreci ve iktisadi gelişme görülmektedir. Yeşil ekonomi, küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği neticesinde zorunlu olarak üzerinde durulan kavram olmuştur. Böylece kavram yerel-ulusal-uluslararası-küresel düzeylerde iktisat politikalarına dahil edilmiştir. Kavrama olan ilginin artmasında yeşil ekonominin mevcutta var olan ve gittikçe derinleşen sosyal, ekonomik ve ekolojik sorunların çözülmesinde aktif rol oynayacağı düşüncesi yatmaktadır. Devletler bu doğrultuda yeşil dönüşüme, yeşil üretime, yeşil teknolojiye yatırım yaparak çevreyi olumsuz etkilemeyen iktisat politikalarına yönelmektedir. Yeşil ekonomiyi anlamak için önemli olan kavram sürdürülebilir kalkınmadır. Sosyal adalet, ekonomik büyüme ve çevre korumasının aynı anda mümkün olduğu ifade edilerek, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın üç temel bileşeni olarak çevre, iktisat ve toplum vurgulanmıştır. Böylelikle yeşil ekonomi, çevresel riskleri ve ekolojik kısıtlılıkları azaltırken toplumsal değişim, iktisadi gelişme ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik arasındaki pozitif ilişkiyi değerlendirileceği yeşil dönüşüme kapı açılacağı düşünülmektedir.

Türkiye'de organize sanayi projeleri ile OSB'lerde yapılacak yeşil yatırımlara ve kurulacak inovasyon merkezlerine kredi verilmek istenmektedir. Dünya Bankası finansmanlı OSB kredilendirme projesi olarak adlandırılan Yeşil OSB süreci mevcut durumda başlangıç aşamasında olup 41 adet OSB'ye ait toplam 53 alt proje için kredi desteği sunulmaktadır.

Türkiye’deki OSB alanlarının dönüşümü açısından önemli olmakla birlikte mevcut OSB’lerin sayısı, büyüklüğü ve coğrafi dağılımı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda uzun vadeli bir hedef olmaktadır. Nihayetinde Türkiye’de tüzel kişiliği bulunan toplam 353 OSB bulunmakta olup, bunların 266 tanesi faaliyette, 87 tanesinin ise faaliyete geçme süreçleri devam etmektedir.

Çalışma kapsamında sürdürülebilir kalkınma bağlamında maliye politikası araçlarından mali teşviklerin rolü ortaya koyulmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda özellikle sanayi bölgeleri uygulamaları ile dikkat çeken mali teşvikler, aynı nitelikli bir mali teşvik unsuru olan OSB’ler uygulaması ile gerçekleştirmeye başladığı dönüşümün detayları bağlamında ele alınmaktadır. Ayrıca mevcut durum aracılığıyla söz konusu dönüşümün değerlendirilmesine, iller düzeyinde mekânsal bağlamda istatistikî analiz aracılığıyla da katkı sunulmaktadır. Böylelikle OSB’ler aracılığıyla başlayan dönüşümün bölgesel gelişme düzlemine vurgu yapılarak normatif ve ampirik nitelikli değerlendirme sunulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Ekonomi, Mali Teşvikler, Bölgesel Gelişme, Organize Sanayi Bölgeleri, Türkiye’de Yeşil OSB.

ABSTRACT

The organized industrial zone (OIZ), which emerged with the economic progress that was the product of the industrialization process in the 19th century, emerged as a result of the factories in the settlements harming the region, the city and the environment. The first OIZs were established for the purpose of urbanization by gathering together away from settlements and in accordance with local development. In the 20th century, organized industrial zones not only did they do this; It has also undertaken to reduce the development differences between regions, to ensure balanced development at the local level and to increase employment. States continued to use OIZs as an important regional development tool. OIZs are as much as the benefits they provide to businesses and the services they offer; It contributes to economic development by providing financial incentives and attracting foreign capital to the country. OIZs play a locomotive role in production, exports and local development in Turkey. With these aspects, it is a role model for industrialization. Production in OIZs also offers important opportunities for social welfare and economic development.

In the 21st century, the industrialization process and economic development are seen as the cause of global warming and climate change. Green economy has become a concept that has been emphasized as a result of global warming and climate change. Thus, the concept has been included in economic policies at local-national-international-global levels. The increase in interest in the concept lies in the idea that the green economy will play an active role in solving the existing and deepening social, economic and ecological problems. In this direction, states invest in green transformation, green production and green technology and turn to economic policies that do not adversely affect the environment. The concept that is important to understand the green economy is sustainable development. Stating that social justice, economic growth and environmental protection are possible at the same time, environment, economy and society are emphasized as the three basic components of sustainable development. Thus, it is thought that the green economy will open the door to green transformation, in which the positive relationship between social change, economic development and environmental sustainability will be evaluated while reducing environmental risks and ecological shortages.

In Turkey, it is desired to give loans to organized industrial projects and green investments to be made in OIZs and innovation centers to be established. The Green OIZ process, which is called the World Bank-financed OIZ lending project, is currently in the initial stage and credit

support is provided for a total of 53 sub-projects belonging to 41 OIZs. Although it is important in terms of the transformation of OIZ areas in Turkey, it is a long-term goal considering the number, size and geographical distribution of existing OIZs. As a result, there are a total of 353 OIZs with legal entities in Turkey, 266 of them are in operation and 87 of them are in the process of becoming operational.

Within the scope of the study, the role of fiscal incentives, one of the fiscal policy tools, in the context of sustainable development is tried to be revealed. In this context, financial incentives, which attract attention especially with the applications of industrial zones, are discussed in the context of the details of the transformation that it has started to realize with the application of OIZs, which is an in-kind financial incentive element. In addition, the evaluation of this transformation through the current situation is also contributed through statistical analysis in a spatial context at the provincial level. Thus, it is aimed to present normative and empirical evaluations by emphasizing the regional development plane of the transformation that started through OIZs.

Keywords: Green Economy, Financial Incentives, Regional Development, Organized Industrial Zones, Green OIZ in Turkey.

TÜRKİYE'DE 30 BÜYÜKŞEHİRDE BULUNAN 2018 VE 2020 YILINDA FAALİYET GÖSTEREN HASTANELERİN

(T. C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI'NA BAĞLI ÖZEL VE DEVLET HASTANESİ) ETKİNLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

İnsanlığının varoluşundan bugüne kadar bulaşıcı hastalıklar başta olmak üzere birçok hastalıkla savaşılmıştır. Yaşanan çoğu hastalık ilgili hekim desteği ve hastane denetimiyle çözüme ulaşmıştır. Sağlık kurum ve kuruluşlarının vermiş oldukları hizmetlerin temel amacı, halk sağlığını iyileştirmek, erişilebilirliği ve devamlılığını sağlamaktır. Bu bilgilerin ışığında sağlık sektörünün sağlamış olduğu hizmetlerin faaliyet amacı, hizmetin kapsamı, erişilebilirlik, adil dağılım ve verimliliğini yükseltmek aynı zamanda ihtiyaç sahibine gelişmiş düzeyde sağlık hizmetini sunabilmek şeklinde belirlenmektedir. Bu bağlamda amacını gerçekleştirmek için bazı yöntemler kullanarak gereken bilgilere sahip olunmalıdır. Kullanılan yöntem ve analiz sonucunda gerekli iyileştirmeler yapıldığında daha fazla insanın hayatına dokunabilecek ve sorunlar kısa süre içerisinde çözüme ulaşacaktır. Bu analiz için kullanılacak birçok yöntem bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden biri olan Veri Zarflama Analizi, doğrusal programlama modeline dayalı parametrik olmayan bir analiz yöntemidir. Veri Zarflama Analizi, farklı ölçekle ölçülmüş birden fazla girdi ve çıktının karşılaştırma yapmayı zorlaştırdığı durumlarda aynı zamanda amaç ve hedefleri ortak nokta olan karar verme birimlerinin göreceli etkinliklerini ölçmeyi amaçlayan doğrusal programlama tabanlı bir tekniktir. Çalışmada Türkiye'de 30 büyükşehirde bulunan hastanelerin 2018 ve 2020 yıllarına ait verileri kullanılarak etkinlik ölçümü Veri Zarflama Analizi ile yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar yorumlanmış ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Etkinlik, Ölçüm, Sağlık, Veri Zarflama Analizi

ABSTRACT

Since the existence of humanity, many diseases, especially infectious diseases, have been fought. Most of the diseases experienced have been resolved with the support of the relevant physician and hospital supervision. The main purpose of the services provided by health institutions and organizations is to improve public health, to ensure accessibility and continuity. In the light of this information, the purpose of the activities of the services provided by the health sector is determined to increase the scope, accessibility, fair distribution and efficiency of the service and at the same time to provide advanced level health services to those in need. In this context, it is necessary to have the necessary information by using some methods to

achieve its purpose. When the necessary improvements are made as a result of the method and analysis used, it will be able to touch the lives of more people and solve the problems in a short time. There are many methods that can be used for this analysis. One of these methods, Data Envelopment Analysis, is a non-parametric analysis method based on a linear programming model. Data Envelopment Analysis is a linear programming-based technique that aims to measure the relative effectiveness of decision-making units whose goals and objectives are common in cases where multiple inputs and outputs measured at different scales make it difficult to make comparisons. In the study, efficiency measurement was made with Data Envelopment Analysis using data from 2018 and 2020 of hospitals in 30 metropolitan cities in Turkey. The results obtained were interpreted and suggestions were made.

Keywords: Efficiency, Measurement, Health, Data Envelopment Analysis

RESEARCH ON MANAGERIAL TECHNOSTRESS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

Managing technostress among office workers is an increasingly significant role of leaders, the proper knowledge, and attitude can result in effective actions, enabling organizations to tackle challenges in their day-to-day tasks.

The study has been part of my research area on the effects of technostress on organizations. It is proven that within office workers technostress is a growing problem, it can develop serious problems for the individual and the organization and may result in malfunction.

The research was based on an online questionnaire which was promoted on professional IT websites, X and Facebook. It was limited to Hungary and only the answers of leaders were used in the study. In total of 127 answers have been collected. The primary areas were the IT environment of the organisation, stress-related symptoms in the workplace and managerial attitude towards them.

The assumption was that management has limited knowledge about technostress and has challenges linking workforce problems with technology. Managing IT hardware, software and ergonomics. I found out that despite managing technostress in the organization being claimed to be a priority, the IT environment is not focused on the users. Management does notice the symptoms of users but doesn't link it to stress. An important finding was that most leaders reported mental and physical stress symptoms of their team members.

Keywords: Technostress, Management, Information technology, Mental health.

**DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT OF MAIZE
(*ZEA MAYS L*) COB OF A FABRICATED MAIZE SHELLING MACHINE
RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to evaluation the performance of a fabricated maize shelling machine and determine the optimal moisture content percentage, dry basis (%MC_{db}) for shelling maize cobs. Maize cobs samples at 8.8, 13.8 and 18.8 %MC_{db} were sorted into three feed rates 3.15, 2.15 and 1.15 kg, respectively. Samples were selected in triplicates; standard method was used to determine machine shelling effects on maize cobs quality parameters. Response Surface Methodology (RSM) was used to optimize data collected with machine feed weight and moisture content of maize set as independent variables, whilst responses: shelled, un-shelled, damaged, un-damaged maize kernels, kernel breakage ratio and machine shelling efficiency. The data from result was used to evaluate the maize cob shelling machine and was analyzed using ANOVA at $p \leq 0.05$. Maize cobs 8.8 %MC_{db} and machine feed weight of 3.15 kg shelled at 5 seconds had the highest shelling efficiency of 97.78 %. The weights of shelled, un-shelled, damaged, maize kernels (kg) and kernel breakage ratio percentage and machine shelling efficiency at 6 seconds shelling time maize cob 13.8 %MC_{db} and feed weight of 2.15 kg were; 2.9, 0.25, 0.05 kg, 1.59, 92.06 %; and maize cob shelling time of 7 seconds, 18.8 %MC_{db} and feed weight of 1.15 kg were: 1.01, 0.14, 0.01 kg, 0.12 and 87.82 %, respectively. At lower machine feed weight and moisture content percentage (MC_{db}) of maize cobs, higher un-damaged shelled grains were produced, indicating higher shelling efficiency of machine.

Keywords: Maize (*zea mays L.*) cob, Shelling, Machine, Optimal, Moisture content.

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MANUAL PINEAPPLE PEELING AND CORING MACHINE

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Abstract

The objective of this study was aimed at designing and developing a manually operated pineapple peeling and coring machine at a low cost with reduced time of operation, easy to operate and maintain, for both small and medium scale pineapple processing Industries. The designed pineapple peeling and coring machine has two cylindrical cutting blades which simultaneously removes pineapple ring (skin) and core. Other components included; spring loaded handle, coring plate, corer, and spring loaded handle. The peeling operation includes; cutting of crown and bottom of pineapple with a knife, placing pineapple on coring plate and applying pressure to spring loaded handle downward over the pineapple to operate cylindrical cutting blades, which simultaneously removes skin and core. The data collected from machine evaluation was subjected to a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) test and means were separated using least significant difference (LSD) with sixteen samples of smooth leaf (cayenne) pineapple Specie used. The performance of pineapple peeling machine is primary founded on the peeling capability of the machine which is an arrangement between the high cutting efficiency of pineapple peeling machine and the weight of peel and core of the pineapple, which is total weight removed and the time taken to peel and detach core all together. The result shows that the highest and most efficiency peeling time of pineapple by

the machine was recorded at 11 seconds with 98.24% efficiency, yielding a machine capacity of 327.6kg/hr.

Keywords: Pineapple, Peeling, Coring, Machine, Manual, Efficiency.

“TÜRKİYE’DE GENÇ SANATÇILARI DESTEKLEYEN SANATÇI
İNİSİYATİFLERİNDEN BİR SEÇKİ”

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ÖZET

Sanat eserinin sergilenmesi sorunu, yüzyıllar boyunca var olmuş evrensel bir konudur. Disiplinler arası bakış açısında farklı sanat mecralarından üretilen çağdaş sanat yapıtlarının ve sanatçı gruplarının çoğalması ile Türkiye’de yeni sanat mekanlarına ihtiyaç artmıştır. Bu durum, 1990’lı yılların ortalarında, Türkiye’deki sanatçıları alternatif sanat mekanları bulmaya yönlendirmiştir. Bu alternatif oluşumlara, sayıları gün geçtikçe artmaya devam eden sanatçı inisiyatifleri örnek verilebilmektedir. Kurumsal otorite, piyasa dayatmaları ve ona uyum sağlama zorunluluğundan uzak durarak sanat üretimi yapıp, bu eserleri sergilemeye çalışan sanatçıların bir araya gelerek oluşturdukları bu inisiyatifler, hem birlikte üretme ve tasarlama düşüncesiyle ilerler, hem de müze ve galeri gibi kurumlara alternatif oluşturur.

Bu bildirinin amacı, Türkiye’de var olan sanatçı inisiyatifleri üzerinden, eserlerini sergileme olanağı bulamayan genç sanatçı ve grupların sergileme alanı sorunlarına ve oluşturulan alternatif mekanlara odaklanmak olmuştur. Sanatçı kolektiflerinin kuruluş nedenleri birbirlerinden farklılık gösterebilmektedir. Türkiye’de belli bölge ve kentlerde galeri ya da başka sanat eseri sergileme alanlarının olmayışı veya yetersizliği, bu inisiyatifler altında buluşan sanatçı ve sanat yöneticisi kişilerin bir araya gelerek iş birliği yapmasının önünü açmıştır. Bu sebeple bildiride yöntem olarak, Türkiye’nin farklı bölgelerinden sanatçı inisiyatifleri araştırılarak, genç sanatçılara yapıtlarını sergileme fırsatı sunanlara odaklanılmıştır. Araştırmanın kapsamında, dayanışma kavramı vurgulanarak, Türkiye’nin güneydoğusundan Diyarbakır’da yer alan A4, Mardin’de oluşturulan 13 metre kare ve batısında bulunan Çanakkale’de oluşturulmuş Mahal inisiyatifleri ele alınmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bu oluşumların, sanatsal üretimi, eserlerin sergilenmesini ve birlikte çalışmayı desteklemesi ve Plastik Sanatlar alanında üretim yapan genç sanatçıların çalışmalarının gerek şehir içinde, gerekse ülke içerisinde görünürlük kazanmasını sağlayan projeler ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: sanat inisiyatifleri, genç sanatçılar, plastik sanatlar, sergileme mekanı

“A SELECTION OF ARTIST INITIATIVES SUPPORTING YOUNG ARTISTS IN
TURKIYE”

SUMMARY

The issue of exhibiting works of art has been a universal concern throughout the centuries. With the proliferation of contemporary art pieces and artist groups produced from an interdisciplinary perspective, the need for new art spaces has increased in Turkey. In the mid-1990s, this situation

led artists in Turkey to seek alternative art spaces. Examples of these alternative spaces can be found in artist initiatives whose numbers continue to grow. These initiatives, formed by artists who distance themselves from institutional authority, market impositions, and the obligation to conform, aim to produce art independently and showcase these works. They come together to create these initiatives, advancing both with the idea of collaborative production and design and as alternatives to institutions such as museums and galleries.

The purpose of this paper is to focus on the issues of exhibition space faced by young artists and groups who cannot find opportunities to exhibit their works, through existing artist initiatives in Turkey and the alternative spaces created. The reasons for the establishment of artist collectives may vary. The absence or inadequacy of galleries or other spaces for exhibiting art in certain regions and cities in Turkey has paved the way for artists and art managers to collaborate under these initiatives. Therefore, the method used in this paper involves researching artist initiatives from different regions of Turkey, with a focus on those offering young artists the opportunity to exhibit their works. The study highlights the concept of solidarity and discusses initiatives such as A4 in Diyarbakır in the southeast, 13 square meters in Mardin, and Mahal in Çanakkale in the west.

In conclusion, this paper examines projects that support artistic production, the exhibition of works, and collaboration, allowing the works of young artists in the field of Plastic Arts to gain visibility both within cities and across the country.

Keywords: art initiatives, young artists, plastic arts, exhibition space

INFLUENCE OF pH ON THE PROPERTIES OF CHEMICALLY DEPOSITED PBS THIN FILMS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, PbS thin films were produced using $Pb(NO_3)_2$, NaOH, and thiourea by chemical bath deposition method. Additionally, diluted HCl solution was used to adjust the pH value of the solution. While producing the sample named MAI, diluted HCl solution was not used and the final solution pH value was measured as 14. While producing MAII and MAIII, HCl was added to the solution with a dropper and the solution pH values were adjusted to 13 and 12, respectively. The crystallographic structure of the samples was determined using XRD. XRD analysis revealed a significant increase in the diffraction peak intensity of the films prepared by adjusting the solution pH to 13. The scanning electron microscope was employed to characterize the surface morphology of the films. SEM analysis showed that when the solution pH value was adjusted to 12, there were no defects such as cracks, holes, or lumps on the film surface. Surface roughness parameters were extracted from SEM images using ImageJ software. The increase in average surface roughness causes a decrease in the transmittance value of the films. The calculated average and rms surface roughness values showed that all samples were quite smooth and suitable for use as the absorber layer of solar cells.

Keywords: PbS; Thin films; Chemical bath deposition; SEM; XRD

ANALYSIS OF RECESSION USING BDA TOOLS

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Abstract: This paper study analyses about the analysis of recession using big data analytics tools involves the application of advanced data mining, statistical modeling, and machine learning techniques to analyze economic indicators, financial data, and socio-economic factors to identify and understand recessionary periods. This abstract explores how big data analytics tools can be utilized to predict, monitor, and analyze recessions, enabling policymakers, economists, and financial institutions to make informed decisions and take appropriate actions. By processing large volumes of structured and unstructured data from diverse sources, big data analytics tools can provide insights into the causes and drivers of recessions. These tools can also incorporate external data, such as social media sentiments and news articles, to assess their impact on the economy. The analysis of recession using big data analytics tools revolutionizes the way economies are understood, monitored, and managed, contributing to the stability and growth of economies worldwide.

Keywords: Recession, economy, BDA, data analysis, data visualization, data mining, machine learning, predictive modeling

NARRATIVE LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

“Narrative” is a broad term used to refer to a wide range of writings and utterances. However, in this research, narrative will be examined in its literary sense, which includes literary genres such as novels, novellas, and short stories. Narrative in its literary sense has been a subject of research and study in various literary schools for a long time, especially Russian structuralism. However, contemporary theorists and critics have also employed its methods in their various and sometimes contradictory orientations.

In this article, based on the concept of “Narrative Perspective”, which is drawn mainly from the theories of Roger Fowler, different types of narrators in a story are introduced and presented. The narrator of a story can be internal, meaning that it penetrates into the thoughts and feelings of the characters, or it can be external, meaning that it sees only the appearances and behaviors of the characters, like the reader of the story, and does not have access to their thoughts and feelings. This internal and external nature can also be divided into other sections.

In the narrative perspective, the temporal, spatial, and psychological perspectives of a narrative and how to identify them are examined and critiqued in order to determine the ideological perspective of the author of a story. In each perspective, the ability and enlightenment of linguistic tools in the critique of literary works are illustrated.

Key words: Narrative, Perspective, Story, Discourse, Internal, External, Anachronism

**PREDICTING THE CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM USING
CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE OF DATA MINING**

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Abstract

Education has a huge impact on any human society and it can safely be assumed that no society is optimally functional until it is properly literate. Schools always had an imperative role in the formation of student's intellect; however, the constant incorporation of awareness to improve techniques and technologies used in the teaching process. Data mining methodologies can contribute not only to the analysis of performances, but also to the identification of significant information about student's profiles and deficiencies in the structure of a course. In this paper, we discuss the various factors that cause students absenteeism and based on that the results are depicted.

Keywords - Data Mining; KDD; Education Industry; MIS; Statistical Tests; Clustering

THE EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INSURANCE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Indian Insurance industries change over traditional into modern technology. In this way of approach, helps to adopt innovation using technology. Insurtech means insurance Technology. The recent development of internet connections, home computing, and mobile devices, applications help to increase the insurance industries' growth. Consumers access anything, everywhere at any time by using technologies. Payment processes, online inquiries processing are done through communication networks and processing. Industries provide lower transaction costs and processing fees for the services. The main role of insurance sector interactions with customers describes service is now processing through new distribution techniques and technology. It helps to reduce paperless transactions and access non-business hours. Using AI, software, mobile applications are a few emerging technologies in Insurance Technology. In this study discussed emerging technologies in the insurance sector. Firstly, insurance and its global market conditions. Secondly, insurtech revolution in India and its startup plans in India finally, emerging technologies in insurance like AI, mobile apps, etc.

Keywords: Insurance, Insurtech, Fintech, Blockchain Artificial Intelligent, Chatbot, Internet of Things, Mobile Apps.

GENERATIVE AI FOR HADOOP FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This paper we will study a "Generative AI for Hadoop framework" a Hadoop is a popular Framework distributed processing of large datasets across cludsters of computer. Generative AI, a subfield of artificial intelligence, focuses on creating models that can genere new data samples that are similar to the training data. This explore the integration of Generative artificial intelligence (AI) techniques within the Hadoop framework, aiming to enhance data processing and analytics capabilities. The paper investigates the potential synergy between generative models and Hadoop's distributed computing architecture, offering insights into optimizing resource contriutilization, saclability, and efficiency. The findings contribute to advancing the understanding of leveraging generative models for large-scale data processing, offering valuable implications for industries relying on Hadoop for complex data analytics tasks. As industries increasingly rely on Hadoop for handling massive datasets, our research provides a nuanced understanding of how incorporating generative AI can significantly impact data processing tasks.

Keywords: Generative Ai, GAN, HDFS, YARN, Map reduce

**A RESEARCH ON THE POSSIBLE LINKS AND INTERACTIONS BETWEEN
HEAVY METALS AND AUTISM**

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ABSTRACT

It is well recognized that environmental factors, such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), have a significant impact on the pathogenesis of neurodevelopmental disorders. ASD is a neurodevelopmental disorder whose etiology is still unknown. It is characterized by symptoms that impair quality of life, including intellectual disabilities, social skills deficit, speech and nonverbal communication difficulties, and restricted and repetitive behaviors. Environmental and genetic factors that modify physiological processes during development have been linked to the pathogenesis of ASD. The impact of the environment on neurodevelopmental disorders and the mechanisms through which environmental toxins can impact neurodevelopment are reviewed in this review of research. This review also covers reports that highlight neurotoxic metals as environmental risk factors in the etiology of ASD. As a result, this study also raises the possibility that one key therapeutic approach for the management of ASD may be to enhance environmental factors.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, heavy metals, neurotoxicity.

**AĞIR METALLER VE OTİZM ARASINDAKİ OLASI BAĞLANTILAR VE
ETKİLEŞİMLER ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

ÖZET

Otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB) gibi çevresel faktörlerin nörogelişimsel bozuklukların patogenezi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu iyi bilinmektedir. OSB, etiyolojisi hala bilinmeyen nörogelişimsel bir bozukluktur. Zihinsel engeller, sosyal beceri eksikliği, konuşma ve sözel olmayan iletişim güçlükleri, kısıtlı ve tekrarlayıcı davranışlar gibi yaşam kalitesini bozan semptomlarla karakterizedir. Gelişim sırasında fizyolojik süreçleri değiştiren çevresel ve genetik faktörler OSB'nin patogenezi ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Çevrenin nörogelişimsel bozukluklar üzerindeki etkisi ve çevresel toksinlerin nörogelişimi etkileyebileceği mekanizmalar bu araştırma derlemesinde gözden geçirilmiştir. Bu derleme, OSB etiyolojisinde çevresel risk faktörleri olarak nörotoksik metalleri vurgulayan raporları da kapsamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma OSB'nin tedavisinde önemli bir terapötik yaklaşımın çevresel faktörleri iyileştirmek olabileceği ihtimalini de gündeme getirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, ağır metaller, nörotoksisite

ÇAĞDAŞ SANATÇILARIN YARATICILIK SÜREÇLERİNİ ETKİLEYEN
FAKTÖRLER VE SANATIN GELECEĞİ

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CREATIVITY PROCESSES OF CONTEMPORARY
ARTISTS AND THE FUTURE OF ART

Ebru DEDE

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, çağdaş sanatçıların içinde buldukları olumsuz koşullara rağmen motivasyon ve yaratıcılık süreçlerini açıklamak ve sanatçıların sanatın geleceğine nasıl yön verebileceklerini tartışmaktır. Günümüzde sanatçıların koşullarını belirleyen başlıca unsurlar, dünyada ve yaşadığı ülkedeki sosyal ve ekonomik koşullar, sanata gösterilen önem, sanatseverlerin, koleksiyonerlerin, sanat galerilerinin ve küratörlerin tutumları, müzayedelerdeki uygulamalar, sanat hukuku ve sanat tarihçileriyle sanat yazarlarının yorumlarıdır. Çağdaş sanatın teması genellikle toplumsal sorunlar olmasına rağmen, çağdaş sanat eserlerinin toplumun büyük bir kesimi tarafından yeterince anlaşılabilmesi sanata duyulan ilginin azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Hazır nesne, enstalasyon, beden (performans) sanatı, arazi sanatı gibi sanat yöntemleri ile distopya ve ironik unsurlar, izleyicinin estetik beklentisini karşılamamakta ve eseri anlamasını güçleştirmektedir. Sanat tarihçilerin kronolojik sıralama beklentisine ve sanat yazarlarının sanat piyasasına tepki olarak üretilen sansasyonel eserlere ilgi duymasına rağmen, çağdaş sanatçıların yaratıcılık süreçleri ve üretim motivasyonları çok farklıdır. Psikoloji alanında yapılan araştırmalara göre yaratıcı ve sanatçı kişilik özellikleri gelişmiş gözlem ve farkındalık yetenekleri, karmaşık konulara odaklanabilme ve çözebilme, zincirleme düşünebilme, yeni deneyimlere açık olabilme, risk alabilme, bilinç ile bilinçaltı arasında sağlıklı denge kurabilme olarak özetlenebilir. Fikir bulmak, nesnelere seçmek, biçimi dönüştürmek, yerini değiştirmek, mekanla ilişki kurmak ve yeni teknikler denemek gibi süreçler, sanatçıların açısından kronolojiyi düşünmekten veya sansasyon yaratmaktan daha önemlidir. Sanatçıların, toplumsal konulara karşı duyarlılıklarını eserleriyle göstererek izleyiciyi düşünmeye sevk eder. Metnine rağmen eserin anlamı geniş bir açılıma sahiptir ve her izleyici esere farklı anlamlar yükleyebilir. Sanatçıların kendilerini ve eserlerini anlattığı müddetçe eserin anlam açılımı genişler ve izleyicinin bakış açısıyla bir noktada kesişir. Diğer türlü, sanat tarihçilerin izlediği kronolojik sıra kitaplarında ve makalelerde yerini alır, gazetelerde sansasyonel eserler ön plana çıkarılır, kendi yaratıcılık süreçlerini takip eden sessiz çağdaş sanatçıların dışarıdan gelen faktörlerin etkisiyle kaybolur ve sanatın geleceğine yön veremez. Çağdaş sanatçıların kendi yaratıcılık süreçlerine odaklanmalarının ve sanatları hakkında konuşmalarının sanatseverlerin artmasını ve sanatın geleceğinin bu şekilde yön bulmasını sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çağdaş sanatçı, yaratıcılık, sanatın geleceği.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper to explain the motivation and creativity processes of contemporary artists and to discuss how artists can direct the future of art, despite the negative conditions they are in. The main factors that determine the conditions of artists today are the social and economic conditions in the world and in the country they live in, the importance given to art, the attitudes of art lovers, collectors, art galleries and curators, practices in auctions, art law and the comments of art historians and art writers. Although the theme of contemporary art is generally social problems, the fact that contemporary works of art are not sufficiently understood by a large segment of society causes a decrease in interest in art. Art methods such as ready-made object, installation, body (performance) art, land art and dystopian and ironic elements do not meet the aesthetic expectations of the audience and make it difficult to understand the work. Although art historians expect chronological order and art writers are interested in sensational works produced in response to the art market, contemporary artists' creative processes and production motivations are very different. According to research in the field of psychology, creative and artistic personality traits can be summarized as advanced observation and awareness skills, the ability to focus on and solve complex issues, the ability to think in chains, being open to new experiences, taking risks, and establishing a healthy balance between consciousness and subconscious. Processes such as finding ideas, choosing objects, transforming form, changing location, establishing a relationship with space and trying new techniques are more important for artists than considering chronology or creating a sensation. Artists encourage the audience to think by showing their sensitivity to social issues through their works. Despite its text, the meaning of the work has a wide scope and each viewer can attribute different meanings to the work. As long as the artists explain themselves and their works, the meaning of the work expands and intersects with the viewer's point of view. Otherwise, the chronological order followed by art historians takes its place in books and articles, sensational works are highlighted in newspapers, quiet contemporary artists who follow their own creative processes disappear because of the influence of external factors and cannot direct the future of art. It is thought that contemporary artists' focus on their own creative processes and talking about their art will increase the number of art lovers and guide the future of art in this way.

Key Words: Contemporary artists, creativity, the future of art.

***Lactarius deliciosus* MANTARINDAN BİYOLOJİK SENTEZ YOLUYLA ELDE EDİLEN BAKIR NANOYAPILARIN HT-29 HÜCRELERİNDE SİTOTOKSİK AKTİVİTESİNİN TESPİTİ**

DETECTION OF THE CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF COPPER NANOPARTICLES OBTAINED FROM THE BIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF *Lactarius deliciosus* MUSHROOM ON HT-29 CELLS

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ÖZET

Lactarius deliciosus, Russulaceae ailesinden yenebilen bir mantar türüdür. Literatürdeki çalışmalar bu mantar ekstralarının bazı insan karsinom hücrelerinde sitotoksik etkilerinin olduğunu göstermektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada biyolojik sentez yoluyla *Lactarius deliciosus*'dan elde edilen bakır tabanlı nanoyapıların olası anti-kanser aktivitesinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bunun için 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) testi kullanılarak HT-29 (insan kolorektal karsinoma) hücre hattında sitotoksik aktivite tayini yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla, hücreler %10 fetal sıgır serumu içeren McCOY 5A medium bulunan flasklarda %5 CO₂ altında 37°C'de konfluens olacak şekilde büyütülmüştür. Yeterli hücre sayısına ulaşıldığında, 96 kuyucuklu platenin her bir kuyusuna 5x10³ hücre gelecek şekilde hücrelerin plate tabanına tutunması sağlanmıştır. *Lactarius deliciosus*'dan sentezlenen bakır tabanlı nanoyapıların farklı konsantrasyonları (3.91, 7.81, 15.63, 31.25, 62.50, 125, 250 ve 500 µg/mL) distile suda disperse edilerek 24 saat boyunca HT-29 hücrelerine muamele edilmiştir. Mitomisin C (MMC) pozitif kontrol grubu olarak bulundurulmuştur. Hücre canlılığı aşağıdaki formül kullanılarak ölçülmüştür: Canlılık (%) = ortalama deneysel (optik yoğunluk) OD değeri / ortalama kontrol OD değeri x %100. HT-29 hücreleri için hücre canlılık yüzdesi değerleri %71,87-129,84 arasındadır. Sonuçlar, *Lactarius deliciosus*'tan üretilen nanoyapıların kolon kanseri hücrelerinde sitotoksikiteyi indüklemeye yeteneğine sahip olmadığını göstermiştir. Bu nanoyapılar, hücre canlılığı değerlerinde kontrole kıyasla önemli bir değişikliğe neden olmamıştır. Bu çalışmanın diğer hücre hatlarında yapılacak başta sitotoksikite ve diğer biyolojik aktivite teknikleri ile desteklenmesi planlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Lactarius deliciosus*, Nanosentez, Nanopartikül, MTT testi, HT-29 hücre

ABSTRACT

Lactarius deliciosus is an edible mushroom from the Russulaceae family. Studies in the literature show that these mushroom extracts have cytotoxic effects on some human carcinoma cells. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the possible anti-cancer activity of copper-based nanostructures obtained from *Lactarius deliciosus* by biological synthesis. For this purpose, cytotoxic activity was determined in HT-29 (human colorectal carcinoma) cell line using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. For this purpose, cells were grown to confluence at 37°C under 5% CO₂ in flasks with McCOY 5A medium including 10% fetal bovine serum. When sufficient cell numbers were reached, cells were allowed to attach to the bottom of the plate with 5x10³ cells in each well of the 96-well plate. Different concentrations of (3.91, 7.81, 15.63, 31.25, 62.50, 125, 250 and 500 µg/mL) copper-based nanostructures synthesized from *Lactarius deliciosus* were dispersed in distilled water and treated with HT-29 cells for 24 hours. Mitomycin C (MMC) was kept as a positive control group. Cell viability was measured using the following formula: Viability (%) = mean experimental (optical density) OD value / mean control OD value) x 100%. The percent of cell viability values were between 71.87-129.84% for HT-29 cells. The results showed that nanostructures produced from *Lactarius deliciosus* have no ability to induce cytotoxicity in the colon cancer cells. These nanostructures did not cause any significant change in cell viability values compared to the control. This study should be planned to be supported by cytotoxicity and other biological activity techniques in other cell lines.

Keywords: *Lactarius deliciosus*, Nanosynthesis, Nanoparticles, MTT assay, HT-29 cell line

KADMIYUM AĞIR METALİNE MARUZ KALAN ASPİR BİTKİSİNDE DNA METİLASYON TİPLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF DNA METHYLATION TYPES IN SAFFLOWER PLANT EXPOSED TO CADMIUM HEAVY METAL

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ÖZET

Çevre kirliliği, doğal ekosistemlere zarar veren ve insan sağlığını tehdit eden çeşitli kirleticilerin yayılması sonucu ortaya çıkan karmaşık bir sorundur. Endüstriyel atıklar, hava emisyonları, su kirliliği, toprak bozulması ve plastik atıklar gibi farklı kaynaklardan gelen kirleticiler, çevre kirliliğine sebep olmaktadır. Bu kirleticilerin başında da ağır metaller gelmektedir. Ağır metaller olarak bilinen yüksek yoğunluklu kimyasal elementler, düşük konsantrasyonlarda bile toksisiteye sahiptirler veya zehirli olabilirler. Çevredeki yaygın varlıkları endüstriyel faaliyetlere, madencilik, pestisit uygulamaları, otomotiv emisyonlarına ve evsel atıkların yayılımına bağlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, kadmiyum ağır metalin aspir bitkileri üzerindeki genetik ve epigenetik parametreler açısından toksik etkilerini araştırmaktır. Aspir tohumları, 3 hafta boyunca farklı kadmiyum ağır metal çözeltisi konsantrasyonlarına (20, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280 mg/L) maruz bırakılmış ve genomik kalıp stabilitesindeki değişiklikler ile metilasyon modelleri, PCR ve çift restriksiyon enzimi kesim-rastgele amplifikasyon (CRED-RA) teknikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar kadmiyum ağır metalinin aspir bitkisinin genomu üzerinde genotoksik etkilere sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Kadmiyum konsantrasyonunun artmasına bağlı olarak aspir bitkisinde canlılık oranı azalmıştır. Epigenetik analiz sonucunda, 4 farklı metilasyon modeli gözlemlenmiştir. En yüksek toplam metilasyon oranı 40 mg/L konsantrasyonunda % 88,60 ve en düşük 80 mg/L konsantrasyonunda % 83,10 oranında tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, en yüksek non-metilasyon modeli 160 mg/L'de tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, metilasyon desenlerindeki değişikliklerin, kadmiyum toksisitesine karşı koruma mekanizması olarak önemli bir mekanizma olarak hizmet edebileceğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca aspir bitkisinin kadmiyum ağır metal kontaminasyonu nedeniyle oluşan toprak ve su kirliliğini değerlendirmek için bir biyobelirteç olarak potansiyeli olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Carthamus tinctorius*, Ağır metal, Kadmiyum, Epigenetik, CRED-RA

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution is a complex issue that arises from the dispersion of various pollutants damaging natural ecosystems and threatening human health. Pollutants from

different sources such as industrial wastes, air emissions, water pollution, soil degradation, and plastic wastes contribute to environmental pollution. Among these pollutants, heavy metals play a significant role. Chemical elements with elevated density, known as heavy metals, possess toxicity or can be poisonous even at low concentrations. Their pervasive presence in the environment is attributed to industrial activities, mining, pesticide application, automotive emissions and domestic waste distribution. This study aimed to investigate the toxic effects of cadmium heavy metal on safflower plants in terms of genetic and epigenetic parameters. Safflower seeds were exposed to different concentrations of cadmium heavy metal solution (20, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280 mg/L) for 3 weeks, and changes in genomic template stability and methylation pattern were analyzed using PCR and coupled restriction enzyme digestion-random amplification (CRED-RA) techniques. The results showed that heavy metal of cadmium has genotoxic effects on the genome of safflower plants. Due to the increase in cadmium concentration, the viability of the safflower plant decreased. Epigenetic analysis revealed four different methylation patterns. The highest total methylation rate of 88,60 % detected at 40 mg/L concentration and the lowest rate of 83,10 % at 80 mg/L concentration. Additionally, the maximum percentage of non-methylation model was detected at 160 mg/L. These results suggest that changes in methylation patterns can serve as an important mechanism of protection against cadmium toxicity. And also, safflower plants have the potential to serve as a biomarker for assessing soil and water pollution caused by cadmium heavy metal contamination.

Keywords: *Carthamus tinctorius*, Heavy metal, Cadmium, Epigenetic, CRED-RA

**BAZAR İQTİSADİYYATI ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ KİÇİK SAHİBKARLIĞIN
FORMALAŞMASI VƏ İNKİŞAF QANUNAUYGUNLUQLARI**

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XÜLASƏ

Aparılan tədqiqatda müəyyən olunmuşdur ki, sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti bazar iqtisadiyyatının əsas hissəsini təşkil etməklə dövlətin xarici bazarlarda integrasiya prosesinin, eləcə də ölkə infrastrukturalarının, müəssisə və təsisatların, biznesin təkmilləşdirilməsində qüvvə rolunu oynayır. Tədqiqatda nəzərdə tutulan məqsəd sahibkarlığın bir növü olan kiçik sahibkarlığın bazar iqtisadiyyatı və sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf şəraitində öyrənilməsi və ölkəmizdə belə sahibkarlığa cəlb olunmanın inkişaf etdirilməsidir. Məqalədə kiçik sahibkarlıq həyat səviyyəsinin yüksəldilməsi üçün şəraiti təmin etməklə bərabər yeni iş yerləri təşkil edərək bütövlükdə insanlar üçün faydalı xidmətlər və mallar istehsal etməsi qeyd olunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: bazar iqtisadiyyatı, sahibkarlıq fəaliyyəti, sahibkar, kiçik sahibkarlıq.

**REGULATIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS
IN THE CONDITIONS OF A MARKET ECONOMY**

SUMMARY

In the conducted research, it was determined that entrepreneurial activity is the main part of the market economy and plays the role of a force in the integration process of the state in foreign markets, as well as in the improvement of the country's infrastructures, enterprises and institutions, and business. The purpose of the study is to study small entrepreneurship, which is a type of entrepreneurship, in the conditions of market economy and socio-economic development, and to develop involvement in such entrepreneurship in our country. In the article, it is mentioned that small entrepreneurship produces useful services and goods for people as a whole by creating new jobs while providing conditions for raising the standard of living.

Keywords: market economy, entrepreneurial activity, entrepreneur, small business.

**ПРАВИЛА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В
УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ**

КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

В проведенном исследовании определено, что предпринимательская деятельность является основной частью рыночной экономики и играет роль силы в процессе интеграции государства на внешние рынки, а также совершенствования инфраструктуры страны, предприятий и учреждений. , и бизнес. Цель исследования - изучить малое предпринимательство, которое является видом предпринимательства, в условиях рыночной экономики и социально-экономического развития, а также развивать участие в таком предпринимательстве в нашей стране. В статье отмечается, что малое предпринимательство производит полезные услуги и товары для населения в целом, создавая новые рабочие места и обеспечивая при этом условия для повышения уровня жизни.

Ключевые слова: рыночная экономика, предпринимательская деятельность, предприниматель, малый бизнес.

**WATER PRODUCTIVITY IN OIL OLIVE GROWING: A CASE STUDY OF
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION IN TURKEY**

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ABSTRACT

With climate change, the negative impact of decreasing freshwater resources on agricultural production increases. Under these conditions, studies that will increase efficiency in water use become important. In this study, water efficiency values of oil olives grown in Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin and Şanlıurfa provinces in the Southeastern Anatolia Region were calculated. The calculations were used with the Cropwat and Aquacrop models developed by FAO to calculate the evapotranspiration values of oil olives and the water need of the crop. Using the product yield values obtained with the Aquacrop model, the amount of oil olives produced per unit of freshwater between 2012 and 2021 was calculated. According to the research results, the average water productivity values with Cropwat and Aquacrop models were calculated as 0.59 and 0.69 kg/m³ in Adıyaman province, 0.40 and 0.49 kg/m³ in Gaziantep province, 0.26 and 0.33 kg/m³ in Kilis province, 0.86 and 1.13 kg/m³ in Mardin province, 0.61 and 0.83 kg/m³ in Şanlıurfa province, respectively. It has been determined that olive, a Mediterranean climate plant, has the highest water productivity in Mardin province in the Southeastern Anatolia Region, which has an arid climate. It was observed that water productivity increased when olive yield was supported by lower water use.

Keywords: Aquacrop, Cropwat, Evapotranspiration, Olive, Water productivity.

TIBBİ DOKÜMANTASYON YÖNETİMİNDE SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE ÖRGÜTSEL SAĞLIK

HEALTH LITERACY AND ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH IN MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Toplumsal kalkınmanın en temel özelliklerinden biri de tüm insanların, sağlık hizmetlerinden etkin şekilde yararlanabilmesidir. Bu etkinlik içinde tıbbi dokümanların; kaydının tutulması, düzenlenmesi, değerlendirilmesi, saklanması ve arşivlenmesi gittikçe önem kazanmaktadır. Ayrıca günümüzde her alanda olduğu gibi sağlık bilimlerinde de teknoloji yoğun şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Dolayısıyla tıbbi bilgilerle beraber, tıbbi belgeler de zenginleşmektedir. Özellikle tıbbi belgelerin elektronik ortamda kullanımının artmasıyla, dokümantasyon işlemleri de kendi içinde farklılaşmıştır. Bu noktada değişen dünya içinde gerek bireyler gerekse kurumlar bazında sağlık okuryazarlığı ve örgütsel sağlık, daha fazla önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Nitekim sağlık hizmetlerinin etkin şekilde sunulması; bireylerin sağlık okuryazarlığına vakıf olması ve organizasyonların sağlıklı bir örgüt yapısı içinde çalışması ile yakından ilgilidir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı; sağlık alanında tıbbi dokümantasyon yönetimini tüm yönleriyle tanımlamaktır. Ayrıca çalışmada tıbbi dokümantasyon, sağlık okuryazarlığı ve örgütsel sağlık kavramları arasındaki bağlantı açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. İlâveten çalışmada; tıbbi belge yönetim sürecinde özellikle örgüt sağlığının önemine dikkat çekilmiştir. Çünkü bir örgütün sağlıklı olması, sadece örgüte fayda sağlamamakta aynı zamanda içindeki topluma da katkı sunmaktadır. Öte yandan bir örgütün sağlıksız olması, özellikle tıbbi belgelerin yönetiminde yanlış uygulamalara sebep olarak önce sağlık alanına daha sonra topluma tesir etmektedir. Nihayetinde sağlık hizmeti sunan tüm kurum ve kuruluşlar, sundukları bakım ve tedavilerin yanı sıra, kayıtlı bilgilerin ve belgelerin gelecek nesillere doğru aktarılması açısından da temel mekân görevi görmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi Dokümantasyon, Örgütsel Sağlık, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı.

ABSTRACT

One of the most fundamental features of social development is that all the people can effectively benefit from health services. In this activity, medical documentation; keeping, organizing, evaluating, storing and archiving records are becoming progressively significant. In addition, nowadays, technology is used extensively in health sciences, as in every field. Accordingly, along with medical information, medical documents are also getting richer. Especially with the increasing use of medical documents in electronic media, documentation processes have taken different forms. At this point, health literacy and organizational health have begun to gain more importance both on the basis of individuals and institutions in the changing world. As a matter of fact, effective provision of health services is closely related to

both individuals' knowledge of health literacy and organizations working within a healthy organizational structure. In this context, the aim of the study is to define all aspects of medical documentation management in the field of healthcare. In addition, relationships between the concepts of medical documentation, health literacy and organizational health were investigated. Additionally, in this study, specific attention was paid to the importance of organizational health in the medical document management process. Thus, healthy organization not only benefits the organization but also contributes to the society in which it takes place. On the other hand, if an organization is unhealthy, it affects first the healthcare field and then the society, especially by causing wrong practices in the management of medical documents. Consequently, all institutions and organizations that provide health services, in addition to the care and treatments they provide, also serve as the main place to transfer recorded information and documents correctly to future generations.

Keywords: Medical Documentation, Organizational Health, Health Literacy.

AZƏRBAYCAN SƏNAYESİNDƏ QIDA SEKTORUNUN MÖVCUD VƏZİYYƏTİ
CURRENT SITUATION OF THE FOOD SECTOR IN THE INDUSTRY OF AZERBAIJAN

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Summary

In our globalized world, all companies and organizations, regardless of their size and strength, are under the influence of globalization and changes in information technology, political, economic, social and social crises occurring in the world. Competition around the world has increased tremendously as supply, which has fallen short of demand, has rapidly outstripped demand in all sectors. Among these sectors, the high production capacity of the food sector further supports it. In terms of the number of enterprises operating in the food industry, in the context of the analysis, the fact that the enterprises are public and private enterprises also plays an important role. The food sector plays an important role in increasing production potential, transitioning the economy to a sustainable development mode, increasing social welfare, lowering the level of unemployment, and increasing the efficiency of all areas of the economy. The role of the private sector is indispensable for the development and growth of the country.

As a natural result of the current situation, companies that cannot keep up with the global competition conditions, do not make the right decisions, cannot apply wrong marketing strategies, and cannot produce original strategies, cannot be successful or even come true live a long time. In the increasingly competitive environment of the emerging food sector with high production potential, this view will become more and more prevalent unless we add the ability to produce strategy to our production skills. These companies will not keep up with the change and will leave the market. In the current competitive environment in the food sector, there is a need for a marketing department in the marketing department created in these companies.

Keywords: food industry, competition, food sector, innovation.

**ТЕКУЩЕЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОГО СЕКТОРА
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА**

Резюме

В нашем локализованном мире все компании и организации, независимо от их размера и силы, находятся под влиянием глобализации и изменений в информационных технологиях, политических, экономических, социальных и социальных кризисов, происходящих в мире. Конкуренция во всем мире чрезвычайно возросла, поскольку предложение, которое отставало от спроса, быстро превысило спрос во всех секторах. Среди этих секторов высокая производственная мощность пищевого сектора также поддерживает его. С точки зрения количества предприятий, работающих в пищевой промышленности, в контексте анализа важную роль также играет тот факт, что

предприятия являются государственными и частными. Продовольственный сектор играет важную роль в повышении производственного потенциала, переводе экономики на режим устойчивого развития, повышении общественного благосостояния, снижении уровня безработицы, повышении эффективности всех сфер экономики. Роль частного сектора незаменима для развития и роста страны.

Как естественный результат текущей ситуации, компании, которые не могут идти в ногу с условиями глобальной конкуренции, не принимают правильных решений, не могут применять неправильные маркетинговые стратегии и не могут создавать оригинальные стратегии, не могут быть успешными или даже реализоваться. жить долго. В растущей конкурентной среде формирующегося пищевого сектора с высоким производственным потенциалом эта точка зрения будет становиться все более и более распространенной, если мы не добавим способность производить стратегию к нашим производственным навыкам. Эти компании не успевают за изменениями и уходят с рынка. В современных конкурентных условиях в пищевой сфере возникает необходимость в отделе маркетинга, создаваемом в этих компаниях.

Ключевые слова: пищевая промышленность, конкуренция, пищевой сектор, инновации.

OSB'Lİ ÇOCUKLAR VE KARDEŞ İLİŞKİLERİ
SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AND CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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ÖZET

Çocukların sosyalleşmelerinde birinci basamak ailedir. Anne babadan sonra sosyal ilişkinin kurulduğu ilk kişiler kardeşlerdir. Aile içerisinde kardeşler birbirlerinin tüm gelişim alanları üzerinde etkili olmakla birlikte özellikle sosyal ve duygusal gelişimlerinin desteklenmesi ve geliştirilmesinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Çünkü kardeşler arasındaki ilişki doğal yollarla kurulmuş olup yaşam boyunca devam eder. Her dönemde kardeşler arası ilişkinin niteliği farklılaşır. Bu bildirinin amacı, Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) olan çocukların kardeş ilişkilerinin nasıl olduğunu anlamak ve desteklenmesi için neler yapılabileceğine dair önerilerde bulunmaktır. Bunun için ulusal ve uluslararası alanlarda kardeş ilişkileriyle ilgili yapılan makale, tez ve kitaplar incelenerek derlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmaya başlarken OSB, kardeş, kardeş ilişkileri, tipik gelişim gösteren çocuk gibi ifadeler arama motoruna yazılarak taraması yapılmıştır. Taraması yapılan kaynaklar üzerinden OSB'li kardeşi olan çocukların kardeş ilişkilerinin dönemlere göre nasıl olduğu, nasıl tepkiler verdiği, ilişkilerini etkileyen faktörlerin neler olduğu ve kardeşler arası ilişkilerin desteklenmesi için neler yapılabileceği konuları hakkında tartışması yapılmıştır. OSB'li çocukların kardeş ilişkilerine olumlu ve olumsuz etkilerinin olduğu, ilişkilerinin dönemlere göre farklılaştığı, verilen duygusal tepkilerin içinde buldukları şartlara göre değiştiği, kardeşler arası ilişkilerin desteklenmesine yönelik yapılan müdahalelerin büyük çoğunluğunun olumlu etki yarattığı görülmüştür. Bu derleme aynı zamanda OSB'li çocuklar ve kardeşleri arasındaki ilişkinin önemini ve bu konuda üzerinde daha detaylı çalışmaların yapılması gerekliliğini de göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kardeş ilişkileri, OSB, tipik gelişen çocuk, kardeş.

ABSTRACT

Family is the first step for children socialisation. After parents, the first people with whom social relations are established are siblings. Siblings within the family are influential in all areas of each other's development, but they also have a key position in supporting and developing their social and emotional development. Because, the relationship between siblings is established naturally and continues throughout life. The quality of the relationship between siblings differs in each period. The purpose of this paper is to understand what the

sibling relationships of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are like and to make suggestions about what can be done to support them. For this purpose, articles, theses and books on sibling relations in national and international fields have been examined and compiled. When starting the research, expressions such as ASD, sibling, sibling relations, typically developing child were typed into the search engine and searched. Based on the sources scanned, a discussion was held about how the relationships between siblings having an ASD sibling according to periods, how they react, what are the factors affecting their relationships and what can be done to support the relationships between siblings. It has been observed that children with ASD have positive and negative effects on their sibling relationships, that their relationships differ according to periods, that the emotional reactions given vary according to the conditions they are in, and that the majority of interventions aimed at supporting relationships between siblings have a positive effect. This review also showed the importance of the relationship between children with ASD and their siblings and the need for more detailed studies on this subject.

Keywords: ASD, sibling, sibling relations, typically developed child

İLKÖĞRETİM KADEMESİNDE EĞİTİM ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN ALGILARINA GÖRE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ETİK DEĞER TUTUMLARI

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Özet

Araştırma, Temel Eğitim dönemindeki öğretmenlerin mesleki etik değerlere yönelik aidiyet durumlarını öğrencilerin bakış açılarıyla ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Okullar, etik ve ahlaki değerlerin gelişip kökleştiği yerlerin başında gelmektedir. Zira değerler eğitimi bağlamında okullar mihenk görevini üstlenmektedir. Bu düşünceden hareketle araştırmanın amacı, ilköğretim kademesinde bulunan öğrencilerin gözünde öğretmenlerinin sahip oldukları mesleki etik değer tutum düzeylerini bazı değişkenler açısından incelemektir. Araştırmada betimsel araştırma yöntemi ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Kars il Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğüne bağlı devlet okullarında eğitim alan ilköğretim öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak 'Öğrenci Algısına Göre Öğretmen Etik Değerler Ölçeği' ve 'Kişisel Veri Toplama Formu' kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS 21 paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. İlköğretim öğrencilerinin algılarına göre öğretmenlerinin mesleki etik kurallarına uyma düzeylerinin sınıf değişkeni bağlamında incelendiğinde ölçek toplam puanında, mesleki yeterlilik alt boyutunda ve mesleki sorumluluk alt boyutunda anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Etik Değerler, Değerler Eğitimi, Ahlak, Ahlak Eğitimi, İlköğretim, Eğitim, Tutum.

ETHICAL VALUE ATTITUDES OF TEACHERS ACCORDING TO THE PERCEPTIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract

The research aims to reveal the affiliation of teachers in the Basic Education period towards professional ethical values from the students' perspectives. Schools are one of the places where ethical and moral values develop and take root. Because schools serve as a benchmark in the context of values education.

Based on this idea, the aim of the research is to examine the professional ethical value and attitude levels of teachers in the eyes of primary school students in terms of some variables. Descriptive research method, relational scanning model was used in the research. The study group of the research consists of primary school students studying in public schools affiliated with the Kars Provincial Directorate of National Education. 'Teacher Ethical Values Scale According to Student Perception' and 'Personal Data Collection Form' were used as data collection tools in the research. The data were analyzed with the SPSS 21 package program. When the level of teachers' compliance with the rules of professional ethics, according to the

perceptions of primary school students, was examined in the context of the class variable, a significant difference was detected in the scale total score, professional competence sub-dimension and professional responsibility sub-dimension.

Key words: Ethical Values, Values Education, Morality, Moral Education, Primary Education, Education, Attitude.

BİOLOGİYA FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ STEAM MODELİ

STEAM MODEL IN BIOLOGY TEACHING

Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin
Biologiya və onun tədrisi texnologiyası kafedrasının
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Xülasə

Biologiya dərslərində informasiya texnologiyalarından istifadə müəllimə bir sıra imkanlar yaradır. Bunlardan təlim-tərbiyə prosesinin gedişində şagirdlərin şüurlu fəaliyyətinin təşkil edilməsi, təlim prosesində fərdi yanaşma üsulunun tətbiqinə daha böyük imkanlar yaradılması və qısa vaxt ərzində mikro və makro aləmdə baş verən hadisə və prosesi ardıcılıqla izləmək imkanlarının yaradılmasını misal göstərmək olar. Bu texnoloji yeniliklərin hamısını özündə birləşdirən, ən əsas yeni model STEAM tədris modelidir.

Biologiya dərslərində STEAM-dan istifadə edərkən dərslərin mərhələləri əvvəlcədən aydınlaşdırılmalıdır. Bununla yanaşı bioloji biliklərin şagirdlərin həyat və fəaliyyətində mühüm rol oynadığını da nəzərdə saxlamaq lazımdır. Məhz bioloji təhsil sayəsində hələ yeniyetməlik yaşlarından şagirdlərdə özünə, ətrafdakılara, ümumiyyətlə, bütün canlılara qarşı diqqətli və ehtiyatlı yanaşma, təbiətə məhəbbət hissi formalaşır. Şagird müəyyən dərəcədə öz sağlamlığının qeydinə qalmaqın nə dərəcədə mühüm olduğunu anlayır, öz orqanizminin quruluşu və funksiyalarını bilir, ekologiyanın nə demək olduğunu anladığına görə onda bitki və heyvanlar aləminə qarşı rəğbət hissi yaranır. Məktəbdə işlədiyim müddət ərzində belə bir fikrə gəlmişəm ki, yaxşı nəticə əldə etmək üçün hər bir müəllim öz fənninə marağı artırmalı, bunun üçün isə dərslər zamanı müasir-pedaqoji üsullardan, o cümlədən informasiya-kommunikasiya texnologiyalarından istifadə etməlidir. İKT-dən biologiya dərslərində istifadə tədris edilən fənnin keyfiyyətini də artırmağa kömək edir, müxtəlif obyektlərin nümayişini asanlaşdırır. Biologiyanın məktəbdə tədrisi mütəmadi olaraq təcrübələrin nümayişinə əsaslanır. Bununla belə, müasir məktəbdə təcrübələrin aparılması vaxt məhdudiyəti üzündən çətindir. Hətta hər cür şəraiti olan, müasir avadanlıqlarla təchiz edilmiş laborator kabinetlərdə belə real təcrübələrin aparılması müəyyən vaxt tələb edir. Bir çox bioloji proseslər öz mürəkkəbliyi ilə fərqlənir. Obrazlı yaddaşa malik olan şagirdlər üçün abstrakt, şəkiltsiz prosesləri öyrənmək çətinlik yaradır. Bu gün apardığım müşahidələr onu deməyə əsas verir ki, məhz bu problemlərin həll olunması üçün, İnternet resurslarından tədris prosesində aktiv istifadəyə nail olunması üçün STEAM nin köməkliyi ilə Biologiya fənninin tədrisi layihəsini irəli sürürük. STEAM layihəsini irəli sürməkdə məqsəd :

- Məktəbin pedaqoji və inzibati idarəçiliyini STEAM istiqaməti üzrə bilik və bacarıqlarının artırılması
- Məktəbdə təhsilin keyfiyyətinə və əyanilik, praktik dərslər üsuluna keçirilməsi

- Yeni informasiya mədəniyyətinin formalaşdırmaq, E Mühəndislik-binalar, yollar, körpülər , maşın , texnika və.s A Art- incəsənət , yaradıcılıq və.s M Riyaziyyat-alış –veriş , ailə büdcəsi , hesab və.s
- Şagirdlərin biologiya fənni üzrə keçirilən yerli və beynəlxalq fənn olimpiadalarına hazırlaşmasına köməklik etmək məqsədi ilə yeni XXI əsr Azərbaycan müəllimini hazırlamaq və onu daima inkişafı üçün yardım etmək və istiqamətlər verməkdir.

Açar sözlər: STEAM, şagird, məktəb, biologiya, fənn

Abstract

The use of information technologies in biology classes provides a number of opportunities for the teacher. Examples of these include organizing the conscious activity of students during the educational process, creating greater opportunities for applying an individual approach in the learning process, and creating opportunities to follow the events and processes that occur in the micro and macro world in a short period of time. The most important new model that incorporates all of these technological innovations is the STEAM learning model.

When using STEAM in biology classes, the stages of the lesson should be clarified in advance. At the same time, it should be considered that biological knowledge plays an important role in the life and activities of students. It is thanks to biological education that a careful and careful approach to oneself, others, and all living things in general, and a feeling of love for nature are formed in students from the teenage years. To a certain extent, the student understands how important it is to take care of his health, he knows the structure and functions of his body, and because he understands what ecology means, he develops a feeling of sympathy for the flora and fauna. During the time I worked at the school, I came to the idea that in order to achieve good results, every teacher should increase interest in his subject, and for this he should use modern pedagogical methods, including information and communication technologies. The use of ICT in the biology class helps to increase the quality of the taught subject and facilitates the demonstration of various objects. The teaching of biology at school is regularly based on the demonstration of experiments.

However, conducting experiments in a modern school is difficult due to time constraints. Even in laboratory cabinets equipped with all kinds of conditions and equipped with modern equipment, conducting real experiments requires a certain amount of time. Many biological processes differ in their complexity. For students with figurative memory, it is difficult to learn abstract, non-picture processes. My observations today suggest that we are promoting the project of teaching Biology with the help of STEAM in order to solve these problems, to achieve active use of Internet resources in the educational process. The purpose of promoting the STEAM project:

- Increasing the knowledge and skills of the pedagogical and administrative management of the school in the direction of STEAM
- Transferring to the quality of education in the school and to the visual, practical teaching method

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- Forming a new information culture, E Engineering - buildings, roads, bridges, machines, equipment, etc. A Art - art, creativity, etc. M Mathematics - shopping, family budget, calculation, etc.
- To help students prepare for the local and international subject Olympiads in biology, it is to prepare the new 21st century Azerbaijani teacher and to provide assistance and directions for his continuous development.

Key words: STEAM, student, school, biology, subject

HUMAN MOTION ANALYSIS USING COMPUTER VISION AND DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract— Human motion analysis is a field of study that has gained interest from computer vision researchers due to its practical applications, including athletic performance evaluation, public space monitoring, interactive human-machine interfaces, and content-based image databases. This paper provides an overview of three major areas related to interpreting human motion: motion analysis of body parts, tracking moving humans from single or multiple camera perspectives, and recognizing human activities from image sequences.

Motion analysis involves segmenting the body into different parts connected by joints and reconstructing the 3D structure using 2D projections. Tracking humans involves analyzing movement over a sequence of images and understanding overall movement. Recognizing human activities involves analyzing patterns in the movement of a subject to identify specific activities. The study of human motion analysis has many applications and is a rapidly growing field, making this paper a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners.

Keywords— Human motion analysis, computer vision, practical applications, motion analysis, body parts, tracking, moving human, recognizing human activities, image sequences.

YEREL GÜNDEM 21 VE 2030 EYLEM PLANLARI KAPSAMINDA TRAKYA ALT BÖLGESİ MEKÂNSAL DEĞİŞİMİNDE KATILIMCI YAKLAŞIM
PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH IN SPATIAL CHANGE IN THE THRACE SUB-REGION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF LOCAL AGENDA 21 AND 2030 ACTION PLANS

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ÖZET

Gündem 21 ve Gündem 2030 sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasına yönelik küresel hareketin iki önemli eşiğidir. Birleşmiş Milletler Habitat programında da ele alındığı gibi, Gündem 21’de geleneksel ‘yönetim’ anlayışından ‘yönetişim’ kavramına geçiş önerilerek, yerel yönetim, sivil toplum ve özel sektör işbirliğinin hedeflendiği izlenmektedir. Gündem 2030’ da ise bu işbirliğine iş, teknoloji ve bilim dünyası da eklenmiştir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma için bu işbirliği tüm paydaşlarının katılımcı yaklaşımla hareket etmesini gerektirmektedir. Özellikle mekânsal değişime konu olan alanlarda katılımcı yaklaşım, stratejik yaklaşımların geliştirilmesinde, yerel bilgilerin ve ihtiyaçların elde edilmesinde ve uygulamalarda sürekliliğin sağlanmasında oldukça önemlidir. Mekânsal değişimler; ülke ve bölge planları kapsamında arazi kullanım kararlarının belirlenmesine yönelik olarak hazırlanan Çevre Düzeni Planları ile gerçekleşir. Bu planlarla kentsel ve kırsal yapı ve bunların gelişmesine bağlı olarak tüm öneme sahip değerlerin koruma-kullanma dengesi sağlanmaktadır. Ülkemizde bu kapsamda hazırlanan proje alanlarından biri de Edirne, Tekirdağ, Kırklareli illerini kapsayan Trakya Alt Bölgesi Ergene Havzası Çevre Düzeni Planıdır. Trakya bölgesi jeo-politik özellikleri ve içsel potansiyelleri nedeniyle plansız kentleşme ve sanayileşmenin yarattığı çevre sorunlarına karşı yoğun baskı altındadır. Bu sorunlara yönelik bölgesel ölçekte 90’lı yılların başından itibaren yoğun sivil toplum hareketliliği izlenmektedir. Çalışmada bu toplumsal hareketliliğin Yerel Gündem 21 ve Yerel Gündem 2030 eylem planı hedefleri kapsamında, Trakya Alt Bölgesi Ergene Havzası Çevre Düzeni Planı oluşum ve uygulama süreçlerine yansımaları ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, Katılımcı yaklaşım, Yerellik, Mekânsal değişim.

ABSTRACT

Agenda 21 and Agenda 2030 are two important thresholds of the global movement towards sustainable development. As discussed in the United Nations Habitat programme, Agenda 21 proposes a shift from the traditional concept of 'management' to the concept of 'governance',

which aims at cooperation between local government, civil society and the private sector. In Agenda 2030, the worlds of business, technology and science were also added to this cooperation. This cooperation for sustainable development requires all stakeholders to act with a participatory approach. Participatory approach is very important in developing strategic approaches, especially in areas subject to spatial change, in obtaining local knowledge and needs, and in ensuring continuity in practices. Spatial changes; This is achieved through Environmental Plans prepared to determine land use decisions within the scope of country and regional plans. These plans ensure the protection, use and development of all important values depending on the urban and rural structure. One of the project areas prepared in this context in our country is the Thrace Sub-Region Ergene Basin Environmental Plan, which covers the provinces of Edirne, Tekirdağ and Kırklareli. Due to its geopolitical characteristics and internal potentials, the Thrace Region is under intense pressure against environmental problems caused by unplanned urbanization and industrialization. Regarding these problems, an intense civil society mobilization has been observed on a regional scale since the early 90s. In this study, the reflection of this social mobility on the formation and implementation processes of the Thrace Subregion Ergene Basin Environmental Plan is discussed within the scope of Local Agenda 21 and Local Agenda 2030 action plan targets.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Participative approach, Locality, Spatial change.

KESTANE VE TÜRK MUTFAĞINDA KULLANIMI
CHESTNUTS AND THEIR USE IN TURKISH CUISINE

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ÖZET

Türkiye bitki çeşitliliği ve yetiştiriciliği açısından önemli bir konumdadır. Geçmiş yıllardan itibaren çeşitli meyve ve sebzelere ev sahipliği yapan Anadolu toprakları Türk mutfağının gelişimine katkı sağlamıştır. Türk mutfağı tarih boyunca kendini yenilemiş ve geleneksel zengin bir yapıya sahip olmuştur. Türk mutfağında et yemekleri ve pilavlar vazgeçilmezdir. Türk mutfağı mevcut olan birçok meyveyi taze veya kuru halde yemeklerinde ve içeceklerinde sunmuştur. Besin değeri açısından zengin yüksek antioksidan özelliğe sahip olan kestane Türkiye, Avrupa ve Doğu ülkelerinin bazı kesimlerinde görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada kestane meyvesinin genel özellikleri ve Türk mutfağındaki kullanımı hakkında bilgiler verilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Türkiye'nin İstanbul ilinde otel ve restoranlarda çalışan mutfak şefleri ile nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda 10 mutfak şefine yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu araştırmacı tarafından uygulanmıştır. Bulgular değerlendirildiğinde katılımcıların %70'i erkek, %30'u kadındır. Katılımcıların çoğunluğu (%60) 23-35 yaş aralığındadır. Katılımcıların eğitim durumu değerlendirildiğinde çoğunluğu (%60) lise mezunudur. Ayrıca katılımcıların çalıştıkları kurumlar incelendiğinde bireylerin beş yıldızlı otel ve fine dining restoranlarda görev yaptıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bulgular değerlendirildiğinde katılımcıların %90'nı mutfaklarında kestaneyi kullanmaktadır. Kullanım alanları incelendiğinde en fazla garnitür (%70) ve tatlı (%70) olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Katılımcılar, yemeklerde kestane kullanımının ürüne lezzet, çeşitlilik, dolgu, softluk, elit doku, tat dokusunda zenginleşme ve tamamlayıcı garnitür gibi katkı sağladığını belirtmişlerdir. Mutfak şefleri, işletmelerde Türk mutfağında kestane kullanımının yaygın olmadığını bunun nedenlerinin ise ürünün hazırlama ve pişirme aşamasında zahmetli olması, mevsimsel ve aynı zamanda maliyeti yüksek bir ürün olması, yeterli ürün gelişimi yapılmayıp tat uyuşmasını sağlayamaması ve mutfakta kestaneye karşı ön yargının bulunması olarak bildirmişlerdir. Sürdürülebilir gastronomi unsuru olarak kestane Türk mutfağında daha fazla yer verilmesi amacıyla festivaller, şenlikler gibi organizasyonda yerel ürünler kapsamında kestanenin ön plana çıkarılması ve yemek yarışmalarında kestaneye yer verilmesi, menülerde merak uyandıracak çeşitlilikte bulundurulması, yeni ürün geliştirmede yer alması ve mutfaklarda kestane üzerinde oluşan ön yargının kırılarak kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Castanea sativa*, Kestane, Türk Mutfağı, Gastronomi, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Türkiye is in an important position in terms of plant diversity and cultivation. Anatolian lands, which have been home to various fruits and vegetables since the past years, have contributed to the development of Turkish cuisine. Turkish cuisine has renewed itself throughout history and has a rich traditional structure. Meat dishes and pilafs are indispensable in Turkish cuisine. Turkish cuisine offers many fruits in fresh or dried form in its dishes and drinks. Chestnut, which is rich in nutritional value and has high antioxidant properties, is seen in some parts of Turkey, Europe and Eastern countries. This study aims to provide information about the general characteristics of chestnut fruit and its use in Turkish cuisine. The research was conducted using the interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods, with kitchen chefs working in hotels and restaurants in Istanbul, Turkey. In this context, a semi-structured interview form was applied to 10 kitchen chefs by the researcher. When the findings are evaluated, 70% of the participants are men and 30% are women. The majority of participants (60%) are between the ages of 23-35. When the educational status of the participants is evaluated, the majority (60%) are high school graduates. Additionally, when the institutions where the participants worked were examined, it was determined that the individuals worked in five-star hotels and fine dining restaurants. When bulgur is evaluated, 90% of the participants use chestnuts in their kitchens. When the areas of use are examined, it is seen that it is mostly used as a side dish (70%) and dessert (70%). Participants stated that the use of chestnuts in dishes contributes to the product such as flavor, variety, filling, softness, elite texture, enrichment in taste texture and complementary garnish. Kitchen chefs stated that the use of chestnuts in Turkish cuisine is not common in businesses, the reasons for this are that the product is laborious in the preparation and cooking stages, it is a seasonal and high-cost product, inadequate product development has not been carried out and it cannot ensure taste compatibility, and there is a prejudice against chestnuts in the kitchen. In order to give more space to chestnuts in Turkish cuisine as an element of sustainable gastronomy, chestnuts should be highlighted within the scope of local products in organizations such as festivals and festivities, and chestnuts should be given a place in cooking competitions, they should be included in menus in a variety that will arouse curiosity, they should take part in new product development and by breaking the prejudice on chestnuts in kitchens. Its use needs to be expanded.

Keywords: *Castanea sativa*, Chestnut, Turkish cuisine, Gastronomy, Sustainability

MENOPOZDAKİ KADINLARIN CİNSEL BENLİK ŞEMASI İLE DEPRESYON DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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ÖZET

Menopoz dönemindeki kadınlarda fizyolojik ve psikolojik pek çok değişim görülmekte ve bu durum kadınlar için zorlayıcı olabilmektedir. Kronik hastalıkların varlığı, üreme yeteneğinin kaybı, cinsel yaşamda değişiklikler, yaşlanan ebeveynlerin bakımı gibi faktörler menopoz dönemindeki kadınlarda depresyon görülme sıklığını artırabilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı menopozdaki kadınların cinsel benlik şemalarını ve depresyon düzeylerini belirlemek, cinsel benlik şemalarının depresyon düzeyleri ile ilişkisini değerlendirmektir. Tanımlayıcı olarak gerçekleştirilen çalışmaya 5 Nisan-15 Ekim 2023 tarihleri arasında bir aile sağlığı merkezine kayıtlı olan ve menopoz dönemindeki 266 kadın dahil edilmiştir. Veriler tanıtıcı bilgi formu, Cinsel Benlik Şeması Ölçeği ve Depresyon, Anksiyete, Stres (DASS21) Ölçeği/Depresyon Alt Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Kadınların yaş ortalaması 58,54±6,38 yıl olup Cinsel Benlik Şeması Ölçeği puan ortalaması 121,61±17,46 ve DASS21 Ölçeği puan ortalaması ise 10,98±2,53 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Kadınların Cinsel Benlik Şeması Ölçeği ve DASS21 Ölçeği puan ortalamaları karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki saptanmamıştır ($p>0,05$). Kadınların evlilik süresi ve cinsel ilişki sırasında rahatsız hissetme durumları ile Cinsel Benlik Şeması Ölçeği puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur ($p<0,05$). Ayrıca eğitim seviyesi yüksek olanlarda depresif belirtilerin daha az görüldüğü saptanmıştır. Sonuç olarak menopozdaki kadınların depresyon düzeylerinin orta, cinsel benlik şemalarının ise olumlu olduğu bulunmuştur. Klimakterik dönem başlangıcından itibaren kadınlara sağlık profesyonelleri tarafından psikolojik destek sağlanması, menopoz konusunda çeşitli eğitim programları düzenlenerek mevcut bilgi düzeylerinin artırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, cinsel benlik şeması, depresyon, kadın.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL SELF-SCHEMA AND DEPRESSION
LEVELS OF MENOPAUSAL WOMEN**

ABSTRACT

Many physiological and psychological changes occur in women during menopause and can be challenging for women. Factors such as the presence of chronic diseases, loss of reproductive ability, changes in sexual life, and care of aging parents may increase the incidence of depression in menopausal women. The aim of this study is to determine the sexual self-schemas and depression levels of menopausal women and to evaluate the relationship between sexual self-schemas and depression levels. This descriptive study included 266 women who were registered at a family health center between 5 April-15 October 2023 and were in menopause. Data were collected with an introductory information form, Sexual Self-Schema Scale and Depression, Anxiety, Stress (DASS21) Scale/Depression Subscale. The mean age of the women was 58.54 ± 6.38 years, and the Sexual Self-Schema Scale score average was calculated as 121.61 ± 17.46 and the DASS21 Scale score average was calculated as 10.98 ± 2.53 . When the mean scores of women's Sexual Self-Schema Scale and DASS21 Scale were compared, no statistically significant relationship was found ($p > 0,05$). A statistically significant relationship was found between women's duration of marriage and feeling uncomfortable during sexual intercourse and their scores on the Sexual Self-Schema Scale ($p < 0.05$). It has also been found that depressive symptoms are less common in people with higher education levels. As a result, it was found that the depression levels of menopausal women were moderate and their sexual self-schemas were positive. It is recommended to provide psychological support to women by health professionals starting from the beginning of the climacteric period and to increase their current knowledge levels by organizing various training programs on menopause.

Keywords: Menopause, sexual self-schema, depression, woman.

MAHALLİ İDARE KOLLUĞU OLARAK ZABITA: SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM
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ÖZET

İdare, kamu hizmeti faaliyetlerini yürütürken devletin bir organı ve kamu gücünün kendi alanındaki temsilcisi olarak yönetilenlere karşı zor kullanabilir. Kamu hizmetleri içinde idareye bu imkânı en fazla tanıyan güvenlik hizmetleridir. Yani idare bu hizmeti yerine getirirken kamu gücüne dayanır. Toplumun huzuru, güvenliği ve sıhhatini sağlamak için idarenin yürüttüğü güvenlik hizmetlerine kolluk (zabıta) hizmetleri denilmektedir. Günlük dilde “polis hizmetleri ve “zabıta hizmetleri” olarak nitelendirilen kolluk hizmetleri, idarenin kamu gücünün bir temsilcisi olarak belirlenmesine ve yönetilenlere karşı zor kullanılma durumunu ortaya çıkaran idari faaliyetlerden biridir. İdarenin klasik hizmetleri arasında yer alan kolluk hizmeti ile idare, toplumun günlük yaşamında önemli yer tutan, tutum ve davranışları gözetleyip, denetlemek yoluyla kamu düzenini sağlar.

Bu çalışmada mahalli idarelerce yürütülen binlerce hizmet arasından kolluk (zabıta) hizmetlerinin bağlı bulunduğu hukuk düzenini ve bu hizmeti yerine getiren personelin (zabıta) sorunlarının tespitine yer verilecektir. Yerel yönetimlerin en eski ve toplumca bilineni belediye idaresidir. Haliyle belediye zabıtası da tarihsel kökleri olan bir teşkilattır. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun son dönemlerinde Fransa'dan esinlenerek oluşturulan Mahalli idareler içerisinde yer almaya başlamış olan Belediye Zabıtası zaman içerisindeki ihtiyaçlar nedeniyle sürekli personel, kıyafet, teçhizat ve işlev değişimleri yaşamıştır. Bu değişimler ile birlikte Belediye Zabıtasının, Belediye içindeki konumu, görevi, önemi gibi sorular ve cevapları değişkenlik göstermiştir.

Bu çalışma, Belediye Zabıta teşkilatının günümüz koşullarında Belediye Zabıta yönetmeliği ile verilen görevler, yerel yönetimlerdeki yeri ve önemi noktası göz önünde bulundurulmak suretiyle yapısal ve işlevsel açıdan varlığı üzerinden tekrar incelenmesi gerektiği düşüncesi ile yapılmıştır. Mahalli idarenin üniformalı mahalli kolluk gücünü temsil eden Zabıta, kent halkına hizmet vermek amaçlı her türlü faaliyetinde aktif rol oynarken edindiği konumunu, hangi şartlarda ne gibi görevler yapmaya çalıştıkları çoğunlukla göz ardı edilen bir konu olmuştur. Kent halkının huzur, sağlık ve esenliğini tesis eden Zabıta, kent halkına güvenli yaşam ortamını sağlarken ne tür yetkilerinin olduğu hizmet alanlarca bilinmeyen bir durumdur. Zabıtanın, yetkilerini kullanırken sahada karşılaştıkları sorunlar, mahalli idarenin iç işleyişinde hangi şartlar altında yerine getirmeye çalıştıkları çoğu kesimlerce bilinmemektedir. Bu çalışma ile belediye idaresi içinde ne kadar önemli bir kolluk kamu hizmeti faaliyeti verdiklerini birtakım karşılaşılan sorunlara yönelik olarak öneriler ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler. Mahalli idare, Kolluk, Zabıta

ABSTRACT

Police as Local Government Law Enforcement: Problems and Solution Suggestions

While carrying out public service activities, the administration, as an organ of the state and the representative of public power in its field, may use force against those governed. Among the public services, it is the security services that provide the administration with this opportunity the most. In other words, the administration relies on public power while providing this service. Security services carried out by the administration to ensure the peace, security and well-being of the society are called law enforcement services. Law enforcement services, which are described as "police services" and "police services" in daily language, are one of the administrative activities that determine the administration as a representative of the public power and reveal the use of force against the governed. With the law enforcement service, which is among the classical services of the administration, the administration ensures public order by monitoring and controlling attitudes and behaviors that have an important place in the daily life of the society.

This study will include the determination of the legal order to which law enforcement (police) services are subject, among the thousands of services carried out by local administrations, and the problems of the personnel (police) who perform this service. Municipal police is an organization with historical roots. Municipal Police, which started to be included in the local administrations inspired by France in the last periods of the Ottoman Empire, has experienced constant changes in personnel, clothing, equipment and functions due to the needs over time.

This study was carried out with the idea that the Municipal Police organization should be re-examined in terms of its structural and functional existence, considering the duties given by the Municipal Police regulation in today's conditions, its place and importance in local governments. The position of the police, who represent the uniformed local law enforcement force of the local administration, while playing an active role in all kinds of activities aimed at serving the people of the city, and what duties they try to perform under what conditions is an issue that is ignored. While providing a safe living environment for the people of the city by establishing their peace, health and well-being, it is unknown to the service recipients what kind of authority they have. This study will try to draw attention to the issue by offering some suggestions about how important law enforcement public service activities are in urban life. It is intended to be a basis for this aspect of the issue, which has not been adequately addressed in the field as law enforcement personnel.

Keywords. Local administration, Law enforcement, Police

**REHABİLİTASYON MERKEZLERİNE DEVAM EDEN DOWN SENDROMLU
BİREYLERİN REKREATİF ETKİNLİKLERE KATILIMLARININ
SOSYALLEŞMELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN SYNDROME WHO ATTENDING
REHABILITATION CENTERS ON THE SOCIALIZATION OF THEIR PARTICIPATION
IN RECREATIVE ACTIVITIES**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı Malatya ilinde bulunan Rehabilitasyon merkezlerine devam eden Down Sendromlu bireylerin rekreatif etkinliklere katılımlarının sosyalleşmeleri üzerine etkisinin ebeveyn görüşleri alınarak incelenmesidir. Araştırma grubunu Malatya ilinde bulunan çeşitli rehabilitasyon merkezlerine devam eden çocuğu Down Sendromu tanısı almış (15 erkek 15 kız çocuk) toplam 30 ebeveyn oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma da nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Down Sendromlu bireylerin ebeveynleri ile ilgili araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “Yarı Yapılandırılmış Görüşme Formu” ve demografik bilgiler formu eş zamanlı not edilerek uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler betimsel ve içerik analiz yöntemi ile kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Veriler rekreasyon, sosyal gelişim, duygusal gelişim, fiziksel gelişim, günlük yaşam becerisi, dil gelişimi ve yaşama transfer adı altında 7 temada toplanmıştır. Analizler sonucunda elde edilen bulgular kuramsal açıklamalara dayandırılarak, alanda yazılmış literatür çalışmaları ile desteklenerek oluşturulmuştur.Rehabilitasyon merkezine devam eden Down Sendromlu bireylerin ebeveynlerinin görüşleri doğrultusunda kurumlarında rekreasyon amaçlı yapılan etkinliklerin sürekliliğinin, yapılma sıklığının ya da çeşitliliğinin artması gerektiği, Down sendromlu çocuklarında sosyal çevrelerinin genişlediğini, yeni arkadaşlıklar edinmesine vesile olduğunu, iletişim becerilerinin artırdığını, toplum ile kaynaşarak daha uyumlu ve sosyal bireyler haline geldiklerini, engelleri ile mücadele etmeyi öğrenerek yaşama sevinçlerinin arttığını, kilo dengesini koruduğunu ve kronik rahatsızlıklar ile mücadele yeteneği kazandırdığı, öz bakım beceri gelişimlerini desteklediğini, aileden bağımsız bir şekilde hareket becerisi kazandırdığı ve toplum içinde kendilerini ifade etme becerilerini artırdığı ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Sonuç olarak çalışmamızda Down Sendromlu bireye sahip ebeveynlerin devam ettikleri özel rehabilitasyon merkezinden memnun olduklarını, bu tür aktivitelerin çocuklarının sosyal gelişimleri üzerinde etkili olduğunu ve rekreasyon etkinliklerinin sürekliliğinin ve çeşitliliğinin artması noktasında hem fikir oldukları ifade edilebilir.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the impact of individuals with Down Syndrome, who continue to Rehabilitation centers in Malatya province, on the socialization of their participation in recreational activities by taking parental opinions. The child who continues the research group to various rehabilitation centers in Malatya province is diagnosed with Down Syndrome (15 boys 15 girls) constitutes a total of 30 parents. The research also used the status pattern from qualitative research methods. The “ Semi-Structured Interview Form ” developed by researchers about parents of individuals with Down Syndrome as a data collection tool in the research was applied by simultaneously grading the demographic information form. The data obtained as a result of the research were analyzed using the descriptive and content analysis method. The data were collected in 7 themes under the name of recreation, social development, emotional development, physical development, daily life skills, language development and transfer to life. The findings obtained as a result of the analyzes were created based on theoretical explanations and supported by the literature studies written in the field. In line with the opinions of the parents of individuals with Down Syndrome who continue to the rehabilitation center, the continuity, frequency or diversity of activities performed for recreation purposes in their institutions should increase, and their social environment has expanded in their children with Down syndrome, that he is instrumental in making new friendships, increasing his communication skills, fusing with society and becoming more harmonious and social individuals, and their joy of living by learning to combat their barriers, It has been revealed that it maintains weight balance and provides the ability to combat chronic ailments, supports self-care skill developments, provides mobility independent of the family and increases their ability to express themselves in the community. As a result, in our study, parents with an individual with Down Syndrome are satisfied with the private rehabilitation center where they continue, it can be stated that such activities are effective on the social development of their children and they are both ideas at the point of increasing the continuity and diversity of recreation activities.

Keywords: Down Syndrome, recreational activity, socialization

AROMATİK BİTKİLERDE BULUNAN BİYOAKTİF MADDELERİN ÖNEMİ VE
ARTTIRMA ÇALIŞMALARI

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN AROMATIC PLANTS AND
ENHANCEMENT STUDIES

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Özet: Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler antik çağlardan beri geleneksel tıpta tedavi edici olarak ve gıdalarda koruyucu olarak kullanılmaktadır. Farklı aromatik bitki türlerinden elde edilen doğal bileşikler tedavilerde sentetik ilaçlara alternatif olarak kullanılmalarının yanı sıra kozmetik, gıda ve çevre koruma gibi farklı alanlarda hammadde olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kekik, adaçayı, biberiye, anason, fesleğen gibi en iyi bilinen aromatik bitkilerin antimikrobiyal, antioksidan, antiparazitik, antifungal, antiprotozoal ve anti-inflamatuar özelliklere sahip olduğu tespit edilmiş olup biyolojik olarak aktif birçok bileşik içermektedirler. Aromatik bitkilere ve içerdikleri biyoaktif maddelere doğal, çevre dostu ve güvenli olmalarından dolayı ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Bu derlemede aromatik bitkilerde bulunan biyoaktif maddeler hakkında bilgi verilecek olup bu bileşiklerin arttırma çalışmaları detaylı bir şekilde irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoaktif Bileşikler, Elisitör, *In Vitro* Kültür, Tıbbi Bitki

Abstract: Medicinal and aromatic plants have been used since ancient times as therapeutic agents in traditional medicine and as protectants in foods. Natural compounds derived from different aromatic plant species are used as an alternative to synthetic drugs in treatments as well as raw materials in different fields such as cosmetics, food, and environmental protection. The most well-known aromatic plants such as thyme, sage, rosemary, aniseed, and basil have been found to have antimicrobial, antioxidant, antiparasitic, antifungal, antiprotozoal and anti-inflammatory properties and contain many biologically active compounds. There is an increasing interest in aromatic plants and the bioactive substances they contain because they are natural, environmentally friendly, and safe. In this review, knowledge about the bioactive substances found in aromatic plants will be given and the enhancement studies of these compounds will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Bioactive Compounds, Elicitor, *In Vitro* Culture, Medicinal Plant

**"REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS AS A MEANS OF HERITAGE
REVIVAL AND TOURISM ENHANCEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT
HEBRON MUSEUM"**

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Abstract: The historic city of Hebron faces a multitude of threats, including economic hardship, political instability, and social neglect, endangering its unique architectural heritage. This study emphasizes the importance of rehabilitating traditional dwellings within the Old City to preserve both structural integrity and cultural significance. Delving into the intricacies of Palestinian architecture's evolution, this research emphasizes the imperative need for heightened awareness and effective solutions. These are essential in tackling challenges such as inappropriate repairs, natural hazards, and political complexities, ultimately contributing to the preservation of the city's inherent value. The delicate balance required to preserve this architecture while fostering economic development is emphasized, with the exposure of obstacles hindering rehabilitation efforts. The intrinsic value of Hebron's Old City, blending functionality, privacy, and sustainability, is underscored. Rehabilitating historic buildings emerges as a crucial strategy for safeguarding cultural heritage, revitalizing urban areas, and promoting tourism. The Hebron Museum, situated prominently in the Old City, exemplifies how historic building rehabilitation contributes to heritage preservation and tourism enhancement. Amidst threats such as economic hardship, political instability, and urban development, a comprehensive rehabilitation plan is urgently needed for the Old City. The Hebron Museum, a beacon of hope for revitalization efforts, stands as a testament to the city's rich architectural heritage. Through preserving its architectural integrity, restoring historical significance, and integrating it into the tourism landscape, the rehabilitation project seeks to safeguard cultural heritage, revitalize urban areas, and promote tourism. Breathing new life into the Hebron Museum becomes a critical step in revitalizing the Old City, preserving its cultural legacy, and promoting sustainable tourism, ensuring a link between Hebron's past and future prosperity.

Keyword: Hebron, Architectural heritage, Rehabilitation, Palestinian architecture, Cultural heritage preservation, Tourism enhancement.

Özet: Hebron'un tarihi şehri, ekonomik zorluklar, siyasi istikrarsızlık ve toplumsal ihmal gibi pek çok tehditle karşı karşıya kalmaktadır, bu da özgün mimari mirasını tehlikeye atmaktadır. Bu çalışma, geleneksel konutların restore edilmesinin, yapısal bütünlüğü ve kültürel önemi koruma açısından ne kadar önemli olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Filistin mimarisinin evriminin detaylarına inen bu araştırma, bilinç düzeyini yükseltmenin ve etkili çözümlerin kaçınılmaz bir şekilde şehrin içsel değerinin korunmasına katkıda bulunduğunu vurgular. Bu, uygun olmayan onarımlar, doğal tehlikeler ve siyasi karmaşıklıklar gibi zorluklarla başa çıkmanın temel olduğunu belirtir ve nihayetinde şehrin doğal değerinin korunmasına katkı sağlar. Ekonomik kalkınmayı teşvik etmek ve aynı zamanda bu mimariyi korumak için gereken ince denge vurgulanırken, rehabilitasyon çabalarını engelleyen engeller de ortaya konmaktadır. Hebron'un Eski Şehri'nin işlevselliği, mahremiyeti ve sürdürülebilirliğini bir araya getirerek sahip olduğu içsel değeri vurgulanmaktadır. Kültürel mirası korumanın, kentsel alanları canlandırmanın ve turizmi teşvik etmenin kritik bir strateji olarak ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. Eski Şehir'de önemli bir konumda bulunan Hebron Müzesi, tarihî bina rehabilitasyonunun kültür mirası koruma ve turizm geliştirme konularına nasıl katkıda bulunduğunu örneklemektedir. Ekonomik zorluklar, siyasi istikrarsızlık ve kentsel gelişim gibi tehditlerle karşılaşan Eski Şehir için acil bir rehabilitasyon planına ihtiyaç vardır. Hebron Müzesi, canlanma çabalarına dair bir umut ışığı olarak, şehrin zengin mimari mirasına bir şahit olarak durmaktadır. Mimari bütünlüğünü koruma, tarihi önemi geri kazanma ve turizm manzarasına entegre etme aracılığıyla rehabilitasyon projesi, kültürel mirası koruma, kentsel alanları canlandırma ve turizmi teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Hebron Müzesi'ne yeni bir hayat kazandırmak, Eski Şehir'i canlandırmak, kültürel mirasını korumak ve sürdürülebilir turizmi teşvik etmek için kritik bir adımdır, bu da Hebron'un geçmişi ile geleceği arasında bir bağlantı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hebron, Mimari miras, Rehabilitasyon, Filistin mimarisi, Kültürel miras koruma, Turizm geliştirme.

**MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR ANALYZING CROWD MOVEMENT
AND DETECTING VIOLENCE**

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ABSTRACT

Crowd management and public safety have become critical concerns in various settings, ranging from public events to urban environments. This research explores the application of machine learning techniques for analyzing crowd movement and detecting instances of violence within crowds. Leveraging computer vision and pattern recognition, the study employs state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms to process and interpret complex crowd dynamics. The focus is on developing robust models capable of identifying patterns associated with peaceful crowd behavior as well as accurately detecting and classifying violent activities. The proposed approach aims to enhance the capabilities of security systems and law enforcement agencies in effectively monitoring and responding to crowd-related incidents, contributing to the overall safety and security of public spaces.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Crowd Analysis, Crowd Movement, Violence Detection, Computer Vision, Pattern Recognition, Public Safety, Security Systems, Urban Environments, Event Management.

**XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS PV. VESICATORIA'YA KARŞI BİYOKONTROL
ETKİNLİĞE SAHİP BAKTERİ STRAİNLERİNİN DOMATES BİTKİSİNİN BAZI
GELİŞİM PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ**

EFFECT OF BACTERIAL STRAINS WITH BIOCONTROL ACTIVITY AGAINST
XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS PV. VESICATORIA ON SOME GROWTH PARAMETERS
OF TOMATO PLANT

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma domateste önemli verim kayıplarına neden olan *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (Xcv)'nin ve farklı kaynaklardan izole edilmiş 5 farklı bakteri straininin domates bitkisinin bazı gelişim parametrelerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Saksı denemesi tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre 12 uygulama (*Bacillus atrophaeus* strain 2/2, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain 2/2+Xcv, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain 3/2, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain 3/2+Xcv, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13+Xcv, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14+Xcv, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain IT 70, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain IT 70+Xcv, pozitif kontrol ve negatif kontrol) ile 3 tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. Yapılan uygulamalar sonucunda en yüksek bitki boyu ve bitki yaş ağırlığı *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13, en yüksek bitki kuru ağırlığı, kök uzunluğu ve kök yaş ağırlığı *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14 uygulanan bitkilerden elde edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçları faydalı bakteri uygulamalarının bitki gelişimini arttırdığını ayrıca patojen enfeksiyonuna rağmen bitki gelişimini teşvik ettiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*, *Solanum lycopersicum* L. PGPR

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effects of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (Xcv), which causes significant yield losses in tomatoes, and 5 different bacterial strains isolated from different sources on some growth parameters of tomato plants. The pot experiment was conducted according to the randomized plot design with 12 treatments (*Bacillus atrophaeus* strain 2/2, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain 2/2+Xcv, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain 3/2, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain 3/2+Xcv, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13, *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13+Xcv, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14+Xcv, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain IT 70, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain IT 70+Xcv, positive control and negative control) and 3 replications. As a result of the treatments, the

highest plant height and plant fresh weight were obtained from the plants treated with *Bacillus atrophaeus* strain AA13, and the highest plant dry weight, root length and root fresh weight were obtained from the plants treated with *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain IT 14. The results of the study showed that beneficial bacterial treatments, increased plant growth and also promoted plant growth despite pathogen infection.

Keywords: *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*, *Solanum lycopersicum* L. PGPR

**ÇEVRESEL FARKINDALIĞIN ARTTIRILMASI KAPSAMINDA;
SAVUR ÇAMAŞIRHANELERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİYOFİLİK TASARIMIN
İNCELENMESİ**

WITHIN THE SCOPE OF INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS;
INVESTIGATION OF BIOPHILIC DESIGN VIA SAVUR LAUNDRIES

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Özet

Biyofili insanın içgüdülerine dayalı olarak doğuştan gelen doğaya bağlı olma eğilimidir. İnsanlar doğadan uzaklaştıkça davranışsal, duygusal ve bilişsel açıdan bir zayıflık içerisine girmektedir. İnsanların doğa ile yakın bir bağ kurup fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık, yaşamsal memnuniyet ve tatmin için öngörülen modellerden birisi de biyofilik tasarım modelidir. Biyofilik tasarım modeli doğadan esinlenen, doğaya dönük ve doğaya karışan temel prensipler çerçevesi içerisinde gelişmektedir. Biyofilik tasarımın amacı nispeten zayıflayan insan-doğa ilişkisinin tekrar güçlendirilmesidir. Bu tasarım modeli genel olarak modern yapılar özelinde düşünülse de geleneksel yapılarda da biyofilik tasarım parametrelerinin izlerini görmek mümkündür. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı Geleneksel Savur Çamaşırhanelerinde biyofilik tasarım kriterlerinin analiz edilmesidir. Çalışma alanı olarak Savur'un kent merkezinde yer alan Ayn'ul Kasr, Meydan ve Necmettin Kaya Çamaşırhaneleri seçilmiştir. Ayn'ul Kasr ve Meydan Çamaşırhaneleri kent içerisinde, halkın ortak kullanım amacı için inşa edilirken; Necmettin Kaya Çamaşırhanesi şahsa özel inşa edilmiş yapılardır. Kullanıcı kitlesinin, inşa edildiği alanın ve bölgenin topografik yapısının değişmesi ile çamaşırhanelerin tasarımında da bazı faktörler değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu da çalışma alanlarını seçerken dikkat edilen hususlardandır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikli olarak farklı disiplinlerde, farklı araştırmacıların geliştirdiği biyofiliya ve biyofilik tasarımın nitelikleri ve kriterleri ile ilgili literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Daha sonra seçilen Savur Çamaşırhaneleri üzerinde Ryan ve arkadaşlarının oluşturduğu on dört biyofilik tasarım kriterinin görsellerden analizi yöntem olarak kullanılmıştır. İncelemeler sonucunda çamaşırhane yapılarının genel olarak biyofilik tasarım kriterlerini içeren öğeler

barındırdığı görülmüştür. İşlevsel odaklı inşa edilen çamaşırhanelerde, mahremiyet kaygısı doğrultusunda doğa ile kurulan görsel bağlantıdaki zayıflığın aksine diğer parametreler yoğun olarak hissedilmektedir. Yine fonksiyondan kaynaklı olarak su unsuru çamaşırhanelerin temel elemanıdır. Su elemanlarına yakınlık çamaşırhanelerin genel olarak doğa ile içe içe alanlarda konumlanmasına da zemin hazırlamıştır. Söz konusu yapılar üzerinden yapılan çalışmanın ileride sayılarının artırılarak daha geniş kapsamda ele alınabileceği ve çevresel odaklı tasarımlar için bir altlık olarak geliştirilebileceği düşünülmektedir.

***Anahtar kelimeler:** Biyofili kavramı, Biyofilik tasarım, Çevresel farkındalık, Savur.*

Abstract

Biophilia is the innate human tendency to be connected to nature based on instincts. As people move away from nature, they become weaker in behavioral, emotional and cognitive terms. One of the models envisioned for people to establish a close bond with nature and achieve physical and mental health, vital satisfaction and satisfaction is the biophilic design model. The biophilic design model develops within the framework of basic principles inspired by nature, oriented towards nature and blending with nature. The purpose of biophilic design is to re-strengthen the relatively weakened human-nature relationship. Although this design model is generally considered for modern buildings, it is possible to see traces of biophilic design parameters in traditional buildings as well. In this context, the aim of the study is to analyze biophilic design criteria in Traditional Savur Laundries. Ayn'ul Kasr, Meydan and Necmettin Kaya Laundries located in the city center of Savur were chosen as the study area. While Ayn'ul Kasr and Meydan Laundries were built within the city for common use by the public; Necmettin Kaya Laundry is a privately built building. Some factors in the design of laundries change as the user base, the area where they are built, and the topographic structure of the region change. This is one of the issues to consider when choosing work areas. Within the scope of the study, a literature review was primarily conducted regarding the qualities and criteria of biophilia and biophilic design developed by different researchers in different disciplines. Then, visual analysis of fourteen biophilic design criteria created by Ryan et al. on the selected Savur Laundries was used as a method. As a result of the investigations, it was seen that the laundry buildings generally contain elements that meet biophilic design criteria. In laundries built with a functional focus, other parameters are felt intensely, in contrast to the weakness in the visual connection with nature in line with privacy concerns. Again, due to function, the water element is the basic element of laundries. Proximity to water elements has also paved the way for laundries to be located in areas intertwined with nature. It is thought that the study carried out on these structures can be addressed in a wider scope by increasing their number in the future and can be developed as a basis for environmentally focused designs.

***Keywords:** Concept of biophilia, Biophilic design, Environmental awareness, Savur.*

LEGAL ISSUES ON THE CARBON OFFSET

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Abstract: Carbon offsetting is often emphasized as an effective and accessible tool to mitigate the potential threat of climate change. Offsetting can be a proper bridging mechanism to allow high-emissions process industries to buy carbon reductions elsewhere as cleaner technologies develop. Despite this, national legislation still needs a centralized regulatory system for the carbon offsetting mechanism. Carbon offsetting is currently a mechanism that places responsibility on individuals and markets. Therefore, the role of state management in the carbon offsetting mechanism is essential. This article will also explore legal strategies for carbon offsetting tools in several countries worldwide. The article proposes to improve the Vietnamese law regulating the voluntary carbon offsetting market.

Keywords: *Carbon offset, voluntary carbon credit, greenhouse gas reduction, carbon credit transaction, carbon credit business*

KUSURLU GÜZELLİK: ÇAĞDAŞ SERAMİK SANATINDA ESTETİK NORMLARIN YENİDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Çağdaş seramik sanatında, estetik değerlendirme ve mükemmeliyet kavramlarının yeniden incelendiği gözlemlenmektedir. Bu alanda, kusurlu ve kırık seramik eserlerin sanatsal ifade ve değerlendirme bağlamında yeniden değerlendirilmesi, önemli bir tartışma konusu olmuştur. Araştırma, bu tür eserlere yönelik çeşitli sanatçı ve kültürlerin yaklaşımlarını ve tepkilerini incelerken, neyin sanat eseri olarak kabul edildiği ve estetik mükemmeliyetin nasıl tanımlandığı konularını derinlemesine ele almaktadır. Aynı zamanda, Japon Wabi-Sabi felsefesinin kusurlu ve kırık objelerdeki güzelliği nasıl vurguladığını ve Kore Goryeo Dönemi estetiğinin bu tür kusurlara nasıl tepki verdiğini derinlemesine incelemektedir. Bu iki kontrast yaklaşım, seramik sanatındaki estetik değerlendirmelerin ve mükemmeliyet kavramının göreceli ve kültürel olarak nasıl şekillendiğini göstermektedir. Çalışma, çağdaş seramik sanatçılarının eserlerini detaylı bir şekilde analiz ederek, kusurlu ve kırık seramiklerin, geleneksel estetik normlar ve mükemmeliyet kavramlarına meydan okuyarak sanatsal ifadeyi nasıl genişlettiğini ve zenginleştirdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu eserlerin, sanatın ve estetiğin sınırlarını yeniden değerlendirmemize ve genişletmemize olanak tanıdığını, böylece sanatın evrensel anlayışını ve algısını zenginleştirdiğini ve genişlettiğini de vurgulamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, kusurlu ve kırık seramik eserlerin estetik ve sanatsal değerinin, geleneksel mükemmeliyet normlarına ve estetik değerlendirmelere meydan okuyarak, çağdaş seramik sanatının ve genel olarak sanatın anlayışını ve değerlendirilmesini nasıl dönüştürdüğüne odaklanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kusur, Kusursuz, Estetik, Çağdaş, Seramik

FLAWED BEAUTY: REASSING AESTHETIC NORMS IN CONTEMPORARY CERAMIC ART

ABSTRACT

In contemporary ceramic art, a re-examination of the concepts of aesthetic evaluation and perfection is observed. In this field, the re-evaluation of flawed and broken ceramic pieces in the context of artistic expression and evaluation has become a significant topic of discussion. The research thoroughly examines the approaches and reactions of various artists and cultures to such works, delving into what is considered an art piece and how aesthetic perfection is defined. It also deeply explores how the Japanese Wabi-Sabi philosophy emphasizes beauty in flawed and broken objects and how the aesthetics of the Korean Goryeo Era responded to such imperfections. These two contrasting approaches demonstrate how aesthetic evaluations and the concept of perfection in ceramic art are shaped relatively and culturally. The study analyzes

the works of contemporary ceramic artists in detail, showing how flawed and broken ceramics challenge traditional aesthetic norms and perfection concepts, thereby expanding and enriching artistic expression. It also emphasizes that these works allow us to re-evaluate and broaden the boundaries of art and aesthetics, thereby enriching and expanding the universal understanding and perception of art. In conclusion, it focuses on how the aesthetic and artistic value of flawed and broken ceramic works, by challenging traditional norms of perfection and aesthetic evaluations, transforms the understanding and assessment of contemporary ceramic art and art in general.

Keywords: Flaw, Flawless, Aesthetic, Contemporary, Ceramic

HÂRUT-MÂRUT KISSASI ÜZERİNE MÜLAHAZALAR
-RAZÎ'NİN EBU MÜSLİM'E ELEŞTİRİLERİ-
CONSIDERATIONS ON THE STORY OF HÂRUT-MÂRUT
-RAZİ'S CRITICISMS OF EBU MUSLİM-

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ÖZET

Hârut-Mârut kıssası, Kur'an-ı Kerim'de Bakara suresi 102. ayette yer verilen önemli bir kıssadır. Zira kıssada bahsedilen Hârut ile Mârut'un gerçek kimliklerinin ne olabileceği ve onların Bâbil'de insanlara öğrettikleri bilginin mahiyeti hep merak konusu olmuştur. Onların öğrettikleri bilginin özelliğine bağlı olarak melek, insan veya cin olabilecekleri konusunda hayli tartışmalar yapılmıştır. Şayet insanlara öğrettikleri bilgi sihir ise bunu iyi kimselerin hele hele meleklerin yapmasının uygun olmayacağını söyleyenler olmuştur. Öbür tarafta sihrin bütün türlerinin kötü olmayabileceği fikrini savunanlar da olmuştur. Bu durumda sihrin iyi olan türlerinin melekler veya iyi kimseler tarafından öğretilmesinin bir sakıncasının olmadığı iddia edilmiştir.

Bu konuya en çok kafa yoran müfessirlerden biri de Fahreddin Râzî'dir. Ancak o kıssayı çözümlenmeye çalışan ilk kişi de değildir. Zira tefsirinde, kendisinden önce bu konuda kafa yoran Ebu Müslim'in görüşlerine detaylı bir şekilde yer vermektedir. Râzî genel çerçevesi itibarıyla Ebu Müslim'in görüşlerini "güzel" olarak nitelese de, onun görüşlerine yönelik birtakım eleştiriler getirmekten de geri durmamaktadır. Râzî'nin detaylandırarak Ebu Müslim'in Hârut-Mârut kıssası hakkındaki görüşlerine yer vermesi, akabinde bunlara dönük ciddi eleştirilerde bulunmasına rağmen onun bakış açısını "güzel" olarak nitelendirmesi, akademik ufuk açısından dikkat çekicidir. Çünkü Râzî bu tavrıyla, "ya hep, ya hiç" tavrından uzak durmuş, güzel bulduğu hususları kabul etmiş, ancak tutarlılık açısından problemleri gördüğü noktaları da eleştiriye tabi tutmuştur.

Tartışmalar neticesinde Fahreddin Râzî, Hârut ile Mârut'un gerçekte iki melek olduklarını, sihrin zarar vermeyen türlerini öğrettiklerini veya sihrin mahiyetine dair bilgileri öğretmek insanları, peygamberlerin mucizeleri ile sihirbazların sihirlerini karıştırmamaları konusunda uyardıklarını vurgulamaktadır. Zira Musa Peygamber kıssasında olduğu gibi sihir "göz bağıcılık ve hilekârlık" ile insanları ikna etmeye çabalarken, mucize tamamen gerçek olarak ortaya çıkmakta ve sihrin hilesini iptal etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsîr, Hârût, Mârût, Sihir, Mucize.

ABSTRACT

The story of Hârut-Mârut is an important story mentioned in the 102nd verse of the Surah Baqara in the Holy Quran. Because what the real identities of Harut and Marut mentioned in the story might be and the nature of the knowledge they taught people in Babylon has always been a matter of curiosity. There has been much debate about whether they could be angels, humans or genies, depending on the nature of the knowledge they teach. There were those who said that if the knowledge they taught people was magic, it would not be appropriate for good people, especially angels, to do it. On the other hand, there were those who defended the idea that not all types of magic are bad. In this case, it has been claimed that there is no harm in teaching good types of magic by angels or good people.

One of the commentators who thought most about this issue is Fahreddin Râzî. However, he is not the first person to try to analyze that story. In his tefsîr, he includes in detail the views of Abu Muslim, who had thought about this issue before him. Although Râzî describes Abu Muslim's views as "beautiful" in terms of their general framework, he does not refrain from making some criticisms towards his views. It is remarkable in terms of academic horizon that Razi includes Abu Muslim's views on the story of Harut-Marut in detail, and then describes his perspective as "beautiful", even though he makes serious criticisms about them. Because with this attitude, Râzî stayed away from the "all or nothing" attitude, accepted the points he found beautiful, but also criticized the points he deemed problematic in terms of consistency.

As a result of the discussions, Fahreddin Râzî emphasizes that Harut and Marut were actually two angels, that they taught types of magic that did not harm, or that they taught information about the nature of magic and warned people not to confuse the miracles of the prophets with the magic of magicians. Because, as in the story of Prophet Moses, while magic tries to convince people with "deception and deceit", the miracle turns out to be completely real and cancels the trick of magic.

Keywords: Tefsîr, Hârût, Mârût, Magic, Miracle.

NURİ PAKDİL’İN ESERLERİNDE KUDÜS SÖYLEMİ
JERUSALEM DISCOURSE IN NURİ PAKDİL'S WORKS

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ÖZET

Nuri Pakdil, son dönem Türk edebiyatında İslami kesimi temsil eden bir şair ve mütefekkindir. Yaşadığı dönemin siyasi ve sosyal şartları sebebiyle yazdığı eserler toplum nezdinde geniş kitlelerce tam olarak idrak edilemese de fikir hareketleriyle ve üslubuyla çağdaşlarından ayrılmıştır. Pakdil’in sanatını icra ederken; tercihleri, yönelimleri ve ilkesel tavırları eserlerine yansımıştır. Türk edebiyatının yapı taşlarından olan Pakdil’in eserleri; protest ve muhalif niteliği taşırlar. Onun eserlerinin iyi anlaşılabilmesi için yetiştiği çevre ve zihniyet iyi bilinmesi gerekir. Pakdil’in eserlerini edebiyatın tek bir sahasında sınırlamak mümkün değildir. O, edebiyatın her alanında eserler vermiştir. 1997 yılında yazmış olduğu eserlerde tek bir kitapta toplanmıştır. İslam kültürüne dayalı sanat anlayışıyla eserlerini kaleme almıştır. Onu diğer sanatçılardan farklı kılan yegâne özellik doğru bildiği davanın öncü sesi olmasıdır. Pakdil, İslam temelli sanatçı kimliğiyle eserlerinde ele aldığı en belirgin konu Kudüs söylemleridir. Bu nedenle de kendisine “Kudüs Şairi” denildiği bilinmektedir. Pakdil, yaşamı boyunca Kudüs’ün İsrail’in elinde olmasını kabul etmemiş ve edebiyat sahasında yazdığı nazirelerle kendi mücadelesini ömrü boyunca sürdürmüştür. O, dünyasında Maraş, İstanbul ve Kudüs aşığı olarak bilinen bir şairdir. İslam’ı rehber alan şairlerden biri olan Pakdil, kaleme aldığı birçok yazısında özellikle de şiirlerinde Kudüs aşkını bayraklaştıracak derecede bir tutkuyla anlatır. Bu çalışmada birçok inancın merkezi olan Kudüs’ün mahiyetine değinildikten sonra yazdıklarıyla Türk edebiyatının önemli şairlerinden biri olan Nuri Pakdil’in eserlerinde Kudüs söylemi irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nuri Pakdil, Şiir, Kudüs, İslam

ABSTRACT

Nuri Pakdil is a poet and thinker who represents the Islamic segment in recent Turkish literature. Although the works he wrote could not be fully understood by the masses due to the

political and social conditions of the period in which he lived, he differed from his contemporaries with his intellectual movements and style. While performing Pakdil's art; Their preferences, orientations and principled attitudes are reflected in their works. The works of Pakdil, one of the building blocks of Turkish literature; They have the nature of protest and opposition. In order to understand his works well, the environment and mentality in which he grew up must be well known. It is not possible to limit Pakdil's works to a single field of literature. He produced works in every field of literature. The works he wrote in 1997 were collected in a single book. He wrote his works with an understanding of art based on Islamic culture. The only feature that makes him different from other artists is that he is the leading voice of the cause he knows is right. With his identity as an Islam-based artist, the most prominent subject that Pakdil deals with in his works is the discourse on Jerusalem. For this reason, it is known that he is called the "Jerusalem Poet". Throughout his life, Pakdil did not accept Jerusalem being in Israeli hands and continued his own struggle throughout his life with the poems he wrote in the field of literature. He is a poet known in the world as a lover of Maraş, Istanbul and Jerusalem. Pakdil, one of the poets who take Islam as a guide, describes the love of Jerusalem with such passion that it becomes a flag in many of his writings, especially in his poems. In this study, after mentioning the nature of Jerusalem, which is the center of many beliefs, the discourse of Jerusalem in the works of Nuri Pakdil, one of the important poets of Turkish literature, is examined.

Keywords: Nuri Pakdil, Poetry, Jerusalem, Islam

**EVALUATION TOOL FOR ROS NAVIGATION STACK BASED PATH PLANNING
DIAGNOSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Path planning ability is an important requirement for mobile robots operating in crowded facilities. Mobile robots are expected to reach their goals tracking a collision-free and possible shortest path through an adequate path planning. Robot operating system (ROS) provides robotics researchers with a global and local path planning mechanism called navigation stack. ROS navigation stack needs a premise map of the environment in which the robot is implementing its missions. However, moving obstacles and changes to the maps can reduce the path planning performance of the navigation stack. In this study, a performance measurement tool is proposed to diagnose the performance of path planning presented by ROS. Two test cases covering static and dynamic obstacles are established to conduct the experimental analysis. The performance degradation of path planning can be clearly observed via the utilization of the proposed tool measuring tracked path length and traveling time metrics.

Keywords: Mobile Robots, Path Planning, Performance Diagnosis

KAYNAK TÜKETİM MUHASEBESİNE İLİŞKİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON RESOURCE CONSUMPTION ACCOUNTING

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ÖZET

Küreselleşme ve dijitalleşmenin etkisi ile işletmeler yoğun bir rekabet ortamı ile karşı karşıya kalmışlardır. Bu durum işletmeleri rekabette sürdürülebilir bir üstünlük sağlamak için çözümler bulmaya yönlendirmiştir. Rekabette üstünlük sağlamanın en önemli etkenlerinden biri işletmelerin maliyetlerini optimize etmesidir. Bu durumu gerçekleştirebilmenin en önemli adımı ise maliyetlerin doğru bir şekilde hesaplanmasıdır. Geçmişten günümüze işletmeler çeşitli maliyet hesaplama yöntemleri kullanmış ve zamanla kullanılan bu maliyet hesaplama yöntemlerinin eksiklikleri fark edilerek yeri arayışlar içerisine girilmiştir. Her bir maliyet hesaplama yöntemi kendinden önceki maliyet hesaplama yöntemlerinin eksikliklerini gidererek daha doğru ve faydalı maliyet bilgileri sağlanmasına katkı sunmuştur. Kaynak tüketim muhasebesi en güncel maliyet hesaplama yöntemlerinden biri olarak kendinden önceki maliyet hesaplama yöntemlerinin eksikliklerini gidermeye yönelik oluşturulan bir maliyet hesaplama yöntemidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, kaynak tüketim muhasebesi ile ilgili olarak günümüze kadar yapılan çalışmaların taranarak bibliyometrik analizinin yapılması ve buna bağlı olarak yapılan çalışmaların hangi ülkelerde yoğunlaştığı, hangi araştırmacılar tarafından yoğun olarak çalışıldığı, hangi tarihler daha çok yayın yapıldığı, konuyla ilgili hangi yazarlara daha çok atıf yapıldığı, konuyla birlikte hangi anahtar kelimelerin daha çok kullanıldığı ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada veri seti Web of Science (WOS) ve Scopus veri tabanlarından elde edilmiş ve VOSviewer paket programı kullanılarak bibliyometrik analiz yapılmıştır. WOS veri tabanı kullanılarak yapılan taramada kaynak tüketim muhasebesi ile ilgili 14 çalışma yapıldığı görülmüştür. Konuyla ilgili WOS'ta en çok çalışmaya yapan yazarın Hasan Özyapıcı olduğu, En çok kullanılan anahtar kelimenin ise kaynak tüketim muhasebesi olduğu görülmüştür. Scopus veri tabanında ise kaynak tüketim muhasebesi ile ilgili 28 çalışma yapıldığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmalarda en çok yayın yapan ve en çok atıf alan yazarın Akeel Hamza Almagtome olduğu görülmektedir. En çok kullanılan anahtar kelimenin ise kaynak tüketim muhasebesi olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaynak Tüketim Muhasebesi, Web of Science, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

With the impact of globalization and digitalization, businesses have faced an intense competitive environment. This situation has led businesses to find solutions to achieve a sustainable advantage in competition. One of the most important factors in gaining competitive advantage is for businesses to optimize their costs. The most important step in achieving this situation is to calculate the costs correctly. From past to present, businesses have used various cost calculation methods, and over time, the shortcomings of these cost calculation methods have been noticed and a search has begun. Each cost calculation method has contributed to providing more accurate and useful cost information by eliminating the deficiencies of previous cost calculation methods. Resource consumption accounting, as one of the most up-to-date cost calculation methods, is a cost calculation method created to eliminate the deficiencies of previous cost calculation methods.

The aim of this study is to scan and conduct a bibliometric analysis of the studies on inflation accounting to date, and to determine in which countries the studies are concentrated, which researchers studied them intensively, on which dates the most publications were made, which authors are cited more on the subject, and which countries are the most cited. An attempt has been made to reveal which keywords are used more along with the subject. In the study, the data set was obtained from Web of Science (WOS) and Scopus databases and bibliometric analysis was performed using the VOSviewer package program. In the scan made using the WOS database, it was seen that there were 14 studies on resource consumption accounting. It has been observed that the author who has done the most work on the subject in WOS is Hasan Özyapıcı, and the most used keyword is resource consumption accounting. In the Scopus database, it was seen that there were 28 studies on resource consumption accounting. It is seen that the most published and most cited author in these studies is Akeel Hamza Almagtome. It was observed that the most used keyword was resource consumption accounting.

Key Words: Resource Consumption Accounting, Web of Science, Bibliometric Analysis

ENFLASYON MUHASEBESİNE İLİŞKİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON INFLATION ACCOUNTING

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde ve Dünyada enflasyonun yükselmesi ile enflasyon muhasebesi yeniden gündeme gelmiştir. Yüksek enflasyon işletmelerin finansal tablolarındaki verilerin reel olarak ortaya konulmasını engelleyerek bu tabloların olumsuz etkilenmesine sebep olmaktadır. Finansal tablolarda enflasyondan kaynaklı ortaya çıkan bu durum işletmelerin geleceğe yönelik sağlıklı bir planlama yapmalarını engellemektedir. İşletmelerin yüksek enflasyon dönemlerinde enflasyon muhasebesi uygulaması finansal tablolarının reel verilerini ortaya koyarak işletmelerin geleceğe yönelik planlamalarının daha sağlıklı olmasını sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca enflasyon muhasebesinin uygulanması işletme paydaşlarına işletme ile ilgili daha reel bilgilerin verilmesini sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, enflasyon muhasebesi ile ilgili olarak günümüze kadar yapılan çalışmaların taranarak bibliyometrik analizinin yapılması ve buna bağlı olarak yapılan çalışmaların hangi ülkelerde yoğunlaştığı, hangi araştırmacılar tarafından yoğun olarak çalışıldığı, hangi tarihlerler daha çok yayın yapıldığı, konuyla ilgili hangi yazarlara daha çok atıf yapıldığı, konuyla birlikte hangi anahtar kelimelerin daha çok kullanıldığı ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada veri seti Web of Science (WOS) veri tabanından elde edilmiş ve VOSviewer paket programı kullanılarak bibliyometrik analiz yapılmıştır. WOS veri tabanı kullanılarak yapılan taramada enflasyon muhasebesi ile ilgili 4735 makale çalışması yapıldığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmalarda en çok ortak yayın yapan yazar Rangan Gupta olarak öne çıkmış, en çok atıf alan yazarın ise Lutz Kilian olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmalarda en çok kullanılan anahtar kelimelerin ise sırasıyla enflasyon, para politikası ve ekonomik büyüme olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon Muhasebesi, Web of Science, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

With the increase in inflation in our country and in the world, inflation accounting has come to the fore again. High inflation prevents the data in the financial statements of businesses from

being presented in real terms, causing these tables to be negatively affected. This situation, which arises from inflation in financial statements, prevents businesses from making healthy plans for the future. Inflation accounting application of businesses in periods of high inflation reveals the real data of their financial statements and enables businesses to plan for the future more accurately. In addition, the application of inflation accounting provides business stakeholders with more real information about the business.

The aim of this study is to scan and conduct a bibliometric analysis of the studies on inflation accounting to date, and to determine in which countries the studies are concentrated, which researchers studied them intensively, on which dates the most publications were made, which authors are cited more on the subject, and which countries are the most cited. An attempt has been made to reveal which keywords are used more along with the subject. In the study, the data set was obtained from the Web of Science (WOS) database and bibliometric analysis was performed using the VOSviewer package program. In the study, the dataset Web of Science (WOS) data was obtained and bibliometric analysis was performed using the VOSviewer package program. In the search made using the WOS database, 4735 articles on inflation accounting were studied. The most co-published author in this regard is Rangan Gupta, while the most cited author is Lutz Kilian. It has been observed that the most frequently used keywords in the studies are inflation, monetary policy and economic growth, respectively.

Key Words: Inflation Accounting, Web of Science, Bibliometric Analysis

EXAMINATION OF CORELLATION BETWEEN THE DOMINANT LEG FAT PERCENTAGE AND DOMINANT LEG BALANCE IN FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

Sportive performance and success in soccer are affected by the athlete's training, basic motoric characteristics such as speed, agility, endurance, flexibility and anthropometric characteristics of the athlete such as body fat percentage, body mass, muscle mass, lean body mass. Athletes train their lower or upper extremities more depending on the branch they are doing. It is known that body fat ratio affects competition performance. It has been explained that leg strength, shooting power and lower extremity performance are important for soccer players, especially for strikers. Therefore, the aim of this research was observe correllation between dominant leg fat percentage and dominant leg balance. 12 healthy football players participated in this study. The measurements of the participants were applied in the laboratory. Leg fat percentage to measurements was used Tanita tool. At the meantime leg balance to measurements was used Biodex Balance SD balance test. SPSS 20.0 statistical program was used to analyze the data both descriptive analysis of the data and their relationship were explained. When the data are analyzed; there was no significant differences between the parameters of the participants' leg fat percentage and leg balance parameters ($p>0.05$). In conclusion it could be said that there is no significant correlation between dominant leg balance and dominant leg fat percentage.

Keywords: Strength, Balance, Power, Training

ÇİNİ SANATINDA VAZO MOTİFLERİ

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ÖZET

Geçmişten günümüze ulaşan birçok çini eserin çeşitli teknik ve motiflerle süslediği görülmektedir. Çini eserlere uygulanan vazoz motifleri de bunların içinde yer almaktadır. Araştırmamızda öncelikli olarak vazoz kelimesi ve kısımları incelenmiştir. Geçmişten günümüze uygulanan vazolar hakkında bilgi verilerek devam eden araştırma konuyla ilgili kaynaklar ve çini eserler üzerine uygulanan vazoz motiflerinin belirlenerek görselleriyle birlikte incelenmesiyle devam etmiştir. Çini eserlerde yer alan vazoz motifleri özelliklerine göre gruplandırılmış süsleme, teknik ve formları detaylı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Çini sanatında kullanılan vazoz motiflerinin sahip olduğu form ve şekiller belirlenerek dönemin, gündelik olarak kullanılan, vazoları hakkında da bilgi sahibi olunmuştur. Çini eserleri süsleme amaçlı uygulanan vazoz motifleri çeşitli örnekler sunmakta ve günümüz çini sanatına değer katmaktadır. Çini sanatında vazoz motifleri başlıklı araştırma konumuz çini sanatına önemli bir çalışma sunmaktadır. Bilimin ve sanatın doğrultusunda hazırlanmış olan bu araştırmayla çini alanına katkı sağlayacağımız öngörülmektedir. Bu araştırmanın hazırlanmasında çini sanatında uygulanan vazoz motifleri ile ilgili yeterli çalışmanın yapılmamış olması temel oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Çini, Vazoz, Motif, Süsleme.

VASE MOTIFS IN TILE ART

Abstract

It is seen that many tile works that have survived from the past to the present are decorated with various techniques and motifs. Vase motifs applied to tile works are also among them. In our research, the word vase and its parts were primarily examined. The research, which continued by giving information about the vases applied from the past to the present, proceeded by determining the vase motifs applied on the related sources and tile artefacts and examining them together with their visuals. The vase motifs on the tiles were grouped according to their characteristics and their ornamentation, techniques and forms were evaluated in detail. By determining the forms and shapes of the vase motifs used in tile art, information about the daily used vases of the period was also obtained. Vase motifs applied to decorate tile works offer various examples and add value to today's tile art. Our research topic titled "Vase Motifs in Tile Art" offers an important study on tile art. We anticipate that we will contribute to the field of tiles with this research prepared in line with science and art. In the preparation of this research, the lack of sufficient studies on vase motifs applied in tile art is the basis.

Keywords; Tile, Vase, Motif, Ornament.

CUMHURİYET'İN İLK YILLARINDA KADIN GİYİM KUŞAMI
WOMEN'S CLOTHING IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC

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ÖZET

Bir ifade aracı olarak giysiler, duygular, bireysel ve grup kimlikleri, sosyo-kültürel yapı ve inanışlar gibi birçok konuyla ilişkilidir. Moda tasarımı tarih boyunca ekonomi, politika, teknoloji, edebiyat, mimari gibi alanlardan etkilenecek dönemin hâkim olan eğilimlerini giysilere yansıtmıştır. Moda her ne kadar farklı kaynaklardan beslense de değişim kavramı onun her dönem cazip hale gelmesine katkıda bulunmuştur. 1920'li yıllarda kadınların bireysel ve sosyal hayatını etkileyen ve dönüştürme gücüne sahip birçok reform hareketi gerçekleşmiştir. Bunlar, kadınların okuma yazma öğrenmesi, eğitim öğretim görmesi, yönetimde söz sahibi olması, çalışma hayatına katılması, medeni kanunla haklarının korunması gibi çok yönlü ve köklü değişimleri içermektedir. Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarındaki heyecan ve taze dönüşüm sürecinin yansımaları kadın giysilerinde açıklıkla gözlemlenmektedir. Bu çalışmada farklı sosyo ekonomik yapıda Cumhuriyet dönemi kadın giysileri model özellikleri (kalıp, biçim, form) özellikleri açısından irdelenmiştir. Giysilerde model seçiminde etkili olan psikolojik, sosyal ve teknik unsurlar tartışılmıştır. Araştırma bulguları olarak Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarına ait kadın giysilerini içeren, her türlü görsel (fotoğraf, mecmua, afiş, dergi vb.) incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı bulunan görseller ışığında dönemin moda eğilimleri ile birlikte Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında kadın giysilerindeki dönüşümü incelemektir. Dönemin estetik anlayışı malzeme, dikiş teknikleri ve giyim kuşam üslubu genel bir bakış açısıyla yorumlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak bu dönemde kadınların eski ve yeni bir arada yorumlama ve moda olanı kullanma biçimleri analiz edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cumhuriyet ve Moda, Cumhuriyet Dönemi Kadın Giysileri, Giysi Kalıp ve Formu, Cumhuriyet Kadın Giyim Kuşamı.

ABSTRACT

As a means of expression, clothing is linked to many issues such as emotions, individual and group identities, socio-cultural structures and beliefs. Throughout history, fashion design has been influenced by fields such as economics, politics, technology, literature and architecture, and has reflected the prevailing trends of the time in clothing. Although fashion has many sources, the concept of change has contributed to its appeal in every era. The 1920s saw many reform movements that affected and had the power to transform women's individual and social lives. These included diverse and radical changes such as women learning to read and write, being educated, having a say in management, participating in the workplace and having their rights protected by civil law. The excitement and newness of the transformation process in the early years of the Republic is clearly reflected in women's dress. In this study, women's clothing of the Republican period in different socio-economic structures was examined in terms of model characteristics (pattern, shape, form). Psychological, social and technical elements that

are effective in the choice of clothing models are discussed. All kinds of visual material (photographs, magazines, posters, journals, etc.) containing women's clothing from the first years of the Republic were examined as research results. The aim of the study is to examine the transformation of women's clothing in the early years of the Republic, together with the fashion trends of the period, in the light of the visual material found. The aesthetic understanding of the period, materials, sewing techniques and clothing styles are interpreted from a general perspective. The result is an analysis and evaluation of the way in which women interpreted the old and the new together and used the fashion of the period.

Keywords: Republic and Fashion, Republican Period Women's Clothing, Clothing Pattern and Form, Republican Women's Clothing.

ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSIN-MA, NIGERIA ON HAND HYGIENE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the levels of Attitude of hand hygiene among Postgraduate students of Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria. The study employed a descriptive survey research design and the population for the study comprise all postgraduate Students (Post graduate diploma programs, master degree and PhD students) of Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Nigeria, (2019/2020) academic session: which is: one thousand seven hundred and fifty six (1,756) students, out of it, a sample of three hundred and Seventeen (317) students were taken for the research. A questionnaire named: Attitude of hand hygiene Questionnaire was developed on four point Likert rating scale. The instrument was validated, tested through pilot test and found valid for the study. The data were collected through the use of research assistant. The instruments were issued to the sampled population to collect data with internal consistency of 0.995. The questionnaire was analyzed electronically using SPSS version 23. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the characteristic of the respondents while the inferential statistics of T-test was used to test hypotheses (H_{01}) formulated for the study at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that, the level of attitude and practice of

hand hygiene among Postgraduate Students of Federal University Dutsin-Ma is high based on the responses of respondents As well there is significant different in the attitude of male and female postgraduate students of federal university Dutsin-Ma towards hand hygiene and the difference is in favour of the female postgraduate students based on the responses of respondents.

Key words: Postgraduate students, Assessment, Attitude, Hand Hygiene and level.

**ALIN KAYNAĞI UYGULANMIŞ PE100 BORULARDA OPTİMUM KAYNAK
PARAMETRESİNİN MEKANİK VE ÖMÜR TESTİ İNCELEMESİ**

**MECHANICAL AND LIFE TEST EXAMINATION OF OPTIMUM WELDING
PARAMETER IN BUTT WELDED PE100 PIPES**

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ÖZET

Yapılan çalışmada yeraltı su ve gaz naklinde yoğun olarak kullanılan HDPE malzeme sınıfına dahil yüksek molekül ağırlıklı PE100 malzeme kullanılmıştır. PE100 malzeme kullanım sahasında devamlı olarak kaynaklı bağlantıya ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Alın kaynağı bu kaynaklı bağlantılardan en sık kullanılanı olup belirli bir zaman sonunda kaynaklı bağlantı bölgelerinde sızıntı ve patlamalar görülmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada üç farklı kaynak sıcaklığı, üç farklı birleştirme basıncı ve üç farklı ısıtma süresinde alın kaynağı işlemi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada veriler istatistiksel veri analiz programında değerlendirilmiş ve “Yüzey cevap metodu” (RSM) ile optimizasyon gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu parametrelerde birleştirme yapılmış PE100 numunelere önce çekme testi uygulanmıştır. En yüksek mukavemet elde edilen parametreye sahip numuneler (223°C, 15 bar, 120 sn) çalışma ömrünün belirlenmesi maksadı ile hidrostatik iç basınç testine tabi tutulmuştur. Hidrostatik iç basınç testi: 80 °C sıcaklık şartında 85 saat ve 165 saat sürelerle hızlandırılmış tahribatlı bir ömür testidir. Basınç testleri sonrasında numunelere çekme ve sertlik testleri uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca kaynak bölgesindeki değişim dudak ölçümleri alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Hidrostatik iç basınç testi sonrası 223°C kaynak sıcaklığındaki numunelerde çekme dayanımı değerinde %52; 220°C kaynak sıcaklığında ise %55 oranında azalma tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PE100, Çekme Testi, Hidrostatik İç Basınç, Ömür Testi.

ABSTRACT

In the study, high molecular weight PE100 material, which belongs to the HDPE material class widely used in underground water and gas transportation, was used. PE100 material requires a constant welded connection in the usage area. Butt welding is the most commonly used of these welded connections, and after a certain period of time, leaks and explosions occur in the welded connection areas. In the study, butt welding process was applied at three different welding temperatures, three different joining pressures and three different heating times. In the study, the data were evaluated in a statistical data analysis program and optimization was carried out with the "Surface Response Method" (RSM). The tensile test was initially conducted on the PE100 samples welded together using these parameters. The samples with the highest strength parameter (223°C, 15 bar, 120 sec) were subjected to hydrostatic internal pressure test to determine the working life. Hydrostatic internal pressure test: It is an accelerated destructive life test for 85 hours and 165 hours under 80°C temperature conditions. After the pressure tests, tensile and hardness tests were applied to the samples. Additionally, the change in the weld area was evaluated as lip measurements. After the hydrostatic internal pressure test, 52% decrease in the tensile strength value was detected in the samples at 223°C welding temperature, and a 55% decrease in the tensile strength value at 220°C welding temperature.

Keywords: PE100, Tensile Test, Hydrostatic Internal Pressure, Accelerated Life Test.

MARDİN YÖRESİ SÜRYANİ MÜZİĞİNİN MAKAMSAL ANALİZİ
MODAL ANALYSIS OF SYRIAN MUSIC OF MARDİN REGION

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ÖZET

Yaklaşık 5000-6000 yıllık bir geçmişi olan Mezopotamya'nın en eski topluluğu olarak bilinen Süryanîler, bu toprakların vazgeçilmez bir parçasıdır. Akad, Babil, Kenan, Arami gibi Sami kökenli ırkların bir potada erimesiyle ortaya çıkan Süryanîler, Hıristiyanlığı kabul eden ilk topluluktur. Hz. Musa'ya dayandırdıklarını söylemektedir. Hz. Musa, Allah'tan aldığı vahiyle bayramlarda önemli günlerde ve anlamlı mutluluk günlerinde söylenen ilahilerin, kulağa hoş gelmesini sağlamak için, gümüşten yapılmış borazanları kullanmıştır. Süryanî müziği denildiğinde akla kilise müziğinin gelmesinin sebebi halk müziğinin kilise düşüncesine ters düşmesinden dolayıdır. Mardin Süryanîlerinin, müziği sistematize edip uyarlaması, M.S. II. yy' a dayanmaktadır. Ayin düzeni içerisinde, ilahilerin kiliselerde söylenmesi II. yy' ın sonlarına rastlarken, müziğin kiliseye yerleştirilmesi III. yy' a denk gelmektedir. Hz. İsa'dan önce ki dönemin müzikal uygulamalarını, şarkı ve repertuarlarını bilmemiz ve derine inmemiz mümkün olmamaktadır. Bunun nedenini ise, yazının bulunmayışına ve nota kavramının olmamasına bağlamak mümkündür. Süryanîler, şu an kilisede kullandıkları makamları birden sekize kadar sıralamışlardır. Bir yılı sekize bölüp, her dönemde farklı sekiz makam kullanmışlardır. Bu makamlar, Türk müziğindeki makamlarla benzerlik göstermektedir. Birinci makam, uşak ve beyatı, ikinci makam, hüseyini, üçüncü makam, nihavent, dördüncü makam, rast, beşinci makam hüzzam, altıncı makam, mahur, yedinci makam saba ve sekizinci makam hicaz makamı olarak denilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mardin, Süryaniler, Müzik, Makam

ABSTRACT

Assyrians, known as the oldest communities of Mesopotamia with a history of approximately 5000-6000 years, are an indispensable part of these lands. Assyrians, who emerged from the melting pot of Semitic races such as Akkadian, Babylonian, Canaanite and Aramaic, were the first community to accept Christianity. Hz. He says that they are based on Moses. Hz. Moses used trumpets made of silver to provide welcome receptions on important occasions and hymns describing meaningful relationships of happiness through revelations from God. When Syriac music is mentioned, the reason why church music comes to mind is because folk music contradicts the church design. Mardin Assyrians systematized and adapted music in AD. II. It is based on the century. Singing hymns in churches during the month. II. At the end of the 3rd century, they continued to attend the church. yy' equals one. Hz. It is not possible for us to know or delve deeply into the songs and repertoires of the musical period from the time of Jesus. Copying this allows the text to be missing and the presentation of the note to be terminated. Assyrians currently list the positions in the church up to eight. They divided a

year into eight and used eight different makams in each period. These makams are similar to the makams in Turkish periods. The first makam is called uşşak and beyati, the second makam is hüseyini, the third makam is nihavent, the fourth makam is rast, the fifth makam is huzam, soft makam, mahur, the seventh makam is saba and the eighth makam is called hicaz makam.

Keywords: Mardin, Assyrians, Music, Maqam (Modals).

GROUNDWATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT FOR DRINKING AND IRRIGATION PURPOSE USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE DÖRTYOL DISTRICT (TURKEY)

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ABSTRACT

In this research, both the water qualities and the spatial variations of the groundwater resources in Dörtiyol district and its surroundings were determined and spatial distribution maps were created. Forty water samples were collected from the groundwater wells. In addition, the geographical coordinates of the wells taken as a sample were detected by GPS device. Water samples were analyzed for pH, electrical conductivity (EC), soluble sodium (Na^+), potassium (K^+), Calcium (Ca^{2+}), magnesium (Mg^{2+}), chlorine (Cl^-), sulfate (SO_4^-), carbonate (CO_3^-) and bicarbonate (HCO_3^-). Moreover, Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), Residual sodium carbonate (RSC), Total hardness (TH), magnesium ratio (MR) and Permeability Index (PI) values were calculated from analysis results. The results were compared with the standard values and the use of groundwater as irrigation and/or drinking purposes was evaluated chemically. Additionally, descriptive statistical analyses (mean, min., max., standard deviation, variation coefficient) were defined. As for mapping spatial variations, Geographic Information System were used. According to the US salinity laboratory diagram, water quality class changes between C2S1 to C3S1. According to the average concentrations of groundwater in the study area. The order of soluble cations was $\text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+ > \text{K}^+$ and the anion ranking was $\text{SO}_4^- > \text{CO}_3^- + \text{HCO}_3^- > \text{Cl}^-$. The dominant salt type in groundwater was determined as MgSO_4 . The most suitable semivariogram models were found to be Exponential and Gaussian. According to the nugget/sill ratio values, all parameters, except Na and SAR were moderately spatial dependence. Na and SAR values had no theoretical semivariogram model because of having pure nugget effect. In addition, most of the parameters were determined to be suitable for both drinking and irrigation purposes.

Key Words: Dörtiyol, Groundwater, Water quality, Geographic Information System, Geochemistry

OKULLARDA STEM OKURYAZARLIĞI DERSİNİN YAPAY ZEKÂ İLE ENTEGRE EDİLMESİ

INTEGRATION OF STEM LITERACY COURSE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Teknoloji alanında yaşanan hızlı değişim, eğitim alanında yapay zekâyı da içine alarak öğrenci başarısını arttırmada etkisini giderek önemli hale getirmiştir. Bu değişimi takip eden öğretmenler aracılığıyla sorumluluğunu bilen öğrenciler yetiştirmek için eğitim sistemi içerisinde öğrenme metotları ile bakış açısında değişiklikler yaparak bu teknolojiye farklı alanlarda da uyum sağlamak zorunlu hale gelmiştir. STEM okuryazarlığı bilim-teknoloji-mühendislik ve matematiği kullanarak var olan sorunları anlama, tanımlama ve uygulama becerisi olduğundan toplumun birçok konuda bilinçlenmesinde bireye her anlamda önemli niteliksel özellikler kazandırarak olumlu hale getirmiştir. STEM eğitimi ve yapay zekâ öğrencilerin pasif dinleyici olmaları yerine eğitim sürecinde yaparak-yaşayarak, psikomotor becerilerini geliştirmesini hatta öğrencilerin özgüvenlerini arttırarak derslerde daha aktif hale getirmeyi hedeflemiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; fen ve matematik derslerini birleştirerek robotik ders uygulamalarında ve bu süreçle ilgili düşüncelerin incelenmesi ve yorumlanması için diğer ülkeler gibi Türkiye’de de derslere STEM okuryazarlığı adı altında ders eklemek ve yapay zekâyı da bu dersin içine alacak çalışmalarla birleştirmektir. Bundan dolayı çalışmada öğrencilere klasik anlatım ve STEM atölyeleri sınıflarında verilen bir konu üzerinde kıyaslamalar yapılarak öğrenci başarısına katkısı incelenmiştir. İki aylık süreç sonrasında öğrencilere yoruma dayalı açık uçlu sorular sorularak ve öğrencilerden proje ödevleri istenerek sonuçlarına bakılmıştır. Bunun sonucunda da STEM atölyelerinde işlenen konularda öğrenciler yeteneklerini geliştirmiş aynı zamanda, sorun çözme odaklı düşünme, üretme ve olaylara farklı açıdan bakarak alternatif çözümler üretmeye başlamışlardır. Yapılan bu değerlendirmeler sonucunda bu çalışmalar eğitimle ilgilenen birçok kurumda STEM okuryazarlığı dersinin müfredat içinde olmasının önemli ölçüde bu sisteme katkıda bulunacağını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM Eğitimi, Robotik Kodlama, Yapay Zekâ, Deney Grupları, STEM Okuryazarlığı

ABSTRACT

The rapid change in the technology field, including artificial intelligence(AI) in the field of education, has made its impact at most in the success of the students. In order to raise students who know their responsibilities through teachers who follow this change, it has become a must to integrate this technology in different fields by making changes in learning methods and perspectives within the education system. Since STEM literacy is the ability to understand, define and apply existing problems by using science-technology-engineering and mathematics, it has made the individual positive by providing important qualitative characteristics in every sense in raising awareness of the society on many issues. STEM education and artificial intelligence aimed to make students more active in the lessons by doing-living in the education process instead of being passive listeners, developing psychomotor skills and even increasing students' self-confidence. The aim of this study is to add a course called STEM literacy to the courses in Turkey, as in other countries, in order to examine and interpret the thoughts about robotics course applications and this process by combining science and mathematics courses and to combine artificial intelligence with studies that will include artificial intelligence in this course. Therefore, in this study, the contribution to student achievement was examined by making comparisons on a subject given to students in classical lecture and STEM workshops classes. After a two-month period, open-ended questions based on interpretation were asked to the students and project assignments were requested from the students and the results were analyzed. As a result, students developed their skills in the subjects covered in STEM workshops, and at the same time, they started to think and produce problem-solving-oriented thinking, and to produce alternative solutions by looking at the events from different perspectives.

As a result of these evaluations, these studies have shown that the inclusion of STEM literacy course in the curriculum in many institutions interested in education will significantly contribute to this system.

Keywords: STEM Education. Robotic Coding, Artificial Intelligence, Experimental Groups, STEM Literacy

ENZİMLER VE KANATLI BESLEMEDE ENZİMLERİN KULLANIMI
ENZYMES AND THE USE OF ENZYMES IN POULTRY NUTRITION

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ÖZET

Bu derlemede, kanatlı hayvanlarda sindirim sisteminin anatomik yapısını ve özelliklerini inceleyerek, özellikle nişasta tabiatında olmayan polisakkaritlerin sindiriminde ortaya çıkan zorlukları ele almaktadır. Kanatlı hayvanlarda sindirim sisteminin kısa ve basit olması nedeniyle yemlerin hızlı geçişi, mikrofloranın besin maddelerini etkili bir şekilde değerlendirmesini zorlaştırmaktadır. Bu durum, özellikle bitkilerin hücre duvarlarında bulunan sindirilemeyen nişasta tabiatında olmayan polisakkaritlerin sindirim sisteminde bozukluklara neden olduğu belirtilmektedir. Nişasta tabiatında olmayan polisakkaritlerin neden olduğu ıslak altlık sorununu önlemek, viskozite artışına bağlı olumsuz etkileri azaltmak ve yemlerin enerji değerini artırmak amacıyla enzim kullanımının giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Enzimlerin canlı hücreler tarafından üretilen ve kimyasal reaksiyonları katalize eden protein yapısındaki maddeler olup, rasyonlara eklenmeleriyle yemlerin değerlendirilebilirliğini artırdığı ve hayvanların yemden yararlanma oranını yükselttiği bildirilmektedir. Çeşitli enzimlerin sindirim sisteminde nişasta, protein ve yağları parçalayarak sindirimi kolaylaştırdığı, etkinliklerinin yemin bileşimine, hayvanın yaşına ve türüne bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösterdiği ifade edilmektedir. Özellikle fitaz enzimi ilavesinin fosfor sindirilebilirliğini artırdığı ve çevreye fosfor atılımını azalttığı bilinmektedir. Bu derleme kanatlı hayvanlarda sindirim sistemi özelliklerini, sindirilemeyen polisakkaritlerin etkilerini ve enzim kullanımının bu etkilere olan olumlu katkılarını ele almaktadır. Enzimlerin sindirim sistemi üzerindeki etkinliği, yemin bileşimi ve hayvanın özelliklerine göre değişkenlik göstermektedir, bu nedenle en uygun enzimlerin seçimi önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler; Kanatlı, Enzimler, Nişasta Tabiatında Olmayan Polisakkaritler

ABSTRACT

In this review, the anatomical structure and properties of the digestive system of poultry are analyzed and the difficulties arising in the digestion of polysaccharides, especially non-starch polysaccharides, are discussed. Due to the short and simple digestive tract of poultry, the rapid passage of feed makes it difficult for the microflora to utilize nutrients effectively. This situation, especially the indigestible non-starch polysaccharides found in the cell walls of plants are stated to cause disorders in the digestive system. The use of enzymes is becoming

increasingly widespread in order to prevent the problem of wet litter caused by non-starch polysaccharides, to reduce the negative effects due to increased viscosity and to increase the energy value of feeds. Enzymes are protein-structured substances produced by living cells and catalyze chemical reactions and it is reported that their addition to rations increases the evaluability of feeds and increases the feed conversion ratio of animals. It is stated that various enzymes facilitate digestion by breaking down starch, protein and fats in the digestive system, and their activity varies depending on the composition of the feed, age and species of the animal. Especially phytase enzyme addition is known to increase phosphorus digestibility and reduce phosphorus excretion into the environment. This review focuses on the characteristics of the poultry digestive system, the effects of indigestible polysaccharides and the positive contribution of enzymes to these effects. The activity of enzymes on the digestive system varies according to the composition of the feed and the characteristics of the animal, so it is important to choose the most appropriate enzymes.

Keywords; Poultry, Enzymes, Non-Starch Polysaccharides

**DENGELİ SKOR KART VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ÜZERİNE YAPILAN
ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ**

BALANCED SCORECARD AND SUSTAINABILITY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Scopus veri tabanında Dengeli Skor Kart (DSK) ve sürdürülebilirlik üzerine yapılan çalışmaların bibliyometrik analizini yapmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda söz konusu veri tabanında 1994-2023 yılları arasında DSK ve sürdürülebilirlik üzerine yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonuçlarına göre söz konusu alanlarda toplam 412 çalışma yapılmıştır. En fazla yayın ise 48 yayın ile 2023 yılında yapılmıştır. Çalışmaların %68'i makale, %17,3'ü bildiri ve %8,2'si ise kitap bölümü türündedir. DSK ve sürdürülebilirlik üzerine yapılan çalışmaların en fazla yer aldığı dergiler sırasıyla; Sustainability (45 yayın), Journal of Cleaner Production (17 yayın), Business Strategy and the Environment (8 yayın) olmuştur. Söz konusu alanlarda en fazla eser veren yazarların başında 10 yayın ile Schaltegger, S. gelirken, ikinci sırada 6 yayın ile Dinçer, H. ve üçüncü sırada 5 yayın ile Yüksel, S. gelmektedir. Bu alanlarda en fazla atıf (733 atıf) alan eser ise 2002 yılında Schaltegger, S. tarafından kaleme alınmıştır. DSK ve sürdürülebilirlik alanlarında en fazla atıf alan yazar da Schaltegger, S. (1668 atıf) olmuştur. Bu alanlarda en fazla yayına sahip üniversiteler sırasıyla; İstanbul Medipol Üniversitesi (8 yayın), Islamic Azad University (7 yayın), University of Amsterdam (6 yayın) olmuştur. Son olarak söz konusu alanlarda en fazla yayın katkısı veren ülkelerin Çin (30 yayın), İspanya (20 yayın) ve Almanya (18 yayın) olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dengeli Skor Kartı, Sürdürülebilirlik, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of studies on Balanced Scorecard (BSC) and sustainability in the Scopus database. The study examination period spans the years 1994–2023. Based on the examination's findings, 412 studies were carried out in those areas. The most publications were made in 2023 with 48 publications. Articles represented 68% of the studies, papers for 17.3%, and book chapters for 8.2%. Sustainability (45 publications),

Journal of Cleaner Production (17 publications), and Business Strategy and the Environment (8 publications) are the journals that publish the most papers regarding BSC and sustainability. Among the writers who produced the highest number of papers in these areas, Schaltegger, S. ranked top with 10 publications, followed by Dinçer, H. with 6 publications, and Yüksel, S. in third place with 5 publications. Schaltegger, S. authored the paper with the highest number of citations (733 citations) in these categories in 2002. The most cited author was Schaltegger, S. (1668 citations). The institutions that publish the most in these areas are Istanbul Medipol University (8 publications), Islamic Azad University (7 publications), and the University of Amsterdam (6 publications). The countries that contributed the most publications in these areas were China (30 publications), Spain (20 publications) and Germany (18 publications).

Keywords: Balanced Scorecard, Sustainability, Bibliometric Analysis.

**DİJİTAL FİNANS UYGULAMALARI: FINTECH, INSURTECH VE REGTECH
APPLICATIONS OF DIGITAL FINANCE: FINTECH, INSURTECH AND REGTECH**

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Özet

Finans tarihine bakıldığında, finansal gelişimin temel dinamiğinin finansal inovasyon adı verilen yapılar olduğu söylenebilir. Finansal İnovasyon kavramı ise, finansal olarak yeni veya büyük ölçüde yeni ürün, hizmet ve örgütleri tanımlamak için kullanılan bir terimdir. Yapısı ve uygulanışı bakımından fark gözetmeksizin, hatta finansal piyasalarda veri frekansının saniyelerle ölçülen sürelerini de içine katacak şekilde finansal kararlar (tasarruf ve tüketim), finansal kararları destekleyen bilgisayar algoritmaları, finansal kararları speküle ve manipüle edebilen tüm psikolojik, sosyolojik ve sosyal psikolojik yeni yapılar birer finansal inovasyon olarak sınıflandırılabilir, çünkü finansal işin doğasına doğrudan etki edebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada finansal inovasyonun günümüze yansıyan dijital boyutları, FinTech, RegTech ve InsurTech konularının birlikte işlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FinTech, RegTech, InsurTech

JEL Kodları:

Abstract

Observing the historical development of financial history, It is clearly stated that financial innovations are the main structures of financial development. On the other hand, financial innovation is new or greatly new products, services and organisations. Regardless of their structure or applications, all of the consumption or saving decisions, computerised decision-support systems, and new psychological, sociological and socio-psychological financial manipulating and speculating forms can be classified as financial innovation because of their impacts directly on the nature of the business. Conceptualisation of digital financial products, FinTech, RegTech and InsurTech will be the main aim of this paper.

Keywords: FinTech, RegTech, InsurTech

JEL Codes:

1952 TARİHLİ TÜRK EĞİTİM DERNEĞİ VE ANKARA KOLEJİ'NİN TEFTİŞ RAPORLARI DOĞRULTUSUNDA DÖNEMİN TÜRK EĞİTİM SİSTEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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ÖZET

Donanımlı insan yetiştirme görevinin yanı sıra eğitim, bir ülkenin gelişmişlik seviyesinde de belirleyici bir unsurdur. Dini eğitim çerçevesinde yüzyıllık bilgi ve tecrübelerin aktarılmasına dayanan Osmanlı eğitim sistemi, olduğu yerde sayıp modern eğitim sistemlerinin çok gerisinde kalmaya mahkûm olmuştur. Yeni kurulmuş olan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti devletinin aynı yanlışlara düşmemesi adına çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün Milli Mücadele hala devam etmekteyken 1921 tarihli Maarif Kongresine katılım sağlaması, eğitime büyük önem verdiğini ve öğretmenlere olan inancını gözler önüne sermektedir. 3 Mart 1924 tarihli Tevhid-i Tedrisat kanunuyla ise eğitim öğretimde birlik sağlanarak tüm okullar Maarif Vekâlet'ine bağlanmış, azınlıklara ait okulların çalışmaları kısıtlanmıştır. 1 Kasım 1925 tarihinde Meclis açılış konuşmasında Mustafa Kemal Paşa özel eğitim kurumları konusunda maddi olarak iyi durumda olan vatandaşlardan destek beklediğini dile getirmiştir. Bu çağrı sonrası Türk Maarif Cemiyeti için kuruluş hazırlıkları yapılmıştır. Türk çocukları için yabancı dil öğrenimi sağlamak ve diğer türlü kurslar açmak, kimsesiz ve maddi yetersizliği bulunan çalışkan, anlayışlı ve ahlaklı Türk çocuklarına imkân sağlamak gibi çeşitli amaçları olan dernek 1946 yılında "Türk Eğitim Derneği" adını almıştır. Türk Eğitim Derneği'nin sembolü olan meşalenin ilk yakıldığı yer olarak karşımıza çıkan Ankara Koleji anaokulu ile eğitim faaliyetlerine başlayıp bununla sınırlı kalmamış ve kapasitesini hızla artırarak eğitimi tüm kademelere yaymıştır. Bu çalışmada 1952 tarihli Türk Eğitim Derneği ve Ankara Koleji'nin teftiş raporları incelenecektir. Doküman analizi yöntemi ile yapılacak çalışmada birinci elden kaynak kullanılarak dönemin Türk eğitim sistemi üzerine bir değerlendirme yapılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Eğitim Derneği, Türk Maarif Cemiyeti, Özel Okul, Ankara Koleji

AN EVALUATION ON THE TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE PERIOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE TURKISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND ANKARA COLLEGE DATED 1952

ABSTRACT

In addition to the task of raising well-equipped people, education is also a determining factor in the level of development of a country. The Ottoman education system, which was based on the transfer of centuries of knowledge and experience within the framework of religious education, was doomed to remain far behind modern education systems. Various efforts have been made to prevent the newly established Republic of Turkey from falling into the same mistakes. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's participation in the Education Congress in 1921, while the National Struggle was still ongoing, reveals that he attached great importance to education and his belief in teachers. On March 3, 1924, with the Law on Tevhid-i Tedrisat (Unification of Education), unity in education was ensured and all schools were affiliated to the Ministry of Education, while the activities of minority schools were restricted. In his opening speech to the Parliament on November 1, 1925, Mustafa Kemal Pasha expressed that he expected support from financially well-off citizens for private educational institutions. Following this call, preparations were made for the establishment of the Turkish Education Society. The association, which had various objectives such as providing foreign language learning and other courses for Turkish children, providing opportunities for orphaned and financially disadvantaged Turkish children who were hardworking, understanding and moral, was renamed the "Turkish Education Association" in 1946. Ankara College, the first place where the torch, the symbol of the Turkish Education Association, was lit, started its educational activities with a kindergarten, but it was not limited to this and rapidly increased its capacity and spread education to all levels. This study will examine the inspection reports of the Turkish Education Association and Ankara College dated 1952. Using document analysis method, the study will try to make an evaluation on the Turkish education system of the period by using first-hand sources.

Keywords: Turkish Education Association, Turkish Education Society, Private School, Ankara College

THE ANALYSIS OF UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY WITH BIPOLAR SWITCHING

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ABSTRACT

Renewable energy is getting more attention daily due to environmental risks, geopolitical issues, and wars. However, the use of renewables requires the use of inverters. In residential grid-connected PV applications, single-phase inverters are generally preferred. It is necessary to apply pulse modulation methods (PWM) over topologies to realize a DC/AC inverter. In this paper, first, the topologies and methods used for the realization of single-phase inverters that prefer bipolar sinusoidal PWM (SPWM) are summarized. Consequently, a bipolar SPWM method-based inverter is realized in the software environment. First, an SPWM signal is built with the help of a reference sinusoidal signal. Then, a high-frequency carrier signal is compared by the reference sine wave. It is obtained that the amount of fluctuation occurred at the switching frequency. Further simulation results are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Bipolar Switching, Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation, Inverter, Transformer.

DETERMINATION OF CARMINE IN SOME FOOD SAMPLES: ULTRASONIC ASSISTED CLOUD POINT EXTRACTION

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ABSTRACT

The use of additives in food production is increasing. Artificial and natural colorants have an important place among food additives. The request for natural colourants is increasing day by day owing to the health problems that artificial colorants cause in consumers. This work describes an ultrasonic-assisted cloud point extraction process prior to the spectrophotometric determination of carmine in food specimens. The extraction step was accelerated by sonication. Key experimental steps were optimized with a univariate optimization strategy. Under optimized conditions, analytical parameters such as the linear range of the method, limit of determination and preconcentration factor were determined. The working range of the developed method was 2-500 ng mL⁻¹. Additionally, the preconcentration factor of the method was 100. In five replicate studies conducted for 30 ng mL⁻¹ carmine, the relative standard deviation of the method was calculated as 3.4%. The method developed in the last stage was successfully carried out to the enrichment of carmine in some food products. The developed method is easier and more accessible than other analytical methods such as high-performance liquid chromatography, which is expensive and requires expert users. When we consider the effects of foods on human health, it is very significant to develop such quick and accessible methods.

Keyword: Carmine, Ultrasound, Cloud point extraction, Foods

OSMANLI-İTALYA DOKUMA KUMAŞLARINDA ÇARPAZ ETKİLEŞİM
CROSS INTERACTION IN OTTOMAN-ITALIAN WOVEN FABRICS

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ÖZET

Tekstil sanatlarının en başat kolu olan dokuma kumaşları, kendine özgü özellikleri ile kültürel ilişkilerin temsilcileri ve en önemli ticari ürünler olarak kabul edilir. İpek ve ipekli kumaş ticareti, devletler için siyasi bir sembol olması ve hazineye sağladığı gelir nedeniyle ticari ilişkilerde önemli bir yer tutmaktadırlar. Osmanlı Devleti ipekli kumaşları, imparatorluğun ekonomik ve siyasi durumuyla bağlantılı olarak gelişme göstermektedir. Saray kumaşları kumaş sanatı içinde en önemli örnekleri oluştururken aynı zamanda batıda prestij ürünleri olarak kullanılmaya özelliğine sahip olmuştur. İtalya da Lucca kenti, 1250'ler gibi çok erken tarihte, Avrupa'daki ilk ipek dokumacılığının merkezi olduğu bilinmektedir. XIV. yüzyılda Bologna, Cenova, Floransa ve Venedik ipek dokumacılığında hızla yükseldiği görülmektedir. Osmanlı Devleti ve İtalya ilişkilerinde öne çıkan siyasal ilişkilerin yanı sıra, bu ilişkilerin devamlılığını sağlayan aralarındaki ticaret ilişkisiydi. Osmanlı tarihinde ilk ticari ayrıcalıklar İtalyanlara verilmiştir. İlk olarak 1352 yılında Cenevizlilerle başlayan anlaşmalar, 1378 de I. Murat döneminde yenilenmiş, 1385'de yapılan ikinci anlaşma ile İstanbul'a gidecek Türklere Pera'ya giriş, konaklama ve ticari izin verilme karşılığında Cenevizli tüccarlara Osmanlı topraklarında ticaret yapma serbestliği sağlanmıştır. Floransa, Venedik ve Cenova'nın lüks kadife kumaşları Osmanlı da rağbet görürken, Osmanlı saray kumaşları da İtalya'da rağbet görmektedir. Bu çalışmada; İtalya ve Osmanlı Devleti arasında uzun süre devam eden ticari ve diplomatik ilişkilerin, bu iki ülkede üretilen dokuma kumaşlarda ortaya çıkan çarpaz etkileşimleri; kumaş kaliteleri, desen, renk ve motif ortaklıkları karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Osmanlı, İtalya, İpek, Kumaş, Motif

ABSTRACT

Woven fabrics, the most dominant branch of textile arts, are considered to be representatives of cultural relations and the most important commercial products with their unique features. Silk and silk fabric trade, holds an important place in commercial relations because it is a political

symbol for states and the income it provides to the treasury. Ottoman silk fabrics developed in connection with the economic and political situation of the empire. While palace fabrics constitute the most important examples of fabric art, they also have the feature of being used as prestige products in the West. It is known that the city of Lucca in Italy was the center of the first silk weaving in Europe as early as the 1250s. It is seen that silk weaving rose rapidly in Bologna, Genoa, Florence and Venice in the XIV. century. In addition to the political relations that stood out in the relations between the Ottoman Empire and Italy, it was the trade relations between them that ensured the continuity of these relations. The first commercial privileges in Ottoman history were given to Italians. The agreements, which first started with the Genoese in 1352, were renewed in 1378 during the reign of Murat I, and with the second agreement made in 1385, Genoese merchants were provided with the freedom to trade in Ottoman lands in exchange for access to Pera, accommodation and trade permits for the Turks who would go to Istanbul. While the luxurious velvet fabrics of Florence, Venice and Genoa were in demand in the Ottoman Empire, Ottoman palace fabrics were also in demand in Italy. In this study; long-standing commercial and diplomatic relations between Italy and the Ottoman Empire, cross interactions occurring in silk fabrics produced in these two countries; fabric qualities, patterns, colors and motif commonalities were examined comparatively.

Key Words: Ottoman, Italy, Silk, Fabric, Motif

SPANISH TRANSLATIONS OF CHROMATICS LEXEMES IN BACOVIA'S
POETRY

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Abstract

In Bacovian lyric, chromaticism is limited, the author focusing on the great symbolist themes. Colours are closely linked to feelings; they induce a state of mind, and thus become the expression of feelings and experiences. Bacovia's range of lyrically processed colours is limited, in line with the limited number of feelings suggested by the poet (boredom, sadness, anguish, loneliness, monotony, etc.). Bacovia makes good use of the effect of colours to enhance the suggestive power of visual images and inner feelings. In this article, we propose to present and analyse the interferences that appear when translating the chromatic lexemes in Bacovia's poetry into Spanish. As we already know, sometimes, in literature, the author uses colours to express his feelings or an idea, because colours give expressiveness to the text and contribute to the codification of the overall message. In Bacovia's poetry, we can identify colour in chromatic epithets, metaphors and comparisons, where the meaning of colour is highlighted by using shades and contrasts. We are interested in seeing if, when translating Bacovia's poetry into Spanish, the stylistic resources in which the chromatic lexemes appear preserve the same meaning. But, we are also interested in seeing what options the translator proposes for these phrases: if he finds a total equivalent, if he uses a derivative or a synonym or opt for ellipsis. For this, we will use the edition of Bacovia's poetry translated into Spanish: *Plumb-Plomo*, translated by Darie Novăceanu (1974).

Keywords: *Bacovia, chromatics, Spanish, poetry, translations*

DEVLET KONSERVATUVARI SES EĞİTİMİ BÖLÜMLERİNDE TÜRK HALK
MÜZİĞİ REPERTUVARININ BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK ETKENLERİN
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ÖZET

Müziğin bütün alanlarında olduğu gibi Türk Müziği'nde de repertuar seçimi önemli bir aşamadır. Müziğin içeriğini repertuar oluşturmaktadır. Repertuarın seçiminin etkisi, tarih ve kültür bilincinin göstergelerindedir. Her toplumun kendine özgü geliştirdiği müzikal bir geçmişi, kendine has sanat türleri vardır. Bununla beraber toplumun folklorik unsurları da göz ardı edilmemelidir. Türk Müziği'nin de önemli bir kolu olan Türk Halk Müziği de kendine has bir var oluş sergilemektedir. Her yörenin özelinde farklı müzikal etkenler bulunmaktadır. Repertuar seçerken bunlar da unutulmamalıdır. Bu farklılık ve çeşitliliklerden yararlanılmalıdır.

Seçilen repertuvarlarda müzikalite, estetik, form bilgisi gibi unsurlar önemlidir. Öğrencinin ses aralığı, ruhsal durumu ve motivasyonu, ses aralığı, kültürel varlığı, anatomik yapısı gibi değişkenler söz konusudur. Ses eğitimi hocaları bu tür değişkenleri belirleyerek kişiye özel tekniklerle öğrencinin var olan durumundan daha iyiye evrilmesi için çeşitli teknikler geliştirerek çalışmalar yapmaktadırlar. Repertuar da buna mukabil olarak kişiye özel seçilmelidir.

Müzik insandan, doğadan, tarihi ve kültürel birikimlerden beslenen bir olgudur. Bu bakımdan müzik yaşayan bir olgudur denilebilir. Bu sebeple sabit bir öğretim tekniğinden söz edilemez. Süreç boyunca öğretilen teknikler de insanla beraber geliştirilmelidir. Değişen hayat koşullarıyla birlikte ses eğitim teknikleri ve dolaylı olarak repertuar da değişmeli ve geliştirilmelidir. Ses eğitimi öğrencileri için repertuar bir ders kitabı niteliğindedir. Doğru teknik ve modellemeyi belirleyen hocaların bunu gözetenek çalışmaları gerekmektedir. Seçilen repertuar öğrencinin duyuş özelliklerini, ses özelliklerini, algısal özelliklerini, müzikal yetilerini geliştirmeye yönelik olmalıdır.

Birçok teknik unsur gözetilerek oluşturulan repertuar seçiminde icracının sesini doğru ve etkili kullanması için repertuarın etkisi oldukça önemlidir. Kişiye özel geliştirilmesi gereken bu sürecin incelenmesi ise çalışmamızın amacı olmuştur.

Repertuar seçimi bu denli ayrıntılı ve kişiye özel bir süreç olduğundan her ses eğitimi hocasının şahsına ait farklı yöntemleri bulunmaktadır. Biz de bu süreci araştırmak üzere Türk Halk Müziği ses eğitimi alanında uzman, dört farklı konservatuvarda hizmet veren beş ayrı hoca ile görüşme yaptık. Durum çalışması yapılan bu çalışmada hocalara alanları ile ilgili sorular yönelttik. Problem cümlemizi “Devlet konservatuarı Ses Eğitimi bölümlerinde Türk Halk Müziği repertuarının belirlenmesine yönelik etkenler nelerdir?” şeklinde belirledik. Çalışmamızın sonucunda repertuar belirleme hususunda bir yöntem birliği olmadığını, repertuarın çoğunlukla öğrencilerin ses genişliği, ses yapısı, yetenekleri ve kapasiteleri üzerine şekillendiğini, hocaların tamamının eğitim planında belirlediği eserlerin zorluk düzeylerinin kolaydan zora doğru arttığını, repertuar dersinde eğitimcinin kişisel donanımının eğitimin kalitesi açısından oldukça önemli olduğunu, repertuar dersinde

öğrencilerin ses genişliği, ses kalitesi ve müzik yeteneğinin dersin içeriğine etki ettiğini, hocaların repertuvar belirlerken belli bestekarlardan yararlanmadığı, belirledikleri repertuvar da çeşitlilik gözettilerini, öğrencilerin hazır bulunuşluğunun repertuvar dersinin ilerlemesine olumlu ya da olumsuz olarak etki ettiğini, derslerde her hocanın kendi kapasitesi ve kişisel tercihinine göre repertuvar belirlediğini gözlemledik.

Anahtar kelime: Ses Eğitimi, Konservatuvar, Repertuvar

EXAMINATION OF THE FACTORS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TURKISH FOLK MUSIC REPERTOIRE IN STATE CONSERVATORY VOICE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

ABSTRACT

As in all fields of music, repertoire selection is an important stage in Turkish Music. The repertoire constitutes the content of music. The effect of the choice of repertoire is one of the indicators of historical and cultural consciousness. Every society has its own musical history and unique art forms. However, the folkloric elements of the society should not be ignored. Turkish Folk Music, which is an important branch of Turkish Music, also exhibits a unique existence. There are different musical factors specific to each region. These should not be forgotten when choosing repertoire. These differences and diversities should be utilised. Elements such as musicality, aesthetics, form knowledge are important in the selected repertoires. There are variables such as the student's vocal range, mental state and motivation, vocal range, cultural presence, anatomical structure. By determining such variables, voice education teachers work by developing various techniques to improve the student's current situation with personalised techniques. The repertoire should also be selected individually. Music is a phenomenon fed by human, nature, historical and cultural accumulations. In this respect, it can be said that music is a living phenomenon. For this reason, a fixed teaching technique cannot be mentioned. The techniques taught throughout the process should be developed together with human beings. Along with the changing life conditions, voice training techniques and indirectly repertoire should also change and develop. The repertoire is a textbook for voice education students. Teachers who determine the correct technique and modelling should work with this in mind. The selected repertoire should be aimed at improving the student's hearing, voice, perceptual and musical abilities.

The effect of the repertoire is very important for the performer to use his/her voice correctly and effectively in the selection of the repertoire created by considering many technical elements. Analysing this process, which should be developed individually, has been the aim of our study.

Since repertoire selection is such a detailed and personalised process, each voice teacher has different methods. In order to investigate this process, we interviewed five different teachers who are experts in the field of Turkish Folk Music voice training and who serve in four different conservatories. In this study, which is a case study, we asked questions to the teachers about their fields. We determined our problem sentence as "What are the factors for determining the Turkish Folk Music repertoire in the Voice Education departments of state conservatories?". As a result of our study, there is no unity of method in determining the repertoire, the repertoire is mostly shaped on the vocal width, vocal structure, abilities and capacities of the students, the difficulty levels of the works determined by all of the teachers in the training plan increase from easy to difficult, the personal equipment of the educator in the repertoire lesson is very important in terms of the quality of education, We observed that

the students' voice width, voice quality and musical ability affect the content of the lesson, that the teachers do not make use of certain composers when determining the repertoire, that they consider diversity in the repertoire they determine, that the readiness of the students positively or negatively affects the progress of the repertoire lesson, and that each teacher determines the repertoire according to his/her own capacity and personal preference in the lessons.

Keywords: Voice Training, Conservatory, Repertoire

APPLICATION OF PROBIOTICS IN THE DIET OF DAIRY CALVES

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ABSTRACT

Most intensive dairy cow rearing systems demand that calves be artificially fed whole milk or milk replacement as soon as they are born and that they should be kept apart from their mothers. Because of this, the calves cannot quickly absorb microflora from the feces and saliva of other cows and their mothers. This inhibits the development of microbial communities and may even result in an unbalanced microbial flora in the calves' digestive tracts. Furthermore, if appropriate feeding and management techniques are not used during this crucial life stage, it may have a severe impact on the calves' growth rate, health, and even production performance. Probiotics are the best choice to overcome this situation. Probiotics are live microorganisms like yeast and bacteria that can enhance intestinal health and lower calves' diarrhea risk. They balance and sustain the beneficial microbial environment in the gastrointestinal tract, repair the gut microbiota, and increase the synthesis and activity of digestive enzymes. Probiotics have been investigated as a potential means of improving gut health and reducing diarrhea in newborn calves. Young calves' performance traits, such as their physical appearance, weight gain, and feed conversion, have been found to improve when probiotics are added to their diet. Moreover, animals given probiotics have demonstrated a decrease in the frequency and length of diarrhea. This study aims to explain how probiotics affect the health, function, and prevention of disease in the gut during the early stages of life and weaning in dairy calves.

KEYWORDS: Probiotics, Dairy Calves, Diarrhea, Microbial flora

YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARINDAN HİDROJEN ÜRETİMİ
HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

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ÖZET

Dünyanın son zamanlarda hızla artan nüfusu doğrultusunda enerji ihtiyacı da orantılı olarak artmaktadır. Artan enerji ihtiyacı, enerji kaynaklarına olan ilgiyi ve yapılan araştırmaları da arttırmıştır. Son zamanlarda enerji ihtiyacı çeşitliliği artmış olsa da ihtiyacın büyük bir oranı hala fosil yakıtlarla karşılanmaktadır. Dünya genelinde fosil yakıtların ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal sorunlara sebep olması ve rezervlerinin tükenecek olması yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelimi oldukça arttırmıştır. Yeşil enerji kaynaklarının kullanımı için hidrojen gibi bir enerji taşıyıcısına ihtiyaç duyulmuş olup geleceğin enerjisi olarak düşünülmekte ve üzerinde araştırmalar yapılmaktadır. Hidrojen periyodik tablonun ilk elementidir ve aktif bir gazdır. Fakat hidrojen ile ilgili en önemli soru hidrojenin üretileceği kaynaktır. Hidrojenin üretim şekli iki ana başlıkla ayrıştırılabilir; Fosil yakıtlardan hidrojen üretimi ve yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından hidrojen üretimidir. Dünyada hidrojen üretiminin yarıdan fazlası doğal gazın re-formasyonu, biyokütle ve fosil yakıtların prolizi ile gerçekleşmektedir. Bu şekilde devam etmesi halinde yeşil ve sürdürülebilir bir enerji kaynağı olması mümkün değildir. Bu nedenle rüzgar, güneş su ve biyokütle gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından hidrojen üretimi yöntemleri daha fazla ön plana çıkmıştır. Hidrojenin pozitif özellikleri; Yüksek enerji dönüşüm etkinliğine sahip olması, dünyanın her yerinde farklı formlarda çok fazla bulunması, uzun mesafeli taşımaya uygun olması, enerjinin diğer formlarına kolay dönüşebilir olması, fosil yakıtlardan daha fazla yüksek ısı enerjisiye sahip olmasıdır. Hidrojenin negatif özellikleriyse; Üretiminin pahalı olması, depolanmasının zor olması, yüksek tutuşma riski ve günümüzde büyük oranda fosil yakıtlardan elde ediliyor olmasıdır. Bu çalışmada yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından hidrojen üretimi ile ilgili bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hidrojen, Çevre, Yenilenebilir, Enerji

ABSTRACT

In line with the rapidly increasing population of the world, the energy need is also increasing proportionally. The increasing need for energy has increased the interest and research in energy resources. Although the diversity of energy needs has increased recently, a large proportion of the need is still met by fossil fuels. The fact that fossil fuels cause economic, environmental and social problems worldwide and that their reserves will be depleted has increased the tendency towards renewable energy sources. An energy carrier such as hydrogen is needed for the use of green energy sources and is considered as the energy of the future and research is being carried out on it. Hydrogen is the first element of the periodic table and is an active gas. But the most important question about hydrogen is the source from which hydrogen will be produced. The production method of hydrogen can be divided into two main headings; It is the production of hydrogen from fossil fuels and the production of hydrogen from renewable energy sources. More than half of the world's hydrogen production comes from the reformation of natural gas and the lysis of biomass and fossil fuels. If it continues like this, it is not possible to be a green and sustainable energy source. For this reason, hydrogen production methods from renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, water and biomass have become more prominent. Positive properties of hydrogen; It has high energy conversion efficiency, is abundant in different forms all over the world, is suitable for long-distance transportation, can be easily converted into other forms of energy, and has higher thermal energy than fossil fuels. The negative properties of hydrogen are; It is expensive to produce, difficult to store, has a high risk of ignition and is largely produced from fossil fuels today. In this study, information about hydrogen production from renewable energy sources is given.

Keywords: Hydrogen, Environment, Renewable, Energy

GAZETECİLİKTE MESLEKİ DEFORMASYON: HABER ETİĞİNİN YOZLAŞMASI
ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

PROFESSIONAL DEFORMATION IN JOURNALISM: A REVIEW ON THE
PREVENTION OF NEWS ETHICS

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Özet

12 Haziran 2019'da Tunus'ta Uluslararası Gazeteciler Federasyonu (IFJ) 30. Kongresi'nde kabul edilen Gazetecilik Etik İlkeleri Küresel Bildirisinde gazetecilere kılavuzluk eden etik kodlar yer almaktadır. Bu bildiriye göre özellikle gazetecilerin haberleri doğru, güvenilir ve tarafsız bir şekilde sunması gerektiği belirtilmektedir. Ancak günümüz değişen gazetecilik pratiklerinde çoğu zaman bu ilkelerin göz ardı edildiği gözlenmektedir. Gazetecilik alanında mesleki bir deformasyon oluşarak mesleki kimlikte bozulmalar oluşmaktadır. Gazetelerin bir kısmında objektif cümlelerden ziyade sübjektif ifadeler daha fazla yer verilmektedir. Böylelikle olay veya konu ile ilgili olarak gazetecinin görüşlerini de yansıtan haberler etik değerlere zarar verebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada haberlerde seçilen kelimelerin, haberlerin nesnellliğini nasıl etkileyebileceği ve etik değerlere nasıl zarar verebileceği üzerine odaklanan bir çözümleme sunulmaktadır. Çalışmada ilk olarak farklı yayın politikasına sahip 4 gazete belirlenmiştir. Bu gazeteler; Sabah, Yeni Akit, Sözcü ve Cumhuriyet'tir. Çalışmada daha sonra seçilen gazetelerde aynı olayın farklı gazetelerde sunuş şekli üzerine odaklanılarak, haberlerde kullanılan kelime ve görsellerin gazeteciliğin etik ilkelerine uyup uymadığı incelenmiştir. Haberler incelenirken ise Van Dijk'in eleştirel söylem çözümlemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gazetecilik etiği, Deformasyon, Haber, Gazetecilik

Abstract:

12 June 2019 International Journalists Federation (IFJ) 30 in Tunisia. Journalism Ethics Principles accepted in the Congress are ethical codes that guide journalists in the Global Paper. According to this statement, the news of journalists should be presented correctly, reliably and unbiased. However, in today's changing journalism practice, most often these principles are ignored. A professional deformation in the field of journalism consists of disruptions in professional identification. In one part of the newspapers, more space is given to subjectif phrases rather than objective sentences. Thus, news that reflects the views of the journalist in relation to the incident or subject can harm ethical values. In this study, the words selected in the news are presented to a solution that focuses on how news can affect objectivity and how to damage ethical values. 4 newspapers with different publishing policy were determined first in the study. These newspapers are Sabah, New Contract, Sözcü and Cumhuriyet. In the study, later, the same event in selected newspapers focused on the form of presentation in different newspapers, the word and visuals used in news are examined to comply with the ethical principles of the journalism. When the news is examined, Van Dijk's criticized method of description was used.

Key Words: Journalism ethics, Deformation, News, Journalism

**İZOMETRİK PLANTAR FLEKSİYON KAS KUVVETİ GENÇ ERKEKLERDE ÖNE
TEK BACAK SIÇRAMA PERFORMANSINDA ÖNEMLİ BİR FAKTÖRDÜR**

ISOMETRIC PLANTAR FLEXION MUSCLE STRENGTH IS AN IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN FORWARD SINGLE LEG JUMP PERFORMANCE IN YOUNG MEN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, izometrik plantar fleksiyon kas kuvvetinin tek bacak üzerinde öne sıçrama performansında oluşturduğu etkiyi araştırmaktır. Çalışmaya 26 normal vücut ağırlığı olan sağlıklı genç erkek (ortalama yaş = 20.07±1.87 ve yaş aralığı = 18-26 yıl) dahil edildi. Katılımcıların demografik özellikleri kaydedildi. Onların boy ve kilo ölçümleri yapıldı ve beden kütle endeksi hesaplandı. Öne tek bacak sıçrama testi, dominant bacak üzerinde zıplama performanslarını belirlemek için kullanıldı. Dominant tarafın izometrik plantar fleksiyon kas kuvveti uzun oturma pozisyonunda eller uylukta, diz tam ekstansiyonda, kalça ve ayak bileği 90 derece iken bir el dinamometresi kullanılarak ölçüldü. Bu ölçümle daha çok gastroknemius kas kuvvetinin belirlenmesi amaçlandı. Önce vücut ağırlığına göre dominant bacağın izometrik plantar fleksiyon kas kuvvetinin normalizasyonu yapıldı. Sonra dominant taraftaki vücut ağırlığı-normalize kas kuvveti ile öne sıçrama mesafesinin ilişkisini belirlemek amacıyla Pearson korelasyon analizi gerçekleştirildi. Dominant bacağın izometrik plantar fleksiyon kas kuvvetinin, öne tek bacak sıçrama mesafesini predikte etme etkisini belirlemek için Basit Doğrusal Regresyon analizi yapıldı. Katılımcıların 24 (%92,31) tanesinde, dominant bacağın sağ taraf olduğu belirlendi. Korelasyon analizi vücut ağırlığı normalize-plantar fleksiyon kas kuvveti sonucu ile öne sıçrama mesafesi arasında orta seviyede pozitif anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğunu ortaya koydu ($r = 0,475$; $p = 0,014$). Basit Doğrusal Regresyon sonucu izometrik plantar fleksiyon kas kuvvetinin öne tek bacak sıçrama mesafesinin %22,6'ını predikte ettiğini gösterdi. Bulgular, normal kilolu sağlıklı genç erkeklerde, öne sıçrama mesafesinin yaklaşık dörtte birinin vücut ağırlığı-normalize izometrik plantar fleksör kaslarının kuvveti, özellikle gastroknemius kas kuvveti ile tahmin edilebileceğini işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzometrik kas kuvveti, El dinamometresi, Öne tek bacak sıçrama, Gastroknemius, Plantar fleksiyon.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of isometric plantar flexion muscle strength on single-leg forward jump performance. The study included 26 healthy young men of normal body weight (mean age = 20.07±1.87 years and age range = 18-26 years). Demographic characteristics of the participants were recorded. Their height and weight were measured and body mass index was calculated. The forward single leg jump test was used to determine their jumping performance on the dominant leg. The isometric plantar flexion muscle strength of the dominant side was measured using a hand dynamometer in a long sitting position with the hands on the thigh, knee in full extension, hip and ankle at 90 degrees. This measurement was mostly aimed to determine the gastrocnemius muscle strength. First, isometric plantar flexion muscle strength of the dominant leg was normalized according to body weight. Then Pearson correlation analysis was performed to determine the relationship between the forward jump distance with body weight-normalized muscle strength on the dominant side. Simple Linear Regression analysis was performed to determine the effect of isometric plantar flexion muscle strength of the dominant leg in predicting the forward single leg jump distance. In 24 (92.31%) of the participants, the dominant leg was determined to be on the right side. Correlation analysis revealed a moderate positive significant relationship between the body weight normalized-plantar flexion muscle strength result and forward jump distance ($r = 0.475$; $p = 0.014$). Simple Linear Regression showed that isometric plantar flexion muscle strength predicted 22.6% of the forward single leg jump distance. The findings suggest that in healthy young men of normal weight, approximately one-quarter of the forward jump distance can be predicted by body weight-normalized isometric plantar flexor muscle strength, especially gastrocnemius muscle strength.

Keywords: Isometric muscle strength, Hand-Held Dynamometer, Forward single leg jump, Gastrocnemius, Plantar flexion.

EBELİK EĞİTİMİNDE SİMÜLASYON
SIMULATION IN MIDWIFE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Uluslararası Ebeler Konfederasyonu (ICM) ebelik tanımına uygun olarak dünya çapında ebeliği güçlendirmek amacıyla eğitim standartları belirlemiştir. Bu standartlarda programın yönetimi, müfredat, kaynaklar, eğitmenler ve öğrencilere dair birçok açıklama yer almaktadır. ICM bu standartlardan bahsederken kaynaklar kısmında anatomik ve simülasyon modellerinden de bahsetmiştir. Hasta güvenliği öneminin giderek arttığı günümüzde simülasyon uygulamalarının da öne çıktığını görmekteyiz. Simülasyon uygulamaları sayesinde kişi hatalarını görür, tekrar tekrar deneme imkanına sahip olur. Simülasyon; gerçek uygulamalara geçmeden, deneyim elde etmek amacıyla kullanılan bir eğitim yöntemidir. Bu sayede öğrenme ve deneyim kazanmaya imkan sağlanır. Gerçeğe yakınlığı arttıkça uygulamaların başarısı da artar. Bu nedenle simülasyon için bazı sınıflamalar yapılmıştır. Ebelik eğitiminde de simülasyon kullanımının arttığını görmekteyiz. Öğrenci sayılarının artması, klinik uygulamaların sınırlılığı ve artan risk yönetimi endişeleri gibi eğitim zorluklarının bir sonucu olarak simülasyon bir öğretim stratejisi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu simülasyon eğitimi sayesinde adım adım beceri basamakları kazandırılabilir. Simülasyon uygulamaları tek başına yeterli bir öğretim stratejisi değildir. Gerçek klinik uygulamalarının yerini tutmamakla birlikte, gerçek deneyim yaşarken hissettikleri duyguları ve karşılıklı etkileşimi tam olarak yaşamalarına imkan yoktur. Sonuç olarak klinik ve simülasyon uygulamaları birbirinin karşısına koyulacak eğitim stratejileri olmayıp birbirini destekleyen ve öğrencinin daha fazla bilgi edinmesini sağlayan eğitim yöntemleridir. İyi tasarlanmış, gerçeğe yakın simülasyon uygulamaları sayesinde öğrencilere eğlenerek öğrenme imkanı sağlanır, hatalarının farkına varıp tekrar deneme şansı sunar. Böylece öğrencilerin motivasyonları artar ve kendilerine olan güvenin gelişmesini sağlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ebelik, Öğrenci, Sanal gerçeklik, Simülasyon

ABSTRACT

The International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) has set educational standards to strengthen midwifery worldwide in accordance with the definition of midwifery. These standards contain many explanations about the management of the program, curriculum, resources, instructors and students. While talking about these standards, ICM also mentioned anatomical and simulation models in the resources section. Nowadays, as the importance of patient safety increases, we see that simulation applications also come to the fore. Thanks to simulation applications, the person sees his mistakes and has the opportunity to try again and again. Simulation; It is a training method used to gain experience before moving on to real applications. In this way, it is possible to learn and gain experience. As the closer it is to reality, the success of the applications increases. For this reason, some classifications have been made

for simulation. We see that the use of simulation is increasing in midwifery education. As a result of educational challenges such as increasing student numbers, limited clinical practice, and increasing risk management concerns, simulation emerges as a teaching strategy. Thanks to this simulation training, skill steps can be gained step by step. Simulation applications alone are not a sufficient teaching strategy. Although it is not a substitute for real clinical practice, it is not possible for them to fully experience the emotions and interaction they feel when having a real experience. As a result, clinical and simulation practices are not educational strategies that can be pitted against each other, but are educational methods that support each other and enable the student to acquire more knowledge. Thanks to well-designed, realistic simulation applications, students are provided with the opportunity to learn while having fun, and offer the opportunity to realize their mistakes and try again. Thus, students' motivation increases and their self-confidence increases.

Keywords: Midwifery, Student, Virtual reality, Simulation

USTURLÂB ALETİ YAPIMCISI BEDÎ' el-USTURLÂBÎ
ASTORLÂB DEVICE MAKER BADÎ' el-ASTORLÂBÎ

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ÖZET

Bedî' el-Usturlâbi XI. ve XII. yüzyılda Abbasiler döneminde yaşamış önemli bir astronomdur. Astronomi alanındaki en önemli başarısı rasat aletleri yapımındaki becerisidir. Özellikle usturlap aletinin inşası konusunda sahip olduğu bilgi ve beceri, adının yüzyıllarca hatırlanmasına neden olmuştur. Aslen İsfahan kökenli olan Bedî' el-Usturlâbi zamanla Bağdat'a yerleşerek ilmi ve kültürel çalışmalara katılmıştır. Bilimsel ve kültürel alanda sağladığı başarılarından dolayı büyük bir servet sahibi olmuştur. Muhtemelen gençlik yıllarında İran-İsfahan dolaylarında yaşamış ve daha sonra İslam Rönesansı'nın yaşandığı Abbasilerin başkenti Bağdat'a taşınmıştır. Bağdat'a bulunduğu sırada Selçuklu sultanının sarayında astronomi çalışmalar katılmış ve rasat faaliyetleri gerçekleştirmiştir. Astronomi alanındaki en büyük başarılarından biri usturlabı geliştirmiş olmasıdır. Daha evvel Hâmid b. Hıdır el-Hucendî tarafından yalnızca bir enlemi ölçmek amacıyla inşa edilen bu gözlem aletini geliştirmiş ve bu alet ile yalnızca bir enlem değil, birden çok enlemin aynı anda ölçmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Hakkında bilgi veren devrin Müslüman biyografi tarihçileri onu aşırı derecede övmüşlerdir. Bu durum onun hakkında gerçek ve güvenilir bilgilere ulaşılmasını engellemektedir. Fakat XI. ve XII. yüzyılda onun düzeyinde bir rasat aleti yapımıcısına rastlamanın mümkün olmadığı ifade edilebilir. Bu konuda bilgi veren dönemin önemli müellifleri onun ölümünden sonra yerini doldurabilecek başka bir rasat aleti yapımıcısının olmadığını beyan etmişlerdir. Astronomi alana önemli katkılarından biri de kaleme aldığı eserlerdir. Rasat yapımı konusunda kaleme aldığı eserler önemli bilgiler içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bedî' el-Usturlâbi, Usturlâb, Astronomi, Abbasiler, el-Hucendî

ABSTRACT

Badî' el-Astorlâbi is an important astronomer who lived during the Abbasid period in the 11th and 12th century. His most important achievement in the field of astronomy is his skill in making observation instruments. His knowledge and skill, especially in the construction of the astrolabe instrument, caused his name to be remembered for centuries. Originally from Isfahan, Badî' al-Astorlâbi settled in Baghdad over time and participated in scientific and cultural studies. He acquired a great fortune due to his achievements in the scientific and cultural fields. He probably lived around Isfahan, Iran, during his youth and then moved to Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasids, where the Islamic Renaissance took place. While he was in Baghdad, he participated in astronomy studies and carried out observation activities in the palace of the Seljuk sultan. One of his greatest achievements in the field of astronomy was also the development of the astrolabe. He developed this observation instrument, which was previously built by Hâmid ibn al-Khidr al-Khujandî for the purpose of measuring only one latitude, and

with this instrument he enabled the measurement of not only one latitude but also multiple latitudes simultaneously. Muslim biographers of the period who gave information about him praised him excessively. This situation prevents access to real and reliable information about him. But, It can be stated that it is not possible to come across an observation instrument maker of his level in the 11th and 12 th century. Important authors of the period who gave information on this subject stated that there was no other observation instrument maker who could replace him after his death. One of his important contributions to the field of astronomy is the works he wrote. His works on observation device making contain important information.

Key Words: Badî' al-Astorlâbî, Astrolabe, Astronomy, Abbasids, al-Khujandî

RASAT ALETLERİ YAPIMCISI ALİ b. İSÂ el-USTURLABÎ el-HARRANÎ
OBSERVATION DEVICES MAKER ALI b. İSÂ el-USTURLABÎ el-HARRANÎ

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ÖZET

Hayatı hakkında çok fazla bilgi bulunmamaktadır. Hangi tarihte doğduğu ve hangi tarihte öldüğüne ilişkin bilgilere rastlanmamaktadır. Sadece el-Harranî nispesinden dolayı Harranlı olabileceği tahmin edilmektedir. Abbasiler döneminde (750-1258) Halife Me'mûn tarafından dünyanın çevresinin hesaplanması için Irak'ta ve Suriye'de bilim adamlarına rasat faaliyetlerinde bulunmaları istenmiştir. Bu çalışmalara katılan bilim adamlarından biri de Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabî'dir. Halife Me'mûn tarafından dünyanın çevresinin hesaplanması için Irak'ta ve Suriye'de görev alan bilim insanlarıyla birlikte rasat çalışmalarına katılmıştır. Bu amaçla görevlendirilen bilim insanları meridyen yayının uzunluğunu hesaplamak için buldukları konumdan ters istikamette gidecek şekilde iki gruba ayrılmışlardır. Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabî güneye giden grupta yer almış ve dünyanın çevresini hesaplamaya çalışmıştır. Bu nedenle Şam ve Bağdat yakınlarındaki rasat ölçümlerinde görev almıştır. Özellikle Sincar ovasındaki meridyen yayının ölçümü sırasında aktif bir şekilde görev almış ve astronomik hesaplamalara katkıda bulunmuştur. Hâlid b. Abdülmelik el-Merverûzî'nin öğrencisi olduğu da bilinen Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabî, rasat aletlerinin yapımını hocasından öğrendiği iddia edilmektedir. Alet yapımındaki ustalığından dolayı el-Usturlabî lakabıyla anılmıştır. Astronomi alanında çeşitli eserler ve risaleler kaleme almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabî, Usturlab, Me'mûn, Abbasiler, Astronomi

ABSTRACT

There is not much information about his life. There is no information regarding the date he was born and the date he died. It is estimated that he may be from Harran only because of his relative al-Harrani. During the Abbasid period (750-1258), Caliph Me'mûn asked scientists in Iraq and Syria to carry out observational activities in order to calculate the circumference of the world. One of the scientists who participated in these studies was Ali b. Isa is al-Usturlabi. He participated in observation studies with scientists working in Iraq and Syria to calculate the circumference of the world by Caliph Me'mûn. Scientists assigned for this purpose were divided into two groups, going in the opposite direction from their current location in order to calculate the length of the meridian arc. Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabî was in the group that went south and tried to calculate the circumference of the world. For this reason, he took part in observation measurements near Damascus and Baghdad. He especially took an active part in the measurement of the meridian arc in the Sinjar plain and contributed to astronomical calculations. Khalid b. Ali b., who is also known to be a student of Abdülmelik el-Merverûzî. It is claimed that İsa al-Usturlabi learned the construction of observation instruments from his teacher. He was nicknamed al-Usturlabi because of his mastery in making tools. He wrote various works and treatises in the field of astronomy.

Key Words: Ali b. İsa el-Usturlabi, Astrolabe, Ma'mun, Abbasids, Astronomy

ETHICAL ISSUES IN GLOBAL OIL PRICING AND ITS IMPACT ON EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER UNCERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT

Oil is a finite resource which have impact on global economy. Countries with abundant reserves of oil play an important role in economic wellbeing of various nations. Though relationship of oil prices with economic indicators like exchange rates and stock markets is highly complex there exist dynamic relationship between oil prices, exchange rates and stock markets. Apart from economic relationship that, oil price, has with exchange rates and stock markets under uncertainty it has far reaching consequences on ethical issues. Ethical considerations demand switching over to sustainable energy resources and to leave dependence on oil. One of the most significant ethical dilemma in the economics of oil price is the environmental impact of oil production and consumption. The burning of fossil fuels including oil contributes to problem like greenhouse emission, climate change and environmental degradation.

Oil being concentrated in countries with political instability, leads to geopolitical tension. The pursuit of oil resources lead to unethical issues like military intervention, human right abuses and support for authoritarian regime leading to universal conflict.

As far as economic equity is concerned, fluctuation in oil prices hampers growth and development of nations. Higher oil prices give rise to inflation for oil importing countries. On the other hand, when oil prices drop, oil exporting countries loose revenue and face problem of providing social service. Ethical consideration demands that economist and policy makers prioritize sustainable energy resources and transition away from oil dependence.

Oil price change can affect the value of national currencies and stock market. Traders speculate on prices which lead to market volatility. Ethical issues in this area need to outweigh market manipulation, insider trading and other unethical practices. The present paper shall highlight on the ethical issues emerging from global oil pricing and its impact on exchange rates and stock markets under uncertainty. Entire research work shall be presented in following section.

Section I shall comprise of brief introduction on need of ethical practices on global oil pricing. Section II shall deal with impact of oil prices on Exchange Rates. Section III shall elaborate on relationship of oil prices with stock markets Section IV shall spell out the linkage of oil prices with Exchange Rates and Stock Markets under uncertainty Section V shall conclude with ethical dimension of oil pricing.

Keywords: Ethics, Oil Price, Exchange Rates, Stock Markets, Uncertainty

COMING OF AGE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In recent decades, the multiplication of natural and industrial crises and the awareness of the environmental impacts of our economic development model, which accumulated since the Industrial Revolution, have contributed to a slow evolution of mentalities. Like any social construction, sustainable development emerged in this particular historical context. If this concept continues to extend its influence, it highlights the great interdependence between nature and the human organizations that depend on it. This paper endeavours to shed light upon the sustainable development goals and the challenges facing both the global north and the global south.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Global Warming, Global Governance, Environment, United Nations

ÇAĞIN GELİŞİ: SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA

Özet

Son yıllarda doğal ve endüstriyel krizlerin çoğalması ve Sanayi Devrimi'nden bu yana biriken ekonomik kalkınma modelinin çevresel etkilerine dair farkındalık, zihniyetlerin yavaş evrimine katkıda bulundu. Herhangi bir sosyal yapı gibi, sürdürülebilir kalkınma da bu özel tarihsel bağlamda ortaya çıktı. Bu kavram etkisini genişletmeye devam ederse, doğa ile ona bağlı olan insan organizasyonları arasındaki büyük karşılıklı bağımlılığın altını çizmiş olur. Bu makale, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ve hem küresel kuzeyin hem de küresel güneyin karşı karşıya olduğu zorluklara ışık tutmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, İklim Değişikliği, Küresel Isınma, Küresel Yönetişim, Çevre, Birleşmiş Milletler

SEVOFLURAN'IN MİR-126 EKSPRESYONUNA OLAN ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Genel anestezi (GA) çoğu hasta için güvenli kabul edilsede, çeşitli bileşiklerin, özellikle sevofluran gibi sentetik uçucu anestezi gazlarının, hem somatik hem de germ hattı hücrelerinde hücrel ve genomik fonksiyon için olumsuz sonuçlarla nörotoksik, genotoksik ve epigenotoksik etkiler gösterebileceğine dair kanıtlar birikmiştir. Yenidoğan anestezi, gelişmekte olan beyinde artmış apoptoz, bozulmuş dendritik ve aksonal dallanma ve değişmiş nörogenez gibi nöronal hasar ile sürekli olarak ilişkilendirilmiştir. Hayvan modelleri ve klinik çalışmalar, genel anesteziye maruz kalmanın beyin gelişimini etkileyebileceğini, öğrenme ve hafıza eksiklikleri gibi uzun vadeli bilişsel ve davranışsal eksikliklerin yanı sıra sosyal hafıza ve sosyal aktivitede anormalliklere yol açabileceğini göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, anestezi maddelerin kodlamayan RNA'larla etkileşime girdiği ve apoptoz ve nörogelişim üzerinde etkili olduğu gösterilmiştir. Çok sayıda çalışmada yenidoğan anestezi maruziyetinin bir sonucu olarak uzun süreli hücrel ve davranışsal değişiklikler olmasına rağmen, altta yatan epigenetik/moleküler mekanizma bilinmemektedir. Otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB), yaygın gelişimsel bozuklukları içeren bir grup nörogelişimsel bozukluktur. OSB'nin etiolojisi çok karmaşıktır. Genetik, epigenetik ve çevresel faktörler OSB'nin başlamasına katkıda bulunur. Bilinen miRNA'ların ~%70'i beyinde eksprese edilse de, bazıları beyne özgüdür. Yüksek kapasiteli dizileme verilerine dayanarak, insan beyinde 1000'den fazla miRNA'nın eksprese edildiği tahmin edilmektedir. Literatürde, hem fare hem de insan beyinde yapılan miRNA çalışmaları, nörogelişim ile ilgili olanları ve bunların ekspresyon farklılıklarını gösterilmiştir. 2020 yılındaki çalışmamızda otizmle ilişkili olduğu düşünülen 6 miRNA'nın (miR-19a-3p, miR-361-5p, miR-3613-3p, miR-150-5p, miR-126-3p ve miR-499a) downregüle olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışma, sevofluran anestesinin Balb-C farelerinin farklı yaşam evrelerinde (çiftleşme öncesi ve yenidoğan) kan miR-126 ekspresyon seviyesi üzerindeki etkisini araştırmayı amaçladı. Bu çalışma, farelerde yenidoğan anestezi nörotoksitesinde miR-126'nın rolünü inceleyen doğrudan bir takiptir. Sevofluran uygulanan gruplarda miR-126 ekspresyonu erkeklerde kontrole göre yüksek, dişilerde düşük bulunmuştur. Çalışmanın tüm aşamaları tamamlandığında, neonatal sevofluran etkisini hem davranışsal düzeyde hem de miRNA ekspresyonunda birbirine bağlayan epigenetik/moleküler bir köprü görevi görecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm, miR-126, Sevofluran, Anestezi, Yenidoğan

ABSTRACT

Although general anesthesia (GA) is considered safe for most patients, evidence has accumulated that various compounds, especially synthetic volatile anesthetic gases such as sevoflurane, can exert neurotoxic, genotoxic and epigenotoxic effects, with negative consequences for cellular and genomic function in both somatic and germline cells. Neonatal anesthesia has consistently been associated with neuronal damage such as increased apoptosis, impaired dendritic and axonal branching and altered neurogenesis in the developing brain. Animal models and clinical studies indicate that exposure to general anesthetics may affect brain development, leading to long-term cognitive and behavioral deficits such as learning and memory deficits, as well as abnormalities in social memory and social activity. However, it has been shown that anesthetic substances interact with non-coding RNAs and act on apoptosis and neurodevelopment. Although numerous studies have shown long-lasting cellular and behavioral changes as a result of neonatal anesthetic exposure, the underlying epigenetic/molecular mechanism is unknown. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders that includes pervasive developmental disorders. The etiology of ASD is very complex. Genetic, epigenetic and environmental factors contribute to the onset of ASD. Although ~70% of known miRNAs are expressed in the brain, some of them are unique to the brain. Based on high-throughput sequencing data, it is estimated that more than 1000 miRNAs are expressed in the human brain. In the literature, miRNA studies in both mouse and human brains have shown those related to neurodevelopment and their expression differences. In 2020, we found that 6 miRNAs (miR-19a-3p, miR-361-5p, miR-3613-3p, miR-150-5p, miR-126-3p and miR-499a), which are thought to be associated with autism, were downregulated. This study aimed to investigate the effect of sevoflurane anesthesia on the expression level of blood miR-126 in different life stages (before mating and neonatal) of Balb-C mice. The current study is a direct follow-up that examines the role of miR-126 in neonatal anesthetic neurotoxicity in mice. In sevoflurane-treated groups, miR-126 expression was found to be higher in males and lower in females compared to the control. When all stages of the study are completed, it will serve as an epigenetic/molecular bridge linking the neonatal sevoflurane effect both at the behavioral level and miRNA expression.

Key Words: Autism, miR-126, Sevoflurane, Anesthesia, Neonatal

**KONYA SANAYİ MEKTEBİNİN YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR
ÖNERİ: KONYA İNTERAKTİF KENT MÜZESİ**

**A PROPOSAL FOR THE ADAPTIVE REUSE OF KONYA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:
KONYA INTERACTIVE CITY MUSEUM**

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ÖZET

Yeniden işlevlendirme kavramı, zaman içerisinde belirli nedenlerle özgün işlevini yitirmiş tarihi yapıların kültürel ve tarihi değerleri korunarak bugünün ihtiyaçlarına uygun hale getirilmesi anlamına gelmektedir. Bu kavram tarihi yapıların korunması ve kültürel mirasın gelecek nesillere aktırılması için oldukça önemlidir. Yeniden işlevlendirme projelerinde geçmişteki işlevlerini devam ettiremeyen tarihi yapıların farklı yeni işlevler ile hayatlarını devam ettirebilmeleri ve kentsel yaşama katılımları sağlanabilmektedir. Bu işlevler genellikle eğitim, müze, kültür-sanat projeleri veya bu işlevlerin bir kombinasyonunu kapsayan düzenlemeler olarak belirlenir. Bu çalışma zamanla sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel değişimler ile işlevinin yitirmiş tarihi yapının ilk yapılış amacının dışında farklı bir işlevle iç mimarlık disiplini çerçevesinde yeni bir kullanım önerisi sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, Konya ilinin kent merkezinde bulunan ve ulaşım ağının ana omurgası olarak nitelendirilen Mevlana Caddesi üzerinde yer alan Konya Sanayi Mektebi çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında Konya Sanayi Mektebinin yeniden işlevlendirilmesi için tarihi yapıya işlev olarak etkileşimli interaktif sergileme uygulamalarının yer aldığı interaktif kent müzesi fonksiyonu ile yeni kullanım ve tasarım önerisi sunulmuştur. Çalışmada önerilen bu yeni fonksiyonun belirlenmesinde tarihi yapının yer aldığı konum ve Konya kentinin kültürel ve mekansal ihtiyaçları etkili olmuştur. Ayrıca bireyler arasında etkileşimin sağlanacağı müze işlevinin kent belleğinde kültürel mirasın sürdürülebilir ve yaşanabilir olmasındaki etkisinin vurgulanması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeniden İşlevlendirme, Konya Sanayi Mektebi, İnteraktif Müze, İç Mekan

ABSTRACT

The adaptive reuse concept means that historical structures that have lost their original function for different reasons over time are made suitable for today's needs by preserving their cultural and historical values. Adaptive reuse is very important for the preservation of historical structures and the transmission of cultural heritage to future generations. Thanks to adaptive reuse projects, it can be ensured that historical structures that cannot sustain their

past functions continue their lives with different new functions and participate in urban life. These functions are usually determined as educational, museum, cultural-artistic projects, or arrangements that encompass a combination of these functions. This study aimed to present a proposal for an adaptive reuse of a historical structure, which had lost its function with social, economic, and cultural changes over time, with a different function other than the original purpose of its construction within the framework of the interior architecture discipline. In line with this purpose, Konya Industrial School on Mevlana Street, located in the city center of Konya province and characterized as the main backbone of the transportation network, was selected as a study area. Within the scope of this study, a reuse and design proposal was presented for the adaptive reuse of Konya Industrial School with the “*interactive city museum function that has interactive exhibition applications*” as a function of its historical structure. In determining this new function proposed in the study, the location of this historical structure and the cultural and spatial needs of Konya city were effective. In addition, it was aimed to emphasize the effect of the museum function, where interaction between individuals could occur, on the sustainability and livability of cultural heritage in urban memory.

Keywords: Adaptive Reuse, Konya Industry School, Interactive Museum, Interior Space

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN ANNE VE ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, iklimin ortalama durumunda veya değişkenliğinde karşılaştırılabilir zaman dilimlerinde gözlemlenen doğal iklim değişikliğine ek olarak, atmosferde meydana gelen, insan faaliyetlerine doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak atfedilebilen bir dizi değişiklik olarak tanımlanır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, iklim değişikliğini 21. yüzyılın en büyük sorunu olarak nitelendirilmektedir. İklim değişikliği, sıcak hava ve hava kirliliği, düzensiz yağışlar sonucu su kıtlığı veya artan seller, vektörel hastalıklar, çölleşme gibi etkileri sonucunda termal stres, temiz suya ulaşım, temiz hava, gıda güvenliği, güvenli barınma ve sosyal yapının sürdürülmesi gibi insan sağlığının sosyal ve çevresel belirleyicilerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, iklim değişikliğinin anne ve çocuk sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini tartışmaktır. İklim değişikliği kadınlar üzerinde erken membran rüptürü, hipertansif durumlar, düşük doğum ağırlıklı doğum, konjenital anomalili bebek dünyaya getirme ve gestasyonel diyabet gibi değişikliklere neden olmaktadır. Bebeğin cinsiyeti üzerine etkilerinin yanı sıra iklim değişikliği emzirme sürecinde toksik materyallerin bebeğe geçmesine neden olma riski taşımaktadır. Yaklaşık 10-20 yıllık süreçte iklim değişikliğinin çocuklarda yetersiz beslenmeye neden olabileceği düşünülmekte, vektörler kaynaklı veya kaynaklı meydana gelen bulaşıcı hastalıklar nedeniyle de özellikle beş yaş altı ölümlerde artış olabileceği öngörülmektedir. İklim değişikliği dolaylı yollarla bebek ölümlülüğünü, çocukluk çağı astımları, pnömoni, alerjik durumlar ve sıcağa bağlı metabolizma sorunları görülme sıklığını artırmaktadır. Hemşirelerin iklim değişikliği konusundaki bilgi birikimlerini artırmaları beklenmektedir. Bu bilgi birikimleri ile toplumu bilgilendirerek iklim değişikliğinin olumsuz etkilerini azaltmada önemli rolleri bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, Anne sağlığı, Çocuk sağlığı, Hemşirelik yaklaşımı

ABSTRACT

Climate change is defined as a series of changes occurring in the atmosphere, attributed directly or indirectly to human activities, in addition to the natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods in the average state or variability of the climate. The World Health Organization considers climate change to be the greatest challenge of the 21st century. Climate change negatively affects social and environmental determinants of health, such as thermal stress, access to clean water, clean air, food security, safe shelter, and the stability of social structures, resulting from its impacts, such as hot weather and air pollution, water scarcity or increased floods due to irregular rainfall, vector-borne diseases, and desertification. The aim of this study is to discuss the effects of climate change on maternal and child health. Climate change leads to changes in women, such as early membrane rupture, hypertensive conditions, low birth weight, giving birth to babies with congenital anomalies, and gestational diabetes. In addition to its effects on the baby's gender, climate change poses a risk of transmitting toxic materials to the baby during the breastfeeding process. Over a period of approximately 10-20 years, climate change is believed to contribute to malnutrition in children, and an increase in under-five mortality is anticipated, especially due to infectious diseases occurring with or without vectors. Climate change indirectly increases infant mortality, the frequency of childhood asthma, pneumonia, allergic conditions, and heat-related metabolism problems. Nurses are expected to enhance their knowledge about climate change. With this knowledge, they play a crucial role in informing the community and reducing the negative impacts of climate change.

Key words: Climate change, Maternal health, Child health, Nursing approach

İVESİ İRKI ERKEK KUZULARDA NESFATİN-1 DÜZEYLERİNİN DOĞUM ŞEKLİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF NESFATIN-1 LEVELS IN AWASSI BREED MALE LAMBS ACCORDING TO BIRTH TYPE

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ÖZET

Fizyolojik bir süreç olan doğum, hayvanlarda birçok mekanizmayı etkilemektedir. Nesfatin-1, beslenme davranışının fizyolojik kontrolünde ve sindirim sisteminin peristaltik hareketini baskılayarak ve nihayetinde gıda alımını azaltarak vücut ağırlığının kontrolünde rol oynayan bir biyomarkerdir. Sunulan çalışma İvesi ırkı erkek kuzularda doğum şeklinin nesfatin-1 düzeyi üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı. Çalışmada toplam 30 adet erkek kuzu kullanıldı. Çalışmanın birinci grubunu normal yolla doğan (Grup 1, n=10), ikinci grubunu güç doğum müdahalesi sonucu doğan (Grup 2, n=10), üçüncü grubunu ise sezaryen operasyonu sonucu doğan erkek kuzular oluşturdu (Grup 3, n=10). Bütün çalışma gruplarındaki kuzulardan doğumu takiben on dakika içerisinde nesfatin-1 ölçümü için vena jugularisten kan örneği alındı. Alınan kan örneklerinden serumlar elde edildi. Çalışma gruplarındaki kuzuların serum nesfatin-1 seviyelerini belirlemek için ticari kit kullanıldı. Elde edilen veriler tek yönlü ANOVA (varyans analizi) ile analiz edildi. İvesi ırkı kuzuların doğum şekline göre nesfatin-1 düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmedi ($P>0.05$). Sonuç olarak doğum şeklinin nesfatin-1 düzeyinde etkili olmadığı belirlendi. Kuzularda doğum şekline göre nesfatin-1 düzeyinde farklılık gözlenmemesinin, doğum esnasında gelişen adaptif mekanizmalar neticesinde güç doğum ve sezaryen operasyonunun olumsuzluklarından yavrunun korunduğu ya da bu

olumsuzların doğum sonrasında hemen kan nesfatin-1 düzeyine yansımadağı düşünölmektedir. İleriki çalışmalarda doğum sonrası birkaç gün boyunca yapılan tekrarlı ölçümler sonucunda nesfatin-1 düzeyinde farklılıklar gözlenebileceğı kanısına varıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nesfatin-1, güç doğum, sezaryen doğum, kuzu.

ABSTRACT

Birth, a physiological process, affects many mechanisms in animals. Nesfatin-1 is a biomarker that plays a role in the physiological control of feeding behavior and body weight by suppressing the peristaltic movement of the digestive tract and ultimately reducing food intake. The presented study was conducted to determine the effect of birth type on nesfatin-1 levels in Awassi breed male lambs. A total of 30 male lambs were used in the study. The first group of the study consisted of male lambs born normally (Group 1, n=10), the second group consisted of male lambs born as a result of dystocia (Group 2, n=10), and the third group consisted of male lambs born as a result of cesarean section (Group 3, n=10). A blood sample was taken from the jugular vein for nesfatin-1 measurement from the lambs in all study groups within ten minutes of birth. Serum was obtained from the blood samples taken. A commercial kit was used to determine serum nesfatin-1 levels of lambs in the study groups. The data obtained were analyzed with one-way ANOVA (variance analysis). No significant difference was determined in nesfatin-1 levels of Awassi lambs according to the type of birth ($P>0.05$). As a result, it was determined that the type of birth did not affect the nesfatin-1 level. It is thought that the fact that there is no difference in nesfatin-1 level in lambs depending on the type of birth is that the offspring are protected from the negative effects of dystocia and cesarean section as a result of the adaptive mechanisms developed during birth, or that these negative effects are not reflected in the blood nesfatin-1 level immediately after birth. In future studies, it was concluded that differences in nesfatin-1 levels could be observed as a result of repeated measurements made for a few days after birth.

Key words: Nesfatin-1, dystocia, cesarean birth, lamb.

AROMATİK BİR BİTKİ OLAN KEKİĞİN HAYVAN SAĞLIĞINDAKİ YERİ*

THE PLACE OF THYME, AN AROMATIC PLANT, IN ANIMAL HEALTH

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ÖZET

Aromatik bitkiler sahip oldukları biyo-aktif bileşenlerden dolayı, antiparaziter antifungal, antibakteriyel, antiviral antiinflamatuvar ve antitümoral özellikleri gibi birçok etkisinin bulunmasının bilimsel olarak kanıtlanması sonucu aromatik bitkilerin popülaritesinin ve tüketiminin son yıllarda önemli ölçüde arttığı görülmüştür. Bunlara ek olarak insan ve hayvan sağlığını önemli ölçüde tehlikeye atan en büyük sorunlardan biri olan antibiyotiklere dirençli patojenlerin ortaya çıkması ve antibiyotik kullanan çiftlik hayvanlarından elde edilen hayvansal gıdaların ve ürünlerin kalıntı bırakması sonucu ortaya çıkan olumsuz etkileri aromatik bitkilerin kullanımını teşvik etmiştir. Aromatik bitkiler ve onlardan elde edilen ekstrakt, uçucu yağlar ve diğer ürünlerin, gıda ve ilaç endüstrilerinde geniş bir uygulama alanı bulmaktadır. Son yıllarda üzerinde yoğun araştırma yapılan ve fitoterapide yaygın olarak kullanılan aromatik bitkilerden biri de kekik ve ürünleridir. Kekik bitkisi kendine has koku ve tadı olan, yapısındaki kimyasal kompozisyonu ile zengin bir içeriğe sahip olan en yaygın kullanılan önemli tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerden biridir. Kekik bitkisine kendine has kokusunu veren thymol ve carvacrol fenolik

bileşikleridir. Kekik antibakteriyel, iştah açıcı, diüretik, vazodilatör, sindirimi kolaylaştırıcı, spazmolitik, sedatif, antipiretik, antiseptik, spazmolitik, ekspektoran, antifungal etkileri nedeniyle geniş bir kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Bu derleme; içerisinde bulundurduğu zengin biyoaktif komponentlerden dolayı doğal ve aromatik bitkiler arasında en fazla kullanılan bitkilerden biri olan kekik bitkisinin biyokimyasal içeriği ve kekik bitkisinin bazı kullanım alanları ve hayvan sağlığında kullanımı hakkındaki çalışmaları konu almıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler; Aromatik Bitkiler, Kekik, Etki Mekanizması

ABSTRACT

The popularity and consumption of aromatic plants have increased significantly in recent years as a result of scientific proof that aromatic plants have many effects such as antiparasitic, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and antitumoral properties due to their bioactive components. In addition, the emergence of antibiotic-resistant pathogens, which is one of the biggest problems that significantly endanger human and animal health, and the negative effects of animal foods and products obtained from farm animals using antibiotics as a result of residues have encouraged the use of aromatic plants. Aromatic plants and their extracts, essential oils and other products have a wide range of applications in the food and pharmaceutical industries. One of the aromatic plants that have been extensively researched in recent years and widely used in phytotherapy is thyme and its products. The thyme plant is one of the most widely used important medicinal and aromatic plants with a unique odor and taste and a rich chemical composition. The thyme plant is one of the most widely used important medicinal and aromatic plants with its unique smell and taste and rich content with its chemical composition. Thymol and carvacrol are phenolic compounds that give the thyme plant its unique smell. Thyme finds a wide range of uses due to its antibacterial, appetizing, diuretic, vasodilator, digestive, spasmolytic, sedative, antipyretic, antiseptic, spasmolytic, expectorant and antifungal effects. This review covers the biochemical content of the thyme plant, which is one of the most used plants among natural and aromatic plants due to the rich bioactive components it contains, and studies on some areas of use of the thyme plant and its use in animal health.

Keywords; Aromatic Plants, Oregano, Mechanism of Action

**BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF CITY BRANDING ACTIVITIES FROM A
MARKETING PERSPECTIVE**

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The transformation of the world into a global market has made it necessary to make decisions that will create competitive power in terms of marketing and marketing communication management. In this context, the brand management carried out by marketing managers to differentiate the business and its products and to distinguish the products from similar products has enabled public administrators to adopt some policies for the branding of cities. Cities need to have a brand identity in order to carry out efforts such as increasing the attractiveness of cities, creating a new image for cities, carrying out promotional activities for the target audience, and supporting the economic development of the city. Since the way to achieve this is through the branding of cities, brand identity elements such as logos, slogans and typographic characters have become more visible for cities. In this regard, the aim of the study is to determine the topics focused on in the studies by carrying out bibliometric analysis of academic studies on city branding. In the analysis, scanning was carried out using the Scopus database. Single-author or multi-author status in articles, distribution of publications by years, authors who published the most, in which journals the articles were published, journals with Impact impact, countries where the most cited journals were published, authors of the most cited articles-year of publication-journal in which they were published. While examining the thematic map, word cloud and cross-country mapping were also made.

Keywords: Marketing, City Branding, Bibliometric Analysis.

**PAZARLAMA KAPSAMINDA ŞEHİR MARKALAŞMASI ÇALIŞMALARININ
BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ**

Dünyanın küresel bir pazara dönüşmesi, pazarlama ve pazarlama iletişimi yönetimi açısından rekabet gücü oluşturacak kararların verilmesini zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda pazarlama yöneticilerinin işletme ve işletmenin ürünlerini farklılaştırmak ve ürünlerin benzerlerinden ayırt edilmesini sağlamak üzere gerçekleştirdikleri marka yönetimi kamu yöneticilerinin de şehirlerin markalaşması adına birtakım politikalar benimsemesini sağlamıştır. Şehirlerin çekiciliğini arttırmak, şehirlere yeni bir imaj oluşturmak, hedef kitleye yönelik tanıtım faaliyetleri yürütmek, şehrin ekonomik kalkınmasına destek sağlamak gibi çabaları yürütebilmek adına şehirlerin marka kimliğine sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Bunun yolu şehirlerin markalaşmasından geçmekte olduğu için şehirler için logolar, sloganlar, tipografik karakterler gibi marka kimlik öğeleri daha görünür hale gelmiştir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı, şehir markalaşması konusunda yapılan akademik çalışmaların bibliyometrik analizinin gerçekleştirilmesi dolayısıyla yapılan çalışmalarda yoğunlaşan konuların belirlenmesidir. Analizde Scopus veri tabanından yararlanılarak tarama gerçekleştirilmiştir. Makalelerde

tek yazarlı-çok yazarlı olma durumu, yıllara göre yayınların dağılımı, en çok yayın yapan yazarlar, hangi dergilerde makalelerin yayınlandığı, Impact etkisine sahip dergiler, en çok atıf alan dergilerin yayınlandığı ülkeler, en çok atıf alan makalelerin yazarları-yayın yılı-yayınlandığı dergi, tematik harita incelenirken kelime bulutu ve ülkelerarası haritalama da yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pazarlama, Şehir Markalaşması, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

GEBE KOYUNLARDA BESLEMENİN KOLOSTRUM KALİTESİ VE KUZU SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE OLAN ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF FEEDING IN PREGNANT SHEEP ON COLOSTRUM QUALITY AND LAMB HEALTH

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ÖZET

Koyunlarda gebelik döneminde beslemenin kolostrum üzerine olan etkileri, kuzuların sağlığı ve gelişimi için dikkate alınması gereken önemli bir konudur. Tat, koku, renk ve kimyasal bileşimi süttten farklı olan kolostrum, doğumdan hemen sonra meme bezlerinden salgılanan ilk sıvı olup, kuzuların immun sistemini güçlendiren ve enfeksiyonlara karşı koruyan immunoglobulinler bakımından zengindir. Koyunlarda plasentanın yapısı nedeniyle, immunoglobulinlerin anne karnında yavruya geçişi mümkün değildir. Bu nedenden dolayı kuzular, agammaglobulinemik olarak doğarlar. Yaşamın ilk saatlerinde yeni doğan her kuzunun enfeksiyonlarla mücadele edebilmesi için immunoglobulin, enerji, protein, çeşitli enzimler, mineral, vitamin, hormonlar ve bazı peptitleri hazır olarak yapısında ihtiva eden kaliteli kolostrumu alması kritik önem taşımaktadır. Aksi takdirde, patojen mikroorganizmalarla mücadele edebilecek bağışıklık sistemleri olmadığından dolayı kuzularda erken ölümlerin görülme ihtimali artar. Gebelik süresince koyunlara verilen rasyonun miktarı ve içeriği, kolostrumun miktarı ve kalitesini direkt etkileyen faktörlerden biridir. Koyunlara gebeliğin son iki haftasında yeterli ve dengeli miktarda enerji ve protein içeren rasyonun verilmesi, kolostrum üretimini artırır ve kuzuların büyümesini destekler. Ayrıca, gebelik döneminde koyunlara verilen selenyum, yeşil ot, vitamin gibi besin maddeleri ve melatonin hormonu uygulamaları da kolostrumun immunoglobulin içeriğini ve viskozitesini etkiler. Bu da kuzuların kolostrumdan daha iyi yararlanmasını sağlar. Kısaca, koyunlarda gebelik döneminde beslemenin kolostrum üzerine olan etkileri, kuzuların sağlıklı ve verimli bir şekilde büyümesi için dikkate alınması gereken bir husustur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebe koyun, Kolostrum, Kuzu bağışıklığı

ABSTRACT

The effects of feeding during pregnancy on colostrum in sheep is an important issue that must be taken into consideration for the health and development of lambs. Colostrum, which is different from milk in taste, smell, color and chemical composition, is the first fluid secreted from the mammary glands immediately after birth and is rich in immunoglobulins that strengthen the immune system of lambs and protect them against infections. Due to the structure of the placenta in sheep, it is not possible for immunoglobulins to pass to the offspring in womb. For this reason, lambs are born with agammaglobulinemia. In the first hours of life, in order to

be able fight infections it is critical that every newborn lamb receives quality colostrum, which contains immunoglobulin, energy, protein, minerals, vitamins, various enzymes, hormones and some peptides in its structure. Otherwise, the possibility of premature death in lambs increases because they do not have immune systems that can fight pathogenic microorganisms. The amount and content of the ration given to sheep during pregnancy is one of the factors that directly affects the amount and quality of colostrum. Giving sheep a ration containing sufficient and balanced amounts of energy and protein in the last two weeks of pregnancy increases colostrum production and supports the growth of lambs. In addition, nutrients such as selenium, green grass, vitamins and melatonin hormone applications given to sheep during pregnancy also affect the immunoglobulin content and viscosity of colostrum. This allows lambs to benefit from colostrum better. In short, the effects of feeding during pregnancy on colostrum in sheep is an issue that must be taken into consideration for the healthy and productive growth of lambs.

Keywords: Pregnant sheep, Colostrum, Lamb immunity

ORTOGONAL METRİK UZAYLARDA ZAYIF BÜZÜLMELER İÇİN SABİT
NOKTA TEOREMLERİ

FIXED POINT THEOREMS FOR WEAK CONTRACTIONS IN ORTHOGONAL METRIC
SPACES

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X boş kümeden farklı bir küme ve $f: X \rightarrow X$ bir dönüşüm olsun. $f(x) = x$ eşitliğini sağlayan X kümesinin x elemanına f dönüşümünün sabit noktası denir. Sabit nokta teoremi, Matematikte ve diğer bilimlerde, problem çözümlerinde kullanılan önemli bir araçtır. Klasik analizden modern analize geçişte önemli bir yer tutan metrik uzaylar üzerinde sabit nokta teoremi çalışmaları 1922 yılında Banach tarafından verilen Banach Büzülme Prensipleri ile başlamıştır. Bu prensibe göre; “ (X, d) bir tam metrik uzay ve $f: X \rightarrow X$ bir öz dönüşüm olsun. X kümesinin her x, y elemanı için, $d(fx, fy) \leq k \cdot d(x, y)$ eşitsizliğini sağlayan bir $0 \leq k < 1$ sabiti varsa f dönüşümünün bir tek sabit noktası vardır”. Matematik ve diğer bilimlerdeki problemlerin çözümünde Banach sabit nokta teoreminden daha genel sabit nokta teoremlerine ihtiyaç duyulmuş ve gerek metrik gerekse genelleştirilmiş metrik uzaylarda yeni büzülme dönüşümleri tanımlanarak sabit nokta teoremleri ispatlanmıştır.

Ortogonal bir küme üzerinde tanımlı metrikle elde edilen ortogonal metrik uzaylar, metrik uzayların bir genelleştirmesi olarak 2017 yılında verilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada Ortogonal Metrik Uzaylarda zayıf büzülme dönüşümü tanımlanacak ve bu tip büzülme sağlayan dönüşümler için sabit nokta teoremleri ispatlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sabit nokta, ortogonal metrik uzay, rasyonel tipli büzülme prensibi

ABSTRACT

Let X be a nonempty set and $f: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping. The element x in X that satisfies $f(x) = x$ is called fixed point of the mapping f . Fixed point theory is an important method used in problem solving in Mathematics and other sciences. Fixed point theory studies on metric spaces, which are an important tool in the transition from classical analysis to modern analysis, started with the Banach Contraction Principle given by Banach in 1922. According to this principle; “let (X, d) be a complete metric space and $f: X \rightarrow X$ be a selfmapping, If $d(fx, fy) \leq k \cdot d(x, y)$ is satisfied for each x, y element of X and a constant $0 \leq k < 1$, then f has a unique fixed point.” In solving problems in mathematics and other sciences, more general fixed point theorems than Banach's fixed point theorem were needed, and fixed point theorems were proven by defining new contraction principles in both metric and generalized metric spaces.

Orthogonal metric spaces obtained with a metric defined on an orthogonal set were given in 2017 as a generalization of metric spaces.

In this work, rational type almost contraction is defined in orthogonal metric spaces and a fixed point theorem is proved for mappings satisfying this type contractions.

Keywords: fixed point, orthogonal metric spaces, rational type contraction principle

**E-POSTA UYGULAMALARININ S/MIME TEMEL GEREKSİNİMLER DOKÜMANI
ÇERÇEVESİNDE DAVRANIŞ ANALİZİ**

BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS OF EMAIL APPLICATIONS BASED ON THE S/MIME
BASELINE REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT

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ÖZET

Elektronik posta (e-posta) kullanımı, modern yaşamın vazgeçilmez bir ihtiyacı haline gelmiştir. Özellikle geniş bir kullanıcı kitlesine hitap eden e-posta servisleri, bireysel kullanımların yanı sıra iş dünyasında ekipler arasındaki iletişimi kolaylaştırma ve kurumların müşterilerle etkileşimde bulunma gibi stratejik fonksiyonları yerine getirmektedir. Ancak, e-posta ile entegre olan hayatımız, veri ihlalleri, sızıntılar ve kötü niyetli siber saldırılar gibi riskleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, e-posta iletişiminin güvenliği, açık anahtar altyapısı temelli S/MIME sertifikaları kullanılarak dijital imzalı ve şifrelenmiş e-postalar aracılığıyla sağlanmaktadır. Özellikle büyük ölçekli kurumlar tarafından yaygın olarak kullanılan S/MIME sertifikaları için mevcut standartlar yetersiz bulunmuş ve bu eksiklik, 2023 yılı itibariyle Sertifika Otoriteleri (CA) ile uygulama yazılımı tedarikçilerinden oluşan ve uluslararası bir otorite olarak kabul edilen Certificate Authority/Browser (CA/B) Forum tarafından S/MIME Temel Gereksinimler (BR) dokümanı ile giderilmiştir. Güvenilir S/MIME sertifikaları için CA'ların kontrol mekanizması sadece BR denetimleri ile sınırlıdır ve SSL sertifikalarının takip edilmesi ve denetlenmesini sağlamak adına oluşturulan Sertifika Şeffaflığı projesi gibi BR'ye ek bağımsız bir denetim mekanizması yoktur. Bu çalışma BR gereksinimlerinden yola çıkarak hazırlanmış açık anahtar altyapısı tabanlı bir test süiti kullanılarak e-posta uygulamalarının sertifika doğrulama aşamasında BR standartlarına uygun olmayan sertifikalar karşısındaki davranışlarını analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın devamı olarak son kullanıcılara sertifikalarını test etmelerine imkân sağlayacak bir son kullanıcı uygulaması geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: S/MIME, güvenlik, e-posta, sertifika, doğrulama

ABSTRACT

The use of electronic mail (email) has become an indispensable necessity in modern life. Email services, especially those catering to a broad user base, serve strategic functions not only for individual use but also in facilitating communication among teams in the business world and enhancing interactions between organizations and their customers. However, the integration of email into our lives has brought along risks such as data breaches, leaks, and malicious cyber-attacks. In this context, the security of email communication is ensured, particularly using public key infrastructure-based S/MIME certificates, allowing for digitally signed and encrypted emails. Existing standards have been deemed inadequate, particularly for S/MIME certificates widely used by large-scale organizations. To address this deficiency, the Certificate Authority/Browser (CA/B) Forum, consisting of Certificate Authorities (CA) and application software providers and internationally recognized as an authority, published the S/MIME Baseline Requirements (BR) document in 2023. For reliable S/MIME certificates, the control mechanism of CAs is limited to BR audits, and there is no independent audit mechanism beyond BR, such as the Certificate Transparency project established to monitor and audit SSL certificates. This study aims to analyze the behavior of email applications during the certificate validation phase when faced with certificates not compliant with BR standards, using a test suite based on the BR requirements and open-key infrastructure. As a continuation of the study, the development of a user application is planned to allow end-users to test their certificates.

Keywords: S/MIME, security, email, certificate, validation

**EDİRNEKARİ SÜSLEMELERDE
RESTORASYON- KONSERVASYON UYGULAMALARI VE
ERZURUM MERKEZ, GÜRCÜ MEHMET PAŞA CAMİSİ ÖRNEĞİ**

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ÖZET

Önemli uygarlık merkezlerine yakınlığı ve bu uygarlık merkezleri arasında bir geçiş noktası olması hasebi ile tarihin hemen her döneminde gerek siyasi gerekse kültür sanat açısından çok önemli bir şehir olma özelliğini koruyabilmiş olan Erzurum, Türk İslam Sanatları açısından bin yıllık kesintisiz bir kültür sanat mirasını bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Özellikle İlhanlı ve Saltuklular eliyle ortaya konulmuş olan Ulu Cami, Yakutiye ve Çifte Minareli Medrese gibi muazzam mimari eserler, Erzurum'da Türk İslam Sanatının temellerinin sağlam ve yüksek standartla atılmasını sağlamıştır. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu döneminde de önemini muhafaza eden şehir, 16. yy.'da başlayan yoğun imar faaliyetleri ile Türk Kültür Tarihi'nin en kadim şehirlerinden biri konumuna gelmiştir.

Erzurum'un anıtsal kültür miraslarından biri de 1648 tarihinde Erzurum Valisi Gürcü Mehmet Paşa tarafından inşa edilen Gürcü Mehmet Paşa Cami'sidir. Erzurum merkezde Çifte Minareli Medrese ve Üç Kümbetlerin arasında bulunan yapı, mimari yapı elemanlarının yanı sıra tezyinatı ile de dikkat çekmektedir. Dikdörtgen planlı, ahşap hatıllı ve ahşap direkli camiler grubunda olan yapının örtü sistemi de ahşap kirişlemesi üstten kaplamalı dört omuz kırma çatılıdır. Dolayısı ile ahşap aksamların fazlaca kullanılmış olması caminin süsleme unsurlarının ahşap sanatı çerçevesinde ortaya konulmasına sebebiyet vermiştir. Caminin minberinde ve kadınlar mahfilinde karşımıza çıkmakta olan edirnekari süslemelerde klasik dönem kalem işi motiflerinin devam ettiği görülmektedir. 2020 - 2022 yılları arasında Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından aslına uygun olarak restore edilmesi ile çok daha gösterişli hale gelmiş olan bu süslemeler, yapılmış olan restorasyonun en önemli imalat kalemlerini oluşturmuştur.

Türk tezyini sanatları açısından bakıldığında özgün bir değere sahip olan Gürcü Mehmet Paşa Camisine ait edirnekari süslemelerin sahip olduğu teknik ve sanatsal özelliklerin ortaya konulması Türk süsleme sanatlarının gelmiş olduğu seviyeyi belirleme açısından önemli olmasının yanı sıra hem bilim dünyamıza hem de kültür sanat mirasımızın bilinirliğine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cami, Edirnekari, Geleneksel Sanatlar, Minber, Ahşap Sanatı.

ABSTRACT

Erzurum, which has been able to maintain its feature of being a very important city in terms of both politics and culture and arts in almost every period of history due to its proximity to important civilization centers and being a transition point between these civilization centers, has a thousand years of uninterrupted cultural and artistic heritage in terms of Turkish Islamic Arts. Magnificent architectural works such as the Ulu Mosque, Yakutiye and Double Minaret Madrasa, especially those built by the Ilkhanids and Saltukids, ensured that the foundations of Turkish Islamic Art were laid solidly and with a high standard in Erzurum. The city, which maintained its importance during the Ottoman Empire, became one of the most ancient cities in Turkish Cultural History with the intense construction activities that started in the 16th century.

One of the monumental cultural heritages of Erzurum is the Gürcü Mehmet Pasha Mosque, built by Erzurum Governor Gürcü Mehmet Pasha in 1648. The building, located between the Double Minaret Madrasa and the Three Tombs in the center of Erzurum, attracts attention with its decoration as well as its architectural elements. The covering system of the building, which is in the group of mosques with a rectangular plan, wooden beams and wooden poles, has a four-shoulder hipped roof with wooden beams and top covering. Therefore, the excessive use of wooden parts caused the decorative elements of the mosque to be presented within the framework of wood art. It is seen that the classical period hand-carved motifs continue in the edirnekari decorations that we encounter on the pulpit of the mosque and in the women's gathering. These decorations, which have become much more spectacular after being restored to their original state by the General Directorate of Foundations between 2020 and 2022, constitute the most important manufacturing items of the restoration.

Revealing the technical and artistic features of the edirnekari decorations of the Gürcü Mehmet Pasha Mosque, which has a unique value in terms of Turkish decorative arts, will not only be important in determining the level of Turkish decorative arts, but also will contribute to the awareness of both our scientific world and our cultural and artistic heritage.

Keywords: Mosque, Edirnekari, Traditional arts, Minbar, Wood art.

ERKEK FERTİLİTESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER
FACTORS AFFECTING MALE FERTILITY

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Özet

Doğurganlık, biyolojik devamlılığın teminatı olarak evrimsel bir perspektiften bakıldığında son derece karmaşık ve önemli bir süreçtir. Bu evrimsel süreç içinde, erkek fertilitesi, üreme süreçlerindeki temel bir aktör olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün infertilite raporuna göre yetişkin erkeklerdeki küresel infertilite oranı %10-15 arasındadır. İnfertilite bir yıl korunmasız ilişkiden sonra gebeliğin olmayışı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Erkek faktörlü infertilite ampirik tedaviye ihtiyaç duyan çiftlerin ortalama %50'sini oluşturmaktadır. Erkek fertilitésinin yaşa göre standartize edilmiş prevalansı her yıl %0.3 oranında artış göstermektedir.

Erkeklerde infertilite, varikosel, duktal tıkanıklık veya ejakülatuar bozukluk gibi anatomik sebeplerle meydana gelebilirken ortalama %40-49'u nedeni bilinmeyen yetersiz sperm üretiminden kaynaklanmaktadır. Biyolojik faktörlerin yanı sıra yaş, stres, sıcaklık, alkol tüketimi, sigara içme, tütün çiğneme, endüstriyel radyasyon ve diğer çevresel faktörler sperm hücrelerinin sağlığını olumsuz yönde etkileyerek erkek fertilitésini olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir.

Semen kalitesi, sperm konsantrasyonu ve hareketliliği infertiliteyi tanılama kriterleridir. DSÖ infertilite değerlendirmedeki biası önlemek için standart operasyon prosedürünü önerse de bu prosedür referans eşik değerlemelerden dolayı semen analizinin güvenilirliğini etkilemektedir. Bu standart yaklaşımın doğruluk, tekrarlanabilirlik ve terapötik etkinlikten yoksun olduğu belirtilmektedir. Tedavi süreci bilinen tıbbi nedenlere yönelik olduğunda başarı oranı yüksektir. Ancak idiyopatik ve genetik nedenler söz konusu olduğunda tedavi daha çok ampiriktir.

Bu derlemede, erkek fertilitésini konusundaki bilimsel araştırmaların ışığında, biyolojik ve çevresel faktörlerin birleşimini değerlendirerek, gelecekteki araştırmalara ve tedavi yöntemlerine ışık tutmak hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Erkek fertilitésini, İnfertilite, Yaşam Tarzı, Doğurganlık

Abstract

Fertility is a vital biological process for evolutionary continuity. Male fertility, in particular, is fundamental to reproductive success. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), approximately 10-15% of men worldwide experience infertility, defined as the inability to achieve pregnancy after one year of unprotected sexual intercourse. Male factor infertility

accounts for approximately 50% of couples requiring empirical treatment. The age-standardised rate of male infertility increases by 0.3% annually.

Anatomical factors, such as varicocele, ductal obstruction, or ejaculatory dysfunction, can cause male infertility. Nevertheless, the majority of cases (40-49%) are due to insufficient sperm production of unclear origin. Apart from biological factors, male fertility and sperm health can be negatively impacted by various environmental factors, including aging, stress, temperature, alcohol consumption, smoking, tobacco use, occupational radiation, and other toxins.

Semen quality, sperm concentration and motility are factors used to diagnose infertility. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends adhering to a standard operating procedure to prevent bias in infertility diagnosis. However, this can compromise the dependability of semen analysis, ultimately decreasing the precision, reproducibility and therapeutic effectiveness of the results. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends following a standard operating procedure to prevent bias in infertility diagnosis, but this can negatively impact the reliability of semen analysis, ultimately reducing accuracy, reproducibility, and therapeutic efficacy. While reference thresholds can affect the analysis, adhering to a standardized approach reduces potential bias despite its limitations. While the World Health Organization recommends adhering to a standard operating procedure to prevent bias in the diagnosis of infertility, this approach may compromise the reliability of semen analysis and ultimately reduce accuracy, reproducibility, and therapeutic efficacy. Treatment outcomes are generally better when focused on known medical causes. Nonetheless, in situations where idiopathic and genetic factors are involved, treatment tends to be more empirical.

This evaluation considers forthcoming approaches to research and treatment by assessing the interplay of biological and environmental factors in relation to scientific investigations on male fertility.

Key words: Male fertility, Infertility, Lifestyle, Fertility

**ÇOCUKLARA YÖNELİK CİNSEL İSTİSMAR HAKKINDA NE BİLİYORUZ?
MİTLER VE EBEVEYN ROLÜ**

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Özet

Özel bir değere sahip olan çocuklar, bedensel ve ruhsal gelişimleri gereği yaşadıkları olumsuz olaylara karşı koyamamaktadır. Bu durum çocukları istismara açık hale gelmektedir. İstismar, çocukların sağlıklı büyüme ve gelişmesinde önemli bir engel olup bu duruma maruz kalan çocuklarda duygusal, fiziksel, psikolojik ve davranışsal problemler yaratmaktadır. İstismara ilişkin çeşitli mitler bulunmaktadır. Ne yazık ki bu mitler göz ardı edilmekte olup ebeveynlerin istismara ilişkin fikir ve düşüncelerini yanlış yönde etkilemektedir. Cinsel istismara ilişkin mitler, mağdurun olumsuz durumları yaşamaya devam etmesine ve istismarın göz ardı edilmesine neden olmaktadır. Ebeveynlerin çocuk cinsel istismarı ile ilgili mitlerin farkında olması ve cinsel istismar konusunda bilinçli olması, istismarı önleme açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu derlemenin amacı çocuklara yönelik cinsel istismar hakkındaki mitler ile ebeveyn rolünü tartışarak farkındalık yaratmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cinsel istismar, mitler, çocuk

Abstract

Children, who have a special value, cannot resist the negative events they experience due to their physical and spiritual development. This situation makes children vulnerable to abuse. Abuse is a significant obstacle to the healthy growth and development of children and creates emotional, physical, psychological and behavioral problems in children exposed to this situation. There are various myths about abuse. Unfortunately, these myths are ignored and misdirect parents' ideas and opinions about abuse. Myths about sexual abuse cause the victim to continue to experience negative situations and cause the abuse to be ignored. It is very important for parents to be aware of the myths about child sexual abuse and to be conscious about sexual abuse in terms of preventing abuse. The aim of this review is to raise awareness by discussing the myths about sexual abuse against children and the role of parents.

Keywords: Sexual abuse, myths, child

**YENİLİKÇİ RÜZGÂR ENERJİSİ ÜRETİM SİSTEMİ TASARIMI VE
PERFORMANS ANALİZİ**

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF AN INNOVATIVE WIND ENERGY
GENERATION SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, dünya genelinde enerji üretim sistemlerinin yetersizliği ve sürdürülebilir enerji kaynaklarına duyulan ihtiyaç göz önüne alınarak, rüzgâr tribünlerinin geometrik yapılarının geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Geleneksel tasarım anlayışından farklı olarak, bütünleşik bir spiral alandan oluşan yeni bir tasarım önerilmiştir. Bu tasarımın, rüzgâr akış alanına oranının artmasıyla enerji verimliliğini artırabileceği düşünülmekte olup, standart rüzgâr panellerine kıyasla çeşitli avantajlar sunmaktadır.

Tasarımın avantajları arasında sadece sac metal parçası kullanılması ile kolay üretim süreci, tek bir alandan oluşan tasarımın titreşimleri minimize ederek daha stabil bir çalışma sağlaması ve yeni tasarımın düşük rüzgâr akımlarında bile daha yüksek enerji üretimine olanak tanınması bulunmaktadır.

Yöntemler ve analizler, tasarımın bir workbench ortamında modellenerek optimize edilmesini içermekte olup, standart rüzgâr tribünü ile karşılaştırma yapılarak ağırlık, maliyet ve enerji verimliliği açısından çeşitli değerler elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, yapılan analizler, yeni tasarımın standart tasarıma göre daha verimli olduğunu göstermektedir.

Bu çalışma, rüzgâr enerjisi teknolojilerinde yeni bir perspektif sunarak, daha etkili ve sürdürülebilir enerji üretim sistemlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Verimlilik, Enerji, Tribün

ABSTRACT

In this study, aiming to address the inadequacy of energy production systems worldwide and the growing need for sustainable energy sources, the improvement of the geometric structures of wind turbines is targeted. Unlike traditional design approaches, a new design consisting of an integrated spiral field is proposed. It is believed that this design can enhance energy efficiency as the ratio to the wind flow area increases, offering various advantages compared to standard wind panels.

Among the advantages of the design are the ease of the manufacturing process by using only sheet metal, providing a more stable operation by minimizing vibrations through a design consisting of a single field, and enabling higher energy production even in low wind currents compared to standard wind turbines.

Methods and analyses involve modeling and optimizing the design in a workbench environment, with comparisons made to a standard wind turbine to obtain various values in terms of weight, cost, and energy efficiency. As a result, the analyses indicate that the new design is more efficient than the standard design.

By offering a new perspective in wind energy technologies, this study contributes to the development of more effective and sustainable energy production systems.

Key Words: Efficiency, Energy, Tribune

EXTENSION NEEDS OF FARMERS ON FARO 44 RICE PRODUCTION IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The study assessed extension needs of farmers on FARO 44 rice production in Enugu State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study were to: identify farmers' sources of information on FARO 44 rice production, identify farmers' perceived interest on FARO 44 rice production, identify farmers' perceived challenges, to ascertain perceived extension needs of farmers' on FARO 44 rice production. A multi stage sampling procedure was used to select 100 respondents for the study. The data were collected through the use of structured interview schedule and were analyzed using frequency and percentage and mean. The result shows that the majority (91.0% of farmers sourced information from fellow farmers), while 83% and 53% sourced from personal observations and friends. The farmers' major perceived interest on Faro 44 rice variety were because of quick maturity (83%), consumers preferences (77%), high yield (66%), rice better while cooking (75%) and nice taste (73%). The study further showed the farmers perceived challenges in Faro 44 rice production were high cost of fertilizer (96%), high cost of seed (91%), lack of extension contact (87%), inadequate capital (85%) and poor access to credit (82%). Therefore the extension needs of farmers on Faro 44 rice production were on access to low interest credits ($\bar{x}=3.80$), affordable source of fertilizer ($\bar{x}=3.76$), available source of seed ($\bar{x}=3.48$), disease control ($\bar{x}=3.47$), affordable source of effective herbicide ($\bar{x}=3.28$) among others. Farmers lacked research based information on FARO 44 rice production due to poor access to extension services and hence they rely majorly on fellow farmers and personal observation for information. The therefore recommends that farmers should form cooperative societies to enhance easy access to private extension services, loan and credit facilities.

Keyword: extension needs, Faro 44, rice production

EVALUATION OF HEAVY METAL AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA FROM HEAVY METAL POLLUTED AND SEMI PRISTINE ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The release of significant amounts of hazardous waste, heavy metals, metalloids, and organic contaminants that have imposed and seriously harmed the ecosystem has increased environmental burdens brought on by industrialization and technological growth. Environmental pollution with resistance driving agents such as heavy metals, antibiotics and other chemicals has significant impact on public health. This paper therefore comparatively evaluated heavy metal and antibiotics resistant bacteria from heavy metal polluted and semi pristine environments. Heavy metal polluted soil sample was collected from Challawa industrial dump site inside kano metropolis while the semi pristine soil samples were collected from Jardin Botanique Geneva, Switzerland, as well as Botanical Garden and Ecological Garden of Bayero University Kano. The heavy metal contents of each soil samples were analyzed, after which bacteria present in each soil samples were isolated and identified using microbiological techniques. The isolates were further screened for their ability to tolerate Lead (Pb) and Chromium (Cr) salts separately at various concentrations of 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, and 400 mg/l of each heavy metal after which their Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) was determined. Isolates that tolerated this heavy metal were further subjected for bioremediation assay. The bacteria which gave the best result for bioremediating these heavy metals separately were further optimized to get the best conditions for heavy metal removal. After which these heavy metal tolerant bacteria were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility test using modified Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. The optimized isolates were further analyzed molecularly to detect the resistant gene NDM-I and OXA23. A total of 7 bacteria were isolated, 2 from the polluted site and 5 from the semi pristine sites. 2 *Bacillus spp*, 3 *Pseudomonas spp*, 1 *Acinetobacter spp* and 1 *Staphylococcus spp*. Out of all these bacteria isolated *Pseudomonas spp* from polluted soil tolerated more of these heavy metal with MIC 280mg/l for Cr and 420mg/l for Pb. It also had the highest heavy metal removal of 58.28% for Cr and 72.97% for Pb while *Pseudomonas spp* from Geneva had the least Cr removal of 25.79% and *Bacillus spp* from the ecological garden had the lowest removal efficiency for Pb with 18.53%. However, bacteria from semi pristine environments showed significant level of heavy metal removal. Bacteria from both heavy metal polluted site and semi pristine site showed a high level of antibiotics resistance with *Bacillus spp* (polluted site) and *Acinetobacter* (semi pristine) having 90.91% resistance to antibiotics. *Staphylococcus spp* had the least level of antibiotics resistance of 27.27%. When the effects of pH, incubation time, and temperature in the removal of the heavy metals was evaluated and the most effective isolate which removed Pb and Cr heavy metals were identified. It was observed that *Pseudomonas spp* isolate from the Challawa industrial dump

site was most effective in removing heavy metals and the highest level of reduction was observed at the pH of 7 which indicates optimum pH for maximum efficiency of the used isolate, the same isolate was very effective in the removal of heavy metals at an optimum incubation time of 48 hours; with respect to temperature the same isolate was very effective in the removal of Pb and Cr at an optimum temperature of 37°C. The development of resistance by environmental bacteria is not caused by chronic exposure to heavy metals or antibiotics. Also, bacteria do not necessarily need to tolerate heavy metals to be used in the bioremediation of heavy metals. Therefore, antibiotic resistance is an imminent threat, and examination of environments, including those with minimal human impact, is essential; and indiscriminate untreated waste disposal by industries should be controlled by all the regulatory bodies concerned so as to have a better environment.

BIOECONOMY AND SMART ECONOMY ARE PRIORITY INNOVATION AREAS

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ABSTRACT

As global technology leaders, the European Union, the United States, Japan, and South Korea have begun to build their research and innovation policies on the basis of the four-helix model of government, science, civil society, and business, which has many players and makes it impossible for one entity (even a powerful TNC) to be absorbed by another.

In this model, the main element is not a cluster or technology platform, but an innovation ecosystem.

The European Union and associated countries have joined the development of the European Research Area (ERA) as part of the implementation of the smart growth priority (growth of the economy based on knowledge and innovation) of the Europe 2020 Strategy, as well as the leading Innovation Union initiative, which provides for improved access to research and innovation funding to ensure that innovative ideas are transformed into products and services, which will contribute to the creation and quality development of jobs.

The basis of the EDP is primarily the Open Science paradigm, which has begun to be developed and is based on a common unified e-infrastructure with open access for researchers from anywhere.

The EU Council has adopted a number of decisions on the digital transformation of European industry and the promotion of digital entrepreneurship. The framework also implements the concept of Open Innovation, in particular in the form of European Technology Platforms (ETPs) in priority areas of innovation, namely: bioeconomy; energy; environment; ICT; manufacturing and processes; and transport.

Keywords: biotechnology, ecology, interdisciplinary research economics, bioeconomy.

DELİK DELME ÜNİTELERİ İÇİN DİŞLİ ÇARK MEKANİZMALARININ TASARIMI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, özellikle ağaç işleme sektöründe yaygın olarak kullanılan çoklu delik delme üniteleri incelenmiş ve üniteler içerisinde güç aktarımını sağlayan ardışık dişli çark mekanizmasının belirli parametrelere bağlı olarak tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gövde tasarımı belli olan çoklu delik delme ünitesi için gerçekleştirilen dişli treni ve dişli çark boyutlandırma hesaplamaları yapılarak delik delme ünitesinin genel bir tasarım oluşturulmuştur. Bilgisayar ortamında dişli çark boyutlandırma algoritmaları da kullanılarak bu hesaplar karşılaştırılmış ve tasarımdan elde edilen geometri, CAD programı aracılığıyla katı model haline getirilerek çoklu delik delme ünitesine montaj yapılmıştır. Çalışmada ayrıca, çoklu delik delme ünitelerinde kullanılan dişli trenlerinin konstrüksiyondaki önemi ortaya konmuş, 1,7 kW gücünde ve 6000 dev/dk hızda çalışan motor tarafından tahrik edilen delik delme ünitesi içerisinde çalışabilecek dişliler için boyutlandırma hesapları yapılmış, mevcut ticari mekanizmalar ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dişli Trenleri, Tasarım, Geliştirme

ABSTRACT

In this study, boring heads, which are widely used in the woodworking industry, were examined and the sequential gear mechanism that provides power transmission within the units was designed depending on certain parameters. A general design of the boring head was created by making the gear train and gear wheel sizing calculations for the boring head with a specific body design. These calculations were compared by using gear wheel sizing algorithms in the computer environment and the geometry obtained from the design was turned into a solid model via the CAD program and mounted on the multi-hole drilling unit. In the study, the importance of gear trains used in boring heads in the construction was revealed, sizing calculations were made for the gears that could work in the boring head driven by the motor operating at 1.7 kW and 6000 rpm and compared with the existing commercial mechanisms.

Keywords: Gear Trains, Design, Development

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TUZLU GÖZYAŞI: NOUR

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Özet

Çeşitli nedenlerle insanların kendi ülkelerinden ayrıлып güvende hissedebilecekleri başka coğrafyalara göç etme süreçleri, tarih boyunca süregelen bir olgu olup, sinemada sıklıkla işlenen bir tema haline gelmiştir. Maurizio Zaccaro'nun yönettiği 2019 yapımı "Nour" filmi, bu konuyu ele alarak, Suriyeli on yaşındaki bir kız çocuğunun göç serüvenini ve yaşadığı dramı detaylı bir şekilde anlatmaktadır. Film, İtalya'ya deniz yoluyla ulaşan göçmenlerin ilk duraklarından biri olan İtalya'nın güney bölgesi "Ben Marilena"da geçmektedir. Filmde, Nour ve ailesinin yaşadığı zorluklar dramatik bir şekilde işlenir. Nour'un babası sınırı geçerken vurulur ve Nour yolculuğuna annesiyle devam eder. Ancak, Libya'da tekneye alınmayan annesi orada kalır ve Nour yalnız başına İtalya'ya doğru yol alır. İtalya'ya vardığında, annesinin kayb olduğu Libya'ya dönmek ister. Film, Akdeniz'de meydana gelen göçmen teknesi faciası ve boğulan göçmenlerin gerçek görüntülerini de içererek, Orta Akdeniz Göç Rotası'nın tehlikelerine dikkat çeker. Bu rota, özellikle Kuzey Afrika'dan İtalya'ya geçiş yapmak isteyen düzensiz göçmenler için ölümcül bir güzergahtır. Film, denizde ve karada hayatta kalmaya çalışan düzensiz göçmenlerin yaşadıkları zorlukları, İtalya Sahil Güvenliği tarafından kurtarılan göçmenlerin yüz ifadelerindeki acı ve korkuyu, göçmen kaçakçılığının uluslararası boyutunu, göç alan ülke İtalya'da yaşanan olayları, göçle birlikte ortaya çıkan sağlık sorunları ve insani güvenlik meselelerini ele almaktadır. Ayrıca çalışmada, düzensiz göçün özellikle kadınlar ve refakatsiz çocuklar gibi dezavantajlı gruplar üzerindeki etkisinin çok daha ağır olduğu ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düzensiz Göç, Orta Akdeniz Göç Rotası, İtalya, Göçmen Kaçakçılığı, Refakatsiz Çocuk

SALTY TEAR: NOUR

Abstract

Due to various reasons, the processes of people leaving their countries to migrate to geographies where they feel safe has been a continuing phenomenon throughout history, and has become a frequently explored theme in cinema. Maurizio Zaccaro's 2019 film "Nour" addresses this subject by detailing the migration journey and the associated drama of a ten-year-old Syrian girl. The film is set in Ben Marilena, a southern region of Italy, which serves as one of the first stops for migrants reaching Italy by sea. In the film, the hardships faced by Nour and her family are dramatically portrayed. Nour's father is shot while crossing the border, and she continues the journey with her mother. However, her mother, not being allowed on the boat in Libya, stays behind, and Nour proceeds towards Italy alone. Upon reaching Italy, she desires to return to Libya, where her mother went missing. The film includes real footage of the tragedies

involving migrant boats in the Mediterranean and highlights the dangers of the Central Mediterranean Migration Route, a lethal path especially for irregular migrants attempting to cross from North Africa to Italy. The film addresses the struggles of irregular migrants striving to survive at sea and on land, the pain and fear evident in the faces of migrants rescued by the Italian Coast Guard, the international dimensions of human smuggling, incidents occurring in Italy as a recipient country of migration, health issues arising with migration, and humanitarian security concerns. Additionally, the film reveals that the impact of irregular migration is particularly severe on disadvantaged groups such as women and unaccompanied children.

Key Words: Irregular Migration, Central Mediterranean Migration Route, Italy, migrant Smuggling, Unaccompanied Child

UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
OF ENDOSCOPIC RECORDS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The solution of the problem of effective treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding of ulcer origin remains a topical issue in modern surgery. At present, the incidence of gastrointestinal bleeding continues to be high, 7.4-16%, lethality 13-15%. Such a high percentage requires new research in the treatment and prevention of gastrointestinal bleeding.

The aim of the study is to improve the results of complex treatment and prevention of gastrointestinal bleeding of ulcer origin and study of endoscopic records.

Materials and methods: During 2013-2022, 410 patients diagnosed with gastrointestinal bleeding of ulcer origin were under our supervision at the City Clinical Hospital No. 5. Of the patients, 100 were women and 310 were men. The age range of patients was 20-80. Bleeding from gastric ulcer in 107 patients, bleeding from 12-finger intestinal ulcer in 303 patients. In these patients, the diagnosis was made by emergency fibroesophageal gastroduodenoscopy, hemostatic in the complex treatment of patients (aminocaproic acid 100ml x 3 times intravenously, disinon 2ml x 4 times intramuscularly, transamine 5ml x 2 times intravenously, kleston 5ml x 2 times histamine, H-histamine H) blockers - ranitidine 50 mg x 3 times, kvamatel 20 mg x 2 times or proton pump inhibitor (pantopazole - 30 mg intravenously x 1 time), infusion-transfusion (erythrocyte mass, plasma, protein preparations, etc.), antihelicobacterial (clarithromycin 0, 5 x 2 times, amoxicillin 1.0 x 2 times) were used in the treatment.

Outcome: In the majority of patients receiving this treatment regimen, the acute period was eliminated, and the bleeding was stopped quickly. In 28 patients, endoscopic hemostasis (coagulation + sclerotherapy) was performed because the bleeding continued and conservative treatment was ineffective, thus stopping the for therapeutic purposes, thus significantly reducing the risk of surgery. In 6 patients, due to the continuation of profuse bleeding, even if endoscopic hemostasis is performed, there is a high probability of recurrence of bleeding, emergency surgery was performed, and the bleeding vessel was closed.

Conclusion: According to our observations, in the case of upper gastrointestinal bleeding complex treatment with modern drugs is a convenient method, which allows to quickly eliminate the bleeding, quickly stop the acute period, and discharge patients from the hospital as soon as possible. In addition to the diagnosis of gastrointestinal bleeding, FEQDS examination also stops the bleeding by endoscopic hemostasis for therapeutic purposes, thus significantly reducing the risk of surgery.

Key words: bleeding, treatment, endoscopic

FORAMULATION AND EVALUATION OF POLYHERBAL HAIR OIL.

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ABSTRACT:

Herbal cosmetic has growing demand in the world market and are a tremendous gift of nature. Cosmetics are external preparations which are applied on the external parts of the body. Even Herbal hair oil not only moisturizes scalp but also converse dry scalp and dry hair conditions. There is essential nutrient required herbs and herbal drugs chemically proud good for hair growth and hair loss problem are common in both male and female of hair. Various synthetic medicines are available for hair loss which does trust permanently and also shows severe side effects. The maintain normal focus of objective of this work is to develop such an herbal hair oil formulation which can resolve the problem related to hair fall, dandruff, and other hair diseases. The traditional system of medicine in India acclaims a number of herbal drugs for hair growth promotion.

KEY WORDS: HERBAL HAIR OIL, HAIR FALL,HERBAL DRUG.

**ECHOES OF ISOLATION: UNVEILING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPLEXITIES
IN SARAH MOSS'S NOVEL *THE FELL* IN A PANDEMIC WORLD**

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Abstract

Pandemics have long been a source of inspiration for writers and storytellers in the realm of fiction. Throughout history, numerous works of literature, film, and other forms of fiction have explored the themes of pandemics and their impact on societies. Pandemics and literature are intertwined entities. In addition to being a biological crisis, pandemics are also a humanitarian crisis of epic proportion. There is substantial literature available on pandemics that are chronicled in history books and literary works. Similarly, COVID-19 had a huge influence on the world of literature. Numerous writers and artists integrated COVID-19 themes into their works, reflecting the real-life struggles, challenges. During the pandemic, numerous authors and creators incorporated COVID-19 themes into their works, reflecting the real-life struggles, challenges, and emotions people faced during this time. Individuals and communities can be significantly affected psychologically by pandemics. Widespread infectious illnesses can result in a variety of psychological difficulties due to the uncertainty, anxiety, and disruption they cause. This paper aims to investigate the psychological impact of covid-19 as represented in the novel "The Fell" by Sarah Moss. It's crucial to recognize and address these psychological impacts during and after a pandemic. Pandemic stories may teach us about resilience, optimism, and community as well as about the potential for the worst. It enables the reader to reflect on how we might maintain our humanity in difficult times and put our worries into perspective.

Keywords: Pandemic, Trauma, Fiction, Covid-19.

REVIEW ON: TO PREPARATION OF SANDALWOOD BEAUTY

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Abstract:

Sandalwood oil has been utilized for a variety of purposes throughout history, integrating it into foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical products. It is now increasingly recognized for its effects on wrinkled skin. A face pack has been formulated with different natural ingredients that are rich sources of vitamins and minerals essential for skin health and glow. An herbal antioxidant face cream is made using the ethanol extract of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. To formulate a stable W/O herbal cream, light liquid paraffin constitutes the oily phase, and aloe Vera gel and turmeric extract are incorporated in the aqueous phase, which is then mixed together with continuous stirring to create a homogeneous polyhedral cream.

Keywords: Heartwood, sanders oil, Hawaiian Archipelago, Aromatherapy, Intellectuals etc.

REVIEW ON: - AN OVERVIEW ON NUTRACEUTICALS

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Abstract:

Nutraceuticals have received considerable interest because of their presumed safety. The Present article focuses on the need for consuming appropriate diets, health issues surrounding failure to adhere to the known healthy eating models, development of new nutraceuticals/functionalfoods/food supplements with novel health benefits, elucidation mechanisms of action of these products, to define and understand the analytical, formulation and regulatory aspects of nutraceutical. This article may act as a tool to abreast with the recent developments in nutraceutical research. A nutraceutical product may be defined as a substance, which has physiological benefit or provides protection against chronic disease. Nutraceuticals may be used to improve health, delay the aging process, prevent chronic diseases, increase life expectancy, or support the structure or function of the body. Nowadays, nutraceuticals have received considerable interest due to potential nutritional, safety and therapeutic effects. Recent studies have shown promising results for these compounds in various complications. In the present article much effort has been devoted to present recent developments about nutraceutical research.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals, Food supplements.

**SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY: INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES IN
MANAGING ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY SYSTEMS**

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) represents a notable advancement in the effort to achieve sustainable transportation. The efficiency and durability of their battery systems are crucial factors in determining their performance and environmental impact. This research explores revolutionary methods in managing electric vehicle batteries, analyzing how inventive tactics might greatly improve sustainability and efficiency. To start, we provide a background on the development of battery management systems (BMS) in electric vehicles (EVs), emphasizing the significant advancements in technology and the current difficulties that arise, and specifically in relation to battery deterioration, energy effectiveness, and operational security. This study examines the latest advancements in battery chemistries, advanced BMS topologies, and the incorporation of renewable energy sources through an extensive analysis of literature and systematic technological evaluations. Significant emphasis is given to the utilization of artificial intelligence and machine learning methods to enhance battery longevity and enhance performance. The paper provides a comprehensive analysis and examination of contemporary innovations, along with their practical ramifications. It also discusses the technological and economic obstacles that hinder the broad implementation of these breakthroughs. The results emphasize the crucial significance of sophisticated Battery Management Systems (BMS) in the development of Electric Vehicles (EVs), highlighting the potential for these technologies to completely transform electric transportation. The study finishes by outlining future research directions, with the goal of advancing the progress of sustainable and efficient battery management systems in the field of electric vehicles.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle, battery management system.

OXIDATION OF IODIDE BY Fe(III) BASED OXIDIZED SENSITIZER IN THE PRESENCE OF DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE

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ABSTRACT

Energy shortages and the possibility of dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) as a replacement, more affordable, and ecologically acceptable energy source have led to their increased popularity. Solar energy is used by DSSCs to produce electricity. To increase the robustness, efficiency, and common design of a classic DSSC, research focuses on ways to improve each of its component pieces. One of the crucial elements of a DSSC that boosts the device's effectiveness and stability is the sensitizer-mediator electron transfer process in a particular solvent system. In this study, a co-solvent mixture of 10% dimethyl sulfoxide and 90% water is used to oxidize the commonly used mediator i.e., iodide by the selected Fe(III)-based oxidized sensitizer dicyanobis(2,2'-bipyridyl)iron(III). It was predicted that this mixed solvent system would continue to function as intended to improve the stability and effectiveness of DSSC in a way superior to that of the single organic solvent or their blends because organic solvents are by nature combustible and volatile. Therefore, it is important to ascertain the kinetics of the electron transfer method with the selected co-solvent mixture and predict the mechanism to reveal the hidden fact of the reaction. To propose mechanism, the effect of various parameters on the rate of reaction must be determined to quantify the effect of each parameter. In this study, the influence of varying amounts of reactant, acidity, ionic strength and temperature were revealed. It was found that this overall reaction had composite kinetics, dependent on every solvent system, its components, and the ions present in the reaction media.

**REVIEWING THE ACADEMIC LANDSCAPE: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
ELEARNING INITIATIVES IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the challenges tied to infrastructure, pedagogical considerations, and the effective integration of technology to enrich the learning experience. Technology integration is viewed as a means to augment learning, not as a replacement for educators. Both educators and students grapple with the ramifications of eLearning. Universities face increasing demands for quality and flexibility to cater to diverse student needs, necessitating tailored course designs to align with varied educational requirements. Educators must adapt their teaching styles to accommodate changing student learning preferences, which can result in heavier workloads necessitating proactive management. Furthermore, eLearning poses a potential challenge to the traditional university structure. As institutions confront pressure to depart from traditional facilities and lecture-centric teaching methods, they must carefully navigate this transition. While the benefits of eLearning are eagerly anticipated, thoughtful assessment of the implications of eLearning program implementation is imperative. In the UK, many universities are embracing technology for eLearning solutions, yet some costly implementations fall short in terms of engaging learners and promoting active participation. These implementations often function as content repositories, lacking robust pedagogical practices. When institutions adopt eLearning without a strong pedagogical foundation, activities may prioritize technology over student progress and engagement.

Keywords: eLearning, Higher Education, Quality Assurance, Teaching and Learning Styles.

**"COMPARISON OF CYTOTOXICITY BETWEEN PREHYDRATED AND DRIED
ACELLULAR PORCINE DERMAL MATRICES"**

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ABSTRACT

AIM: The aim of this study was to compare, in vitro, the indirect and direct cytotoxicity of a porcine dried acellular dermal matrix (PDADM) versus a porcine hydrated acellular dermal matrix (PHADM), both used for periodontal and peri-implant soft tissue regeneration.

METHODS: For evaluated the direct cytotoxicity was used the Trypan exclusion method (TEM) and the reagent WST-1 test, using human primary mesenchymal stem cells (HPMSCs) seeded directly into a PDADM and PHADM after seven days. Two standard indirect cytotoxicity tests namely, lactate dehydrogenase (LTT) and MTT (3-[4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl]-2,5-diphenyl 2H-tetrazoliumbromide) were performed using HPMSCs cultivated in eluates from the matrices incubated for 0.16 h (10 min), 1 h, and 24 h in a serum-free cell culture medium. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with a Tukey's post-hoc test was used for multiple comparisons and was considered to be significant with a ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS: The direct cytotoxicity levels were significantly lower values of HPMSCs on the PHADM compared with the PDADM, instead The indirect cytotoxicity levels were low for both the PHADM and PDADM. They were lower for the PHADM with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusions: The increased cellular viability hypothesized by the hydrated form allowed better cell adhesion and proliferation and faster and earlier revascularization. Hence the results of the present study demonstrated a different biological behavior between PHADM and PDADM, with the hydrated form showing lower direct and indirect cytotoxicity

**TUNING THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF DOPED ZNS USING
TRANSITION METAL DOPING: A MULTI-SCALE COMPUTATIONAL
APPROACH**

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Abstract

Transition metal (TM)-doped dilute magnetic semiconductors (DMS) have emerged as promising materials for spintronic applications such as spin-polarized transport and information storage. However, achieving robust room-temperature ferromagnetism in DMS remains a key challenge. This work undertakes a comprehensive investigation of the effects of Ti- and Cr-doping and (Ti,Cr)-codoping on the structural, electronic, and magnetic properties of wurtzite ZnS using first-principles pseudopotential plane-wave self-consistent field calculations and Monte Carlo simulations. The first-principles DFT calculations were performed using the spin-polarized GGA+U approach to account for strong electron-electron interactions. Structural relaxations revealed expanded lattice parameters and bond lengths for the doped systems compared to pure ZnS, attributed to the larger ionic radii of the dopants. Formation energy calculations confirmed the thermodynamic stability of doping. The band structure and density of states analysis demonstrated the half-metallic nature of the doped ZnS systems with 100% spin polarization induced by strong hybridization between the TM-3d and S-3p states. This mediates robust ferromagnetic coupling, with total magnetic moments around 4-8 μ_B /cell depending on dopant type and concentration. To complement the zero-temperature DFT results, temperature-dependent Monte Carlo simulations using the single-spin flip Heat Bath algorithm were implemented. The modeling of magnetization, susceptibility, specific heat, and hysteresis loops enabled extracting Curie temperatures up to 427.6 K for 12.5% Cr-doped ZnS. The synergistic combination of first-principles DFT and Monte Carlo computational techniques provides significant insights into tailoring the magnetic properties of TM-doped ZnS dilute magnetic semiconductors. The tunability of structural, electronic, and magnetic characteristics through control of dopant selection and concentration demonstrates the promising potential of transition metal-doped ZnS for spintronic devices operable at room temperature.

Keywords: Transition metal doping, Density functional theory (DFT), Magnetic properties, Half-metallicity, Ising

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION TECHNIQUES ON EVALUATING THE EFFECT OF SAMPLE SIZE ON MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

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Abstract

This study investigates the effect of sample size on multiple linear regression and assess how it influences the accuracy and reliability of regression estimates. The study employed Monte Carlo simulation techniques and the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to estimate regression coefficients (β_0 , β_1 , and β_2). The performance of the method was compared by mean, standard deviation, bias, and mean square error (MSE) for evaluation. Simulations covered sample sizes of $n = 100$, $n = 200$, $n = 300$, $n = 400$, and $n = 500$, with predefined true population parameters ($\beta_0 = 0.3$, $\beta_1 = 0.5$, and $\beta_2 = 0.7$), each subjected to 1,000 iterations. A regression estimates with a value close to the true population parameter is considered to be more efficient. The findings revealed that larger sample sizes led to more precise regression estimates for the true population parameters. Specifically, a sample size of $n = 400$ exhibited the lowest MSE for estimating β_0 , while $n = 500$ displayed minimum MSE for β_1 and β_2 , indicating precision in estimating coefficients. This study provides valuable insights for researchers and analysts, emphasizing the critical role of sample size in multiple linear regression analysis.

Keywords: Multiple linear Regression, sample sizes, monte carlo, simulation, ordinary least squares (OLS)

**ASSESSMENT OF CONSUMERS PREFERENCE AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY
FOR LOCAL RICE IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF NIGER
STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The research work assessed consumers' preference and willingness to pay for local rice in Niger state, Nigeria. It specifically described the socioeconomic characteristics of local rice consumers in the study area. Data of 103 consumers was collected through a well-structured questionnaire. Heckman two step regression model and likert type of measurement were used to measure the collected parameter. Multi-stage sampling techniques was employed for this study, since the state is divided into three agricultural zones (zone A, B, C). The choice of local rice consumption is evident by their positive perceptions that local rice is healthy, have good taste and superior in quality than polish rice. The households' characteristics reveal that 55.3% of the respondents were 21-40years old. The mean household size was about 8 persons, 65% were married and 60.2% of the respondent had formal education. The study further revealed that more quantity of locally processed rice is demanded as compared to that of imported rice. Further findings revealed that reasonable price, taste and satisfaction were the major preference for local rice. The study reveals that grain size, market price, marital status and swelling capacity, ease of preparation affects consumers' preference and willingness to pay for local rice. The study also revealed that majority of the respondents gets their source of information about local rice from friends and neighbors and radio. It is recommended that local processors of rice should ensure the upgrading the locally processed rice as clean as the imported rice to compete favorably in domestic and potential international market.

Key words: Consumers, Preference, Willingness, Households and Market.

**ASSESSMENT OF HONEY PRODUCTION UNDER BOX HIVE TECHNOLOGY IN
SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to assess honey production under box hive technology in Kaduna state, Nigeria. A purposive sampling technique was used in selecting 139 bee farmers from three local government areas namely, Giwa, Kagarko and Kachia. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Farm budgeting techniques, Cobb Douglas regression model and resource use efficiency ratio. Result revealed that majority of the bee farmers in the study area were male and within the age bracket of 40-49 years with a mean age of 44. The average household size was 6. About 60.4% of the bee farmers had no formal education, indicating that they are largely illiterates. The average years of farming experience was 15years. About 52.5% of the farmers had contact with extension agents, about 61% had 13 beehives on their farm land. The calculated net farm income of beekeeping in the study area was ₦13,020,415, also the returns to naira invested of 2.46 implies that for every ₦1 invested in bee farming, a profit of ₦ 1.46 was generated. The regression model shows the fitness of the model with an R² value of 0.6338. The results showed that the number of breed (bees) used was significant at 1%. The resource use efficiency ratio result revealed that labor, box hive were over utilized, land was under-utilized while the number of larvae was optimally utilized in the study area. Some of the problems encountered by bee farmers are pesticide and insecticide application close to the apiary, poor road network, and excess smoking. From the findings it was concluded that beekeeping is profitable in the study area and can serve as source of income to households. It is recommended that more extension agent should be trained on modern beekeeping so that they can disseminate beekeeping information to the farmers.

Key words: Assessment, Honey, Box-hive, Production and Technology.

AHLAKLI TOPLUMUN İNŞASINDA FATİHA SURESİNİN REHBERLİĞİ
GUIDANCE OF SURAH AL-FATİHAH IN VIEW OF CONSTRUCTING A VIRTUOUS
SOCIETY

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ÖZET

Mekke’de nazil olan Fatiha suresi yedi ayetten oluşur. Gerek toplumun gerekse onu inşa eden örnek bireylerin oluşumunda son derece önemli bir role sahiptir. Bundan dolayı bizzat Hz. Peygamber tarafından ne önceki ilahi kitaplarda ne de Kur’an’da bir benzerinin bulunmadığı ifade edilmiştir. Ayrıca zengin-fakir, sağlıklı-hasta, erkek-kadın fark etmeden her bir Müslümanın dini bir vecibe olarak günde beş vakit kıldığı namazın vazgeçilmez bir parçası kılınmıştır. Bu da ihtiva ettiği değerlerle Müslüman birey ve toplumun inşasına rehberlik eden önemli bir sure olduğunu göstermektedir. Fatiha suresi farklı açılardan ele alınarak yorumlanmıştır. Ancak bu çalışmada surenin bu yönü üzerinde durulacaktır. Evvela giriş mahiyetinde nüzülü, tertibi, ayet sayısı, isimleri ve kısa bir anlamı arz edilerek sure hakkında genel bir bilgi verilecektir. Ardından ahlaklı birey ve toplumun inşasındaki rehberliği üzerinde durulacaktır. İslam dininin birinci kaynağı olan Kur’an-ı Kerim’in tertip itibarıyla ilk suresi olmasının düşündürdükleri, İslam’ın rahmet dini olduğuna açık bir şekilde delaleti, Müslüman birey ve toplumda merhamet ahlakını hakim kılma konusundaki ısrarlı ifadeleri; ibadetin sadece Allah’a yapılacağına, istiane ve istikametinin sadece O’ndan isteneceğine olan vurgusu; Allah’a, nimet verdiği kimselerin yolu üzerinde sabit tutması, işledikleri suçlar dolayısıyla gazabına uğramış ve doğru yoldan sapmış kimselerin yolundan da uzak tutması için dua edilmesi ve benzeri konular üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu çalışmanın surenin ihtiva ettiği ahlaki değerlerle erdemli bir toplumun inşasına rehberlik ettiğinin anlaşılmasına katkı sunacağı umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsir, Fatiha Suresi, Rahmet, Ahlaklı toplum

ABSTRACT

Revealed in Makkah, Surah al-Fatihah consists of seven verses. It occupies a significant position in both formation of the society and the well-behaving individuals building it. This is why, the Prophet(pbuh) stated that al- Fatihah had no equivalent in Qur’an, neither in the previous Scriptures. As prescribed with Islam, it is also the primary content of daily prayers five times on daily basis, which is performed by each one of Muslim regardless of his economic condition, health type or gender. This phenomena in fact proves the fact that it is an essential surah thanks to the ethical presuppositions in its content, providing guidance in building a virtuous society and individuals. So far, the surah has been interpreted through various viewpoints. However, this study particularly delves into the subject function of the Surah. Firstly, it presents concise data regarding occasion of revelation, verse count, the titled

attributed to the surah and a brief exegetical analysis. Following these preliminary remarks, the study focuses on its function in constructing a virtuous society and individuals. The most fundamental phasis in this work can be arrayed as follows: Surah al-Fatihah takes part at the very beginning of order of The Qur'an that is the primary tenet in the religion of Islam, and the probable reasons of this settlement; the clear inferences within the Surah to the mercifulness of Islam; its insistent rhetoric built on constructing the ethics of mercy in Islamic society; its presenting Allah as the ultimate addressee of worship and blessings; the demand for guidance towards the right path, and to be preserved from the paths that go astray. This study is expected to contribute to reveal the importance of surah al-Fatihah with the ethical principles it embodies in constructing a virtuous society.

Key Words: Tafseer, Surah al-Fatihah, Divine Mercy, Virtuous Society

BARLEY VARIETAL RESPONSES TO SALINITY

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Abstract

This work reports the results of an experiment dealing with the comparative effects of irrigation with two waters of different salinity, on the change in the saline concentration and the chemical facies of the soil solution on the one hand and their impact on the water and mineral nutrition.

The data obtained reveal that the water consumption of the dam (CE= 2.2dS/m) of the different varieties is greater (almost double) compared to the water consumption of the borehole (CE= 4.69 dS/m) of a on the other hand and it is in proportional relation to the yields of dry matter produced on the other hand. In addition, the varietal response to salinity shows that in the case of irrigation with dam water (low salt) the local variety (not approved) is the most efficient, followed by the Saida variety and finally the Tichedert variety while in more saline conditions (water from the borehole) the Tichedert variety performs better followed by Baldia and Saida

Key words : salinity, barley, varietal response.

EXAMINING THE NEXUS BETWEEN MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY IN THE FACE OF PROTESTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The bond between the media and democracy has been a subject of interest for many years, particularly during political turmoil and protests. In recent years, Nigeria has seen widespread protests over issues such as economic hardship, corruption, police brutality. This article examines the nexus between the media and democracy in the face of these protests, with a particular focus on how the media can play a crucial role in promoting transparency, accountability and good governance. The research objectives are to assess the role of media in protests' situations in Nigeria and also determine the extent to which the government uses the media for taking measures against the occurrence of protests. Additionally, the paper explores the challenges faced by the media in covering protests, including censorship, intimidation, and violence, and discusses strategies for addressing these challenges. The study adopts social responsibility theory and survey research method with the aid of questionnaire. The population of the study is the journalists and their audiences in Nigeria. The study employs purposive sampling by targeting those involved in some protests from the audiences and the journalists that cover its occurrences.

Key Words: *Examination, Nexus, Media, Democracy, Protests, Nigeria.*

ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Autonomous energy management is a rapidly growing field that involves the use of renewable energy sources and smart control strategies to manage energy usage in a self-sufficient manner. As the demand for energy continues to increase, it is becoming increasingly important to find new and innovative ways to manage energy consumption. Autonomous energy management systems play a critical role in meeting these demands by providing a reliable source of power for homes, businesses, and communities. In this article, we will explore the components of an autonomous energy system, the importance of energy efficiency, and the challenges and solutions associated with autonomous energy management. We will also examine case studies of successful deployments of autonomous energy systems and discuss the future of this exciting field.

Keywords: Energy Management, Renewable Energy, Storage, Load Profil.

**CURRICULUM REFORM AND TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT;
WITHIN THE AGENDA OF EDUCATION FOR ALL (EFA) GLOBAL ACTION PLAN**

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Abstract

This paper examines curriculum reform and teachers' professional development: within the agenda of the Education for All (EFA) global action plan. In line with this, several policies have been made in education including Education for All (EFA) by 2015. Vision 2030 is on the pipeline at the global stage with a focus on reaching the whole world with the target "Education for All". The goal of a successful educational program and thus effective curriculum development should be to meet the needs and current demands of the culture, the society, and the expectations of the population being served. Therefore, curriculum development and the educational reform process continually undergo review, revision, and constant change. Curriculum development can be challenging, therefore the involvement of all stakeholders, especially individuals who are directly involved in student instruction, is a vital piece in successful curriculum development and revision. So, this paper will discuss the importance of teachers' involvement in curriculum development, professional development, development models, the challenges of achieving EFA, suggestions for the challenges mentioned, conclusions, and recommendations.

Keywords: Curriculum, Curriculum Reform, and Education For All (EFA)

**DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR IN WIND ENERGY: MODELING AND
ADVANCED CONTROL APPROACHES**

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Abstract

This research explores advanced control strategies applied to a Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) coupled with a wind turbine, aiming to enhance the overall performance of the wind energy conversion system. Focused on optimizing power generation and grid integration, the study employs cutting-edge control techniques, with a particular emphasis on novel applications of fuzzy logic.

The investigation delves into the intricate dynamics of the DFIG-wind turbine system, addressing challenges related to variable wind conditions and grid disturbances. By leveraging fuzzy logic control, the research aims to create a responsive and adaptive control framework capable of efficiently managing the generator's operation.

Key objectives include the minimization of power fluctuations, improvement of grid stability, and maximization of energy capture from varying wind speeds. The study evaluates the effectiveness of fuzzy logic in mitigating the impact of uncertainties and disturbances, offering insights into the system's robustness and reliability.

Through simulations and real-world case studies, this research contributes valuable knowledge to the field of wind energy control systems, paving the way for more resilient and adaptive solutions in the transition towards sustainable and reliable power generation

Keyword: Wind Turbine, Fuzzy Logic, DFIG.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN WRITING COMPETENCE AND LEXICAL DIVERSITY IN EFL NARRATIVES OF HUNGARIAN AND JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the link between lexical diversity (LD) and writing competence in the EFL context among 66 Hungarian and 64 Jordanian university students in English studies programs (mean age 21). Participants filled a bilingual language profile then asked to write narratives after watching a silent film. Text Inspector (an online text analyzer) was used for CEFR results and LD measurements, and holistic scoring for writing competence in the written narratives. Findings reveal a statistically significant positive correlation between writing competence scores and LD measures (VocD and MTL) in both Hungarian and Jordanian narratives. Despite slightly higher scores for Hungarians in both areas, these mean differences were not statistically significant. The Hungarian group had more participants at the higher C1 level, while the Jordanian group had a larger number at the B2 level. The study observed slight non-significant differences in LD and writing competence between genders in both groups. In summary, this research offers practical insights for educators by highlighting correlations between writing competence and LD, presenting valuable implications for enhancing language-learning strategies in the EFL context.

Key words: English as a foreign language; Lexical diversity; writing competency; written production; Language proficiency

SEASONAL EFFECTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A FULL-SCALE
TRICKLING FILTER FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE IN AN
ARID ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Water resources in Morocco are limited due to the semi-arid climate that characterizes most of the country, irregular rainfall and frequent droughts. This has prompted the authorities to consider treating wastewater using a trickling filter (TF) technology, as it is less energy-intensive, easy to use and maintain. The organic matter, phosphorus, and nitrogen were substantially decreased ($p < 0.05$) by the trickling filter system, with abatements of 98%, 94%, 98%, 41%, and 88% for TSS, BOD₅, COD, TP, and NH₄⁺, respectively. During five years of monitoring, the TF system achieved a log removal for fecal coliforms (FC), reaching 2.88 log units. A principal component analysis (PCA) was carried out to study the impact of the seasons on water quality at the outlet of the trickling filter by grouping individuals on the basis of all the data for the study parameters. Furthermore, HLR, T°C, pH, BOD, COD, TP, and FC were positively correlated with the summer and spring seasons ($\cos > 0.85$). The PCA cosine squared plot also reveals the average difference between the spring and summer seasons in terms of the variability of the distribution of HLR, T°C, pH, BOD, COD, TP, and FC. The TSS shows negative contributions to Dim 1 ($\cos > 0.85$) but only a negligible connection with Dim two and a good correlation with the six individuals during the autumn and winter and summer (Individuals PCA). The highest TSS concentration ever recorded in municipal wastewater during this period is what led to this discovery.

Key words: Wastewater, trickling filter, principal component analysis (PCA), seasons.

ÇOCUK VE YETİŞKİNLERDE SERUM ÇİNKO EKSİKLİĞİ PREVALANSI

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ÖZET

Giriş: Çinko inflamatuvar hücre aktivitesinin düzenlenmesi, doku tamiri ve gonadal hormon sentezi gibi birçok enzimin katalitik aktivitesinin düzenlenmesinde kofaktör rolü oynayan bir mikrobeseindir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmadaki amacımız çocuk ve yetişkinlerde çinko eksikliği prevalansını değerlendirmektir.

Yöntem: Çalışmamıza 434 (%46,6) erkek ve 498 kadın (%53,4) çalışmaya dahil edildi. Çalışmamız yaş, cinsiyet, çinko düzeyi ve statusu olmak üzere farklı kategorilere göre gruplandırıldı. Çalışmamız yaş açısından 0-6, 7-11, 12-18, 19-29 ve 30-60 yaş gruplarına göre sınıflandırıldı. Çinko statusu <66 µg/dl çinko eksikliği olarak tanımlandı, 80-66 µg/dl düzeyi yetersiz, 80-115 µg/dl düzeyleri ise yeterli olarak kabul edildi. Serum çinko düzeyleri atomik absorpsiyon yöntemiyle çalışıldı.

Bulgular: Çalışmamızda ortalama çinko düzeyi 108,63±26,86 µg/dl olarak bulundu. Kadınlarda ortalama çinko düzeyi 109,49±27,01 µg/dl erkeklerde 107,64±26,68 µg/dl olduğu ve anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmedi. Ayrıca pediatrik yaş gruplarında (0-6, 7-11, 12-18) çinko prevalansı sırasıyla 106,43±27,01, 107,54±25,06, 109,93±26,91 µg/dl olarak bulundu. Yetişkinlerde (19-29, 30-60) çinko düzeyleri sırasıyla 123,80±36,06, 112,47±25,67 µg/dl olduğu gözlemlendi. Çalışmamızda subklinik çinko eksik ve yetersiz prevalansı %7,1 olduğu bulundu. Çalışmamızda çinko eksikliği 66 bireyde gözlenmiştir. Çinko eksiklik prevalansı erkeklerde %7,6 olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca çalışmamızda yaş ile çinko düzeyleri arasında pozitif korelasyon gözlemlendi (r=0,082, p=0,012).

Sonuç: Çalışmamızın sonuçlarına göre çocuklarda çinko eksikliğinin yetişkinlere göre daha fazla olduğu ve ayrıca erkeklerde çinko eksiklik prevalansının kadınlara göre daha fazla olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu nedenle pediatrik dönemde özellikle bir mikronutrient olan çinko düzeyinin taranmasının ve hastalıkların etiyopatolojik risk faktörlerinde çinkonun potansiyel öneminin vurgulanması gerektiğini işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çinko, Subklinik, Beslenme

PREVALENCE OF SERUM ZINC DEFICIENCY IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Zinc is a micronutrient that plays a cofactor role in regulating the catalytic activity of many enzymes such as regulating inflammatory cell activity, tissue repair and gonadal hormone synthesis.

Purpose: Our aim is to evaluate the prevalence of zinc deficiency in children and adults.

Method: 434 (46.6%) men and 498 women (53.4%) were included in our study. Our study was grouped according to different categories including age, gender, zinc level and status. Our study was classified according to age groups as 0-6, 7-11, 12-18, 19-29 and 30-60. Zinc status $<66 \mu\text{g/dl}$ was defined as zinc deficiency, levels of $80-66 \mu\text{g/dl}$ were considered inadequate, and levels of $80-115 \mu\text{g/dl}$ were considered sufficient. Serum zinc levels were studied by the atomic absorption method.

Results: In our study, the average zinc level was found to be $108.63 \pm 26.86 \mu\text{g/dl}$. The average zinc level in women was $109.49 \pm 27.01 \mu\text{g/dl}$ and in men it was $107.64 \pm 26.68 \mu\text{g/dl}$, and no significant difference was detected. Additionally, the prevalence of zinc in pediatric age groups (0-6, 7-11, 12-18) was found to be 106.43 ± 27.01 , 107.54 ± 25.06 , $109.93 \pm 26.91 \mu\text{g/dl}$, respectively. Zinc levels in adults (19-29, 30-60) were observed to be 123.80 ± 36.06 , $112.47 \pm 25.67 \mu\text{g/dl}$, respectively. In our study, the prevalence of subclinical zinc deficiency and insufficiency was found to be 7.1%. In our study, zinc deficiency was observed in 66 individuals. The prevalence of zinc deficiency was found to be 7.6 % in men. Additionally, in our study, a positive correlation was observed between age and zinc levels ($r=0.082$, $p=0.012$).

Conclusion: According to the results of our study, it was found that zinc deficiency was more common in children than in adults, and the prevalence of zinc deficiency was higher in men than in women. Therefore, it indicates that the level of zinc, a micronutrient, should be screened in the pediatric period and the potential importance of zinc in etiopathological risk factors of diseases should be emphasized.

Key Words: Zinc, Subclinical, Nutrition

THE ROLE OF GRC IN FINANCIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

Financial crime has become a major challenge for financial institutions and regulators, with billions of dollars lost every year to fraud, money laundering, and other illicit activities. The growing threat of financial crime has led to the emergence of governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) frameworks, which provide a holistic approach to managing risk and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. This article explores the role of GRC in preventing, detecting, and protecting against financial crime. It reviews several scientific articles that highlight the different types of financial crime and their impact on institutions. The article examines how GRC frameworks can be used to manage financial crime risk by identifying and assessing the risk of financial crime, implementing effective controls, and monitoring for suspicious activity. It also discusses the challenges and limitations of current GRC approaches, as well as potential areas for future research. Overall, the article highlights the importance of a comprehensive GRC framework in preventing and detecting financial crime, and calls for continued efforts to improve the effectiveness of such frameworks in combating financial crime.

***Keywords:* Governance, Compliance, Risk management, financial crime, GRC**

**FARKLI AÇISAL HIZLARDA UYGULANAN DİZ İZOKİNETİK EGZERSİZİNİN
KAN LAKTATI VE LAKTAT UZAKLAŞTIRMA SÜRELERİNE ETKİLERİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF KNEE ISOKINETIC EXERCISE APPLIED AT
DIFFERENT ANGLE VELOCITY ON BLOOD LACTATE AND LACTATE REMOVAL
TIMES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı farklı açısall hızlarda uygulanan diz izokinetik egzersizinin kan laktatı ve laktat uzaklaştırma sürelerine etkilerinin incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmaya 12 sağlıklı sedanter birey katılmıştır. Çalışma ile akut etki belirlenmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan deneklere farklı açısall hızlarda ($60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ / $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ / $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$) 15 tekrarlı diz izokinetik egzersiz protokolü uygulanmıştır. Her açısall hız farklı günlerde uygulanmış olup her uygulamadan hemen önce, hemen sonra, 30 dakika sonra ve 1 saat sonra deneklerden kan örneği alınarak laktat seviyeleri kaydedilmiştir. İzokinetik diz kuvveti ölçümleri izokinetik dinamometre (CSMI Cybex Humac Norm, USA) ile yapılmıştır. Kan laktat seviyelerinin ölçümleri kanın parmak ucundan alınmasıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Alınan kan örnekleri ise portatif laktat analizörü ile değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın istatistiksel analizleri için Elde edilen verilerin ortalamalarının karşılaştırılması için Repeated Measures One Way Anova Analizi uygulanmıştır. İzokinetik parametreler ve kan laktat değerleri arasındaki korelasyon için korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. İstatistiksel anlamlılık $p<0.05$ düzeyinde incelenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler sonucunda T1, T2, T3 ve T4'te alınan kan laktat düzeyinde $60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ açısall hızlarda anlamlı farklılık bulunamamıştır ($p>0.05$). Farklı zaman dilimlerinde alınan kan laktat düzeylerinin birbirleriyle karşılaştırılması analizi sonucunda ise $60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ açısall hızlarda yüklenme öncesi ve sonrasında alınan kan laktat düzeylerinde anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Farklı açısall hızlarda bazı izokinetik parametreler ve laktat düzeyleri arasında anlamlı ilişkiler tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Sonuç olarak farklı açısall hızlarda uygulanan diz izokinetik egzersizlerin kan laktatı ve laktat uzaklaştırma sürelerine etkisinin olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca farklı açısall hızlardaki PT_{ex} , PT_{flx} , FI_{ex} ve FI_{flx} ve kan laktat düzeyleri arasında anlamlı ilişki olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzokinetik, Laktat, Egzersiz

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of knee isokinetic exercise applied at different angular velocities on blood lactate and lactate removal times. For this purpose, 12 healthy sedentary individuals participated in the study. Acute effect was determined by the study. A 15-repetition knee isokinetic exercise protocol was applied to the subjects participating in the study at different angular velocities ($60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ / $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ / $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$). Each angular velocity was applied on different days, and lactate levels were recorded by taking blood samples from subjects immediately before, immediately after, 30 minutes after, and 1 hour after each administration. Isokinetic knee strength measurements were made with an isokinetic dynamometer (CSMI Cybex Humac Norm, USA). Measurements of blood lactate levels were performed by taking blood from the fingertip. The blood samples taken were evaluated with a portable lactate analyzer. Repeated Measures One Way Anova Analysis was applied to compare the averages of the data obtained for the statistical analysis of the study. Correlation analysis was performed for the correlation between isokinetic parameters and blood lactate values. Statistical significance was examined at the level of $p < 0.05$. As a result of the data obtained, no significant difference was found in $60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ angular velocities in blood lactate level taken at T1, T2, T3 and T4 ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the comparison of blood lactate levels taken at different time periods with each other, a significant difference was found in blood lactate levels taken before and after loading at angular velocities of $60^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $180^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ - $240^{\circ}/s^{-1}$ ($p < 0.05$). Significant relationships were found between some isokinetic parameters and lactate levels at different angular velocities ($p < 0.05$). As a result, it can be said that knee isokinetic exercises applied at different angular velocities have an effect on blood lactate and lactate removal times. In addition, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between PT_{ex} , PT_{flx} , FI_{ex} and FI_{flx} and blood lactate levels at different angular velocities.

Keywords: Isokinetic, Lactate, Exercise

THE RIGHT TO DEFENSE COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN KOSOVA

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Abstract: The criminal proceedings in Kosova is built according to the principles and practices of Western European countries, which guarantee efficiency as well as protection of human rights in the procedure. Within the framework of the most important rights of defendant in criminal proceedings is defense, respectively the right to defense counsel.

The function of defense in criminal proceedings is exercised by the defendant himself as well as through the defense counsel, who must be a licensed, professional and qualified lawyer in order to assist the defendant to prepare the defense effectively.

The role of the defense counsel in criminal proceedings is very significant, both in cases where the defendant is guilty and in cases where he/she may be innocent. The importance of having a defense counsel is considered a necessity, due to the fact that exposure to the criminal procedure causes drama for the defendant, and it is also justified by the fact that the defendants may not have adequate knowledge in the field of justice, hence professional defense is considered to be a completely reasonable approach.

Bearing in mind the amendments recently made concerning the criminal procedure law in Kosova, it is foreseen that for criminal offences punishable by imprisonment of 3 (three) or more years, defense is mandatory. In addition to the criterion of punishment of criminal offense, mandatory defense also applies to several types of procedures (procedure against juveniles, procedures for imposing security measures, plea agreement procedure etc.) as well as for various defendants with special capacities (disabled persons, minors).

When it comes to the preparation of this research, contemporary research methods have been used, including legal, statistical and comparative method, as well as the analysis of judicial practice cases.

Key words: Criminal proceedings, defendant, defense counsel, lawyer, Kosova.

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COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SONRASI ÖĞRENCİLERİN FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF STUDENTS AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Corona virüsünün ortaya çıkması ile dünya sağlık örgütü tarafından pandemi ilan edilmiş ve bu pandemi ile sosyal hayata yönelik getirilen kısıtlamalar sonucu, insanların birbirleri ile teması engellenerek virüsün yayılmasının önüne geçilmesi ve son bulması amaçlanmıştır. Kısıtlamalar sonucu bu süreçten en çok etkilenenlerden gruplardan birisi de öğrenciler olmuştur. Öğrenciler evde geçirilen hareketsiz sürelerin artması ile televizyon, tablet, bilgisayar ve akıllı telefon gibi teknolojik araçların başında geçirilen süreler de artmıştır. Evde geçirilen sürelerin artması sonucu gelen hareketsiz yaşam tarzı öğrencileri fiziksel, duyuşsal ve ruhsal açıdan etkilemiştir.

Bu literatür çalışmasının amacı; Covid-19 virüsün etkisi ile pandemi sürecinde ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin tespit edilmesine yönelik yapılan araştırmaların derlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi sonucunda gelecekte yapılacak olan araştırmalara kaynak olması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada sistematik literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Literatür taramasında Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı Tez Merkezi (YÖK Tez), TR Dizin, Google Akademik ve Dergipark gibi akademik araştırmalara erişim imkanı sağlayan arama motorlarında; pandemi, Covid-19, fiziksel aktivite, fiziksel aktivite etkileri gibi anahtar kelimelerle tarama yapılmıştır. Elde edilen dokümanlardan araştırma kapsamına girmeyen çalışmalar elenmiştir. Veri toplama sürecinde Prisma şablonu kullanılmıştır. Erişilen araştırmaların değerlendirilmesinde içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler 2 farklı araştırmacı tarafından kodlanarak değerlendirilmiş ve kodlayıcılar arası uyum oranı hesaplanmıştır.

Derlenen literatür sonucunda Corona virüsünün ortaya çıkışı ile pandemi sürecinde öğrencilerin fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinde düşüş meydana geldiği, hareketsiz geçirilen sürelerin uzaması ile öğrencilerin fiziksel psikolojik ve sosyal açıdan olumsuz olarak etkilendiği tespit edilmiştir. Pandemi sürecinin öğrencilerin fiziksel aktivite alışkanlıklarında meydana getirdiği olumsuzlukların giderilebilmesi için öğrencilerin fiziksel aktivitelere katılımları için gerekli imkanların sağlanması beden eğitimi ve spor derslerinde bu uygulamalara ve önemine ağırlık

verilmesi, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı bünyesinde gerçekleştirilecek projelerle öğrencilerin sağlıklı yaşam, fiziksel aktivite ve egzersiz konularında farkındalık yaratılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Fiziksel Aktivite, Fiziksel Aktivite Düzeyi

ABSTRACT

With the emergence of the Corona virus, it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, and as a result of the restrictions imposed on social life with this pandemic, it was aimed to prevent and end the spread of the virus by preventing people from contacting each other. As a result of the restrictions, one of the groups most affected by this process was students. As the inactive time spent by students at home increases, the time spent in front of technological devices such as television, tablet, computer and smartphone has also increased. The sedentary lifestyle resulting from increased time spent at home has affected students physically, emotionally and spiritually.

The purpose of this literature study is; It is aimed to be a resource for future research as a result of the compilation and evaluation of research conducted to determine the physical activity levels of secondary school students during the pandemic process due to the impact of the Covid-19 virus. Systematic literature review method was used in the research. Document review method was used to collect data. In the literature review, search engines that provide access to academic research such as the Council of Higher Education Thesis Center (YÖK Thesis), TR Index, Google Scholar and Dergipark; Searches were made with keywords such as pandemic, Covid-19, physical activity, effects of physical activity. Studies that were not included in the scope of the research were eliminated from the documents obtained. Prisma template was used during the data collection process. Content analysis was performed to evaluate the accessed research. The data obtained was coded and evaluated by 2 different researchers, and the inter-coder agreement rate was calculated.

As a result of the compiled literature, it was determined that with the emergence of the Corona virus and the pandemic process, there was a decrease in the physical activity levels of students, and with the prolongation of inactive periods, students were negatively affected physically, psychologically and socially. In order to eliminate the negativities caused by the pandemic process on students' physical activity habits, it is recommended to provide the necessary opportunities for students to participate in physical activities, to focus on these practices and their importance in physical education and sports classes, and to raise students' awareness about healthy living, physical activity and exercise through projects to be carried out within the Ministry of National Education.

Key Words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Physical Activity, Physical Activity Level

IMPACT OF CYTOKININ HORMOPRIMING ON THE GERMINATION OF
SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM CV. IDEAL

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ABSTRACT

Although the New World crop *Solanum lycopersicum* L is grown by the Bulgarian farmers for about couple of centuries it gradually became the most consumed vegetable by the Bulgarians. And in XX-th century Bulgaria got among top world producers of this crop. Because of such importance the tomatoes became object to breeding efforts to improve local adaptation and traits. Among the results of these efforts is the cv. Ideal, which is one of the most widespread varieties in cultivation in the country. The cultivar has remarkable balance of good yield combined with great nutritive values and memorable deliciousness and aroma of the fruits which won the appreciation of the notoriously demanding local consumers and growers of this crop. Because of this locally it is grown under diverse environmental conditions and scenarios, which sometimes aren't very optimal for the plant. From research with other crops it is known that priming with some plant growth regulators can have positive effects on the plant development under normal and stressful conditions. Therefore as aim of the present study was set to explore the effects of some plant growth regulators with cytokinin action, on the early stages of the development and some important for the growers and farmers parameters, since the early stages of the plant ontogenesis are one of most crucial ones for the long term survival, growth and yield for the crop.

The results revealed that there is significant improvement of the germination start compared with the non-treated controls with all tested plant growth regulators. However, the results from the other parameters may have different trends depending on the application scenario of the used plant growth regulators.

Key words: *Solanum lycopersicum*, cv. Ideal, cytokinin, hormoprimer, hormone

**AUDIT OF COMPANIES' SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS: EXPERIENCE OF
REGULATION IN THE EU**

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ABSTRACT

Over the last decade, more and more attention has been paid by scientists and international organizations to reporting on sustainable development, in which business entities disclose information on corporate social responsibility and ESG indicators (environmental, social and governance). In Ukraine, according to the current legislation, such data can be disclosed as part of the management report. However, the audit of the management report and its non-financial component (which may contain information on sustainable development) is currently not regulated in Ukraine. Research and analysis of legal acts in the field of audit of enterprise reporting on sustainable development in the EU member states will allow to form a scientific vision regarding the areas of improvement of already existing standardized audit procedures of reporting on sustainable development in Ukraine (or the development of new ones).

The conducted study of the EU experience in the field of audit regulation showed that the innovations introduced by Directive 2022/2464 are aimed at building an institutional mechanism for monitoring the quality of corporate sustainability reporting through: establishing requirements for the qualification and certification of auditors of sustainability reporting; determination of the organizational basis for the provision of relevant audit services and others. The considered provisions are consistent with other generally recognized international documents that regulate the activity of auditors, in particular, IAS 3000; by the draft ISSA 5000.

Further, Ukraine will be faced with the need to implement the directive requirements of the EU to domestic legislation in the area of audit. This will require finding ways to implement the task (amending and bringing into line the current legal acts or developing a separate draft of the Law of Ukraine "On the Audit of Sustainability Reporting").

Keywords: audit, regulation, reporting, non-financial reporting, EU directives, international institutions.

MERKEL CELL CARCINOMA: A SERIES OF SIX CASES

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ABSTRACT

Merkel cell carcinoma is a very rare disease and a highly aggressive primary cutaneous neuroendocrine carcinoma primarily affecting elderly and immunosuppressed individuals. MCCs are positive for epithelial and neuroendocrine markers, but are negative for lymphoid and melanoma markers. Tumor genesis is still unclear, but recent works have suggested that epidermal stem cells and/or dermal neuroendocrine stem cells might be the MCC source.

Authors present a series of 6 cases diagnosed in our laboratory with Merkel Cell Carcinoma. One is located in ala nasi dexter, one in region genu sinister, and 4 sites of metastatic lymph nodes. The distribution according to gender is 2 male and 4 female. The age is from 55 years old to 74 years old.

A correct differential diagnosis between other similar pathologies is important to proceed with a multidisciplinary approach and treatment.

Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare malignant skin neoplasm with the potential for local recurrence, spreading to regional lymph nodes (LNs) and distant metastases. It has a poor prognosis and it is very important a diagnosis in early stages. Also, a correct differential diagnosis between other similar pathologies is important to proceed with a multidisciplinary approach and treatment.

Keywords: Merkel Cell Carcinoma, immunohistochemistry, histology, neuroendocrine tumor.

IMPACT OF ROASTING ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF SOME LEGUMES

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Abstract

The harmful effects of free radicals in our body can be inhibited by several antioxidant molecules found in foods specially legumes. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of roasting at 200°C during 30 min on the physico-chemical and the antioxidant properties of some legumes (black lentils, red lentils, peas and chickpeas). The obtained results show that roasting decrease the physico-chemical properties (pH and water content). Similarly, we found that grilling decrease significantly ($p < 0.05$) the total phenolic content. However, the content of flavonoids, flavonols and condensed tannins increases in the all studied samples after roasting. Moreover, the free radical scavenging activity against ABTS radical increase but the free radical scavenging activity against DPPH radical decrease after grilling. In conclusion, these results indicate that roasting had a significant ($p < 0.05$) variable effect (increase or decrease) on physico-chemical, antioxidant content and antioxidant activities varying from legumes to another.

Key word: Legumes, Roasting, Physicochemical, Antioxidants, Antioxidant Activity.

**INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES IN THE FIELD OF REGULATION OF
OPERATIONS WITH DIGITAL ASSETS**

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, the digital economy has become a key driver of global economic growth. As the concept of the digital economy spreads, new objects of accounting and, accordingly, taxation rules for income from transactions with them are being created.

The purpose of the study is to investigate international initiatives in the field of regulation of transactions with digital assets.

In order to increase the transparency of the rules of international taxation of transactions with digital assets, the participants of the Enhanced Cooperation Programme on BEPS have developed a plan to reform the international tax system for large businesses, which is presented in the Statement on the two-pillar approach to overcoming tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy (Pillar 1). At the regional level, the institutionalisation of regulation of transactions with digital assets began with the approval by the European Commission of the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Impact of E-Commerce on the Single Market, which notes the importance of the digital economy and the need to attract investment for its development. International frameworks for determining the accounting and taxation objects created in the digital economy also include: Updated FATF Guidance on the Risk-Based Approach to Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers; Regulation 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in cryptoassets and amending Regulations 1093/2010 and 1095/2010, Directives 2013/36/EU and 2019/1937.

There is an active process in the world of creating proper institutional support for the activities of business entities in the digital economy, which requires appropriate methodological support and development of organisational and methodological support. A study of international approaches has made it possible to identify ambiguity in the interpretation of the terms "digital asset", "virtual asset", and "cryptoasset", which indicates the lack of a systematic approach to the formation of a generally accepted understanding of these concepts. Thus, further development of the area under study involves eliminating inconsistencies in the wording and classification of digital assets, which will allow forming a methodological basis for improving the rules for reflecting information about these assets in the accounting and reporting of enterprises.

Keywords: digital economy, digital assets, virtual assets, cryptoassets, accounting, taxation.

**SCENOGRAPHY AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR PROMOTION AND
PRESERVATION OF CULTURE: AN EVALUATION OF ODODO'S *HARD CHOICE*
IN PERFORMANCE**

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Abstract

The concern for the promotion and preservation of indigenous culture in the face of corrosive globalization that threatens them has become a global phenomenon engaging the attention of scholars, policy and non-policy-makers alike. Various approaches have been adopted in various places to ensure the preservation and promotion of the tangible and intangible aspects of indigenous cultures. This paper recognizes scenography as one of such powerful media for promoting and preserving cultural expressions; especially drama whose content and material carry cultural elements. Scenography is one of the most effective visual aspects of the theatre that the audience encounters first upon entrance into the theatre to experience a live performance. A well designed play makes statement on the location, period and experiences of the culture being dramatized there by, promoting the culture and intensifying it to people of different age brackets that are witnessing the performance. Using Sunnie Ododo's *Hard Choice* staged on the 1st of December, 2023 by the students of Lead City University as a microcosm, this paper discusses how scenography goes beyond mere aestheticism to create and aid cultural awareness. It exposes the creative strategy and design techniques deployed to negotiate the interpretation of Ododo's *Hard Choice*. In this regard, the paper employed descriptive method which includes descriptive analysis, participant observation, coupled with consultations from the cast and technical crew members as primary sources of information, while the secondary sources rely on relevant journals, articles, published textbooks and internet. Moreso, representation and presentational design concept postulated by Ododo (2020) was also romanticized in foregrounding the theoretical framework. Conclusion was made that theatre is a veritable means of promoting and sustaining African values and culture through effective and functional scenographic considerations.

Key Words: Culture, Hard Choice, Performance, Preservation, Promotion and Scenography

ENERGY TRANSITION IN AGRICULTURE: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES ON FARMING PRACTICES

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Abstract

This research investigates the transformative implications of renewable energy integration in agriculture. The study meticulously examines the influence of renewable sources such as solar, wind, and bioenergy on diverse farming practices incorporating scientific insights, the investigation delves into the agro ecological dimensions of this energy transition, exploring its effects on soil health, biodiversity, and essential ecosystem services.

A systematic analysis is employed to assess the broader implications on agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability, and the socio-economic fabric of farming communities. Scientific considerations are interwoven to deepen understanding, unraveling the intricate relationships between renewable energy transitions and the ecological dynamics crucial for resilient agricultural systems.

Synthesizing data from diverse agricultural systems, this research aims to provide a nuanced comprehension of the multifaceted impacts of renewable technologies. The study scrutinizes the effectiveness of these technologies in enhancing crop yields, resource management, and the overall resilience of agricultural operations in response to evolving climatic patterns.

Beyond technical facets, the research delves into the social and economic dimensions of the energy transition in agriculture. It explores how the widespread adoption of renewable technologies shapes rural livelihoods, influences employment structures, and contributes to the accessibility of sustainable farming practices. Identified challenges and opportunities associated with this transition offer insights for informed decision-making by policymakers, researchers, and practitioners.

This research contributes a comprehensive perspective on the intricate interplay between energy choices and agricultural sustainability, emphasizing the need for informed decisions to guide efforts towards a more sustainable and resilient future for agriculture.

KEY WORD: Energy transition, Agriculture, Renewable technologies, farming practices, Climate Resilience, Socio economic dynamics, Sustainability, Agro ecology, Soil health, Biodiversity, Resource management, Global impact.

**A BRIEF UPDATE ON THE ISSUES CONFRONTED BY WOMEN IN
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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Abstract

There is a need for a clearer and deeper knowledge of current gender disparities given that women's empowerment and information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been hot topics of conversation across the globe for many years. In-depth knowledge on the use of ICTs for women's empowerment is still scarce despite these extensive talks. A digital divide has formed as a result of ICTs' ability to enable worldwide communication and networking between and among individuals. The days when women were not permitted to work in several fields that were predominately male including engineering and technology are long gone. Recent years have seen an increase in the number of women pursuing this professional path, as evidenced by various figures issued by various nations and supported by research studies. Statistics show that women are still underrepresented in the technology sector, despite the fact that the relevance of women in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education has increased over the past 10 to 15 years, for a variety of reasons. To get girls and young women to sit at the IT table, there has only recently been a significant push. Despite several efforts over the past ten years to address the underrepresentation of women in science, research, and technology, women continue to face significant barriers to pursuing careers in these fields. The year 2050 might be our most backward in century if there aren't enough women working in technology. In addition to highlighting opportunities for collaboration between researchers, programme implementers, and policy makers to address the enduring gender disparities with respect to ICTs, this scoping review offers a thorough analysis of current and emerging efforts to use ICTs to empower women.

Keywords: Women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM), Information and communication technologies (ICTs), Women Empowerment, Gender disparities.

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT AS PREDICTOR OF DELINQUENT TENDENCIES IN ADOLESCENT BOYS

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the predictors of Delinquent Tendencies among adolescent boys. A sample of 300 boys aged 13-20 years from diverse private and government educational institutions, schools and colleges in Lahore, Pakistan, was recruited using stratified random sampling. The research employed culturally relevant measurement tools namely Emotional Neglect Scale for Adolescents (Karamat et al., 2022), Identity Scale for Adolescents (Saleem et al., 2019), and Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (Naqvi and Kamal, 2008). The mean age of participants was found to be 16 ± 2 . Multiple hierarchical regression analysis revealed that emotional neglect along with negative identity emerged as significant positive predictors of delinquent tendencies in adolescent boys. Notably, participants belonging to joint family systems exhibited heightened perceptions of emotional neglect and it was found as a significant predictor of delinquent tendencies. These findings highlight the heightened sensitivity of adolescent boys to emotional neglect and its consequential impact on the development of negative identity and delinquent tendencies. The implications of these findings point towards the necessity of delving deeper into this phenomenon and its significance in shaping preventive strategies against delinquency. Further research is warranted to comprehensively explore this area, thereby contributing to the formulation of effective preventive interventions.

Keywords: emotional neglect, predictors, delinquent tendencies, identity, adolescent boys, Pakistan.

SOSYAL HİZMET ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EVLİLİK KURUMUNA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Sosyal Hizmet öğrencilerinin evlilik kurumuna ilişkin görüşlerini ortaya koyabilmektir. Çalışma 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılı güz döneminde Türkiye’de yer alan bir devlet üniversitesinde öğrenim gören 40 lisans öğrencisi üzerinden yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden kolay ulaşılabilir durum ve maksimum örnekleme yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış ve uzman görüşü alınmış olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yoluyla çözümlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular incelediğinde öğrencilerin “Size göre evlilik nedir?” sorusunu; Nikah yoluyla kurulan birliktelik, tek vücutta iki beden, Özgürlüğün kısıtlanması, Pranga, Pişmanlık, Neslin devamını sağlayan eylem, Düzen, Anlaşma, Sorumluluk sahibi olma, Şehvet Kurumu, Bilinmez Yol, Zaman Kaybı, Yeni bir hayatın başlangıcı, Mutluluk Mekânı, Mecburiyet, Güven Bağı, kategorileri ile ifade ettikleri görülmüştür. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin, evlilik kurumunu neye benzetiyorsunuz? Sorusunu ise; Soyağacı, Hapishane, Hiçbir şeye benzemez, Gece ve Gündüz, Kreş, İş hayatı, Kumar, Kalkan, Aşk içerikli roman, Yeşermekte olan bahçe, Kamu kurumları, Tasma, Kabak çiçeği, sahil kenarında olan park, Hastalık, Buzdolabı, Boş bir kova, Fenerbahçe, Tohum, Vazo, Çiçek, Dublex ev, Fabrika, Yolculuk metaforları ile açıkladıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte araştırmaya katılan katılımcılar, insanların; Yeni bir hayata başlama isteği, Çocuk sahibi olmak, Düzen, Cinsel İhtiyaçlar, Gelenekler ve Dini İnançlar, Neslin devamı, Mutlu olmak, Sevmek-sevilmek, Günaha girmemek, sorumluluk almak, Yalnız kalmamak, Toplum baskısı, Özentisi, Miras vb. gerekçelerden ötürü **evlendiklerini**; Ekonomik yetersizlikler, Özgürlüğe düşkünlük, Güvensizlik, Önyargılar, Sorumluluk almak istememek, Uygun bir adayın bulunamaması, Geçmiş deneyim ve travmalar, Zorunlu olmaması, Yalnız yaşamak isteği, Sağlık problemlerinin var olması, Cinsel sorunların varlığı vb. gerekçelerden ötürü ise evlenmediklerini veya evlenmek istemediklerini belirtmişlerdir. Son olarak “Bir birey olarak sizin evlilikten beklentileriniz nelerdir?” sorusuna araştırmaya katılan öğrenciler; Sadık olma, Ağırbaşlı ve olgun olma, Kariyer sahibi olma, empati yapabilme, Çocuk sahibi olma, Mutluluk ve huzur, Saygılı olma, Güvenilir olma, Cinsel Doyum, Esprili olma, Sevilmek, Beklentim yok, Eşine ve Çocuklarına iyi davranma, Merhametli Olma, Sinirli olmama, Kibar ve nazik olma, Dindar ve İbadetlerine düşkün olma, Çözüm odaklı olma, Güzel yemek yapabilme, Temiz ve titiz olma, Galatasaraylı Olma, Kötü alışkanlıklarının olmaması, Şiddet yanlısı olmaması, Hoşgörülü ve anlayışlı olma, Kişisel bakımına ve hijyenine önem veren biri olması, Vücudunun ve ayaklarının kokmaması vb. kategorileri ile cevap vermişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Hizmet, Evlilik, Görüşler

SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the views of Social Work students regarding the institution of marriage. The study was conducted on 40 undergraduate students studying at a state university in Turkey in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. Easily accessible and maximum sampling methods, which are among the purposeful sampling methods, were used in the research. The interview method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. In the study, data were collected through a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers and expert opinion was taken. The data obtained was analyzed through content analysis. When the findings were examined, the students asked "What is marriage in your opinion?" the question; The union established through marriage, two bodies in one body, restriction of freedom, shackles, regret, action that ensures the continuation of the generation, order, agreement, being responsible, the institution of lust, the unknown path, waste of time, the beginning of a new life, the place of happiness, obligation, trust. It has been observed that they express the bond with categories. To what do you compare the institution of marriage to the students participating in the study? The question is; Family Tree, Prison, Like Nothing, Day and Night, Nursery, Business Life, Gambling, Shield, Romance Novel, Blooming Garden, Public Institutions, Leash, Pumpkin Flower, Beachside Park, Illness, Refrigerator, An Empty Bucket, It was determined that they explained it with the metaphors of Fenerbahçe, Seed, Vase, Flower, Duplex house, Factory and Journey. However, the participants in the research stated that people; Desire to start a new life, Having a child, Order, Sexual Needs, Traditions and Religious Beliefs, Continuation of the generation, Being happy, Loving and being loved, Not falling into sin, taking responsibility, Not being alone, Social pressure, Eminence, Inheritance, etc. They got married for reasons; Economic inadequacies, Love for freedom, Insecurity, Prejudices, Not wanting to take responsibility, Inability to find a suitable candidate, Past experiences and traumas, Not being compulsory, Desire to live alone, Presence of health problems, Existence of sexual problems, etc. They stated that they did not get married or did not want to get married due to various reasons. Finally, "What are your expectations from marriage as an individual? Students participating in the research answered the question; Being loyal, being dignified and mature, having a career, being able to empathize, having children, happiness and peace, being respectful, being reliable, sexual satisfaction, being humorous, being loved, having no expectations, being good to one's spouse and children, being compassionate, being angry. Being polite and kind, Being religious and devoted to worship, Being solution-oriented, Being able to cook well, Being clean and meticulous, Being a Galatasaray fan, Having no bad habits, Not being violent, Being tolerant and understanding, Being someone who gives importance to personal care and hygiene. , His body and feet do not smell, etc. They responded with their categories.

Key Words: Social Work, Marriage, Opinions

CORRELATION BETWEEN WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS AT VERTICAL FLOW MSL (VF-MSL) UNIT AND A SUBSURFACE HORIZONTAL FLOW OUTPUTS ECO-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research is to assess and track the efficacy of hybrid multi-soil-layering (MSL) plant in treating domestic wastewater. The investigated wastewater treatment plant is composed of a solar septic tank followed by a vertical flow (VF-MSL) unit in series with a subsurface horizontal flow (HF-MSL) unit. The two-stage MSL units made up of permeable layers (PL) and soil-based layers (SBL). The PLs mostly consisted of gravel or zeolite, and the SBL composition contained soil, sawdust, charcoal, and iron metal which are arranged in brick-like patterns, although they are operated under an HLR of 250 L/m²day⁻¹. The MSL system has the capacity to disinfect domestic wastewater due to the implication of different mechanisms, including filtration, precipitation, and biodegradation. The process effects are related to several factors, including climate variations. The novelty of the current study is to examine the effectiveness of a full-scale new hybrid multi-soil-layering (MSL) that, for the first time, combines a (VF-MSL) and a (HSSF-MSL) to treat domestic wastewater in urban areas with an arid climate. It is distinguished by being a low-cost and environmentally friendly technology that requires only a small area and has no energy requirements, as well as the ability to withstand the negative effects of odor and insects. Additionally, this hybrid MSL system is easier to manage and maintain compared with other treatment systems. The VF-MSL combined with the HSSF-MSL system resulted in significant removal of pollution significant reduction ($p < 0.05$). Principal Component analysis (PCA) was done on the positive correlation between COD, NH₄⁺, TP removal, and summer seasons. Nonetheless, the winter season significantly influenced TN removal in the MSL system.

Keywords: Hybrid MSL, Efficiency, Domestic wastewater, Seasonal effects, arid climate

A WIRELESS TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The agriculture sector is undergoing a transformative evolution with the integration of wireless technologies to augment crop production. This paper explores the myriad ways in which wireless techniques are revolutionizing traditional farming practices, presenting a comprehensive overview of the key advancements and their impact on agricultural productivity. The utilization of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) for real-time monitoring of soil conditions, coupled with Precision Agriculture tools such as Global Positioning System (GPS) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), is enabling farmers to make data-driven decisions for optimal resource management. Internet of Things (IoT) devices, including smart agriculture tools and irrigation systems, are becoming integral components of modern farming, providing farmers with unprecedented control over various aspects of cultivation. Satellite imaging and remote sensing technologies play a pivotal role in offering a bird's eye view of crop health, aiding in the early detection of issues such as nutrient deficiencies and pest infestations. The advent of 5G technology and Low-Power Wide-Area Networks (LPWANs) is further facilitating seamless connectivity in remote agricultural regions, ensuring efficient data transmission and reception. This paper underscores the transformative potential of wireless techniques in agriculture, emphasizing their role in fostering sustainability, resource efficiency, and increased crop yields. As the agricultural landscape continues to evolve, the adoption of wireless technologies promises to be a cornerstone in addressing the challenges of feeding a growing global population while promoting environmental stewardship and economic viability in the farming sector.

Keywords: WSN, GPS, IoT, Remote Sensing, Smart Farming

İNTRAMASKÜLER ENJEKSİYON AĞRISINI AZALTMADA UYGULANAN NON-FARMAKOLOJİK YÖNTEMLER

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, intramasküler (IM) enjeksiyon ağrısını azaltmada uygulanan non-farmakolojik yöntemlerin ilgili literatür doğrultusunda incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Parenteral ilaç uygulamalarından biri olan IM enjeksiyon, büyük kas kitlelerine enjektör ile ilaç verme yöntemi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Sağlık bakım kuruluşlarında tedavi edici ve koruyucu amaçlarla IM enjeksiyon uygulamaları sıklıkla yapılmaktadır. IM enjeksiyon uygulamaları için dorsogluteal, ventrogluteal, laterofemoral, rektus femoris ve deltoid bölgeler kullanılmaktadır. IM enjeksiyon uygulaması ile yapılan ilaçların etki süresi 10-20 dakika arasında değişmektedir. IM enjeksiyon uygulaması profesyonel hemşirenin sorumluluğunda olup hemşirenin ilaç uygulamaları için bilgi ve beceri yönünden yeterli olması gerekmektedir. IM enjeksiyon bağlı ağrıyı azaltmak için doğru ve güvenli alan seçilmesi, doğru iğne seçilmesi, iğne ucunun değiştirilmesi ve ilacın hızlı verilmemesi gerekmektedir. IM enjeksiyon uygulamaları sırasında hastalar ağrı yanında korku, abse, doku hasarı, nekroz, sinir yaralanması, kanama gibi olumsuz durumlar da yaşamaktadırlar. Ağrı, yaş dönemlerine göre değişmekle birlikte fizyolojik ve psikolojik faktörlerden etkilenmektedir. Ağrı düzeyini azaltmak için farmakolojik ve non-farmakolojik yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Non-farmakolojik yöntemler, farmakolojik ilaçların kullanımını azaltması ve ekonomik yükün olmaması nedeniyle sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir. Non-farmakolojik olarak; masaj, soğuk uygulama, basınç uygulama, müzik dinleme, dikkati başka yöne çekme ve hayal kurma gibi yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemler kas gerilimini azaltmakta, iyi olma durumunu yükseltmekte ve hastanın başatme mekanizması güçlendirerek ağrı düzeyini azaltmaktadır. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma, IM enjeksiyon ağrısını azaltmada nonfarmakolojik yöntemlerin etkili olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: IM enjeksiyon; Ağrı; Non-farmakolojik yöntem

NON-PHARMACOLOGIC METHODS USED FOR REDUCING INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PAIN

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to review the non-pharmacologic methods used to reduce intramuscular (IM) injection pain following the relevant literature. IM injection, one of the parenteral drug applications, is defined as the method of administering drugs to large muscle

masses using an injector. IM injection applications are commonly used for therapeutic and preventive purposes in healthcare facilities. Dorsogluteal, ventrogluteal, laterofemoral, rectus femoris, and deltoid regions are used for IM injection applications. The duration of drugs administered by IM injection varies between 10-20 minutes. IM injection is the responsibility of the professional nurse, and the nurse should be competent in terms of knowledge and skills for drug administration. To reduce the pain associated with IM injection, the correct and safe area should be selected, the correct needle should be selected, the needle tip should be changed, and the drug should not be administered too quickly. In addition to pain, patients experience anxiety, abscesses, tissue damage, necrosis, nerve injury, and bleeding during IM injection procedures. Pain, which varies depending on age group, is influenced by physiological and psychological factors. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods are used to reduce the level of pain. Non-pharmacologic methods are often preferred because they reduce the use of pharmacologic drugs and are not an economic burden. Non-pharmacologic methods include massage, cold application, pressure application, listening to music, distraction, and daydreaming. These methods reduce muscle tension, increase well-being, and decrease pain levels by strengthening the patient's coping mechanism. In conclusion, this study shows that non-pharmacological methods are effective in reducing pain associated with IM injections.

Keywords: IM injection; Pain; Non-pharmacologic method

**THE EVALUATION OF TEACHER –STUDENT RELATIONSHIP AND THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE PROBLEMATIC BEHAVIOUR OF THE STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

In the teaching process, the teacher as one of the main actors in this process, enters into a relationship with many partners. One of the most important of which is the one with the student, who is equally as important. The teacher as the main link of the teaching process in school cannot perform his duty well unless he has a sound linguistic, cultural and scientific background. It is precisely his background which affects directly the personality and the formation of the student. This bond affects directly the teaching and the teacher-student process.

The article focuses on the attitude of the teachers towards the students, on the reasons which generate problematic behaviours, on the evaluations of the students, on the mutual forms of communication etc. the questionnaire composed of 27 questions divided into three sections, is the means whose data we have processed through the quantitative method to validate our hypothesis. The data analysis has been done through the Microsoft Office Excel as well as SPSS.

Based on the results we come to the conclusion that the teacher –student relationship is a very important conducive to a positive environment at school and in class. It affects the quality of the results and it eliminates potential disagreements between the two.

Key words: teacher-student relationship, communication, management, problematic behaviour

**EMOTIONAL REGULATION, COPING STRATEGIES AND RULE BREAKING
BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS**

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Abstract

The current study has been designed to find out the relationship among emotional regulation, coping strategies, and rule-breaking behaviors among adolescents. The design used in this research is correlational research design. The purposive sampling technique has been used to collect data. A sample of (N=250) adolescents had been taken from Faisalabad. The Urdu scales of Emotional Regulation, Coping strategies, and rule-breaking behavior have been used to find out results. To check the relationship among SPSS Pearson correlation has been used which showed the significant correlation (r) between coping strategies and rule-breaking behavior is ($r=.161$, $p=.05$) which showed a positive relationship between both variables. The correlation coefficient (r) between emotional regulation and coping strategies is ($r=.656$, $p=.01$) which indicates that both variables are positively correlated. T-test was used to make comparisons among different categories including age, educational institutions (government and private), and areas (Rural and Urban) on emotional regulation scale, coping strategies, and rule-breaking behaviors among adolescents. The results showed that there would be a significant difference between age and living area categories while proved a non-significant difference between Govt. and Private sectors. ANOVA was also applied for grades in classes and socioeconomic status on Emotional Regulation, coping strategies, and Rule Breaking Behaviors. The results showed non-significant difference among the three categories of socioeconomic status. The results for the class grades categories showed significant difference on the study variables.

Keywords: Emotional Regulation, Coping Strategies, Rule Breaking Behaviors, Adolescents

THE LEVEL OF DIABETICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SHTIME AND IMPACTING FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

The WHO reports that the number of people experiencing hormonal alterations, which are the starting point for many diseases like type 1 and type 2 diabetes, is rising daily.

High blood glucose (or blood sugar) levels are the hallmark of diabetes, a chronic metabolic disease that over time causes significant harm to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. The most prevalent type of diabetes is type 2, which often affects adults, and develops when the body stops producing enough insulin or becomes resistant to it. Type 2 diabetes has been much more common during the past three decades in nations of all income levels. Juvenile diabetes, often known as type 1 diabetes, or diabetes with insulin dependence, is a long-term syndrome in which the pancreas produces little to no insulin on its own. Access to cheap medications, such as insulin, is essential for those who have diabetes to survive. By 2025, it is the goal that has been universally agreed upon to stop the rise in diabetes and obesity.

In addition to the fundamental genetic susceptibility, malnutrition and a poor diet without nutritional supplements such proteins, vitamins, fibers, natural carbs, and healthy fats can also contribute to the development of the condition of diabetes.

White bread and other pastries made with wheat flour form the foundation of our Kosovar society's unique food products.

Our study is based on data collected from the family medicine clinic in the town of Shtime - Diabetes Counseling, Asma - based on patient routine checks and laboratory analysis of blood samples from a two-month glycemia analysis. For our study, we selected 10 individuals with diabetes and 10 non-diabetics, and we monitored their blood sugar levels for two weeks—14 days—before and after ingesting food containing roughly 100 grams of goods made with wheat flour. The results of this study answer the question of how much regular eating of foods containing wheat affects the rise in blood sugar.

Key word: Analyzes, diabetics, food, glucose, non-diabetics ,wheat,.

**HUMANIZATION OF ELDERLY CARE PATIENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY
HOSPITALS OF SFAX**

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INTRODUCTION

Humanization of health care is defined as a state of well-being, involving affection, dedication, respect for the other, that is, to consider the person as a complete and complex being. The aim of this study is to describe the concept of humanization in an attempt to identify the factors that facilitate and the shortcomings that hinder the application of humanization in the care of elderly subjects in Tunisian hospitals.

METHODS

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in the university hospital Habib Bourguiba and Hedi Chaker of Sfax. For each participant, we have collected the socio-demographic data, their general knowledge about the term of humanization and caring for the elderly, their attitude towards the care of elderly and two scores: the Health Professionals Humanization scale and the Jefferson Scale of Empathy. Data were analyzed using SPSS software. The confidentiality and the anonymity of the participants was respected.

RESULTS

We have retained in this study 130 healthcare professionals with a sex ratio equal to 0.6 and a clear predominance of women 60.8%. Among the participants, 73.8% thought that humanization meant affection, 63.8% thought that it meant sociability and 60.8% thought that it meant emotional understanding. One hundred and nineteen caregivers (91.5%) thought that communication is a factor that facilitates humanization of care and 80.8% thought that it was good interpersonal relationships. One hundred and twenty two of the participants (93.8%) thought that lack of communication is a factor that hinders humanization of care and ninety seven (74.6%) thought that it was overwork. Almost all caregivers felt good when taking care of elderly patients. Nearly all of them (98.4%) also felt that it was not time consuming. They agreed that elderly people deserve the care that nurses give them. Over 80% of the respondents agreed that the major factor that influences their attitude towards provision of adequate care to the elderly is the special training required of them and 94.6% felt that special wards ought to be available for caring for elderly patients. The average health professionals humanization scale score was 70.7 and the average Jefferson Empathy Scale score was 79.31.

CONCLUSION

The results of our study show that elderly care providers in Tunisian health care institutions are mostly imbued with humanistic values. Nevertheless, this positive attitude to elderly health care cannot hide the difficulties encountered by nurses when dealing with elderly people. Therefore, measures in favor of elderly patients and caregivers should be taken to promote humanization of elderly care in our hospitals.

Keywords: Aged, Humanism, Geriatric Nursing, Quality of healthcare, Empathy

**RELIABLE DEEP LEARNING- BASED IOT FOR ONLINE MONITORING OF
SMART INVERTERS IN ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS**

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Abstract

Microgrid implementation is the most practical approach to achieving large-scale integration of energy conversion systems (ECSs) into the current grid system. These systems work as localized power grids that can be integrated smoothly into utility grids, or they can run independently. They consist of different loads, ECSs, and energy storage choices. With the rapid advancement of communication network technologies, microgrid architecture is shifting toward more dispersion, intelligence, and close network interaction. Microgrids are beneficial for the Internet of Things, smart cities, and Industry 4.0, among other areas (IoT). However, the data is exposed to cyber risks, such as false data injection and adversarial assaults, due to the connectivity of the microgrid components and data transmission via the internet network, which deteriorates the operation data analysis models, such as deep learning (DL). This paper presents a case study for online monitoring of smart inverters and describes how reliable IoT based on reliable DL can improve robust operation.

Keywords— Energy conversion systems, Resilient Operation, IoT, Deep learning.

**REINFORCEMENT LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING
RECOMMENDER SYSTEMS**

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Abstract

Recommender systems are coming for help users sort through huge corpuses of content and discover the small fraction of content they would be interested in. Recommender systems play a pivotal role in diverse real-life scenarios, facilitating the discovery of valuable information. In recent years, Reinforcement Learning (RL)-based recommender systems have garnered significant attention due to their interactive nature and autonomous learning capabilities. Empirical evidence consistently demonstrates the superiority of RL-based recommendation methods over traditional supervised learning approaches. However, the application of RL in recommender systems presents its own set of challenges. This paper aims to serve as a comprehensive reference for researchers and practitioners engaged in RL-based recommender systems. We commence by offering a detailed overview, comparisons, and summarization of RL approaches within four prevalent recommendation scenarios: interactive recommendation, conversational recommendation, sequential recommendation, and explainable recommendation. Moreover, we conduct a systematic analysis of the challenges associated with RL in recommender systems, providing corresponding solutions based on existing literature. Lastly, as we engage in a discourse on the open issues and limitations of RL in recommender systems, we delineate potential research directions that warrant exploration.

Index Terms — Reinforcement learning, Recommender systems, Interactive recommendation, Policy gradient.

**THE IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN USE ON TRANSPARENCY IN THE
SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN TO IMPROVE TRUST BETWEEN
ACTORS**

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ABSTRACT

Scope:

In the past, the focus on blockchain-technology was on increasing transparency for increased sustainability in the agri-food industry. However, scholars and practitioners have only recently thought about the influence of blockchain on increasing the industry's trust through transparency. Blockchain-technology has been proposed as an innovation to address actor trust issues and marketing challenges in sustainable agriculture. This essay adds to this growing body of work by examining the role of blockchain in building trust in the context of the sustainable agri-food industry.

Methodology:

To bridge this knowledge gap we use a mixed methodology approach by presenting the findings from a use case analysis and interviews with 26 experts in the sustainable agri-food supply chain. We show the result of the interview analysis by using Atlas.ti, which shows how the use of blockchain technology in sustainable agriculture improves trust among actors by transparency.

Contribution:

Potential challenges include technical, organizational, and regulatory issues. We compare the theoretical and practical implications of our research and past research and present several ideas for future research and specific recommendations for actions for food supply chain actors towards achieving better sustainability and trust.

Keywords: Blockchain Technology – Sustainable Agri-food industry – Transparency –actors Trust

ANTI-REGENERATIVE POTENTIAL OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF JUSTICIA ADHATODA AGAINST ARSENIC-INDUCED ACUTE LIVER INJURY IN RAT MODEL

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Abstract

The liver performs several crucial biological functions such as detoxification, albumin protein synthesis, growth, and digestion. The vital function of the liver is its highest regenerative ability after tissue damage. Herbal remedies, because of their high therapeutic efficacy and least side effects, are receiving a lot of attention in modern research in addition to conventional practices. *Justicia adhatoda* has been studied for its numerous therapeutic applications such as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti-proliferative potential. The current study is designed to analyze the anti-regenerative potential of *Justicia adhatoda* against arsenic-induced acute liver injury in Wistar rats. For the experimental trial, a total of twenty-four albino Wistar rats were divided into four groups having six rats in each. The trial was 14 days in total. Group G1 was the control negative group. G2 was the control positive group, G3 was the standard treatment group (methotrexate 7.5mg/kg body weight) and G4 was the treatment group (*Justicia adhatoda* extract 200mg/kg body weight). Arsenic was used to induce liver injury at a dose rate of 5mg/kg body weight intraperitoneal in G2, G3, and G4 groups. At the end of the experimental trial, blood was collected for complete blood count and serum for liver enzymes such as alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, and alkaline phosphatase as well as oxidative stress markers like total oxidative stress and total anti-oxidative capacity respectively. The liver tissue samples were preserved in a 10% formalin-neutral buffer for histopathology. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's post hoc test was used to analyze the experimental data statistically. The statistical inference drawn after the test analyses showed a significant ($P < 0.0001$) decrease in the body weight gain, hematological parameters, and serum biochemical markers during the disease induction phase and a significant ($P < 0.0001$) remedial bounce was seen after the herbal treatment and standard treatment applications. In contrast to that, the gene expression analysis was done for IGF-1, MKi67, Bcl-2, BAD, BAX, IL-6, and Duox1 showed a significant ($P < 0.0001$) upregulation in the disease induction phase, whereas a downregulated genetic activity was observed in standard and herbal treatment groups, indicating the efficacy of treatment.

Keywords: *Justicia adhatoda*, arsenic, gene analysis

NEW MATERIALS FOR GAS SENSING: CQDs@NiO, AN EFFICIENT TOOL FOR METHANE DETECTION

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Abstract

Methane gas is extensively employed as fuel in houses and industries, and as a propellant for automotive vehicles. As a chemical raw material, it also finds application in the production of carbon black, acetylene, carbon disulfide, and methanol, among others. CH₄ is the main gas component in coal mines, and it is extremely dangerous, since it easily explodes when it reaches a volume concentration between 4.9% and 15.4% in air. Because of the odorless and flammable nature of this asphyxiant gas, the development of sensitive detectors for real-time detection at concentrations lower than its explosive limit is in pressing need. In this framework, a composite material based on carbon quantum dots (CQDs) and NiO was prepared and tested for methane sensing. The synthesis procedure is simple and foresees the preparation of the CQDs by citric acid pyrolysis and NiO by hydrothermal synthesis. A phase sonication and stirring procedure yielded the composite CQDs@NiO at different loads. The composites were characterized by X-ray diffraction, ultraviolet–visible light (UV–Vis) spectroscopy, SEM microscopy, energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) mapping, and surface area, porosity, and impedance measurements. A gas sensor was built in-house and used to probe the response of the synthesized samples to CH₄ detection, at constant environmental humidity. The CQDs@NiO at 1% weight load displayed excellent performances in terms of gas response both vs. temperature and vs. concentration, whereas higher loads resulted in CQD aggregation and diminished output. Response/recovery times of the 1% CQDs@NiO sample were good, as well as the selectivity and the stability over time and for variable environmental humidity. The estimated limit of detection was 0.1 ppm.

Keywords: NiO, CQDs, hydrothermal synthesis, gas sensor, methane, LOD

SIMULATION OF THE PHYSICAL DAMAGE OF A DC04 STEEL SHEET VIA THE GTN MODEL DURING STAMPING PROCESS

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Abstract

The stamping process constitutes a shaping method involving the plastic deformation of a thin metal sheet. Its objective is to create, from a generally flat surface, a complex form of non-developable geometry. It is the predominant process in manufacturing various shapes from flat products within different industries. Much research has been carried out using analytical modeling methods as well as simulation techniques to improve the quality of products obtained by this process. The work presented in this contribution begins with a mathematical formulation of the boundary conditions imposed on the process. Then, using a calculation code developed in finite elements and implemented on Abaqus, a simulation is proposed to model the stamping of a DC04 grade steel sheet. At the microstructural scale and to predict the thinning defects encountered, the study is followed by a coupling of an elastoplastic behavior law with Coulomb friction linked to the GTN damage model (Gurson, Tvergaard, Needleman). Comparison with experimental results is obviously recommended to validate the approaches undertaken..

Keywords: physical mechanisms of ductile damage, GTN damage model, Swift stamping, numerical simulation by Abaqus.

**HİPERTANSİYON SÜRESİ İLE SOL VENTRİKÜL KAS KİTLESİ İNDEKSİ
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİYE CİNSİYETİN ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYPERTENSION
DURATION AND LEFT VENTRICLE MASS INDEX

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Yüksek bir prevalansa sahip olan arteriyel hipertansiyon, kardiyovasküler hastalıkların gelişimi için önemli bir risk faktörüdür. Sol ventrikül hipertrofisi (LVH) hipertansif hedef organ hasarında en yaygın yapısal hasardır. LVH ani kardiyak ölüm, koroner kalp hastalığı, miyokardiyal disfonksiyon, kalp yetmezliği ve stroke gibi kardiyovasküler olayları değerlendirmek için bağımsız bir risk faktörüdür. Bu çalışmada hipertansiyon süresinin sol ventrikül kas kitlesine cinsiyetin etkisini araştırılması planlanmıştır.

Yöntem ve Gereçler: Çalışmaya kardiyoloji polikliniğine hipertansiyon hastalığı nedeniyle kabul edilen 210 hasta dahil edildi. Hastaların demografik verileri, kan parametreleri, ekokardiyografik verileri ile hipertansiyon süreleri incelendi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil edilen hastaların 112'si (%53) erkek, 98'i(%47) kadındı. Hastaların ortalama yaşı $56.8.6 \pm 15.2$ idi. Hastaların hipertansiyon tanısı aldıktan verileri toplama zamanına kadar olan ortalama takip süresi $9,7 \pm 7,2$ yıldır. Hipertansiyon süresi ile ekokardiyografik olarak hesaplanan sol ventrikül kas kitlesi indeksi (LVMI) arasında pozitif yönde korelasyon saptandı ($r:0.265$; $p:0.004$). Cinsiyete göre yapılan korelasyon analizinde kadınlarda LVM ($r:0.413$) ve LVMI ($r:0.477$) ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde orta derecede pozitif korelasyon saptanmasına rağmen erkeklerde LVM ve LVMI ile hipertansiyon süresi arasında anlamlı bir korelasyon saptanmadı.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Çalışmamızda LVMI etki eden diğer faktörlerin yokluğunda, hipertansiyon süresinin uzunluğunun hipertansif hastalardaki LVMI artışında etkili olduğu ve özellikle kadın cinsiyetin bu artıştan daha çok etkilendiğini düşündürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, Ekokardiyografi, Sol ventrikül kas kitlesi

ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Arterial hypertension, which has a high prevalence, is a significant risk factor for developing cardiovascular diseases. Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) is the most common structural damage in hypertensive target organ damage. LVH is an independent risk factor for evaluating cardiovascular events such as sudden cardiac death, coronary heart disease, myocardial dysfunction, heart failure, and stroke. This study was planned to investigate the effect of gender on the left ventricular muscle mass of hypertension duration.

Materials and Methods: 210 patients that admitted to the Cardiology Department were included in the study. The demographic data, blood parameters, echocardiographic data of the patients, and hypertension duration were examined.

Results: Of the patients included in the study, 112 (53%) were male, and 98 (47%) were female. The mean age of the patients was $56.8.6 \pm 15.2$ years. The mean follow-up period of the patients until the time of data collection when they were diagnosed with hypertension was 9.7 ± 7.2 years. There was a positive correlation between hypertension duration and the left ventricular muscle mass index (LVMI) calculated echocardiographically ($r: 0.265$; $p: 0.004$). In the correlation analysis performed according to gender, a statistically significant positive correlation was found with LVM ($r: 0.413$) and LVMI ($r: 0.477$) in women, but no significant correlation was found between LVM and LVMI in men and duration of hypertension.

Discussion and Conclusion: In our study suggested that in the absence of other factors affecting LVMI, the length of the hypertension duration is useful in increasing LVMI in hypertensive patients, and the predominantly female gender is more affected by this increase.

Keywords: Hypertension, Echocardiography, Left Ventricular Muscle Mass

SPOR YAPAN VE YAPMAYAN ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL BAĞIMLILIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma ile spor yapan ve yapmayan ortaokul öğrencilerinin dijital bağımlılık düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma grubunu ortaokulda öğrenim gören 259 kız, 261 erkek olmak üzere toplam 520 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin elde edilmesinde kişisel bilgi formu ve Hawi ve ark, (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Kaçmaz ve ark, (2023) Türkçe geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik çalışması yapılan çocuklar için dijital bağımlılık ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin varyans ve homojenlikleri test edilmiş, ikili karşılaştırmalarda Independent t testi, çoklu karşılaştırmalarda One Vay Anova testi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda katılımcıların dijital bağımlılık düzeylerinde cinsiyet, sınıf, anne eğitim durumu ve baba eğitim durumuna bağlı olarak herhangi bir farklılık tespit edilmemiştir. Spor yapma durumuna göre ise katılımcıların dijital bağımlılık düzeylerinde anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($P<0,05$). Spor yapan bireylerin spor yapmayanlara göre daha düşük puan ortalamalarına sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Günümüzde akıllı telefon, bilgisayar ya da tablet gibi internete bağlı teknolojik cihazların aşırı kullanımı çocuklarda dijital bağımlılığa sebep olduğu düşünülmektedir. Dijital bağımlı çocuklar iş, eğitim ve sosyal hayatlarında pek çok sorunlarla karşılaşabileceği düşünülmektedir. Ebeveynlerin çocuklarını sportif aktivitelere yönlendirerek bu tür sorunların önüne geçileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Spor, ortaokul, dijital bağımlılık

EXAMINATION OF THE DIGITAL ADDICTION LEVELS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO DO AND DO NOT DO SPORTS

Summary

This study aimed to determine the digital addiction levels of secondary school students who do and do not do sports. The study group consists of a total of 520 people, 259 girls and 261 boys, studying in secondary school. To obtain the data, a personal information form and the digital addiction scale for children, developed by Hawi et al., (2019) and Kaçmaz et al., (2023), whose Turkish validity and reliability study was conducted, were used. Variance and homogeneity of the obtained data were tested, Independent t test was used for pairwise

comparisons, and One Way Anova test was used for multiple comparisons. As a result of the analysis, no differences were detected in the participants' digital addiction levels depending on gender, class, mother's education level and father's education level. A significant difference was detected in the digital addiction levels of the participants according to their sports activities ($P<0.05$). It has been observed that individuals who do sports have lower average scores than those who do not do sports. Today, excessive use of internet-connected technological devices such as smartphones, computers or tablets is thought to cause digital addiction in children. It is thought that digitally addicted children may encounter many problems in their work, education and social lives. It is thought that such problems can be prevented by parents directing their children to sports activities.

Key Words: Sports, secondary school, digital addiction

FIKİH USÛLCÜLERİNİN MÜTEVÂTİR HABER ANLAYIŞI
"FIQH' USÛLISTS' CONCEPTION OF MUTAWÂTİR NEWS"

Mehmet Nezir CEYLAN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, fıkıh usûlcülerinin mütevâtir haber algısı ele alınmıştır. Haber kavramı, kelam, tarih, mantık, hadis ve fıkıh usulü gibi önemli ilim dallarını etkileyen bir konudur. Özellikle hadis ilminde, haber neredeyse bu ilimle özdeşleşmiştir. Bu durumun temel nedeni, hadisin Hz. Peygamberin sözleri, fiilleri ve takrirlerine dayanmasıdır. Başka bir deyişle, hadis ilmi, Hz. Peygamberin bu unsurlarının râvi adı verilen kişiler tarafından sözlü olarak rivayet edilmesinden kaynaklanır. Ancak İslam ilimleri açısından durum, bu kadar basit değildir. Bu nedenle haber, epistemolojik bir bakış açısıyla hem hadis hem de fıkıh usulü disiplinlerinde önemli bir konu olarak incelenmiştir.

Fıkıh usûlcüleri ve muhaddisler, bu konuyu kendi metodolojileri çerçevesinde ele almışlardır. Muhaddisler, haber konusunu daha yüzeysel bir şekilde ele alarak genellikle senet ve râvi durumlarını değerlendirmiş ve hadisleri sahih veya zayıf gibi kategorilere ayırmışlardır. Öte yandan, fıkıh usûlcüleri, daha bilimsel bir yaklaşım benimseyerek hem tahlil hem de tenkit yöntemlerini kullanmışlardır. Fıkıh usûlcüleri, hadis ve sünnet konularını haber teorisi içinde ele alarak bunları âhâd ve mütevâtir olmak üzere iki ana kategoriye ayırmışlardır. Bu iki kategoriye, kabul edilebilirlik, bilgi değeri ve ameli uygulama açısından ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelemişlerdir.

Bu çalışmada, fıkıh usûlcülerinin mütevâtir haber anlayışı merkezi bir konu olarak ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, gerektiği durumlar dışında muhaddislerin görüşlerine odaklanmamıştır. Ayrıca, fıkıh usûlcülerinin âhâd haber anlayışlarına da değinilmemiştir. Çalışma, fıkıh usûlcülerinin mütevâtir haber anlayışını ana hatlarıyla ele almış, usûlcülerin bu konudaki tartışmaları, daha iyi anlamak amacıyla dipnotlarda belirli koşullar altında açıklanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, fıkıh usûlcülerinin mütevâtir haber anlayışının, muhaddislerinkinden farklı bir perspektife sahip olup olmadığını ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Âhâd haber, Mütevâtir haber, Sünnet, Fıkıh usûlcüleri, Muhaddisler.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the perception of mutawâtir news by the jurists is discussed. The concept of news is a subject that affects important disciplines such as theology, history, logic, hadith and the methodology of fiqh. Especially in the science of hadith, the news is almost identified with this science. The main reason for this situation is that hadith is based on the Prophet's words, deeds and actions. In other words, the science of hadith stems from the oral narration of

these elements of the Prophet by people called *rāvi*. However, in terms of Islamic sciences, the situation is not so simple. For this reason, news has been analysed from an epistemological point of view as an important subject in both the disciplines of hadith and *usul al-fiqh*.

The jurists and muhaddiths have dealt with this issue within the framework of their own methodologies. The muhaddiths dealt with the issue of news in a more superficial way, generally evaluating the *senet* and the status of the narrators and categorising the hadiths as *sahih* or weak. On the other hand, the jurists adopted a more scientific approach and used both analysis and criticism methods. The jurists dealt with hadith and *sunnah* within the theory of news and divided them into two main categories: *āhād* and *mutawātir*. They analysed these two categories in detail in terms of acceptability, information value and practical application.

In this study, the understanding of *mutawātir* news by the jurists of *fiqh* is taken as a central issue. The study does not focus on the views of muhaddiths except when necessary. In addition, the *usul al-fiqh* scholars' understanding of *āhād* news is not mentioned. The study outlines the *usul al-fiqh* scholars' understanding of *mutawātir* news, and the discussions of the *usul al-fiqh* scholars on this issue are explained under certain conditions in the footnotes for better understanding. The main purpose of this study is to reveal whether the *usul al-fiqh* scholars' understanding of *mutawātir* news has a different perspective from that of the muhaddiths.

Keywords: *Āhād* news, *Mutawātir* news, *Sunnah*, Jurists of *fiqh*, Muhaddiths.

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GEOPOLYMERS IN THE FIELD OF THERMAL INSULATION

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ABSTRACT

Achieving environmentally friendly compounds with high mechanical resistance, lower density, and high thermal resistance is a topic of research for most of those interested in this field. Geopolymers are three-dimensional amorphous materials made of aluminosilicates in a normal environment or at high temperatures through alkaline activation of aluminosilicate materials. This activation, along with the addition of a chemical foaming agent (aluminum powder, hydrogen peroxide, sodium oleate...) led to the synthesis of inorganic foam. Geopolymer foams are high temperature resistant materials characterized by mechanical and chemical stability and low post-foaming shrinkage. Pore size is directly related to changing the concentration of the foaming agent, and studies have shown that, by tracking CT images, up to 24% open porosity can be achieved without significantly affecting other properties.

In addition to geopolymers enjoying these advantages, we find some studies interested in obtaining other advantages, including adding another factor that...Thermal properties of geopolymer concrete (GPC) are enhanced by adding phase change material (PCM) capsules. Thermal and structural tests were conducted to investigate the effects of capsules on the properties of produced GPC. The produced thermally enhanced GPC can reduce heat transmission too indoors in the hot climates and its compressive strength is acceptable for non-loadbearing wall components.

Keywords: geopolymer, thermal resistance, geopolymer foams, foaming agent.

TÜRKİYE'DE ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇ ALT YAPISI
ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde hemen hemen her tipteki araçların çoğunluğu fosil yakıt kullanmaktadır. Son zamanlarda hava kirliliği ve küresel ısınma nedeniyle sera etkisinin en yaygın nedeni olarak görülen fosil yakıtlara alternatifler aranmaktadır. Bu alternatiflerden biri de yıllar içinde elektrikli araçların (Electrical Vehicle-EV) geliştirilmesi ve günümüzde de kullanımının yaygınlaştırılmasıdır. Elektrikli araçların enerji ihtiyacını fosil yakıtlardan elektrik enerjisine dönüştürerek sera gazı emisyonlarını düşürmesi beklenmektedir. Çünkü elektrikli araçlarda kullanılan elektriğin önemli bir kısmının yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından sağlanması düşünülmektedir. Burada çevresel kaygılarla birlikte enerji maliyetinin düşürülmesi de kullanıcıların elektrikli araç tercihinin temel nedenlerinden biridir. Türkiye'de elektrikli araçların hem mevcut pazar payı hem de mevcut büyüme oranı göreceli olarak düşüktür. 2020 yılı itibarıyla Türkiye'de kullanılan 400,000 adet elektrikli yük aracının sadece % 0,01'inden daha azı Plug-in (Prizli) batarya şarj teknolojisiyle donatılmıştır. Elektrikli araç kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte, şebeke büyüklüğü ve altyapı revizyonuna bağlı olan elektrik enerjisi şebeke kararlılığı en önemli faktörlerden biri olmakla beraber şebeke verimliliği de tartışmaya açık bir konudur. Bu çalışmada, elektrikli araçların batarya teknolojileri ve elektrikli araç kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte Türkiye'nin mevcut elektrik enerji altyapısı şebeke büyüklüğü, şebeke revizyonu, yeni santrallerin tipleri ve mevcut şebekeye entegrasyonu açısından araştırılacaktır. Böylece elektrikli araç kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte Türkiye'deki elektrik enerjisi talebindeki artışlar ve arzın bu talebi karşılama oranları belirlenmeye çalışılacaktır. Böylece, Türkiye'nin gelecekteki elektrik enerjisi ihtiyacı ve bu ihtiyacın karşılanması için elektrik enerjisi üretim teknolojisi tercihlerinin belirlenmesine katkı konulması umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli araçlar, Prizli bataryalar, Elektrik enerjisi

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Tübitak-Teydeb-1505 programı tarafından desteklenen 52200143 nolu proje kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yazarlar, desteği için TÜBİTAK'a teşekkür ederler. Meltem Coşkun, Tübitak-Biçaba Programı Doktora Bursiyeri olup bu destekten dolayı Tübitak'a teşekkürlerini sunar.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, almost every kind of car runs on fossil fuels. With air pollution and global warming thought to be the primary contributors to the greenhouse effect, efforts have recently been made to find fossil fuel substitutes. Among these are the development of electric vehicles (EVs) and their widespread application. Because electric energy replaces fossil fuels in energy requirements, it is anticipated that electric vehicles will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since it is anticipated that a sizable amount of the electricity used in electric vehicles will originate from renewable energy sources. Lower energy prices and environmental concerns primarily drive consumer preference for electric vehicles. In Türkiye, electric vehicles' market share and growth rate are comparatively low. By 2020, less than 0.01% of Türkiye's 400,000 electric freight vehicles will have plug-in battery charging technology. One of the most important issues with the increasing use of electric vehicles is grid stability for electrical energy, which depends on grid scale and infrastructure renovation; however, grid efficiency is also controversial. In light of the expanding use of battery technology and electric vehicles, this study will assess Türkiye's current electrical energy infrastructure, including grid size, grid modification, types of new power plants, and integration into the existing grid. As a result, as the number of electric vehicles on the road increases, so will Türkiye's demand for electrical energy and the cost of its supply. It is meant to assist in determining Türkiye's future electrical energy needs and preferred electrical energy production technologies in order to address this need.

Keywords: Electric vehicles, Plug-in batteries, Electric energy

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ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF TIG DC WELDING ON THE OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE TUNGSTEN ELECTRODE

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Abstract

Tungsten inert gas (TIG) welding is widely used in various industries due to its ability to produce high-quality welds thanks to its non-consumable tungsten electrode. However, the operating characteristics of the electrode tip have a great impact on the plasma arc and consequently on the assembly performance. This research specifically examines the effect of TIG direct current (DC) welding on the temperature distribution and current density of a pure tungsten electrode. Numerical simulations were carried out using Comsol software, considering mass conservation, energy, and momentum equations. The results indicate that increasing the current leads to higher temperatures and current densities. Although higher current densities can create a more energetic arc, they also have a harmful effect on the integrity of the electrode. Understanding these effects can help optimize welding parameters and enhance overall welding performance.

Keywords: TIG Arc Welding Process, Comsol Simulation, Electric Arc, Magnétohydrodynamics,

NEW WAY TO TRAVEL: TRAVEL LIVE STREAMING

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Abstract

Many research studies in recent years have demonstrated the relative fragility of tourism, which is highly vulnerable to external factors. How to develop the tourism industry sustainably has become one of the hot topics. Yet the emergence of Travel live streaming (TLS) seems to offer us new innovation ways to solve or alleviate problems.

However, the literature on this topic is currently limited, and most of them focuses on the initial origins, definitions, etc. There is very little literature that offers meaningful advice to those involved in the industry, which is exactly what the new industry needs.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate Chinese viewers' opinions and attitudes regarding live tourism by using a survey sample from China, where the live-streaming sector is widely used. Additionally, it offers helpful guidance for sponsors and live-streamers from other nations who already use and plan to use TLS.

Open-ended questions and 5-point Likert scales were all employed in this study. By combining these research methodologies, I was able to give a more comprehensive response to the viewer's demands and perspectives. The questionnaire results were analyzed using SPSS correlation analysis and word cloud plots respectively.

The study proved the relationship between the Real-time interaction experience and viewers' impressions of the product/service in TLS, as well as the relationship between the quality of the TLS and viewers' decisions. These results can serve as a reference for the future development of TLS and its application in other countries.

Key words: Travel live streaming, Sponsors, Streamers, Viewers, Sustainability, COVID-19

**KAMU DENETÇİLİ İĞİ KURUMUNUN TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE
BAĞLAYICILIĞI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ**

AN ANALYSIS ON THE BINDING FORCE OF THE OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION IN
TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ÖZET

Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu, Türkiye’de son yıllarda ortaya çıkan bir kurumsal yapı olarak görülmektedir. Ombudsmanlık olarak da ifade edilen bu denetim mekanizmasının, kamusal alandaki olumsuzlukları ve kötü yönetim uygulamalarını engellemeye yönelik olarak yasal zeminde oluşturulduğu görülmektedir. Denetimin, belirlenmiş hedeflere ulaşmada kontrolü sağlayan yapısı ele alındığında kurumun bu açıdan önemli bir misyona sahip olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Ombudsmanlık Kurumu, geçmişi eskilere dayanan, günümüzde ise kamu yönetiminde önemli etkileri olan bir kurumsallaşma örneği olarak görülmektedir. Ombudsmanlığın kötü yönetim uygulamalarını engellemek ile kişisel hak ve hürriyetlerin kullanılmasını sağlamak adına Türkiye’de 2012 yılında 6328 sayılı kanun ile kurulduğu görülmektedir. Ombudsmanlığın idari açıdan Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi’ne bağlı özerk bir kurum olması, özgür bir şekilde çalışması açısından da önem arz etmektedir. Ombudsmanlığın kamusal alandaki sorunları çözmek ve bireylerin mağduriyetlerinin giderilmesindeki çalışmaları kurumun misyonunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ombudsmanlığa kamu kurumlarının verdikleri kararlar neticesinde yapılan şikâyetlerin, bireylerin ve kurumların hak kaybını önlemedeki etki derecesi, verdiği kararların bağlayıcılığı noktasında sürekli tartışılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda sorunların çözüme kavuşturulması ve bireysel hakların iade edilmesinin kesin bir şekilde çözüme kavuşmadığı durumların söz konusu olduğu da görülmektedir. Özellikle Türkiye’de yargı ve yürütme kurumlarının verdikleri bağlayıcı hükümlerin uygulanmadığı da düşünüldüğünde, Ombudsmanlığın verdiği tavsiye kararlarının hak ve hukuk açısından uygulanmadığı çeşitli örneklerin görüldüğü söylenebilir. Bu noktada Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumunun yapısının etkili sonuçlar vermek amacıyla yeniden dizayn edilebilmesi, kötü yönetim uygulamalarının engellenmesi adına önemli sonuçlar doğuracaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu, Kamu yönetimi, Denetim, İyi yönetim.

ABSTRACT

The Ombudsman Institution is seen as an institutional structure that has emerged in Turkey in recent years. It is seen that this audit mechanism, also referred to as Ombudsman, has been established on legal grounds to prevent negativities and mismanagement practices in the public

sphere. Considering the structure of the audit, which provides control in achieving the determined goals, it is thought that the institution has an important mission in this respect.

The Ombudsman Institution is seen as an example of institutionalization that has a long history and has important effects on public administration today. The Ombudsman was established in Turkey in 2012 with Law No. 6328 in order to prevent maladministration practices and to ensure the exercise of personal rights and freedoms. The fact that the Ombudsman is an autonomous institution administratively affiliated to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey is also important in terms of its free functioning. The Ombudsman's work in solving problems in the public sphere and eliminating the grievances of individuals reveals the mission of the institution. The degree of effectiveness of the complaints made to the Ombudsman's Office as a result of the decisions made by public institutions in preventing the loss of rights of individuals and institutions is constantly discussed in terms of the binding nature of the decisions. In this context, it is also seen that there are situations where the resolution of problems and the restoration of individual rights have not been resolved conclusively. Especially considering the fact that the binding decisions of the judiciary and executive institutions in Turkey are not implemented, it can be said that there are various examples where the advisory decisions of the Ombudsman's Office are not implemented in terms of rights and law. At this point, redesigning the structure of the Ombudsman Institution in order to provide effective results will have important consequences in terms of preventing bad governance practices

Keywords: Ombudsman Institution, Public administration, Audit, Good governance.

ANTİK YUNAN'DA SANATIN YERİ; PLATON ÖZELİNDE BİR SORUŞTURMA
THE PLACE OF ART IN ANCIENT GREECE; AN INVESTIGATION SPECIFIC TO
PLATO

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ÖZET

Antik Yunan'da ise sanat günümüzden oldukça farklıdır. Öncelikle eserin konusu her durumda izleyici tarafından hemen anlaşılır. Ayrıca sanat eserlerinin onların hayatında bir yeri olduğu gibi eserler o insanların nasıl yaşayacağı konusunda onlara yerlerini gösterir. Üstelik orada özne-nesne ayrımı yoktur ve insan düşünen bir töz olmayıp, ruhunun bir meyl etme/yönelme olduğu varlıktır. Bu haliyle insan doğadan ayrı değildir. Sanat da destan, tragedya, komedy, heykel, resim, şiir olarak hayatın doğal bir parçasıdır. İnsan, yaşarken bir şeylerin peşine düşeceğine göre, ruhun neye yönelmesi gerektiği -yani eğitim- önemli olur ve bu da nasıl bir insan ve toplum olacağımıza yön verir. Dolayısıyla sanat pedagojik, toplumsal ve etik anlamlarıyla hayat bulur.

Antik Yunan'da sanata Platon özelinde baktığımızdaysa şunlarla karşılaşırız: Platon güzeli bir idea yani kendinde güzel olarak düşünür ve güzel olan her şeyin ondan pay aldığı için güzel olduğunu söyler. Sanata yaklaşımı ise iki farklı ama birbiriyle ilişkilendirilebilecek bağlamda karşımıza çıkar. İlki sanatçının eseri nasıl yarattığıyla ilgilidir: Sanatçı eserini yaratıcılığı sayesinde değil, tanrısal esinin etkisiyle, bir kendinden geçme içinde yaratır. İkincisi ideal bir devlette sanatın rolüyle ilgilidir: İnsan ruhu sürekli bir meylse, eğitim o ruhun iyiye/güzele/doğruya doğru yönelmesini ve kötüden/çirkinden/yanlıştan uzaklaşmasını sağlamalıdır. İşte sanat da buna uygun olmalıdır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Platon, Antik Yunan, sanat, felsefe

ABSTRACT

Art in ancient Greece is quite different from today. First of all, the subject of the artworks is immediately understood by the audience in any case. In addition, artworks have a place in people's lives, and artworks show people their place in how they live. Moreover, there is no subject-object distinction there, and man is not a thinking substance, but a being whose soul is an inclination/tendency. In this case, humans are not separate from nature. Art is also a natural part of life as epic, tragedy, comedy, sculpture, painting and poetry. Since a person will pursue something while he is alive, what the soul should focus on -that is, education- becomes important, and this will shape the kind of person and society we will be. Therefore, art comes to life with its pedagogical, social and ethical meanings.

When we look at art in Ancient Greece in the context of Plato, we encounter the following: Plato thinks of beauty as an idea, that is, beautiful in itself, and says that everything beautiful

is beautiful because it shares in it. His approach to art appears in two different but relatable contexts. The first is about how the artist creates the artworks: The artist creates his artworks in ecstasy, not through his creativity, but under the influence of divine inspiration. Secondly, it is about the role of art in an ideal state: If the human soul is a constant inclination/tendency, education should enable that soul to turn towards the good/beautiful/truth and away from the bad/ugly/false. And art should also comply with this.

Key words: Plato, Ancient Greece, art, philosophy

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIRE ROPE ELEVATOR

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Abstract

The world's most frequently used strand construction for elevator ropes is the 19-wire Seale strand (1-9-9). Because of the thick outer wires, the Seale strand offers a higher degree of resistance against external wear in use when running over the traction sheave and the deflection points. It can also be used to lift and lower elevators, or as a means of support for suspension bridges or towers. Wire rope is a preferred lifting device for many reasons. Its unique design consists of multiple steel wires that form individual strands laid in a helical pattern around a core. Roped hydraulic elevators use a combination of a hydraulic jack and cables to lift the elevator car. This provides the smooth ride of a hydraulic elevator without the need to dig a deep hole in the ground. The hydraulic jack resides in the hoistway between the rails. A pulley is attached to the top of the jack. Wire ropes are used dynamically for lifting and hoisting in cranes and elevators, and for transmission of mechanical power. Wire rope is also used to transmit force in mechanisms, such as a Bowden cable or the control surfaces of an airplane connected to levers and pedals in the cockpit.

Key word: wire seale strand, roped helical pattern

ARŞİV BELGELERİNE GÖRE KIBRIS MESELESİNDE YUGOSLAVYA’NIN
TUTUMU

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ÖZET

Kıbrıs eski dönemlerden itibaren stratejik konumunun sağladığı avantajları ile dikkatleri üzerine çeken bir bölge olmuştur. Akdeniz ticaretini elinde bulundurmak ve Ortadoğu bölgesindeki zengin petrol kaynaklarını kontrol etmek isteyen büyük devletler, ada üzerinde söz sahibi olmak için güç mücadelesine girmiştir. Birçok medeniyetin hâkimiyetinde yaşayan Kıbrıs’ı 1571 yılında Osmanlı Devleti Venediklilerden alarak Akdeniz’de hem siyasi hem de ticari açıdan büyük güç haline gelmiştir. Sömürge imparatorluğu olan ve Süveyş kanalını elinde bulunduran İngiltere, kanalın güvenliğini sağlamak ve sömürgelerine giden yolda önemli üs sağlamak için Kıbrıs’ı ele geçirmek istiyordu. Osmanlı’nın 93 Harbi ile yaşadığı büyük hezimetin sorumlusu Rusya’ya karşı savunma ittifakı yapmayı öneren İngiltere, geçici olarak Kıbrıs adasını istemiştir. Osmanlı Devleti teklifi kabul edip ilerleyen süreçte adanın yönetimini İngiltere’ye devretmiştir. İngilizler Kıbrıs’ta söz sahibi olduktan sonra ada yönetiminde sürekli olarak Rum tarafını tutmuşlardır. Rumlar, İngiliz yönetiminin hoşgörüsü altında uyguladıkları politikalarla Kıbrıs Türklerini azınlık konumuna düşürmüş ve giderek yönetimde söz sahibi olmaya başlamışlardır. Yunanistan’ın ve Kıbrıs’ta bulunan Rumların faaliyetleriyle adanın Yunanistan’a bağlanmak istenmesi adadaki Türkler ile Rumlar ve Türkiye – Yunanistan arasında Kıbrıs Meselesi’nin fitilini ateşlemiştir. Kıbrıs Meselesi’nin uluslararası sorun haline gelmesi ise Yunanistan’ın Birleşmiş Milletlere başvurmasıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Bu süreçten sonra Kıbrıs Meselesi Türkiye’nin dış politikasını şekillendiren etkenlerden bir tanesine dönüşmüştür. Türkiye, 1952-1954 arasında NATO’ya girmiş; bu dönemde mevcut durumunu güçlendirme yolunu tercih etmiştir. Bu yıllarda Yunanistan İngiltere’ye başvurarak Kıbrıs konusunda isteğini bildirmiştir. Fakat Türkiye, Yunanistan ile Balkan anlaşmasını gerçekleştirme konusuna daha çok eğilim göstermiştir. Balkan Paketi içinde hem Türkiye ile hem de Yunanistan ile ittifakı olan Yugoslavya ise Kıbrıs Meselesi’nde Yunanistan ile birlik olup Türkiye aleyhine bir tutum sergilemiştir.

Bu çalışmada Kıbrıs Meselesi’nin tarihsel gelişimine ve önemine değinilerek Yugoslavya’nın Kıbrıs Meselesi’ne karşı tutumu özellikle incelenecektir. Doküman analizi yöntemi ile yapılacak çalışmada Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Arşivlerinde bulunan konu ile ilgili belgeler temel kaynak olarak kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, İngiltere, Kıbrıs Meselesi, Enosis, Balkan Paketi, Yugoslavya’nın tutumu

**ACCORDING TO THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS, THE ATTITUDE OF
YUGOSLAVIA ON THE CYPRUS ISSUE**

ABSTRACT

Cyprus has been a region that has attracted attention with the advantages of its strategic location since ancient times. The big states that want to keep the Mediterranean trade and control the rich oil resources in the Middle East region have entered into a power struggle to have a say on the island. Cyprus, which lives under the domination of many civilizations, was taken from the Venetians by the Ottoman Empire in 1571 and became a great power in the Mediterranean both politically and commercially. Britain, which was a colonial empire and held the Suez canal, wanted to capture Cyprus to ensure the security of the canal and provide an important base on the way to its colonies. Britain, which proposed to make a defensive alliance against Russia, responsible for the great defeat suffered by the Ottoman Empire with the 93rd War, temporarily wanted the island of Cyprus. The Ottoman Empire accepted this offer and transferred the administration of the island to England in the following process. After the British had a say in Cyprus, they have consistently taken the Greek side in the island's administration. The Greeks have reduced the Turkish Cypriots to a minority position with the policies they have implemented under the tolerance of the British administration and have gradually started to have a say in the administration. The desire to connect the island to Greece through the activities of Greece and the Greeks in Cyprus has ignited the Decoction of the Cyprus Issue between the Turks and Greeks on the island and Turkey – Greece. The Cyprus Issue became an international problem when Greece applied to the United Nations. After this process, the Cyprus Issue has turned into one of the factors shaping Turkey's foreign policy. Turkey joined NATO between 1952 and 1954; during this period, it preferred the way to strengthen its current situation. Dec. During these years, Greece applied to the UK and informed its request about Cyprus. However, Turkey has shown a greater inclination to implement the Balkan agreement with Greece. Yugoslavia, which has an alliance with both Turkey and Greece in the Balkan Pact, has united with Greece on the Cyprus Issue and taken an attitude against Turkey.

In this study, by referring to the historical development and importance of the Cyprus Issue, Yugoslavia's attitude towards the Cyprus Issue will be examined in particular. In the study to be conducted using the document analysis method, documents related to the subject found in the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey will be used as the main source.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Cyprus Issue, Enosis, Balkan Pact, Yugoslavia's attitude

SİGARA İÇEN VE İÇMEYEN SAĞLIKLI GENÇLERDE İZOMETRİK DİZ KAS KUVVETİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF ISOMETRIC KNEE MUSCLE STRENGTH IN HEALTHY YOUNG SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

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ÖZET

Sağlıklı gençlerdeki kas kuvveti, özellikle de diz kas kuvveti ve sigara kullanımı arasındaki ilişkiye dair sınırlı sayıda kanıt mevcuttur. Onun için bu çalışmanın amacı, sağlıklı genç kadın ve erkeklerde sigara içme durumu ve izometrik diz kuvveti arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bu kesitsel çalışmada, 32 genç yetişkinin (ortalama yaş $19,72 \pm 1,39$ ve yaş aralığı 18-22 yıl olan, 17 kadın ve 15 erkek) yaşı, boyu, vücut ağırlığı, dominant bacak, sigara içip içmedikleri, kaç yıl sigara içtiklerine dair demografik özellikleri kaydedildi. Katılımcıların Beden kütle indeksleri (BKİ) hesaplandı ve. Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi Kısa Form kullanılarak aktivite düzeyleri belirlendi. Bir el dinamometresi kullanılarak dominant bacakta, dizin 90 derece fleksiyonunda diz ekstansör (kuadriseps femoris) ve fleksör (hamstring) kas kuvveti ölçümleri gerçekleştirildi. Analizler için katılımcılar sigara içen ($n=16$) ve içmeyenler ($n=16$) şeklinde iki gruba ayrıldı. Gruplar arası karşılaştırmalarda Mann-Whitney -U ve Ki-kare testleri kullanıldı. Bu örnekte kadınlarda sigara içme oranı % 41,2 iken erkeklerdeki oranın % 60 olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların tümü yüksek bir aktivite seviyesine (ort. 3627 MET-dk /hafta) normal vücut ağırlığına (ort BKİ $22,32 \text{ kg/m}^2$) sahipti. Sigara içen gruptaki katılımcıların sigara kullanım süresi 2-8 yıl arasındaydı. Demografik özellikler açısından sigara içen ve içmeyen gruplar arasında fark yoktu ($p > 0,05$). Bu iki grubun benzer fiziksel aktivite seviyesine, kuadriseps ve hamstring kas kuvvetlerine sahip olduğu bulundu ($p > 0,05$). Normal vücut ağırlığı ve yüksek fiziksel aktivitesi olan gençlerde sigara, dizin izometrik kas kuvvetinde önemli bir azalmaya yol açmayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diz, El dinamometresi, İzometrik kas kuvvet, Sigara içmek.

ABSTRACT

There is limited evidence on the relationship between muscle strength, particularly knee muscle strength, and smoking in healthy young people. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the relationship between smoking status and isometric knee strength in healthy young men and women. In this cross-sectional study, demographic characteristics of 32 young adults (mean age 19.72 ± 1.39 years and age range 18-22 years, 17 females and 15 males) including age, height, body weight, dominant leg, whether they smoked, and how many years they smoked were recorded. Body Mass Indexes (BMI) of the participants were calculated. Activity levels were determined using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form. Knee extensor (quadriceps femoris) and flexor (hamstring) muscle strength measurements were performed in the dominant leg at 90 degrees knee flexion using a hand-held dynamometer. For the analyses, the participants were divided into two groups: smokers ($n = 16$) and non-smokers ($n = 16$). Mann-Whitney-U and Chi-square tests were used for comparisons between groups. In this sample, the smoking rate was 41.2% in women and 60% in men. All participants had a high activity level (mean 3627 MET-min/week) and normal body weight (mean BMI $22,16 \text{ kg/m}^2$). The mean duration of smoking in the smoker group was a range of 2-8 years. There was no difference in demographic characteristics between smokers and non-smokers ($p > 0.05$). These two groups were found to have similar physical activity levels, quadriceps and hamstring muscle strengths ($p > 0.05$). In healthy young people with normal body weight and high physical activity, smoking may not lead to a significant reduction in isometric muscle strength of the knee.

Keywords: Knee, Hand-Held Dynamometer, Isometric muscle strength, Smoking.

SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI VE EBELİK
HEALTH LITERACY AND MIDWIFERY

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ÖZET

Kişilerin; hastalığı önlemek, yönetmek veya sağlığı geliştirmek için gereksinim duydukları tüm sağlık kaynaklarını okumaları, anlamaları ve tüm bu kaynaklardan doğru sağlık bilgilerini ayırt edebilmeleri gerekir. Okumak; geçmişten günümüze gelen en temel bilgi edinme yöntemlerinden birisidir. Okuryazarlık kavramı ise okumanın zamanla kapsamının genişlemesiyle ortaya çıkmaktadır. Son yıllarda önemi daha çok artan sağlık okuryazarlığı kişinin bilgileri anlayıp yorumlaması dışında, kendi sağlık durumunu anlayabilmesi, bu duruma yönelik doğru karar verebilmesi ve sağlık sistemini de kendi ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda uygun olarak kullanabilmesini içerir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı kişilerin doğru bilgi ve hizmete ulaşma becerilerini, bu hizmeti kullanabilme yeteneğini, sağlık hizmetlerine ait talimatları doğru okuyabilme ve anlamayı geliştirerek desteklemektedir. Düşük sağlık okuryazarlığı; hastalanma riski yüksek, tedavi yöntemlerini anlama düzeyi düşük, hastaneye yatma oranı yüksek bireylerdir. Sağlık okuryazarlığının düşmesi ile sağlık hizmetleri maliyeti artmakta ve böylece hasta güvenliği olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Sağlık okuryazarlığı için bilginin; önce edinilmesi, anlaşılması ve amaca ulaşmak için bu bilginin kullanılması gerekir. Ebeler, sağlık profesyonelleri içinde sağlık hizmeti sunucularının büyük bir kısmını oluşturmaktadır. Sağlığın teşviği, geliştirilmesi, gebelerin-lohusa-yenidoğan-kadınların bakımı gibi birçok hizmette ön plandadır. Hasta eğitimi ve etkili iletişim ebelerin temel görevlerinden biri olduğu için, sağlık okuryazarlığı sağlık-bakım kalitesinin artmasında ebeliğin önemi büyüktür. Gün geçtikçe önemini daha iyi anladığımız sağlık okuryazarlığı, kişilerin okuma yazma durumu ve sağlık bilinci ile doğru orantılıdır. Bu konu ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalar, benimsenen politikalar, uygulanan projeler, kabul edilen ölçekler arttıkça sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi artacaktır. Sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi arttıkça da sağlık bilinci, bakım kalitesi artacak, sağlık hizmetlerine ayrılan bütçe ve zaman orantılı olarak azalacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ebelik, Öğrenci, Sağlık okuryazarlığı

ABSTRACT

Of persons; They need to read and understand all the health resources they need to prevent, manage disease, or promote health and be able to discern accurate health information from all these sources. To read; It is one of the most basic methods of obtaining information from past to present. The concept of literacy emerges as the scope of reading expands over time. Health literacy, which has become more important in recent years, includes not only understanding and interpreting information, but also being able to understand one's own health situation, making the right decisions regarding this situation, and using the health system appropriately in line

with one's own needs. Health literacy supports people by improving their ability to access correct information and services, the ability to use this service, and the ability to correctly read and understand instructions regarding health services. low health literacy; They are individuals with a high risk of getting sick, a low level of understanding of treatment methods, and a high rate of hospitalization. With the decrease in health literacy, the cost of health services increases and thus patient safety is negatively affected. Information for health literacy; This knowledge must first be acquired, understood and used to achieve the goal. Midwives constitute the majority of healthcare providers among healthcare professionals. It is at the forefront in many services such as health promotion and development, care of pregnant women, postpartum women, newborns and women. Since patient education and effective communication are one of the main duties of midwives, health literacy is of great importance in increasing the quality of health-care. Health literacy, the importance of which we understand better day by day, is directly proportional to people's literacy status and health awareness. As the studies on this subject, the policies adopted, the projects implemented and the scales accepted increase, the level of health literacy will increase. As the level of health literacy increases, health awareness and quality of care will increase, and the budget and time allocated to health services will decrease proportionally.

Keywords: Midwifery, Student, Health literacy

**ERKEKLER DE MEME KANSERİ OLABİLİR!
BİR META SENTEZ ÇALIŞMASI
MEN CAN ALSO GET BREAST CANCER!
A META SYNTHESIS STUDY**

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ÖZET

Meme kanseri kadınlara nazaran erkeklerde göreceli olarak nadir görülmektedir. Erkeklerde meme kanseri bakım girişimleri ve tedaviye bağlı yan etkileri kadınlara göre farklılık göstermektedir. Bu farklılıklara rağmen erkeklerin hastalığa ilişkin sorunlarını, beklentilerini, gereksinimlerini ve deneyimlerini belirlemeye olanak sağlayan sınırlı sayıda kalitatif desende çalışma mevcuttur. Bu çalışma ile meme kanserli erkeklerin meme kanserine ilişkin bilgi ve destek gereksinimlerine yönelik beklenti ve deneyimlerinin keşfedilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda yürütülen kalitatif desendeki araştırmalar meta-sentez yöntemi kullanılarak içerik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Konu ile ilgili olarak “erkek meme kanseri”, “kalitatif” ve “male breast cancer”, “qualitative” anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Tarama sonucunda PubMed, Medline ve Google Scholar veri tabanlarından 2023 yılına kadar yapılan araştırmalar taranarak toplam dokuz çalışma elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen çalışmalardan meta sentez (n=3) ve sağlıklı bireyler (n=1) ile yapılan çalışmalar araştırma kapsamı dışında bırakılmıştır. Dahil edilen çalışmalar (n=4), literatürde önerilen meta- sentez araştırmalarının aşamalarına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirme sonucunda çalışmalardaki benzer temaların farkında olmama, destek ve bilgilendirme gereksinimleri ve baş etme olduğu saptanmıştır. İncelenen çalışmalar arasında farklılık gösteren temaların ise deneyimler, aktif tedavi, tedavi sonrası bakım ve rehabilitasyon ve bir kadın hastalığı ile yaşamak olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İncelemeler sonucunda üç tema belirlenmiştir: Tema 1- Tanıyı kabullenme ve tanı ile baş etme, Tema 2- Bilgi ve destek gereksinimleri ve Tema 3- Bakım ve tedavi sürecinde cinsiyete özgü deneyimlerdir. Kadın cinsiyete baskın bir hastalık tanısı almanın, erkeklerde hastalığı kabullenme ve baş etme sürecini olumsuz etkilediği düşünülmektedir. Meme

kanserine ilişkin mevcut bilgilendirme kaynaklarının ise daha çok kadınlara yönelik olmasının, erkeklerin bilgi kaynaklarını kullanmalarını kısıtladığı, hastalığa yönelik bilgi ve destek gereksinimlerini artırdığı kanaatine varılmıştır. Meme kanseri bakım ve tedavi yaklaşımlarının büyük ölçüde kadınlara özgü olmasının erkeklerin yeterli bakıma erişimlerini engelleyebileceği öngörülmektedir. Erkeklerde meme kanseri farkındalığının artırılması ve bakım ve tedavi süreçlerinde cinsiyete özgü yaklaşımlar sunulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Erkek Meme Kanseri, Kalitatif, Metasentez

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is relatively rare in men compared to women. Breast cancer care interventions and treatment-related side effects in men differ from those in women. Despite these differences, there are a limited number of qualitative studies that allow determining men's problems, expectations, needs and experiences regarding the disease. This study aimed to explore the expectations and experiences of male patients diagnosed with breast cancer regarding their information and support needs regarding the disease. The qualitative research conducted in this direction was evaluated by content analysis using the meta-synthesis method. A literature review was conducted on the subject using the keywords "male breast cancer", "qualitative" and "male breast cancer", "qualitative". As a result of the search, a total of nine studies were obtained by scanning the studies conducted until 2023 from the PubMed, Medline and Google Scholar databases. Among the studies obtained, meta-synthesis (n = 3) and studies with healthy individuals (n = 1) were excluded from the scope of the research. The included studies (n=4) were evaluated according to the stages of meta-synthesis research suggested in the literature. As a result of the evaluation, it was determined that the similar themes in the studies were unawareness, support and information needs, and coping. It was determined that the themes that differed among the studies examined were experiences, active treatment, post-treatment care and rehabilitation, and living with a gynecological disease. As a result of the examinations, three themes were identified: Theme 1- Accepting and coping with the diagnosis, Theme 2- Information and support needs, and Theme 3- Gender-specific experiences in the care and treatment process. It is thought that being diagnosed with a disease that predominates in the female sex negatively affects the process of accepting and coping with the disease in men. It has been concluded that the fact that existing information sources about breast cancer are directed mostly to women restricts men's use of information sources and increases their need for information and support about the disease. It is predicted that breast cancer care and treatment approaches are largely specific to women, which may prevent men from accessing adequate care. It is recommended to increase breast cancer awareness in men and provide gender-specific approaches in care and treatment processes.

Keywords: Male Breast Cancer, Qualitative, Metasynthesis

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMADA KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUK:
SCOPUS VERİTABANI ÜZERİNDE BİR BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ**

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON SCOPUS DATABASE**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmada kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk üzerine yapılan çalışmaların bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Scopus veri tabanında 1995-2023 yılları arasında sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk üzerine yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiştir. 28 yıllık süre içerisinde söz konusu alanlarda toplam 3.857 çalışma yapılmıştır. En fazla yayın ise 503 yayın ile 2023 yılında yapılmıştır. Çalışmaların %65,6'sı makale, %14,1'i bildiri ve %11,8'i ise kitap bölümü türünde yazılmıştır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk üzerine yapılan çalışmalara en fazla yer veren dergiler sırasıyla; Sustainability (304 yayın), Journal of Cleaner Production (215 yayın), Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management (192 yayın) olmuştur. Söz konusu alanlarda en fazla eser veren yazarların başında 19 yayın ile García-Sánchez, I.M. gelirken, ikinci sırada 16 yayın ile Liu, Y. ve üçüncü sırada 15 yayın ile Li, Y. gelmektedir. Bu alanlarda en fazla atıf (246 atıf) alan eser 2017 yılında García-Sánchez, I.M. tarafından kaleme alınmıştır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk alanlarında en fazla atıf alan yazarlar ise Garriga, E. (2.155 atıf) ve Melé, D. (2.155 atıf) olmuştur. Bu alanlarda en fazla yayına sahip kuruluşların ise University of Salamanca (24 yayın) ve University of South Australia (23 yayın) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine studies on corporate social responsibility in sustainable development using the bibliometric analysis method. The Scopus database has been examined for research on sustainable development and corporate social responsibility between 1995 and 2023. During the 28-year period, 3,857 studies have been performed in these subjects. The most publications were made in 2023 with 503 publications. Of the research findings, 14.1% were published as papers, 11.8% as book chapters, and 65.6% as articles. The journals that publish the most papers on studies on CSR in sustainable development are CSR and Environmental Management (192 publications), Journal of Cleaner Production (215 publications), and Sustainability (304 publications). I.M. García-Sánchez is one of the writers who has published the most in these subjects, with 19 publications. With 16 publications, Liu, Y. comes in second, and Li, Y. comes in third with 15 publications. The publication by García-Sánchez, I. M. from 2017 has the highest number of citations, with 246. The most cited authors are Melé, D. (2,155 citations) and Garriga, E. (2,155 citations). The most published universities in these subjects are the University of South Australia (23 publications) and the University of Salamanca (24 publications).

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Corporate Social Responsibility, Bibliometric Analysis.

**ST37 ÇELİĞİNİN FREZELENMESİNDE KURU KESME VE BASINÇLI HAVA
ORTAMLARININ ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ YÖNÜNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
EVALUATION OF DRY CUTTING AND COMPRESSED AIR ENVIRONMENTS IN
TERMS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN MILLING ST37 STEEL**

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ÖZET

Dünya genelinde enerji kullanımı, birçok farklı sektörde ve amaç için gerçekleştirilen çeşitli faaliyetlerle yakından ilişkilidir. Enerji tüketimi, endüstriyel üretim, evsel kullanım, ulaşım, ticaret, tarım gibi çeşitli alanlarda farklı enerji kaynakları kullanılarak gerçekleştirilir. Tüm dünyada enerji tüketimi sürekli olarak artmaktadır. Ekonomik büyüme, nüfus artışı, endüstrileşme ve teknolojik gelişmeler, enerji talebini artıran faktörler arasındadır. Bu durum, enerji kaynaklarının etkin ve verimli kullanımının yanı sıra sürdürülebilir ve çevreci enerji kaynaklarına yönelik yatırımların da önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Talaşlı imalat endüstrisi, genellikle metal parçaların üretildiği ve şekillendirildiği bir sektördür ve enerji, bu süreçte önemli bir faktördür. Enerji, talaşlı imalat süreçlerinde hem doğrudan hem de dolaylı olarak kullanılır. Doğrudan enerji kullanımı, işleme makinelerinin çalıştırılması için gereken elektrik veya doğal gaz gibi enerji kaynaklarını içerir. CNC makineleri, tornalar, freze makineleri gibi ekipmanlar, iş parçalarını işlemek için enerjiye ihtiyaç duyar. Bu makineler, kesme, delme, şekillendirme gibi işlemleri gerçekleştirirken enerji tüketir. Dolaylı olarak, talaşlı imalat süreçleri genellikle soğutma yağları, yağlama sistemleri veya soğutma sıvıları kullanır. Birçok sistemler için harcanan enerjinin kontrolü oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Bu amaçla bu çalışmada metal endüstrisinde sıklıkla kullanılan St37 çeliğinin kuru kesme ve basınçlı hava ortamlarında ve farklı kesme hızlarında harcanan enerji tüketimleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Deneyler üç eksenli, bilgisayar kontrollü bir freze tezgahında

yapılmıştır. Kesme parametreleri olarak üç farklı kesme hızı, tek ilerleme hızı ve tek kesme derinliği uygulanmıştır. Sonuç olarak kuru kesme ortamına kıyasla basınçlı hava ortamında yapılan frezelemede enerji tüketiminin azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca kesme hızındaki artış enerjii tüketiminin artmasına neden olmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: St37 çeliği, Frezeleme, Kesme hızı, Enerji tüketimi.

ABSTRACT

Energy use around the world is closely linked to a variety of activities carried out in many different sectors and for many different purposes. Energy consumption is achieved by using different energy sources in various areas such as industrial production, domestic use, transportation, trade and agriculture. Energy consumption is constantly increasing all over the world. Economic growth, population growth, industrialization and technological developments are among the factors that increase energy demand. This situation reveals the importance of effective and efficient use of energy resources, as well as investments in sustainable and environmentally friendly energy resources. The machining industry is a sector where metal parts are generally produced and shaped, and energy is an important factor in this process. Energy is used both directly and indirectly in machining processes. Direct energy use includes energy sources such as electricity or natural gas required to run processing machinery. Equipment such as CNC machines, lathes, and milling machines need energy to process workpieces. These machines consume energy while performing operations such as cutting, drilling and shaping. Indirectly, machining processes often use cooling oils, lubrication systems or coolants. Controlling the energy consumed is very important for many systems. For this purpose, in this study, the energy consumption of St37 steel, which is frequently used in the metal industry, in dry cutting and compressed air environments and at different cutting speeds was compared. Experiments were carried out on a three-axis, computer-controlled milling machine. Three different cutting speeds, a single feed rate and a single depth of cut were applied as cutting parameters. As a result, it has been determined that energy consumption is reduced in milling in a compressed air environment compared to a dry-cutting environment. Additionally, the increase in cutting speed caused an increase in energy consumption.

Keywords: St37 steel, Milling, Cutting speed, Energy consumption.

**İSPIR AYAZMA MAHALLESİ TARİHSEL KENT DOKUSUNUN KENTSEL
TASARIM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF THE HISTORICAL URBAN TEXTURE OF İSPIR AYAZMA
NEIGHBORHOOD IN TERMS OF URBAN DESIGN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Erzurum ili İspir ilçesinin tarihi merkezini oluşturan Ayazma Mahallesiindeki tahrip olan kent dokusunun aslına uygun olarak onarılması ve geleceğe aktarılması konusunda kentsel tasarım önerileri geliştirmektir. Urartu, Roma, Bizans, Selçuklu ve Osmanlı gibi dönemlerde yerleşim alanı olan İspir kenti kale ve çevresindeki kent dokusuyla bir bütünlük oluşturmaktadır. Yapılaşma baskıları sonucunda İspir kentinin tarihi merkezini oluşturan Ayazma Mahallesi tahrip olmuş ve tarihi doku ile uyumsuz yapılar ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle tarihi kent, kentsel koruma ve kentsel tasarım kavramlarını içeren literatür detaylı şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen literatür bilgisinden yola çıkarak İspir kentinin tarihi kent dokusunu oluşturan Ayazma Mahallesinde arazi çalışmaları ve gözlemler yapılmıştır. Ayazma Mahallesi hakkında elde edilen veriler tablo, grafik, çizim ve resimler yardımıyla analiz edilmiş ve haritalara aktarılmıştır. Yapılan araştırmalar ve analizlerin sonucunda oluşturulan sentez çalışması ile Ayazma Mahallesinin tarihi kent dokusu koruma yöntemleri, ölçütleri ve yaklaşımları açısından değerlendirilmiş ve kentsel tasarım önerileri sunulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda İspir Ayazma Mahallesinin kent dokusunun uyumsuz yeni yapılar ile tahrip olduğu ve tarihi yapıların bulunduğu yapı bölgelerinin ise bakımsızlıktan çöküntü bölgesi haline geldiği tespit edilmiştir. İspir Ayazma Mahallesinde yaşayan insanların tarihi kent dokusunu koruma konusunda yeterli bilince sahip olmaması ve ekonomik olarak bir getirisi olmayan bu bölgenin zamanla terk edilmesi kent dokusunun korunması önünde önemli engellerdir. Bu araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara dayanarak, İspir Ayazma Mahallesiindeki uyumsuz yeni yapıların kentsel dokuya uygun olarak onarılması; sokak, meydan ve park gibi kamusal açık alanların iyileştirilmesi; zanaat ve konaklama gibi ekonomik yatırımların desteklenmesi önerilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın, tarihi kent dokusunun kentsel tasarım kriterleri dikkate alınarak korunması konusunda Türkiye’de yapılacak bilimsel çalışmalara yön gösterici etkisinin olması umulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tarihi kent dokusu, kentsel koruma, kentsel tasarım, İspir Ayazma Mahallesi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop urban design suggestions for the restoration of the destroyed urban fabric in Ayazma District, which constitutes the historical center of İspir district of Erzurum province, and transferring it to the future. The city of İspir, which was a settlement area during the Urartu, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, forms an integrity with the castle and the urban texture around it. As a result of construction pressures, Ayazma District, which constitutes the historical center of the city of İspir, was destroyed and structures incompatible with the historical texture emerged. Within the scope of the study, first of all, the literature including the concepts of historical city, urban conservation and urban design was analyzed in detail. Based on the literature information obtained, field studies and observations were carried out in Ayazma District, which forms the historical urban texture of the city of İspir. The data obtained about Ayazma District were analyzed with the help of tables, graphs, drawings and pictures and transferred to maps. With the synthesis study created as a result of the research and analysis, the historical urban texture of Ayazma District was evaluated in terms of conservation methods, criteria and approaches, and urban design suggestions were presented. As a result of the study, it was determined that the urban fabric of İspir Ayazma District was destroyed by incompatible new buildings and the building areas where historical buildings were located became a collapse zone due to neglect. The fact that the people living in İspir Ayazma District do not have sufficient awareness about preserving the historical urban texture and the abandonment of this area, which does not provide any economic benefit, over time are important obstacles to the preservation of the urban texture. Based on the findings obtained as a result of this research, it is recommended to repair the incompatible new buildings in İspir Ayazma District in accordance with the urban texture, to improve public open spaces such as streets, squares and parks, and to support economic investments such as handicrafts and accommodation. It is hoped that this research will have a guiding effect on scientific studies to be conducted in Turkey on the preservation of the historical urban texture by taking urban design criteria into consideration.

Keywords: The texture of the historical city, urban protection, urban design, İspir Ayazma Neighborhood

THE USE OF PODCASTS IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE B1 LEVEL

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Abstract

Recently, distance learning, digital learning and mobile assisted language learning have become widespread. The flexible structure of Mobile assisted language learning which is independent of time and space, supports learning. Although Mobile assisted language teaching is a common language teaching application, new generation podcasts are known to be more effective in foreign language teaching. Podcasts are considered as an innovative technology in terms of providing portable and flexible language teaching materials in second language teaching / learning. It is a known fact that learners of Turkish as a foreign language face difficulties in language skills, especially listening skills. Therefore, innovative technological tools such as podcasts need to be moved to foreign language teaching / learning environments. The ultimate goal in teaching Turkish to foreigners is to develop four basic language skills. In the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language, the first skill to be developed among learners is listening. Because listening skill; forms the basis for speaking, reading and writing skills. Listening skill is a key aspect that affects other learning skills. Without comprehensive listening, one can not communicate effectively. It is a fact that listening skill is neglected by both researchers and practitioners in the field of language teaching, although the importance of second / foreign language learning is known. In teaching Turkish as a foreign language, it is necessary to benefit from the possibilities of Internet and computer technology that affect all areas of life. In this context, one of the technological materials to be used in teaching Turkish to foreigners is podcasts. Podcasts are audio recordings that can be easily distributed to mobile devices and used in teaching. Podcasts are a material that can be used under the guidance of teachers in the classroom, and can also be used remotely outside the classroom. With the introduction of technological possibilities into educational environments and the establishment of educational understanding anytime, anywhere allowed diversification of listening materials, More effective and faster results can be obtained by using podcasts in language teaching. In

this study, by developing podcasts to improve listening skills in teaching Turkish as a foreign language, it is aimed to create sample materials based on the B1 Listening objectives in the Central European Languages Common Framework Reference (CEFR). Podcasts and related activities prepared in accordance with CEFR are expected to improve students' listening skills. The podcasts will be 6 selected themes that are chosen from the CEFR B1 objectives. These sub-themes are; “Job applications, Education, Film festivals, News, Sports, Lifestyles”.

Keywords: Listening skill, mobile learning, podcast, foreign language teaching.

TÜRKÇENİN YABANCI DİL OLARAK ÖĞRETİMİNDE E-DİNLETİ KULLANIMI B1 SEVİYE

Özet

Son zamanlarda, uzaktan eğitim, dijital öğrenme ve mobil destekli dil öğrenimi yaygınlaşmıştır. Zaman ve mekândan bağımsız olarak Mobil destekli dil öğreniminin esnek yapısı öğrenmeyi destekler. Mobil destekli dil öğretimi yaygın bir dil öğretimi uygulaması olmasına rağmen, yeni nesil e-dinletilerin yabancı dil öğretiminde daha etkili olduğu bilinmektedir. E-dinletiler, ikinci dil öğretimi / öğreniminde taşınabilir ve esnek dil öğretim materyalleri sağlama açısından yenilikçi bir teknoloji olarak kabul edilir. Yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğrenenlerin dil becerilerinde, özellikle dinleme becerilerinde zorluklarla karşılaştıkları bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle, e-dinleti gibi yenilikçi teknolojik araçların yabancı dil öğretme / öğrenme ortamlarına taşınması gerekir. Yabancılar Türkçe öğretmenin nihai amacı dört temel dil becerisini geliştirmektir. Türkçenin yabancı dil olarak öğretiminde, öğrenciler arasında geliştirilecek ilk beceri dinlemektir. Çünkü dinleme becerisi; konuşma, okuma ve yazma becerilerinin temelini oluşturur. Dinleme becerisi, diğer öğrenme becerilerini etkileyen önemli bir husustur. Kapsamlı dinleme olmadan, etkili bir şekilde iletişim kurulamaz. İkinci / yabancı dil öğrenmenin önemi bilinmesine rağmen, dinleme becerisinin dil öğretimi alanındaki araştırmacılar ve uygulayıcılar tarafından ihmal edildiği bir gerçektir. Türkçeyi yabancı dil olarak öğretirken, yaşamın her alanını etkileyen internet ve bilgisayar teknolojisinin olanaklarından yararlanmak gerekir. Bu bağlamda yabancılar Türkçe öğretiminde kullanılacak teknolojik malzemelerden biri e-dinletilerdir. E-dinletiler mobil cihazlara kolayca dağıtılabilen ve öğretimde kullanılabilen ses kayıtlarıdır. E-dinletiler sınıfta öğretmenlerin rehberliğinde kullanılabilen bir materyaldir ve sınıf dışında uzaktan da kullanılabilir. Eğitim ortamlarına teknolojik olanakların getirilmesi ve her zaman eğitim anlayışının oluşturulmasıyla, her yerde dinleme materyallerinin çeşitlendirilmesine izin verildiğinde, dil öğretiminde e-dinletiler kullanılarak daha etkili ve daha hızlı sonuçlar elde edilebilir. Bu çalışmada, Türkçenin yabancı dil olarak öğretiminde dinleme becerilerini geliştirmek için e-dinletiler geliştirilerek, Orta Avrupa Dilleri Ortak Çerçeve Referansı (CEFR) 'da B1 Dinleme hedeflerine dayalı örnek materyaller oluşturulması amaçlanmıştır. CEFR'ye uygun olarak hazırlanan e-dinletilerin ve ilgili etkinliklerin öğrencilerin dinleme becerilerini geliştirmesi beklenmektedir. E-dinletiler, CEFR B1 hedeflerinden seçilen 6 seçilmiş tema olacaktır. Bu alt temalar; “İş başvuruları, Eğitim, Film festivalleri, Haberler, Spor, Yaşam tarzları”.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dinleme becerisi, mobil öğrenme, e-dinleti, yabancı dil öğretimi.

CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI HÜKÜMET SİSTEMİNİN GETİRDİKLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi Türkiye’de 2018 yılından itibaren uygulanan radikal değişiklikleri de beraberinde getiren yeni bir sistem olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sisteminin daha önce uygulanan parlamenter sistemin ortaya çıkardığı sonuçlar üzerinden dizayn edildiği görülmektedir. Çeşitli alanlarda ortaya çıkan ve kamusal alanda krizlerin neden olduğu uygulamaların sonlandırılmak istenmesi yeni sistemin ortaya çıkmasına katkı sağlamıştır. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi, kamu yönetiminde radikal değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Yasama, yürütme ve yargıdaki sistemler, büyük ölçüde yeni sistemin uyum sağlayabileceği bir duruma dönüştürülmüştür.

Çalışmamızda literatür taraması yapılarak yeni sistemin belirgin özellikleri ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Parlamenter sistem ile yeni sistemin birbirinden ayrılan yönleri çeşitli açılardan ele alınmıştır. Türk Kamu Yönetiminde uzun yıllar uygulanan parlamenter sistemin bir derlemesi yapılmıştır. Akabinde Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sisteminin analiz edilerek eski sistemle olan farklılıkları ortaya konulmuştur. İki sistemin kamu yönetimindeki yansımaları incelenerek karşılaştırmalı bir tablonun ortaya çıkarılmasına gayret edilmiştir.

Özellikle yeni sistemin kamu yönetiminde büyük bir paradigma değişimini beraberinde getirdiği görülmektedir. Parlamenter sistemin ortaya çıkardığı olumsuzlukları gidermeye yönelik getirilen yeni sistemin, çeşitli sorunları ortadan kaldırdığı söylenebilir. Ancak yeni sistemin çeşitli konularda birçok yönden de eleştirildiği görülmektedir. Yeni sistemin tek bir kişinin etki alanını güçlendirerek otoriter bir kamusal alan yaratıldığı düşüncesi de söz konusu olmuştur. Bu durumun kuvvetler ayrılığı bağlamında sert eleştirilere neden olduğu da görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cumhurbaşkanlığı hükümet sistemi, Kamu yönetimi, Parlamenter sistem.

ABSTRACT

The Presidential Government System has emerged as a new system that has been implemented in Turkey since 2018, bringing with it radical changes. It is seen that the Presidential Government System was designed based on the results of the parliamentary system previously implemented. The desire to end the practices that emerged in various fields and caused crises in the public sphere contributed to the emergence of the new system. The Presidential Government System has brought about radical changes in public administration. The systems

in the legislative, executive and judiciary have been largely transformed into a situation that the new system can adapt to.

In our study, we have tried to reveal the distinctive features of the new system by reviewing the literature. The different aspects of the parliamentary system and the new system have been discussed from various angles. A review of the parliamentary system applied in the Turkish Public Administration for many years has been made. Subsequently, the Presidential Government System was analyzed and its differences with the old system were revealed. The reflections of the two systems in the public administration have been analyzed and a comparative picture has been tried to be revealed.

In particular, the new system has brought about a paradigm shift in public administration. It can be said that the new system, which was introduced to eliminate the negativities caused by the parliamentary system, has eliminated various problems. However, the new system has also been criticized in many ways on various issues. There is also the idea that the new system has created an authoritarian public sphere by strengthening the sphere of influence of a single person. This situation has also led to harsh criticism in the context of the separation of powers.

Keywords: Presidential government system, Public administration, Parliamentary system.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ADJUSTMENT IN MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES

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ABSTRACT

Korean society has been facing many challenges due to the rapid changes in population composition toward multicultural and multi-ethnic families. Children from multicultural families are influenced by parents whose native language is not Korean, and they delay in language development. The study uses a mixed method approach, combining online surveys and questionnaires among foreign mothers about problems they have struggled with their school children. The result shows about 30 percent of children in multicultural families have language delays or disorders. One of the main difficulties is language barriers that affect successful learning. Children raised in families with different cultural and linguistic contexts often face difficulties in mastering the official language of the educational system. This can affect their academic success and social adaptation. The study examines programs to support the language development of children from multicultural families to mitigate these problems, including bilingual education programs, cultural exchange between students, and active support from educational institutions. This research investigates how children's adaptation to school can be improved and how children from multicultural families have failed to adapt to school. The aim of the research is to find the reasons for the children's poor adaptation and consequently possible ways to solve these problems. Factors such as social support, academic performance, high stress, and language difficulties are identified. Social factors that are believed to create stress due to cultural differences in family, school, and society are analyzed. In this way, the research will help to broaden the understanding of children in multicultural families and will also be useful for practical decision making and basic data to support multicultural families in social services.

Keywords: multicultural, school children, adjustment, multi-ethnic families.

HEPATOPROTECTIVE ROLE OF THYMOQUINONE COATED ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES AGAINST AFLATOXINS INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY

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ABSTRACT Aflatoxins (AFs) are the group of highly carcinogenic mycotoxins produced primarily by the fungus *Aspergillus flavus*. Feed contamination might increase the risk of aflatoxins spreading into animal-derived goods resulting in major economic losses, refusal of supplies for national or international exchange, as well as causing human and animal deaths. Present study was designed to analyze the hepatoprotective effect of thymoquinone laded ZnONPs against aflatoxins induced hepatotoxicity in albino rat. Thymoquinone solution (2mg/mL), 10 mg ZnO nanoparticles in 1 mL acetone. Aflatoxins were produced by solid state fermentation using *Aspergillus flavus*. After the estimation of the toxin, a 28-day feeding trial was conducted at the Animal House, UVAS, Lahore. One month old, 20 albino rats were randomly selected and divided into 5 groups, each including 4 rats. Group A was given (normal feed), B (aflatoxin contaminated feed), C (aflatoxin contaminated feed +25ppb ZnONPs), D(aflatoxin contaminated feed + 10ppb TQ), E (aflatoxin contaminated feed + 25ppb TQ-ZnONPs). Experimental rats were slaughtered and blood was drawn for biochemical testing and liver tissue samples were collected for histopathological observations. All the results were analyzed statistically by one way ANOVA and means were compared by Duncan's Multiple Range test. The P-value < 0.05 was considered as significant. Thymoquinone coated zinc oxide nanoparticles effectively reduced the hepatotoxic effects caused by aflatoxins present in animal feed.

Key words: Mycotoxins, *aspergillus flavus*, hepatoprotective, toxins, thymoquinone, ZnONPs

SMART CITIES AS A PROCESS OF GLOBAL CHANGE

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Figure 1: [What is a Smart City? – Definition and Examples - TWI \(twi-global.com\)](https://www.twi-global.com/what-is-a-smart-city-definition-examples/)

Abstract: The necessity of sustainable urban cities was observed throughout a survey in 2008 when the survey saw that more than half of humanity was living in urban areas in the world. An estimated 1900 urban areas account for 13% of the global population. The UN has estimated that by 2030, total urban areas will host 60% of the worldwide population. It is a significant concept of global change along with rapid changes in Africa and some parts of Asia. Urban areas are home to more than 470 million people in Africa, which accounts for an estimated 40 % of the total African population from an estimated 14 % of the population in the middle of the 20th century. In 2016, an estimated 512 cities hosted at least 1 million inhabitants, of which more than 100 cities were in China. By 2030, it has set up an estimated 660 cities, with around 40 cities categorized as megacities home to more than 10 million inhabitants, including Bogota, Bangkok, and Ho Chi Minh City. Cities have faced many challenges, including housing, sanitation, transportation, energy problems, etc. Also, issues have arisen in those developing and emerging countries due to weak institutions, poor resolution or no resolution processes, effects of climate change, waves of migration problems, etc. Therefore, a necessity has been created to explore sustainable, dynamic, healthy, and safe cities, which will be recognized as intelligent and ecological cities as a global change process. As a process of making smart cities building innovation through using tools like building information modelling (BIM), which is like 3D-modelling software with layers of data on every detail along with project timeline; evolution of internet system for overall information; linking houses, public buildings, factories

vehicles, power sanitation, traffic signals, and street lighting etc. that makes a city 'smart.' Economic concern through promoting economic efficiency for creating more jobs and social inclusion are those things that can build a town dynamic and sustainable. The paper aims to discuss intelligent cities of the world as a concept of global changes through various sustainable facilities, including creating a green environment in ecology. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question is, what are those challenges for building smart cities in developing countries, and why are smart cities required as a process of the sustainable world?

Keywords: Smart City Concept, Eco-friendly, Environmental Balanced, Technology, Infrastructure, Communication, Global Cities, Urbanization, Artificial Intelligence, Health Care, Innovation, Connection, Community cooperation, Resilience, Humanizing Technology, Citizen Intelligence, Promotion of Outcome-Driven Model, Privatization, Smart City Challenges by Infrastructure Canada, City Possible by Master Card, The Helsinki Energy Challenge, COVID-19, Promotion and Development, Growth, Ancient City to Modern Architecture, An Effective Livable City, Environmentally Friendly Urbanization, 1st Generation Smart Cities, 2nd Generation of Smart Cities and the United States of America, 3rd Generation Smart City Program and Austria, City of Vancouver-the greenest city program, Collection-Analysis-Communication-Action, Global Population and Urbanization, Early Medieval Urbanization to the Contemporary System, Early Modern Roman Cities, and The City of Rome, Emissions, Sustainably Friendly Biking in Smart Cities, , Inclusive Smile as Behavioral Stylishness and a Social Cohesion.

FEATURES OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Abstract: In this article the author reveals the main problems of the civil procedural responsibility, its nature, purpose and legal nature. In particular, great attention is paid to the sanctions applied by the parties and other persons participating in the case for improper performance or non-performance of the civil procedural duties.

Keywords: Civil process, responsible parties, actors, civil case, obligations, rights, sanctions, penalties, violations of civil procedural rules, evidence.

MODERN PENTATLON SPORCULARININ KULAÇ UZUNLUĞU İLE YÜZME DERECELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Öz

Modern Pentatlon 5 branştan oluşan multidisipliner bir branştır. Bu branşın temellerinden birini de yüzme branşı oluşturmaktadır. Modern Pentatlon'da yüzme yarışları, serbest stilde yüzülmekte ve olimpiik düzeyde 200 metre mesafe olarak yapılmaktadır. Sporcunun bu mesafeyi istenilen düzeyde yüzebilmesi için boy, el, kulaç, omuz, bacak uzunluğu gibi çeşitli antropometrik özellikleri ve sürat, dayanıklılık, kuvvet gibi temel motorik özelliklerinin üst düzeyde olması gerekmektedir. Antropometrik özelliklerinin aynı zamanda yarışma performansına ve yetenek seçiminde önemli bir etkili parametre olduğu bilinmektedir. Bundan dolayı araştırmamızın amacı Modern Pentatlon sporcularının kulaç uzunluğunun yüzme dereceleri ile olan ilişkisini açıklamaktır. Çalışmamıza Türkiye Modern Pentatlon Federasyonuna bağlı en az 4 yıllık lisanslı sporculardan 20 erkek, 11 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 31 pentatlet katılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 25.0 istatistik programı kullanılmış, verilerin betimsel analizi ve ilişkisi açıklanmıştır. Verilerin ilişkisini ortaya çıkarmak için Pearson korelasyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda modern pentatlon branşındaki pentatletlerin yüzme dereceleri ile kulaç uzunlukları arasında orta düzeyde ters bir ilişkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($0.30 < r < 0.70$). Araştırma sonucunda yüzme derecesi düşük olan sporcuların kulaç uzunluğunun yüksek olabileceği tahmin edilmektedir. Antrenörlerin, sporcularında antropometrik özelliklerinin sürekli takibini sağlayarak özellikle kulaç uzunluğu hakkında gelişim dönemine bakarak pentatlon branşının içerisinde bulunan yüzme branşı için sporcunun gelişimine yönelik yüzme ve diğer antrenmanları uygulaması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Aynı zamanda sporcunun yetenek seçimi ile bu branşa uygunluğunun incelenmesi ve buna göre sportif branşlara yönlendirmesi yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antropometrik Özellikler, Sportif Performans, Fiziksel Uygunluk

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STROKE LENGTH AND SWIMMING DEGREES OF MODERN PENTATHLON ATHLETES

Abstract

Modern Pentathlon is a multidisciplinary branch consisting of 5 discipline. this branch is a one of the fundamentally composed of swimming branch. In the modern pentathlon swimming competetation, athletes does a freestyle swim and 200 meters distance of olympic level to be made from. In order for the athlete to swim this distance at the required level, various anthropometric characteristics such as height, hand, stroke, shoulder, leg length and basic motoric characteristics such as speed, endurance and strength must be at a high level. Anthropometric characteristics are also known to be an important effective parameter in race performance and talent selection. Therefore, the aim of our study was to explain the relationship between swimming degrees the length of the strokes of Modern Pentathlon athletes. A total of 31 athletes, 20 males and 11 females, who have been licensed for at least 4 years by the Turkish

modern pentathlon federation participated in the study. SPSS 25.0 statistical program was used to analyze the data both descriptive analysis of the data and their relationship were explained. Pearson correlation analysis was applied to reveal the relationship between the data. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that there was a medium level reverse relationship between swimming degrees and length of the strokes of the pentathletes in the modern pentathlon branch ($0.30 < r < 0.70$). As a result of the research, it is estimated that athletes with low swimming level may have high stroke length. It is thought that the coaches should provide continuous follow-up of the anthropometric characteristics of their athletes and apply swimming and other trainings for the development of the athlete for the swimming branch within the pentathlon branch, looking at the developmental period, especially about the strokes length. At the same time, the athlete's talent selection and suitability for this branch can be examined and directed to sports branches accordingly.

Keywords: Anthropometric Characteristics, Sportive Performance, Physical Fitness

**PORT KATETER İLE İLİŞKİLİ HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA YÜRÜTÜLEN
LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLER ÜZERİNE İNCELEME**

A REVIEW ON GRADUATE THESIS CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF NURSING
RELATED TO PORT CATHETER

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ÖZET

Port kateterler ilaçların daha güvenli şekilde uygulanmasını sağlayan, tamamı cilt altına implante edilebilen kateterlerdir. Lokal anestezi altında küçük cerrahi işlem ile yerleştirilmesi, evde tedavinin devamına kolaylık sağlaması, fiziksel-günlük aktiviteyi kısıtlamaması, tekrarlı venöz girişimlerin önlenmesi, kullanımının rahat ve güvenilir olması nedeni ile onkoloji hastalarında sıklıkla kullanılmakta olup hastaların daha az anksiyete yaşamasını sağlamanın yanında hastaların yaşam kalitesi ile memnuniyetini arttırarak hastanede kalış süresini azaltmaktadır. Bu çalışmada port kateter ile ilgili hemşirelik alanında yürütülen lisansüstü tezlerin incelenmesi amaçlandı. Araştırma döküman analizi yönteminden faydalanılarak nitel araştırma tipte planlandı. Araştırmanın örneklemini Ocak 2011-Temmuz 2023 tarihleri arasında “port kateter”, “hemşirelik”, “kanser” anahtar kelimeleri ile Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında taranan, açık erişim izni olan ve dahil edilme ölçütlerine uygun 9 lisansüstü tez oluşturdu. Araştırmanın verileri tez türü, yılı, yazar adı, araştırmanın amacı, araştırma tipi, veri toplama araçları, örneklem özellikleri ve araştırma sonuçları dahilinde Lisansüstü Tez Sınıflama Formu ile değerlendirildi. Araştırma verilerinin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler için sayı ve yüzde değerleri hesaplandı. Tezlerin %33’ünün tanımlayıcı, %44’ünün yarı-deneysel, %11’inin de nitel tipte çalışma olduğu görüldü. Ayrıca tezlerin %33’ünün örneklem grubunu hemşirelik öğrencilerinin, %44’ünün ise port katetere sahip onkoloji hastalarının oluşturduğu gözlemlendi. Araştırmada ele alınan yüksek lisans tez çalışmalarının yaklaşık olarak yarısında (%44) hemşireler ve hemşirelik öğrencilerinin port kateter ve bakımı konusunda bilgi düzeylerinin incelendiği, yarıya yakınında (%33) ise port kateter iğne girişi sırasında hastaların yaşamış oldukları semptomların yönetiminde aromaterapi ve sanal gerçeklik uygulamalarının etkisinin incelendiği saptandı. Ülkemizde hemşirelik alanında port kateter ile ilişkili çok az sayıda tez yürütüldüğü saptanmış olup mevcut tezlerde doktora tezlerinin sayısının yetersiz olduğu, port kateter sırasında hastaların yaşadıkları semptomların yönetimi ve bilgi düzeylerine yönelik deneysel tipte yapılan tezlerin de sınırlı sayıda olduğu görüldü. Literatürde rehberlerde belirtilen ve port kateter iğne girişi sırasında gelişebilecek olası semptomların yönetiminde kullanılan farmakolojik olmayan yaklaşımların uygulandığı, daha fazla sayıda iyi yapılandırılmış randomize kontrollü çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Port Kateter, Hemşirelik, Kanser

ABSTRACT

Port catheters are catheters that can be implanted completely under the skin, allowing safer administration of medications. It is frequently used in oncology patients because it is placed with a minor surgical procedure under local anesthesia, facilitates the continuation of treatment at home, does not restrict physical-daily activities, prevents repeated venous interventions, is comfortable and reliable to use, and not only provides patients with less anxiety but also improves their quality of life and satisfaction, increases and reduces the length of hospital stay. This study aimed to examine postgraduate theses in the field of nursing regarding port catheters. The research was planned as a qualitative research type, using the document analysis method. The sample of the research consisted of 9 postgraduate theses that were scanned in the Higher Education Council National Thesis Center database with the keywords "port catheter", "nursing" and "cancer" between January 2011 and July 2023, had open access permission and met the inclusion criteria. The data of the research were evaluated with the Graduate Thesis Classification Form within the scope of thesis type, year, author name, purpose of the research, research type, data collection tools, sample characteristics and research results. In the analysis of the research data, number and percentage values were calculated for descriptive statistics. It was observed that 33% of the theses were descriptive, 44% were quasi-experimental, and 11% were qualitative. In addition, it was observed that the sample group of 33% of the theses was nursing students, and 44% was made up of oncology patients with port catheters. Approximately half (44%) of the master's thesis studies included in the research examined the knowledge levels of nurses and nursing students about port catheters and their care, and nearly half (33%) examined the effects of aromatherapy and virtual reality applications on the management of symptoms experienced by patients during port catheter needle insertion. It was found that it was examined. It has been determined that very few theses related to port catheter have been conducted in the field of nursing in our country, and it has been observed that the number of doctoral theses is insufficient in the existing theses, and there are a limited number of experimental theses on the management of symptoms experienced by patients during port catheter and their level of knowledge. It is recommended to conduct more well-structured randomized controlled studies in which the non-pharmacological approaches specified in the guidelines in the literature and used in the management of possible symptoms that may develop during port catheter needle insertion are applied.

Keywords: Port Catheter, Nursing, Cancer

THE RISE OF HEALTH TOURISM: GLOBAL DEMAND AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the general dynamics and impacts of health tourism by examining subcategories such as medical tourism, thermal tourism, spa and wellness tourism, and disabled (accessible) tourism. Health tourism is experiencing increasing demand worldwide, driven by evolving communication technologies and the impact of globalization, contributing to economic growth on a global scale. The study addresses the factors supporting the growing popularity of health tourism, including strengthened global collaborations, increased travel freedom, facilitation of transportation, and advancements in healthcare services. These factors translate into economic gains, increased tourism revenues, and improved levels of well-being for destination countries. Examining the tangible benefits of health tourism, economic gains, increased tourism revenues, and improved well-being are highlighted. The study also emphasizes the enhanced sharing of information between countries and the establishment of strategic partnerships, fostering the sharing of experiences on social and cultural levels. Among the abstract benefits, the study notes that health tourism contributes to global marketing and the growth of medical trade. It underscores health tourism as a sector focusing on tourists' conscious preferences, delving into the detailed examination of criteria crucial to tourists when selecting destinations and facilities. In conclusion, health tourism has emerged as a progressively significant industry globally, strengthening international relations and providing sustainable contributions to economies. This study serves as a valuable resource for determining future strategies in the field of health tourism.

Keywords: Medical Tourism, Thermal Tourism, Spa & Wellness Tourism, Accessible Tourism.

SAĞLIK TURİZMİNİN YÜKSELİŞİ: KÜRESEL TALEP VE EKONOMİK KATKILAR

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, sağlık turizminin genel dinamiklerini ve etkilerini ele alarak, medikal turizm, termal turizm, spa ve wellness turizmi, üçüncü yaş turizmi, erişilebilir turizm gibi alt kategorileri incelemeyi hedeflemektedir. Sağlık turizmi, gelişen iletişim teknolojileri ve küreselleşmenin etkisiyle giderek artan bir talep görmektedir ve dünya genelinde ekonomik büyümeye katkıda bulunmaktadır. Çalışma, sağlık turizminin artan popülerliğini destekleyen faktörleri ele almaktadır. Bu faktörler arasında küresel iş birliklerinin güçlenmesi, seyahat

özgürlüğünün artması, ulaşımın kolaylaşması ve sağlık hizmetlerindeki ilerlemeler yer almaktadır. Bu etkenler, destinasyon ülkeler için ekonomik kalkınma ve turizm gelirlerinde artış anlamına gelmektedir. Sağlık turizminin somut faydaları incelendiğinde, ekonomik kazançlar, turizm gelirlerindeki artış ve refah düzeyindeki iyileşme öne çıkmaktadır. Çalışma ayrıca, ülkeler arası bilgi paylaşımının artması ve stratejik ortaklıkların kurulmasının, sosyal ve kültürel anlamda deneyimlerin paylaşılmasını sağladığını vurgulamaktadır. Soyut faydalar arasında ise sağlık turizminin küresel pazarlamaya ve tıbbi ticaretin büyümesine katkı sağladığı belirtilmektedir. Sağlık turizmi, turistlerin bilinçli tercihlerine odaklanan bir alan olarak ön plana çıkmakta; turistlerin destinasyon ve tesis seçiminde önem verdikleri kriterler detaylı bir şekilde incelenmektedir. Sonuç olarak, sağlık turizmi dünya genelinde önemli bir sektör haline gelmiş, ülkeler arası ilişkileri güçlendirmiş ve ekonomilere katkı sağlamıştır. Bu alandaki gelişmeler, gelecekteki sağlık turizmi stratejilerini belirlemede önemli bir referans noktası olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medikal Turizm, Termal Turizm, Spa & Wellness Turizmi, İleri Yaş (Geriatrı) Turizmi, Erişilebilir Turizm

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TOURIST TRAVEL PLANNING

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This study aims to examine the impact of social media on tourist travel planning and how it varies according to participants' demographic characteristics. In this context, surveys were sent via email to be selected groups, and 254 valid survey forms were evaluated. The collected data were classified according to demographic groups, and analyses were conducted using Chi-Square cross-tabulation analysis. Additionally, the Bonferroni Chi-Square Residual Post-Hoc test was applied to investigate the significance among independent groups. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the majority of participants have a habit of purchasing holiday packages online. While the use of social media in tourist travel planning does not show significant differences in terms of gender and marital status, it was found to differ based on age groups and educational levels. In this context, social media usage habits that vary by age groups and educational levels provide an opportunity for tourist businesses to better understand their target audiences and create customized content and advertising strategies. This allows businesses to gain a competitive advantage and allocate their marketing budgets more effectively. Consequently, it may contribute to increasing customer loyalty and market share. This research is important as it emphasizes the factors that tourism businesses should pay attention to when determining their marketing strategies.

Keywords: Social Media, Marketing Strategies, Tourism Businesses

TURİSTİK SEYAHAT PLANLAMASINDA SOSYAL MEDYANIN ETKİSİ

Bu çalışma, sosyal medyanın turistik seyahat planlamasına olan etkisini, katılımcıların demografik özelliklerine göre nasıl değiştiğini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda yapılan anketler seçili gruplara mail olarak iletilerek, 254 geçerli anket formu değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, demografik gruplara göre sınıflandırılmış ve analizler, Ki Kare çapraz tablo analizi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca, bağımsız gruplar arasındaki anlamlılığı incelemek amacıyla Bonferroni Chi-Square Residual Post-Hoc testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, katılımcıların çoğunluğunun İnternet üzerinden tatil paketi satın alma alışkanlığına sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir. Turistik seyahat planlamasında sosyal medyanın kullanımını cinsiyet ve medeni durum açısından anlamlı bir farklılık göstermemesine rağmen; yaş grupları ve eğitim seviyelerine göre farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, yaş grupları ve eğitim seviyelerine göre değişen sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları, turistik işletmelere hedef kitlelerini daha derinlemesine anlama ve

özelleştirilmiş içerik ile reklam stratejileri oluşturma fırsatı sunmaktadır. Bu sayede işletmeler rekabet üstünlüğü elde etme ve pazarlama bütçelerini daha etkili bir şekilde yönlendirme gibi avantajlar elde edeceklerdir. Dolayısıyla müşteri sadakatinin ve pazar payının yükseltilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu araştırma, turizm işletmelerinin pazarlama stratejilerini belirlerken dikkat etmeleri gereken unsurları vurgulaması sebebiyle önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Pazarlama Stratejileri, Turizm İşletmeleri

IMPORTANCE OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

Classroom management encompasses a variety of principles and strategies that contribute to the creation of an optimal teaching and learning environment. There has been a significant improvement in classroom management. In ancient times, students were subjected to physical punishment as a means to maintain their focus and discipline. However, in the present day, students have assumed a significant responsibility in regulating the classroom. Effective classroom management mitigates misbehavior. Due to their familiarity with the norms and regulations of the classroom and school, kids are able to navigate the learning process without any trouble, even in the absence of the teacher. In addition, overseeing ESL classrooms presents greater challenges due to the need to undertake additional chores such as organizing speaking exercises and accommodating varying language proficiency levels. Nevertheless, specific techniques can mitigate the teacher's workload.

Keywords: Learning Strategies, Metacognitive Strategy, Language Classroom

Özet

Sınıf yönetimi, en iyi öğretim ve öğrenme ortamı yaratmaya katkıda bulunan çeşitli ilkeler ve stratejiler içerir. Sınıf yönetimi açısından önemli bir iyileşme oldu. Antik zamanlarda, öğrenciler odaklanma ve disiplinlerini korumak için fiziksel cezaya maruz kalıyorlardı. Ancak, günümüzde, öğrenciler sınıf düzenlemesinde önemli bir sorumluluk üstlenmiştir. Etkili sınıf yönetimi kötü davranışları hafifletir. Okul ve sınıftaki kural ve kurallara aşina oldukları için çocuklar öğretmenin yokluğunda bile herhangi bir sorun olmadan öğrenme sürecine yönelebilirler. Buna ek olarak, konuşma egzersizlerini organize etmek ve farklı dil becerisi seviyelerini karşılamak gibi ek görevler üstlenmek zorunda olduğu için, ESL sınıflarını denetlemek daha büyük zorluklar oluşturur. Bununla birlikte, belirli teknikler öğretmenin çalışma yükünü hafifletebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme Stratejileri, Metakognitif Strateji, Dil Sınıfı

**İNŞAAT PROJELERİNDE ÇAKIŞMALARIN KÖK NEDENLERİNİN TESPİTİ:
BİR LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ**

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ROOT CAUSES OF CLASHES IN CONSTRUCTION
PROJECTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

İnşaat sektöründe çığır açan gelişmelerden biri olan Yapı bilgi modellemesi (YBM), projelerin tasarım aşamasından inşa aşamasına kadar olan süreçlerinde birçok avantaj sunmaktadır. YBM, üç boyutlu modelleme teknolojisi kullanarak farklı disiplinlere ait tasarım verilerini bir araya getirir. Bu sayede, mimari, elektrik, mekanik, yapısal ve diğer disiplinler arasındaki uyumsuzluklar veya çakışmalar kolayca tespit edilebilir. Çakışma tespiti, farklı bileşenlerin veya sistemlerin birbiriyle çakışmasını veya interferans oluşturmasını önlemek için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. YBM, bu tür çakışmaların ve interferansların erken dönemde, inşa süreçleri henüz başlamadan tespit edilmesini sağlar. Bu sayede, inşaat sürecinde zaman ve para tasarrufu sağlanır. Çakışma tespiti, birçok faydasının yanı sıra hala önemli bir zaman ve emek gerektirir çünkü YBM yöneticileri her çakışmayı tek tek tarayıp analiz etmek zorunda kalmaktadır. Çakışma tespiti, ön inşaat ve inşaat aşamalarında çakışmaların tespit edilmesini ifade ederken, çakışma önleme, farklı bileşenlerin güçlü bir mekânsal koordinasyonu sağlayarak unsurların mekânsal kesişmesini baştan önleme niyetini ifade eder. Çakışma tespit süreçlerinin zaman bakımından dezavantajları sonucu, mevcut literatürde, çakışma tespit süreçlerinden çakışma önleme yöntemlerine kayış gözlemlenmiştir. Bu araştırma, çakışma oluşumuna yol açan uygulamalardaki mevcut zorluklar ve nedenleri belirlemek adına bir literatür taraması sağlayarak çakışmaların önlenmesini ya da minimize edilmesini sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada belirlenen çakışma kök nedenleri süreç, insan, ürün ve platform kaynaklı faktörler olmak üzere dört ana kategoride sınıflandırılmıştır. Bu nedenlerin kategorize edilmesi, farklı alanlarda çakışmalara katkıda bulunan faktörlerin kapsamlı bir anlayışını sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bulgular, inşaat projelerinde çakışmaları önlemek için çakışmaların kök nedenlerini belirleyerek YBM tabanlı çakışma tespit süreçleri hakkındaki mevcut literatüre katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: YBM (Yapı Bilgi Modellemesi), Çakışma Tespiti, Çakışma Önleme

ABSTRACT

Building information modeling (BIM), is one of the groundbreaking developments in the construction sector, which offers many advantages in the processes of projects from the design stage to the construction stage. BIM combines design data from different disciplines by using three-dimensional modeling technology. In this way, incompatibilities or conflicts between architectural, electrical, mechanical, structural and other disciplines can be easily detected. Clash detection is a method utilized to prevent different components or systems from conflicting with each other or creating interference. BIM allows such conflicts and interferences to be detected at an early stage, before the construction processes have even begun. In this way, time and money are saved during the construction process. Clash detection, in addition to its many benefits, still requires considerable time and effort, because BIM managers have to scan and analyze each clash one by one. Clash detection refers to the detection of clashes during the preliminary construction and construction stages, while clash avoidance refers to the intention to prevent the spatial intersection of elements from the very beginning by ensuring a strong spatial coordination of different components. As a result of the disadvantages of clash detection processes in terms of time, a shift from clash detection processes to clash avoidance methods has been observed in the existing literature. This research aims to ensure that clashes are prevented or minimized by providing a literature review in order to determine the current difficulties and causes in the applications that lead to the formation of clashes. The root causes of the clashes identified in the study are classified into four main categories: process, people, product and platform-based factors. The categorization of these causes aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to clashes in different areas. The findings aim to contribute to the existing literature on BIM-based clash detection processes by identifying the root causes of clashes in order to avoid clashes in construction projects.

Keywords: BIM (Building Information Modelling), Clash Detection, Clash avoidance

YÜKSEK FIRINLARDA ORTALAMA KÖMÜR ÇAPININ, YAKMA HAVA HIZI VE SICAKLIĞININ YANMAYA ETKİSİNİN NÜMERİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF AVERAGE COAL PARTICLE DIAMETER, COMBUSTION AIR VELOCITY AND COMBUSTION AIR TEMPERATURE ON COMBUSTION IN BLAST FURNACES

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ÖZET

Yüksek fırın, demir içeren hammaddelerin kok ve kireç taşı ile bir arada ergitildiği ve yükseklikleri 30-90 m arasında değişen fırınlardır. Sinter tesisinden gelen cevher ve kok fabrikasından gelen kok, yüksek fırınlarda pik demire dönüştürülürler ve sonrasında oksijen fırınında oksijenlendirilerek çelik elde edilir. Yüksek fırınlarda ilk yıllarda yakıt olarak doğal gaz ve fuel oil kullanılıyorken, ekonomik nedenlerle kok kullanımına geçilmiş, daha sonra kok maliyetinin de yüksek olması nedeniyle dünya üzerinde yaygın olarak bulunan ve ekonomik olan kömürün toz haline getirilip yakma havasına püskürtülmesi uygulaması yaygın hale gelmiştir.

Bu çalışmada yüksek fırınlarda yakma havasına püskürtülen kömürün çapının, yakma havası hızı ve sıcaklığının yanmaya etkisi sonlu hacimler nümerik yöntemini kullanan ANSYS Fluent paket programı yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Bortz (1983) tarafından gerçekleştirilen deneylerde kullanılan yüksek fırın modellenmiş ve ortalama kömür çapı 101,7 µm, yakma havası sıcaklığı 1036 °C, yakma havası debisi 0.28-0.60 kg/s değerleri için analizler gerçekleştirilerek optimum yanma şartları belirlenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Blast furnaces are facilities where iron-containing raw materials are melted together with coke and limestone, ranging in height from 30 to 90 meters. Ore from the sinter plant and coke from the coke factory are transformed into pig iron in blast furnaces, and then oxygenated in the oxygen furnace to obtain steel. While natural gas and fuel oil were initially used as fuel in blast furnaces, the use of coke was adopted for economic reasons, and later the practice of pulverizing coal, which is widely available and economical, and injecting it into the combustion air, became widespread due to the high cost of coke.

In this study, the effect of coal sprayed into the combustion air in blast furnaces on combustion will be examined using the finite volume numerical method with the help of the ANSYS Fluent package program. In this study, a blast furnace used in the experiments conducted by Bortz (1983) was modeled, and analyses were carried out for average coal diameter of 101.7 µm, combustion air temperature of 1036 °C, and combustion air mass flow rates of 0.28-0.60 kg/s to determine the optimal combustion conditions.

Keywords: Combustion, CFD, Blast furnace.

SİKLON TİPİ BİR YAKICIDA TOZ BİYOKÜTLE YANMASININ NÜMERİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF BIOMASS COMBUSTION IN A CYCLONE-TYPE BURNER

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ÖZET

Yanma, bir yakıtın havadaki oksijen ile birleşerek bulunulan ortama ısı vermesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Yakıcı sistemleri, kullanılan yakıtı göre adlandırıldıklarından, katı yakıtlı, sıvı yakıtlı ve gaz yakıtlı yakıcı sistemleri bulunmaktadır. Toz katı yakıcılar, jet tipi ve duvar tipi yakıcılar olarak iki ana grupta incelenirler. Jet tipi yakıcıların alt grupları, U alevli yakıcı, türbülans tipi yakıcı, teğetsel ateşlemeli yakıcı ve siklon yakıcılar iken, duvar tipi yakıcıların alt grupları da aksenal ve teğetsel kanatçıklı yakıcılardır (Yıldırım, 2016). Siklon tipi yakıcıların en önemli özellikleri, daha büyük çaplı toz yakıtı uygun olmaları ve yakıcıda oluşan külün ergimiş halde çökelerek sistemden atılmasıdır.

Bu çalışmada siklon tipi bir yakıcıdaki biyokütle yanması, sonlu hacimler nümerik yöntemini kullanan ANSYS Fluent paket programı yardımıyla incelenmiştir. Bu incelemede, akışkan fazında sürekli ortam yaklaşımı ve katı fazda ayrık parçacık yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Lima ve arkadaşları (2017) tarafından gerçekleştirilen analizlerde kullanılan siklon tipi yakıcı modellenmiş, yakıt debisi 0.016 kg/s ve hava debisi 0.16 kg/s değerleri için analizler gerçekleştirilmiş, hız ve sıcaklık dağılımları elde edilmiştir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyokütle, Yanma, CFD, Siklon Yakıcı.

ABSTRACT

Combustion can be defined as the process where a fuel combines with oxygen in the air, releasing heat into the surrounding environment. Burner systems are classified based on the type of fuel used, including solid, liquid, and gas-fueled systems. Among solid fuel burners, there are two main categories: jet-type and wall-type burners. Jet-type burners have subgroups such as U-flame burners, turbulence type burners, tangentially fired burners, and cyclone burners, while wall-type burners have axial and tangential vane burners as subgroups (Yıldırım, 2016). The most significant characteristic of cyclone-type burners is their suitability for larger diameter powdered fuels and the disposal of the melted ash formed in the burner system.

This study investigates biomass combustion in a cyclone-type burner using the ANSYS Fluent package program employing the finite volume numerical method. The study utilizes the continuum approach in the fluid phase and the discrete particle method in the solid phase. The cyclone-type burner, previously analyzed by Lima vd. (2017), was modeled, and analyses were conducted for fuel and air flow rates of 0.016 kg/s and 0.16 kg/s, respectively, obtaining velocity and temperature distributions.

Keywords: Biomass, Combustion, CFD, Cyclonic Combuster.

**TÜRK ÇAYININ (*Camellia sinensis* L.) FARKLI KISIMLARINDA BULUNAN
AROMA BİLEŞENLERİ**

AROMATIC COMPONENTS PRESENT IN DIFFERENT PARTS of TURKISH TEA
(*Camellia sinensis* L.)

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ÖZET

Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze bitkisi Theaceae familyasına ait, Çin, Japonya, Kuzey Hindistan, Endonezya gibi Doğu ve Uzakdoğu ülkelerinde yetişen ve uygun iklim koşullarına sahip diğer ülkelerde de kültürü yapılan, binlerce yıldan beri tanınan bir bitkidir. Bu bitkinin önemi; yapraklarının dünyada sudan sonra en çok tüketilen içecek olan çayın hazırlanılmasında kullanılmasından dolayıdır.

Aroma, çayın değerli bir özelliğidir ve çay kalitesinin değerlendirilmesinde önemli bir kriter olarak kabul edilmektedir. Çay aroması çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda çeşitli uçucu bileşiklerden oluşmaktadır. Çayın uçucu bileşikleri karmaşıktır (çayda 700'den fazla aroma bileşiği tanımlanmıştır) ve genelde eser düzeylerde bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında çay bitkisinin yaprak, çiçek ve meyve kabuğunda bulunan aroma bileşenleri GC-MS cihazı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda toplamda 54 farklı bileşen tespit edilmiştir.

Çay yaprağında yüksek oranda Kafein (% 55,83), Methyl palmitate (% 4,45), β - Ionone (% 3,98), Hexdecane (% 3,47) ve Capronaldehyde (% 2,62) tespit edilmiştir. Çay çiçeğinde ise en fazla bulunan aroma bileşenleri % 21,67 ile α - Phenylethanol, % 16,16 ile Phytone, % 7,82 ile Heneicosane, % 7,12 ile Tridecyl methyl ketone ve % 6,07 ile γ - Eudesmol' dur. Meyve kabuğunda öne çıkan aroma bileşenleri % 33,14 ile kafein, % 19,86 ile Benzen, % 14,76 ile Methyl palmitate ve % 4,73 ile α - Phenylethanol olmuştur. Temel Bileşen analizi

kullanılarak çay bitkisinin farklı kısımlarının aroma bileşenleri bakımından göstermiş oldukları farklılık Biplot ile ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çay, aroma bileşenleri, Biplot

ABSTRACT

Camellia sinensis (L.) O.Kuntze plant is a plant belonging to the Theaceae family, grown in Eastern and Far Eastern countries such as China, Japan, North India and Indonesia, and has been cultivated in other countries with suitable climatic conditions, and has been known for thousands of years. The importance of this plant; This is because its leaves are used in the preparation of tea, which is the most consumed beverage in the world after water.

Aroma is a valuable characteristic of tea and is considered an important criterion in evaluating tea quality. Tea aroma consists of various volatile compounds in various concentrations. The volatile compounds of tea are complex (more than 700 aroma compounds have been identified in tea) and are usually present at trace levels.

Within the scope of this study, the aroma components found in the leaves, flowers and fruit peel of the tea plant were analyzed using the GC-MS device. As a result of the analysis, a total of 54 different components were identified.

High levels of Caffeine (55.83%), Methyl palmitate (4.45%), β -Ionone (3.98%), Hexdecane (3.47%) and Capronaldehyde (2.62%) were detected in the tea leaf. The most abundant aroma components in tea flowers are α -Phenylethanol with 21.67%, Phytone with 16.16%, Heneicosane with 7.82%, Tridecyl methyl ketone with 7.12% and γ -Eudesmol with 6.07%. . The prominent aroma components in the fruit peel were caffeine with 33.14%, Benzene with 19.86%, Methyl palmitate with 14.76% and α -Phenylethanol with 4.73%. Using Principal Component analysis, the differences in aroma components of different parts of the tea plant were revealed with Biplot.

Keywords: tea, aroma components, Biplot

EXPLORING TRAUMA AND MEMORY IN FARAH BASHIR'S '*RUMOURS OF SPRING: A GIRLHOOD IN KASHMIR*'

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Abstract

Trauma, a profoundly distressing experience with enduring effects on individuals, communities, and societies, shapes personal stories and perspectives. Conflict-induced trauma in regions like Kashmir significantly impacts psychological, emotional, and physical well-being. Literature often explores trauma, using various narrative techniques to shed light on enduring effects and processes of healing. This study focuses on the overlooked trauma endured by people in conflict-ridden Kashmir. The political instability and militarization in the region have subjected its inhabitants to profound trauma. The investigation emphasizes that fictional narratives, rooted in collective memory, tells a compelling story of enduring suffering, highlighting collective moral responsibility. The consequences of the conflict in Kashmir inflict both physical and mental anguish, including trauma, anxiety, and depression, often unnoticed. Farah Bahir's memoir, 'Rumours of Spring, A Girlhood in Kashmir, vividly portrays the sufferings and psychological disorders experienced by the Kashmiri people, drawing from personal experiences. This paper aims to explore individual and collective trauma and its effects on women.

Keywords: Conflict-induced trauma, Distressing experience, Enduring effects, Psychological well-being, Trauma.

TOXICITY OPTIMIZATION OF GREEN ZINC OXIDE QUANTUM DOTS IN ZEBRAFISH USING BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR SAFER NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS

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Abstract

Zinc oxide quantum dots (ZnO QDs) possess a versatile range of beneficial characteristics, including impressive photoluminescence, water solubility, and robust photostability. These attributes position them as promising candidates for applications in drug delivery, bioimaging, and other biomedical fields. Nonetheless, prior to their potential human use, a comprehensive exploration of their in-vivo toxicity is imperative. Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*), due to their cost-effectiveness, rapid development, and genetic similarity to humans, serve as a prevalent in-vivo model for assessing nanomaterial toxicity. This study delves into the assessment of concentration-dependent toxicity of ZnO QDs and Zinc oxide bionanocomposite (ZnO BC) in zebrafish, with a concurrent optimization of methodologies using Box-Behnken design. To ensure judicious toxicity assessment in zebrafish, preliminary investigations encompassed cell line and hemocompatibility analyses, establishing appropriate dosages. Intriguingly, neither ZnO QDs nor ZnO BC exhibited discernible embryonic toxicity or adverse effects during hatching or developmental stages at a dosage of 2.5 μl for ZnO BC and 2 μl for ZnO QDs. Meanwhile, behavioral assays on larval zebrafish under visible light unveiled a dose-dependent decrease in total swimming distance and speed. However, noticeable effects materialized only at elevated concentrations (>250 μl for ZnO BC and >200 μl for ZnO QDs) in zebrafish embryos. Consequently, it is apparent that lower concentrations of ZnO BC and ZnO QDs remain substantially non-toxic. This pioneering research significantly contributes to the arsenal of future investigators in the realm of in-vivo imaging studies, offering valuable insights into the potential toxic ramifications of nanomaterials. These insights are pivotal in guaranteeing the safety of nanomaterials in various bio-applications, thereby facilitating the responsible advancement of cutting-edge biomedical technologies.

Key words: Quantum dots; Zebrafish; Embryo; *In-vivo*, Toxicity study

COACHING NEEDS OF NURSES WORKING IN HIGH-STRESS ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract

Background

The nursing profession is known for its inherent stress, exposing nurses to occupational health issues like stress and low self-esteem. Coaching is recognized as a valuable preventative strategy to support professionals effectively. This study aims to identify coaching needs among nurses in high-stress environments.

Methods

This qualitative study comprises two interviews. The first, with five nursing department heads from two public hospitals in Morocco, aimed to identify recurring problems and consequences associated with nursing activities. It also sought to identify categories of nurses most susceptible to these consequences. The second interview involved thirty nurses working in emergency and intensive care units in the same hospitals, exploring their coaching needs. Semi-structured interviews with nurses were transcribed verbatim until data saturation, following the grounded theory approach to uncover coaching requirements for emergency and intensive care nurses.

Results

Findings indicate that emergency and intensive care nurses face heightened occupational health issues. Three main conceptual categories emerged regarding nurses' coaching requirements: Steps of a coaching action, topics related to occupational health in coaching, and barriers to implementing coaching actions.

Conclusions

By investigating coaching requirements for nursing staff, a transtheoretical coaching model was suggested. This model, rooted in theory and ethics, aims to address occupational health issues effectively among nurses.

Keywords

nursing; occupational health issues; stress; coaching needs; grounded theory approach

**B ** -OPEN AND B ** -CLOSED MAPPINGS
IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES**

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ABSTRACT

Analysis is one of the greatest achievements in the history of mathematics. The achievement opens a new era of mathematical progress and plays an important role in the development of physics, astronomy, signal processing and other disciplines. At the end of the 19th century, mathematicians deduced many properties of continuous functions on closed intervals, which undoubtedly promoted the development of analytical theory. Bolzano's Function Theory gives the earliest proofs of the Boundedness theorem and the Extreme value theorem and Weierstrass proved the Extreme value theorem in Berlin lecture. The Intermediate value theorem was first proved in 1817 by Bolzano, and then Cauchy gave a proof in 1821. The definition of uniform continuity is proposed by Heine, and he published a proof of the Uniform continuity theorem. There are some important properties of continuous functions on closed intervals including Weierstrass second theorem: Boundedness theorem, Weierstrass first theorem: Extreme value theorem, Bolzano-Cauchy second theorem: Intermediate value theorem, Cantor theorem: Uniform continuity theorem. Continuous functions have four fundamental properties on closed intervals: Boundedness theorem, Extreme value theorem, Intermediate value theorem, Uniform continuity theorem. These theorems are the basis of mathematical analysis and the direct expression of real number theory in functions. In 2011, S. Bharathi, K. Bhuvaneshwar and N. Chandramathi introduced a new class of sets namely, b^{**} -closed and investigated properties of this set. Also, they studied and discussed some of its properties and compared this new notion with some other classes of sets and investigated some of their basic properties in topological spaces. We introduce b^{**} -open function, b^{**} -closed function, pre- b^{**} -open function, and pre- b^{**} -closed function and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, b^{**} -open set, b^{**} -closed set, b^{**} -interior set, b^{**} -closure set, b^{**} -open function, b^{**} -closed function, pre- b^{**} -closed function, pre- b^{**} -open function.

**B ** -CONTINUOUS AND B ** -IRRESOLUTE
MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES**

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ABSTRACT

Analysis is one of the greatest achievements in the history of mathematics. The achievement opens a new era of mathematical progress and plays an important role in the development of physics, astronomy, signal processing and other disciplines. At the end of the 19th century, mathematicians deduced many properties of continuous functions on closed intervals, which undoubtedly promoted the development of analytical theory. Bolzano's Function Theory gives the earliest proofs of the Boundedness theorem and the Extreme value theorem and Weierstrass proved the Extreme value theorem in Berlin lecture. The Intermediate value theorem was first proved in 1817 by Bolzano, and then Cauchy gave a proof in 1821. The definition of uniform continuity is proposed by Heine, and he published a proof of the Uniform continuity theorem. There are some important properties of continuous functions on closed intervals including Weierstrass second theorem: Boundedness theorem, Weierstrass first theorem: Extreme value theorem, Bolzano-Cauchy second theorem: Intermediate value theorem, Cantor theorem: Uniform continuity theorem. Continuous functions have four fundamental properties on closed intervals: Boundedness theorem, Extreme value theorem, Intermediate value theorem, Uniform continuity theorem. These theorems are the basis of mathematical analysis and the direct expression of real number theory in functions. In 2011, S. Bharathi, K. Bhuvaneshwar and N. Chandramathi introduced a new class of sets namely, b^{**} -closed set b^{**} -open set and investigated properties of this set. Also, they studied and discussed some of its properties and compared this new notion with some other classes of sets and investigated some of their basic properties in topological spaces. We introduce b^{**} -continuous function and b^{**} -irresolute function and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, b^{**} -open set, b^{**} -closed set, b^{**} -interior set, b^{**} -closure set, b^{**} -continuous function, b^{**} -irresolute function.

**NİĞDE ŞERİF ALİ TÜRBESİ'NİN TAŞ MALZEMESİNDE KORUMA SORUNLARI
VE BOZULMALAR**

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ÖZET

Anıt mezar olarak türbe yapıları toplumun geçmişte sosyo-kültürel özellikleri, ekonomik durumunu yansıtan dini yapılar grubunda yer almakta olup korunması gereken tarihi yapılardır. Bu yapılarda uzun süreli doğal koşullardan, insan kaynaklı birçok etkenden kaynaklı bozulmalar meydana gelmektedir. Bu durumda yapıya yönelik restorasyon uygulaması gerekli olmaktadır. Restorasyon öncesinde gerçekleşen araştırmalar içinde yapım teknikleri, malzeme ve taşıyıcı sistemini kapsayan teknik araştırmalar kapsamında detaylı inceleme müdahale kararları için önemli bir aşamadır. Bu aşama yapının mevcut durumunun incelenmesini, yapıdaki bozulma nedenlerinin ortaya konulmasını ve teşhisini kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışmada Niğde kentinde bulunan 1865-66 M. yılında inşa edilen, zaman içinde restorasyon geçirmiş olmasına rağmen mevcutta özellikle malzemesinde bozulmalar görülen Şeref Ali Türbesi örneklem olarak seçilmiştir. Dıştan, 5.90*9.20 metre boyutlarında olan yapı tek katlı ve dikdörtgen planlıdır. Beylikler dönemi mimarisine ait olduğu düşünülen yapıda malzeme olarak trakit taşı kullanılmıştır. Yapı 1976 yılında restore edilmiş, 2008 yılında ise dış cephe temizliği yapılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında yapının günümüz mevcut teknik durumu; özellikle taş malzemedeki bozulma nedenleri ve türlerinin tespiti yapılmıştır. Analiz çalışmaları yerinde gözlem ve belgeleme çalışmalarına dayanmaktadır. Bu ilk aşamada cephedeki taşlarda ve külah üst örtü taş kaplamada bozulma nedenleri içinde uzun süreli doğal koşullara bağlı (yağmur, rüzgar gibi atmosferik etkenler) ve insan kaynaklı (hava kirliliği, kasıtlı tahrip) tespit edilmiştir. Taş malzemedeki aşınma, kirlilik, bitkisel oluşum, çiçeklenme, korozyon gözlemlenmiştir. Bu tespitler yapılacak olan detaylı analiz çalışmaları için altlık oluşturması hedefiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Restorasyon kapsamında uygulanması gerekli temizlik, sağlamlaştırma ve yüzeysel koruma ve bakımın yapılacak detaylı çalışma sonrasında ele alınması gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır. Ön tespit sonucunda ortaya konulan taş malzemedeki daha detaylı yapıya zarar vermeden gerçekleştirilecek analiz teknikleri araştırılıp, kullanılması yönünde öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şeref Ali Türbesi, Restorasyon, Teknik Araştırmalar, Taş Malzeme

**CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND DETERIORATIONS IN THE STONE
MATERIAL OF NIGDE SERIF ALI TOMB**

ABSTRACT

Tombs structures are among the religious structures group that reflects the socio-cultural characteristics and economic situation of the society in the past and are historical structures that need to be protected. Deterioration occurs in these structures due to long-term natural conditions and many human-induced factors that occur over time. In this case, restoration application for the structure is necessary. Among the research carried out before the restoration, detailed examination within the scope of technical research covering construction techniques, materials and carrier system is an important stage for intervention decisions. This stage includes examining the current condition of the building, revealing and diagnosing the causes of deterioration in the structure. In this study, the Şeref Ali Tomb, located in the city of Niğde, built in 1865-66 AD, and although it has undergone restoration over time, is currently showing deterioration in its materials, was chosen as a sample. Externally, the building measures 5.90*9.20 meters and has a single-storey and rectangular plan. The building, which is thought to belong to the architecture of the principalities period, trachyte stone was used as the material. The building was restored in 1976, and the facade was cleaned in 2008. Within the scope of the research, the current technical condition of the building; In particular, the causes and types of deterioration in stone materials were determined. Analysis studies are based on on-site observation and documentation studies. In this first stage, the causes of deterioration in the stones on the facade and the cone top stone covering were determined to be due to long-term natural conditions (atmospheric factors such as rain and wind) and human-induced (air pollution, intentional destruction). Abrasion, pollution, vegetative formation, efflorescence, corrosion were observed in the stone material. These determinations were made with the aim of providing a basis for detailed analysis studies. It was emphasized that the cleaning, consolidation and surface protection and maintenance required within the scope of the restoration should be addressed after the detailed study to be carried out. As a result of the preliminary determination, analysis techniques that will be carried out without damaging the more detailed structure of the stone material have been researched and suggestions have been developed to use it.

Key Words: Şeref Ali Tomb, Restoration, Technical Research, Stone Material

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLUTCH

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Abstract

This project introduces/proposes experimental study on Design and fabrication of Electro-magnetic clutch. Electromagnetic grips and electromagnetic brakes are gadgets that control power and revolving development utilizing an electromagnetic power produced by empowering loops. Grasps interface and disengage with power while brakes brake and keep up with rotating development. Attractive grips utilize electric magnets delivered to lock or open the motor and the transmission input shaft, working with or ending the progression of force. Attractive brakes utilize electric magnets to speed up, decelerate or stop pivot. An electronic grasp control (ECC) framework, likewise called electronic grip the executives (ECM) framework, contains a grip which is locked in/separated by an actuator (electric or pressure driven), in light of the place of a grasp pedal (with position sensor) or capability of the control signals send freely by an electronic. Role of Electromagnetic Grips: To Transmit and cutoff Power. Electromagnetic grips are a mechanical component to communicate and cut power on the determined side with an electromagnetic power. Set forth plainly, they can disengage and interface power ceaselessly the power. Electromagnetic grasps are generally reasonable for far off activity since no mechanical linkages are expected to control their commitment, giving quick, smooth activity. Notwithstanding, in light of the fact that the enactment energy scatters as intensity in the electromagnetic actuator when the grasp is locked in, there is a gamble of overheating.

Keywords: Electronically Commutated Motor , Electronic Grasp Control

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIND ENERGY VEHICLES

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Abstract

A vehicle with a bladed rotor precisely associated with the wheels can be intended to go at a speed quicker than that of the breeze, both straightforwardly into the breeze and straightforwardly downwind the energy balance of wind energy is very positive. The energy consumed in the whole chain of wind plants is recovered in several average operational months. A vehicle with a bladed rotor mechanically connected to the wheels can be designed to go at a speed faster than that of the wind, both directly into the wind and directly downwind. Upwind, the rotor works as a wind turbine driving the wheels. Downwind, it works as a propeller, driven by the wheels. In modern wind turbines, wind rotates the rotor blades, which convert kinetic energy into rotational energy. This rotational energy is transferred by a shaft which to the generator, thereby producing electrical energy. Wind power has grown rapidly since 2000, driven by R&D, supportive policies and falling costs. The energy balance of wind energy is very positive. The energy consumed in the whole chain of wind plants is recovered in several average operational months

Key word wind mill, renewable energy

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AIR POLLUTION MONITOR

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Abstract

Low-cost air pollution monitors use one or more sensors and other components to detect, monitor and report on specific air pollutants like particulate matter (PM) or carbon dioxide and/or environmental factors such as temperature and humidity. The energy balance of wind energy is very positive. The energy consumed in the whole chain of wind plants is recovered in several average operational months. Air Quality Monitoring Networks allow the measurement, operation and predictive analysis of the evolution of air pollution in different areas (urban areas, industrial areas, special nature conservation areas, etc.) Some stations are equipped with meteorological sensors and/or noise level meters to measure noise levels. In conclusion, an IoT-based air pollution monitoring system is a revolutionary solution that can provide accurate and real-time data about the air quality in a particular area. It can help identify the sources of pollution and take necessary measures to reduce it, protecting the environment and human health. While the effects of air pollution on materials, vegetation, and animals can be measured, health effects on humans can only be estimated from epidemiological evidence. Most of the evidence comes from occupational exposure to much higher concentrations of pollutants than the general public is exposed to.

Key word: Carbon dioxide, particulate matter

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC PVC PIPE CUTTING MACHINE

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Abstract

The project is based on automatic pvc pipe cutting machine. Automatic pipe cutting machine is one of such machine use for mass production and aims at reducing the human involvement in order to increase the productivity and accuracy of the product. Cutting the tools or the materials of finite length by manually will not yield a good result. The IR sensor which is put close to the item faculties and conveys the electrical result message. The ongoing length is consistently shown on the presentation. Presently, the cutting instrument cuts the PVC of limited Target length, what we wanted. As per the length what we plan the cutting instrument, cuts the PVC naturally. Pipe with two cutting tools rotating at the same time. That is to say, the main movement and feed movement are both completed by the cutting tool, which is called the planetary cutting operation. Pipe cutters are tools used for slicing or cutting pipes. They are commonly used by plumbers due to their reliability and efficiency. In addition to providing clean, professional-quality cuts, pipe cutters are often more convenient, fast, and easy to use than alternatives such as hacksaws. Cutting processes work by causing fracture of the material that is processed. Usually, the portion that is fractured away is in small sized pieces, called chips. Common cutting processes include sawing, shaping (or planing), broaching, drilling, grinding, turning and milling

Key word Polyvinyl chloride

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF CIRCULAR CUTTING MACHINE

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Abstract

Sheet Metal Machines. As we all know, a circle cutting machine is considered one of the principal machines in the whole sheet metal industry. This machine is used to cut the sheet material, annular rings, and strips into a circular shape. Circular saws are a type of power tool designed to cut through wood and other construction materials. They feature a sharp circular blade which rotates at speed to create cross cuts and rip cuts and are available in a few different sizes determined by the size of blade they accept. A circular saw is a tool for cutting many materials such as wood, masonry, plastic, or metal and may be hand-held or mounted to a machine. In woodworking the term "circular saw" refers specifically to the hand-held type and the table saw and chop saw are other common forms of circular saws. Round blade cutting machines are used to cut large and medium-size components of simple shape from low-fabric spreads or to cut single articles from one or two material plies. The machine is moved along the cut contours, while the fabric spread remains in a fixed position. A circular saw is a utilitarian workhorse and a useful addition to the toolkit of DIYers. Its most common function is to make cuts in a straight line on pieces of lumber. Knowing its parts makes using a circular saw easier

Key word: circular saw,diyars

**REDOX MECHANISM OF DICYANOBIS(BPY)IRON(III)-IODIDE IN
BINARY SOLVENT MEDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The stability and effectiveness of dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) could be increased by using the redox reaction of dicyanobis(bpy)iron(III)-iodide. Due to the low cost and environmentally friendly nature of photosensitive iron complexes, the suggested sensitizer-mediator interaction may be both economical and environmentally beneficial. The homogenous catalysis may be effective to further enhance the stability and the efficiency of a DSSC with economic and environmental benefit such as only 15 volume percent of tertiary butanol can catalyze the electron transfer process between sensitizer-mediator in an aqueous medium. This research/study contributes to the development of a cost-effective and environmentally friendly strategy for improving the stability and efficiency of DSSCs. Dicyanobis(bpy)iron(III)-iodide redox mechanism may offer a straightforward rate law and quick kinetics in a binary solvent medium with 15% tertiary butanol and 85% water, which may be the best choice for dye-sensitive solar cells. The kinetics of the reaction was studied under the pseudo-first order condition by taking mediator in excess over sensitizer in aqueous medium. The catalytic effect of tertiary butanol on the redox mechanism was revealed at constant ionic strength and temperature. The reactants that lead the rate-determining step were identified by studying the effect of ionic strength, protons (acid) and temperature on the rate constant of the reaction. A relevant rate law and a plausible mechanism were proposed for the homogenous catalysis of the electron-transfer kinetics of selected sensitizer-mediator process.

**FROM OIL DISCOVERY TO ENERGY HUB: TRACING THE HISTORICAL
EVOLUTION OF GULF STATES' FUEL ECONOMIES**

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Abstract

This research paper offers a comprehensive historical analysis of the transformation of Gulf States' economies from their initial oil discoveries to their current status as emerging energy hubs. Focused on the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, namely Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain, the study traces the intricate journey of these nations from their reliance on oil revenues to the diversification and integration of various energy sources.

Beginning with the early days of oil exploration and production in the mid-20th century, the paper investigates the pivotal role of oil in shaping the economic, social, and political landscapes of Gulf States. It explores the economic boom and subsequent challenges associated with oil dependency, leading to the formulation of strategic policies for economic diversification.

The research employs a historical lens to analyze the deliberate efforts of Gulf States to transition from mono-economies centered around oil to multifaceted energy hubs. By examining key policy decisions, investments, and technological advancements, the study aims to provide insights into the factors that facilitated or hindered successful economic diversification.

Furthermore, the paper assesses the implications of this economic evolution on regional and global energy dynamics. It delves into the diplomatic and geopolitical consequences of Gulf States' energy strategies, emphasizing their roles as influential players in the international energy market.

In conclusion, this research contributes to the understanding of the historical evolution of Gulf States' fuel economies, shedding light on the complexities of their transition from oil dependence to becoming dynamic energy hubs. By offering a nuanced perspective, the study aims to inform future policy decisions, economic strategies, and international collaborations in the realm of energy development and sustainability.

Keywords: Gulf States Economic diversification, Oil dependence, Historical analysis, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

ENHANCEMENT OF BIOAVAILABILITY AND SOLUBILITY OF DICLOFENAC SODIUM THROUGH SOLID DISPERSION

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Abstract:

The low solubility of BCS class-II drugs poses a significant challenge in drug formulation. Developing a more bioavailable dosage form is essential to enhance the dissolution and consequently, the bioavailability of hydrophobic drugs. One method used to address this issue is solid dispersion, where the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) is dispersed in a solid state. In this study, a solid dispersion of the BCS class-II drug, Diclofenac Sodium, was formulated and its solubility was compared to that of the plain drug and a marketed Diclofenac Sodium formulation. Solubility studies were conducted to characterize and evaluate these formulations. It was concluded that using a polymer carrier with BCS class- II drugs via the fusion method significantly improves water solubility, dissolution, and overall bioavailability.

Keywords: BCS Class II, Bioavailability, Diclofenac Sodium etc.

**ASSOCIATION AMONG MOTOR COORDINATION, LOGICAL MEMORY AND
SEDENTARY BEHAVIORS DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD**

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to find out the relationship between motor coordination, logical memory and sedentary behaviors in young children. It is a cross-sectional study in which data was collected using stratified random sampling from government school students (N=250), having girls (N=125) and boys (N=125) from 6-8 years of age. Motor Coordination Scale (MSS) (Babar & Jabeen, 2022), Logical Memory Scale (Mahmood & Sheikh, 1989) and Sedentary Behavior Scale (SBS) (Munir & Jabeen, 2023) among the measuring tools used for assessment purposes. Pearson Product Moment correlation was used to test the association between motor coordination, logical memory and sedentary behavior's. Additionally, the Independent Sample t-test was used to determine gender differences. The results showed that sedentary behavior has no relationship with motor coordination or logical memory in middle children. Furthermore, the findings of the study showed that logical memory had significant positive correlation with motor coordination factor F4 (Fine motor) ($p < 0.01$). Furthermore the results also showed that there were substantial gender differences in the participants; gross motor abilities, with boys scoring higher on the subscale component of strength and coordination ($p < 0.05$), indicating that they had better gross motor skills than girls. The results also indicated that there is no significant gender difference in fine motor skills, logical memory and sedentary behavior of the participants. Conclusively, the examination of culturally appropriate explanations has brought clarity to rejected hypotheses and provided valuable data for future researchers. Whereas, it is recommended that additional research be conducted on the variables investigated in this study to enhance the generalizability of the findings.

Keywords: Motor Coordination, Logical Memory, Sedentary Behaviors, Fine Motor Skills and Middle Childhood.

“BİR SÜRÜ NEDENİM VAR” PROJESİNE KATILAN İŞLETMELERİN GENEL YAPISI VE BAŞARI BEKLENTİSİNE ETKİLİ FAKTÖRLER

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES PARTICIPATED THE PROJECT OF “I HAVE MANY REASONS” AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECT SUCCESS EXPECTATION

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ÖZET: Bu çalışmanın amacı Tokat İl Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğü tarafından koyunculığa yönelik yürütülen “Bir Sürü Nedenim Var Projesine” isimli projeye katılan işletmelerin genel yapısını belirlemek ve proje başarı beklentisine etkili faktörleri tahmin etmektir. Çalışmanın verileri 297 yetiştiriciyle 2022 yılında yüz yüze yürütülen bir anket çalışmasından elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda işletmelerde ortalama koyun varlığı 180 baş, tarımsal arazi varlığı 38 dönüm, en çok ekimi yapılan yem bitkileri sırasıyla yonca, arpa ve mısır olarak belirlendi. Yetiştiricilerinin tamamına yakını serbest aşım yöntemi kullanırken, yaklaşık %57’si koç katım öncesi ilave yemleme (flushing) yapmakta, kırkımlar ağırlıklı olarak Mayıs ayında ve %85 dolayında makasla gerçekleştirilmektedir. İlk sırada bildirilen maliyet ve gelir kalemleri sırasıyla yem ve kasaplık satışlardır. Likert ölçeğine göre proje başarı şansını yüksek ve çok yüksek görüp olumlu değerlendirenlerin oranı %70’dir. Proje başarı beklentisi ile “işletme ölçeği” (<0,01) ve “borçluluk düzeyi” (<0,05) arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı bir korelasyon mevcuttur. Karar alıcılar projeyi desteklemeye devam etmeli, özellikle büyük ölçekli işletmelerin proje yükümlükleri konusundaki kaygıları irdelenmeli ve proje tamamlandığında yerel ekonomik etkileri tekrar değerlendirilmelidir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Hayvancılık, İşletme, Koyun, Proje, Yetiştirici

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to determine the general structure of the livestock enterprises participating a sheep breeding project namely "I have many reasons", conducted by Tokat Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, and to estimate the factors affecting project success expectation. The data was obtained from a face-to-face survey conducted with 297 breeders in 2022. As a result of the study, it was found that the average number of sheep in the enterprises was 180 head; the agricultural land size was 38 acres; alfalfa, barley and corn

were the most cultivated forage crops, respectively. Almost all of the breeders have used the free-crossing method, nearly 57% of them have performed additional feeding (flushing) prior to mating, shearing have been mainly done in May and around 85% of them use shears. The first cost and revenue items for enterprises were found as feed and butchery sales, respectively. The rate of those who positively evaluated the chances of the project success according to the Likert scale as high and very high was found to be 70%. There were negatively significant relationships between breeders' project success expectations with "herd size" (<0.01) and "indebtedness level" (<0.05). Decision makers should continue to support this project, concerns of relatively large-scale enterprises about project liabilities should be addressed, and economic impacts of the project to the region should be reassessment after the project completed.

Key Words: Livestock, Enterprise, Sheep, Project, Breeder

**INVESTIGATE THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE AFGHANISTAN**

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Abstract

The above article discusses the challenges and opportunities of the education system in Afghanistan, specifically focusing on a project involving a library that addresses the issues and opportunities within the education system. The main objective of the researcher in this article is to understand why the education system in Afghanistan has failed to bring about significant changes in its structure over the past few decades, leading to the stagnation of the education system in the country. Afghanistan, being one of the Central Asian countries, has had one of the most unstable education systems in recent decades. Political, economic, and social deficiencies have resulted in the backwardness of the education system in Afghanistan. Political turmoil in Afghanistan has always posed serious and widespread problems for the education system of the country.

In addition to political challenges, other problems exist within the education system that stem from society and the community. Although the community can contribute to the growth of a country's education system, the interaction between individuals in the community and educators can play a role in shaping the identity of those educators. Another challenge, according to the researcher, is the economic dimension of the education system in Afghanistan. Although economic challenges are not visibly present in the education system, international organizations have always had extensive cooperation with the education system, which could have been one of the best opportunities for the education system in Afghanistan. However, the reason why they could not make the best use of this opportunity remains unclear.

Alongside all these challenges and opportunities, cultural issues have always led to the backwardness of a segment of the population in any society. Issues such as denying girls access to schools, the spread of drug addiction among a number of students, and the buying and selling of drugs in schools are among the issues discussed in this article.

Keywords: Challenges, Opportunity and educational system of Afghanistan

**FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL CREAM FROM
TRIBULAS TERRESTRIS ETHANOLIC EXTRACT**

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Abstract:

Phytoconstituent that beget antimicrobial exertion of ethanolic excerpt of these factory. These factories have colorful phytoconstituent like flavonoids rutin quercitine tannins alkaloids. these factory has numerous factory Tribulas terrestris is herbal factory now today's period there's a extensively compass in sauces because these drug has lower side effect than the allopathic medicines 'in the present study we tried to find out the part like leaves brume flavoure root fruits with different effect. These factory have colorful pharmacological exertion like diuretics testrogen supporteranti-inflammatory antifungal antimicrobial. these factory is extensively available in India on road side that's why we prepared these factory for study. In these experiment firstly done the extraction in that ethanolic extract is mainly used after that thin layer chromatography perform than we goes for thin layer chromatography for detecting the affinity of compound after that column chromatography done than we should proceed for the gcms after that antimicrobial activity was tested on the microbes e-coli than move for the formulation. The phytoconstituents present in leaves which promotes natural healing process. The study reveals the phytoconstituents like alkaloid, glycoside, Tannins, flavonoid, present in the leaves of ethanolic extract of plant show the Antimicrobial activity. Microbial infection is cure from these creams.

KEYWORDS- Tribilusus terrestris, Rutin, quercitine, Anti-microbial activity, Cream.

**RANKING THE COMPONENTS OF SPIRITUAL TRAINING BASED ON THE
THOUGHTS OF IMAM ALI (AS) FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF FOREIGN
STUDENTS IN IRAN**

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Abstract

Spiritual education is one of the most important topics of Islamic societies that have different views. Clarifying the importance and precision of spiritual education and identifying its factors and problems is one of the most fundamental issues related to religion and spirituality. The present research was conducted with the aim of ranking the components of spiritual education based on the thought of Imam Ali (peace be upon him). The research method is the hierarchical analysis of ExpertChoice software and the method of data collection is by designing a questionnaire from the perspective of foreign students in Iran. The findings from the hierarchical analysis indicate that among the main components, which are: patience, certainty, justice and jihad, the criterion of justice with the highest coefficient, according to experts, has the greatest effect on achieving spiritual perfection. Among the sub-components: the enjoining good of well-known is ranked first, deep knowledge is ranked second, and insight is ranked last with the lowest coefficient. According to the findings of this research, justice is considered one of the most important factors for human perfection.

Keywords: Thought of Imam Ali (AS), Components of spiritual education, foreign students, Hierarchical analysis of expert-choice.

**IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL BALANCE POLICIES IN IRAN
BY EMPHASIZING THE LAW OF BALANCED USE OF THE COUNTRY'S
FACILITIES**

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Abstract

Regional economic differences are a hot topic in regional economy and are one of the indicators of economic security. This has always been one of the priorities of regional policy makers to reduce regional disparities and distribute the budget and of society equally based on different economic, health, social and infrastructure needs. The purpose of this research is to investigate the provincial inequalities among the provinces of Iran based on the law of balanced use of the country's facilities. Hierarchical analysis method has been used to achieve this goal. The findings of the research indicate that among the four main criteria, the criteria of supervision, executive, legal and institutional management and statistics and information. It is ranked 3rd, 2nd, 1st and 4th respectively. And among the 30 sub-criteria, the lack of a transparent scientific mechanism in the distribution of national balance credits between the country's provinces. The existence of hidden and seasonal unemployment in most of the less developed cities and the lack of inclusion of the city in the use of 32 plans under the unemployment rate index in most of the cities. The low role of the Provincial Planning and Development Council in the distribution of inter-city credits based on the indicators considered by the Council is ranked first, second and third respectively. And it has the greatest impact in the field of inequality, and the criterion, lack of systematic communication the indicators of the balanced law and the plans and projects of Annex No. 1 of the annual budget laws are ranked last and have the least impact on inequality.

Key words: province, Regional balance, hierarchical analysis, law of balanced use, inequality.

TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The purpose and operation of schools, as well as what is expected of teachers, are changing in many nations. Teachers are being asked to adapt to teaching in classrooms that are more diverse, to put more of an emphasis on including students with special needs, to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) more effectively, to plan more within evaluative and accountability frameworks, and to do more to involve parents in the educational process. It is unrealistic to expect pre-service teacher preparation, no matter how effective, to adequately prepare teachers for every issue they may experience during their careers. This paper discuss about professional development of teachers for the sustainable development. The abilities and characteristics of a teacher's personal growth as they relate to education for sustainable development (ESD) are discussed in the article. Education systems therefore seek to provide teachers with opportunities for in-service professional development in order to maintain a high standard of teaching and to retain a high-quality teacher workforce. As OECD's comparative review on teachers noted (OECD, 2005):

Effective professional development is on-going, includes training, practice and feedback, and provides adequate time and follow-up support. Successful programmes involve teachers in learning activities that are similar to ones they will use with their students, and encourage the development of teachers' learning communities.

Keywords: Professional development, Education system, High quality teacher, Sustainable development

ETHICAL AND MORAL DILEMMAS IN THE AVENGERS FILM SERIES AND
CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR

AVENGERS FİLM SERİSİ VE KAPTAN AMERİKA: KAHRAMANLARIN
SAVAŞI'NDAKİ ETİK VE AHLAKİ İKİLEMLER

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Abstract

As the popular products of the twentieth century, superhero comics have evolved into superhero films in the twenty-first century. The Marvel Cinematic Universe, as the most prolific universe, sweeps the box-office with its superhero films, beginning from 2008. This paper examines ethical and moral codes of MCU superheroes. The focus is five MCU films - *The Avengers*, *Avengers: Age of Ultron*, *Captain America: Civil War*, *Avengers: Infinity War*, and *Avengers: Endgame* - using various ethical perspectives. Superheroes are depicted as heroes with “super” abilities trying to do the “right” thing, be “ethical,” and promote “good” and “moral” deeds. Thus, these films present a range of complex moral and ethical dilemmas. The article examines the actions of key characters like Tony Stark, Captain America, Loki, Hulk, Ultron, Bucky Barnes, and Thanos, and how these actions relate to utilitarianism, deontological ethics, Stanley Benn’s notion of wickedness, and Hobbes’ *Leviathan* and state of nature theory as they are discussed in Louis P. Pojman’s *The Moral Life: An Introductory Reader in Ethics and Literature* (2000). In *The Avengers* (2012), an alien invasion leads to the formation of the Avengers, challenging their diverse ethical and moral values. In *Avengers: Age of Ultron* (2015), the creation of an artificial intelligence, Ultron, raises questions about the actions of the Avengers. In *Captain America: Civil War* (2016), the characters encounter moral dilemmas, leading them to divide under two moral theories. *Avengers: Infinity War* (2018) introduces the villain Thanos and a universal destruction, and with the aftermath of the events in the previous film, *Avengers: Endgame* (2019) portrays two different ethical and moral theories. This paper analyzes complex ethical and moral dilemmas faced by superheroes and villains in these films, providing a brief summary of the perspectives analyzed for each film.

Keywords: Ethics, morality, Avengers, superhero, Marvel

Özet

Yirminci yüzyılın popüler ürünleri olan süper kahraman çizgi romanları, yirmi birinci yüzyılda süper kahraman filmlerine evrilmiştir. En üretken evren olarak Marvel Sinematik Evreni, 2008'den itibaren süper kahraman filmleriyle gişeyi alt üst etmektedir. Bu makale, MCU süper kahramanlarının etik ve ahlaki kodlarını incelemektedir. Odak, farklı etik bakış açılarını kullanarak beş MCU filmi- *The Avengers*, *Avengers: Age of Ultron*, *Captain America: Civil War*, *Avengers: Infinity War* ve *Avengers: Endgame* - içermektedir. Süper kahramanlar, "üstün" yeteneklere sahip kahramanlar olarak tasvir edilerek "doğru" şeyi yapmaya, "etik" olmaya ve "iyi" ve "ahlaki" eylemler teşvik etmeye çalışırlar. Bu nedenle, bu filmler bir dizi karmaşık ahlaki ve etik ikilem sunar. Makale, Tony Stark, Captain America, Loki, Hulk, Ultron, Bucky Barnes ve Thanos gibi ana karakterlerin eylemlerini ve bu eylemlerin utilitarizm, deontolojik etik, Stanley Benn'in kötülük kavramı ve Hobbes'un Leviathan ve doğa durumu teorisi gibi farklı etik teorilerle ilişkisini Louis P. Pojman'ın *The Moral Life: An Introductory Reader in Ethics and Literature* (2000) kitabında tartışıldığı şekilde inceler. *The Avengers* (2012) filminde, bir uzaylı istilası, çeşitli etik ve ahlaki değerleri sorgulayan Avengers'ın (Yenilmezler) oluşmasına neden olur. *Avengers: Age of Ultron* (2015) filminde, bir yapay zeka olan Ultron'un yaratılması, Avengers'ın eylemleri hakkında sorular ortaya çıkarır. *Captain America: Civil War* (2016) filminde, karakterler ahlaki ikilemlerle karşılaşır ve iki ahlaki teori altında bölünürler. *Avengers: Infinity War* (2018), kötü karakter Thanos'u ve evrensel bir yıkımı tanıtır ve önceki filmin olaylarının sonrasıyla birlikte *Avengers: Endgame* (2019) iki farklı etik ve ahlaki teoriyi tasvir eder. Bu makale, bu filmlerde süper kahramanlar ve kötülerin karşılaştığı karmaşık ahlaki ve etik ikilemleri analiz ederek, her film için incelenen perspektiflerin kısa bir özetini sunar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik, ahlak, Avengers, Yenilmezler, süper kahraman, Marvel

**PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE COVID-19 KLİNİKLERİ VE YOĞUN BAKIM
ÜNİTELERİNDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERİN COVID-19 FOBİSİ, ANKSİYETE VE
DEPRESYON DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

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ÖZET: Bu çalışma, pandemi sürecinde COVID-19 klinikleri ve yoğun bakım ünitelerinde çalışan hemşirelerin COVID-19 fobisi, anksiyete ve depresyon düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla kantitatif, tanımlayıcı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örnekleme, pandemi sürecinde aktif çalışan yoğun bakım hemşireleri ve pandemi servis hemşireleri oluşturmuştur. Veriler gönüllü olan 253 hemşireden Google Form aracılığıyla 20.11.2021-21.12.2021 tarihleri arasında online olarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma verileri, 31 adet sorudan oluşan “Demografik Soru Formu”, “Koronavirüs-19 Fobisi (CP19-S) Ölçeği”, “Beck Depresyon Envanteri (BDE)” ve “Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği (OCS)” ile elde edilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Shapiro-Wilk testi, Kruskal-Wallis testi, Mann-Whitney U testi ve Spearman’s korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin Koronavirüs-19 Fobisi Ölçeği puan ortalaması 70,4±19,36, Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği puan ortalaması 8,38±3,3 ve Beck Depresyon Envanteri’nin puan ortalaması 14,23±10,11’dir. Yoğun bakım ve pandemi servisi hemşirelerinin Koronavirüs-19 Fobisi Ölçeği ile Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği arasında pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Koronavirüs-19 Fobisi Ölçeği ile Beck Depresyon Envanteri arasında pozitif yönde ve zayıf düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği ile Beck Depresyon Envanteri arasında pozitif yönde ve zayıf düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlara göre çalışmamıza katılan hemşireler arasında çocuk sahibi olan, sigara kullanan ya da daha önceden psikolojik destek gören hemşirelerin; Koronavirüs Anksiyetesini Ölçeği, Koronavirüs-19 Fobisi Ölçeği ve Beck Depresyon Envanteri puan ortalamaları yüksektir. Pandemi sürecinde vardiyalı çalışma koşullarının düzeltilip iyileştirilmesi, haftalık çalışma saatlerinin azaltılması, ruh sağlıklarının korunmasına yönelik önlemler alınması, ilgili klinik ve ünitelerdeki hemşirelerin ruhsal yönden değerlendirilip danışmanlık hizmeti almalarının sağlanması ve iş motivasyonlarının artması amacı ile ileri müdahale çalışmalarının planlanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik, Covid-19, Depresyon, Anksiyete, Covid-19 Fobisi

DETERMINATION OF THE COVID-19 PHOBIA, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION LEVELS OF NURSES WORKING IN COVID-19 CLINICS AND INTENSIVE CARE UNITS DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS

SUMMARY: This study was carried out quantitatively and descriptively to determine the COVID-19 phobia, anxiety and depression levels of nurses working in COVID-19 clinics and intensive care units during the pandemic. The sample consisted of intensive care nurses and pandemic service nurses working actively during the pandemic process. The data were collected online from 253 volunteer nurses via Google Form between 20.11.2021-21.12.2021. The research data were obtained with the "Demographic Questionnaire" consisting of 31 questions, "Coronavirus-19 Phobia (CP19-S) Scale", "Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)" and "Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS)". Descriptive statistics, Shapiro-Wilk test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman's correlation analysis were used to evaluate the data.

The mean Coronavirus-19 Phobia Scale score of the nurses participating in the study was 70.4 ± 19.36 , the mean Coronavirus Anxiety Scale score was 8.38 ± 3.3 , and the mean Beck Depression Inventory score was 14.23 ± 10.11 . A positive and moderately significant relationship was found between the Coronavirus-19 Phobia Scale and the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale of intensive care and pandemic service nurses. A positive and weakly significant relationship was found between the Coronavirus-19 Phobia Scale and Beck Depression Inventory. A positive and weakly significant relationship was found between the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale and Beck Depression Inventory.

According to the results obtained in the study, the mean scores of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale, the Coronavirus-19 Phobia Scale and the Beck Depression Inventory of the nurses who had children, were smoking or received psychological support before were high. It is recommended to plan further intervention studies in order to develop and improve shift working conditions during the pandemic, to reduce weekly working hours, to take measures to protect mental health, to ensure that nurses in the relevant clinics and units, to receive counseling services after mental evaluation and to increase their work motivation.

Keywords: Nursing, Covid-19, Depression, Anxiety, Covid-19 Phobia

BRIDGING NEURONAL SUBDYNAMICS: A FUSION OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning has become a crucial tool in multiple scientific fields, such as applied mathematics, engineering, computer science, and statistics. Machine learning systems frequently rely on differential equations as their fundamental basis, utilizing inventive methods grounded on mathematical modeling. Their exceptional power resides in their ability to adapt to changing settings, providing unparalleled chances for creating applications that can dynamically alter.

This study is at the forefront of the emerging overlap between applied mathematics and machine learning. Our research specifically utilizes the combined capabilities of differential equations and machine learning algorithms to explore the complexities of subdynamics in neural systems. We used a differential equation model to generate data, which allowed us to train machine learning algorithms. This training process helped us extract important characteristics that are inherent in these systems.

We are conducting a thorough analysis where we compare various algorithms to determine their effectiveness in accurately representing the intricate biological subdynamics. Through the comparison of their performances, our goal is to clarify the advantages and disadvantages of each approach, therefore facilitating the development of more powerful and precise modeling tools in the field of neuronal dynamics. Utilizing machine learning to integrate differential equations offers a novel approach to gain a more profound understanding of the fundamental processes that regulate neuronal subdynamics. This has the potential to have substantial ramifications for the fields of neuroscience and computational biology.

Keywords: Mathematical Modeling, Machine Learning, Systems Biology

NÖRONAL ALT DİNAMİKLERİ: DİFERANSİYEL DENKLEMLERİN VE MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİNİN BİRLEŞİMİ

ÖZET

Makine öğrenimi, uygulamalı matematik, mühendislik, bilgisayar bilimi ve istatistik gibi birçok bilim alanında kritik bir araç haline gelmiştir. Makine öğrenimi sistemleri genellikle matematiksel modellemeye dayalı olarak, diferansiyel denklemleri temel alır ve matematiksel modellemeyle ilgili yaratıcı yöntemler kullanır. Onların olağanüstü gücü, değişen ortamlara adapte olabilme yeteneklerinde yatar ve dinamik olarak değişebilen uygulamaların oluşturulmasında eşsiz fırsatlar sunar.

Bu çalışma, uygulamalı matematik ve makine öğrenimi arasındaki gelişen örtüşmenin öncüsüdür. Araştırmamız özellikle diferansiyel denklemlerin ve makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının birleşik yeteneklerini kullanarak sinir sistemlerinin alt dinamiklerinin karmaşıklıklarını keşfetmektedir. Veri oluşturmak için diferansiyel denklem modelini kullandık ve bu verileri makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını eğitmek için kullandık. Bu eğitim süreci, bu sistemlerde doğal olan önemli özellikleri çıkarmamıza yardımcı oldu.

Karmaşık biyolojik alt dinamikleri doğru bir şekilde temsil etme etkinliklerini belirlemek için çeşitli algoritmaları karşılaştırdığımız kapsamlı bir analiz yürütüyoruz. Performanslarını karşılaştırarak, her yaklaşımın avantajlarını ve dezavantajlarını netleştirerek nöronal dinamikler alanında daha güçlü ve kesin modelleme araçlarının geliştirilmesine olanak tanımak hedefimizdir. Diferansiyel denklemleri makine öğrenimi ile birleştirerek kullanmak, nöronal alt dinamiklerini düzenleyen temel süreçlerin daha derinlemesine anlaşılmasına yönelik yeni bir yaklaşım sunar. Bu, nörobilim ve hesaplamalı biyoloji alanları için önemli sonuçlar doğurabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematiksel Modelleme, Makine Öğrenimi, Sistem Biyolojisi

**“TOMB ARCHITECTURE OF MULTAN”
A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO COOLING IN HOT AND ARID CLIMATES
A CASE STUDY OF SHAH RUKAN-E-ALAM TOMB**

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ABSTRACT

Multan (Pakistan) is well-known for attracting visitors from all around the country to its many shrines. The extraordinary architectural designs of these shrines have a significant cooling effect on the area's hot environment in addition to their religious significance. The materials used to build the tomb will be studied in this research paper, along with their qualities and durability throughout the time. The study includes a thorough analysis of the Shah Rukn-e-Alam tomb's structural components, such as its walls, dome, buttresses, and ornamental features, and how they contributed to the creation of a comfortable environment by studying their components, shape, and location. The aim of this study is to better understand the thermal performance of historic buildings and their potential as passive cooling systems in hot climates.

Key Words: Shrines; architecture; Tombs; Climate; Hot; Arid; Materials

EXTRACTION OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM GARLIC SPROUT AND
THEIR ROLE AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES

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Abstract:

Garlic (*Allium sativum*) is a well-known spice commonly used in human diet. Garlic powder and sprout is preferably used in the manufacture of various foodstuffs to enhance their advantages. Garlic is enriched with alliin, allicin, diallyl sulphide, S-allyl-cystine and ajoene. Garlic sprout is blessed with minerals, vitamins, saponins, organosulphur compounds, carbohydrates, comprising fructose, galactose, glucose, flavonoids including quercetin, and polyphenols such as gallic acid, β -resorcylic acid, rutin, pyrogallol, and protocatechuic acid. Due to the unique phytochemical nature garlic sprout acts as anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-obesity, anti-microbial agent. It also boosts immune system and improves heart, gastric, renal and liver health. Previous research revealed that water based garlic extracts are best for the isolation of allicin, alliin, ajoene etc, whereas methyl and ethyl based extracts are suitable for the extraction of polyphenols. Furthermore, due to health promising qualities the aqueous and alcoholic garlic extracts can be effective in mitigating skin infections, malignant tumors, and oxidative stress and also helpful in the prevention and treatment of many other chronic disorders in human. It is therefore, concluded that therapeutically active phytonutrients present in garlic sprout must be extruded by expending the conventional and novel extraction methods and further study is desired to prove the potentially valuable effects of garlic sprout on chronic lifestyle-related disorders and other risk factors.

Keywords: *Allium sativum*, garlic sprout, polyphenols, flavonoids, antioxidant, chronic disorders.

**ANTIBIOFILM OF PLANTS ORIGIN IN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE
CONTROL: A NATURAL PRODUCT BASED APPROACH TO COMBAT DRUG
RESISTANCE INFECTIONS**

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Abstract

This review provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential of antibiofilm agents of plant origin in controlling antimicrobial resistance. A systematic literature search was conducted using various databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar. The keywords used for the search included “antibiofilm agents,” “plant-derived compounds,” “antimicrobial resistance,” and related terms. Studies published in the past decade were considered for inclusion in this review. The selected studies were analyzed and categorized based on the plants used, extraction methods, biofilm inhibition assays, and potential mechanisms of action against biofilms. Numerous studies have reported the effectiveness of plant-derived compounds in inhibiting biofilms formed by various pathogenic microorganisms. Several plant species, including but not limited to, Aloe vera, Curcuma longa, Zingiber officinale, and Punica granatum, have shown promising antibiofilm properties. The extracts obtained from these plants have demonstrated significant inhibition of biofilm formation, as well as disruption of established biofilms. Various mechanisms have been proposed, including interference with quorum sensing, disruption of extracellular polymeric substances, and adhesion mechanisms.

Keyword: Antibiofilm agents, Plant derived compounds, Antimicrobial resistance.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION & PHYTOCHEMISTRY OF HEDYOTIS
DIFFUSA WILD

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Abstract:

Hedyotis diffusa Willd (H. diffusa) is a well-known Chinese Medicine (CM) with a variety of activities, especially its anti-cancer effect in the clinic. Herbs play an important role in our day to day life. In the ancient days the herbs were only the main source of medicine. Now also in this 21st century herbs are equally important to modern drugs as they have less side effects as compared to synthetic drugs. Hedyotis diffusa Willd (H. diffusa) is one of the early known Chinese traditional medicine (CTM) possessing beneficial activities. It is one of the renowned medicinal plants used to treat human ailments as mentioned in **Ayurveda, Charaka Samhita, and Sushrita Samhita**. Up to now, 171 compounds have been reported from H. diffusa, including 32 iridoids, 26 flavonoids, 24 anthraquinones, 26 phenolics and their derivatives, 50 volatile oils and 13 miscellaneous compound. In vitro and in vivo studies show these phytochemicals and plant extracts to exhibit a range of pharmacological activities of anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-fibroblast, immunomodulatory and neuroprotective effects. Hedyotis Diffusa Willd (EEHDW) has long been used as an important component in several TCM (Traditional Chinese medicine) formulas to treat various types of cancer. In vitro and in vivo studies show these phytochemicals and plant extracts to exhibit a range of pharmacological activities of anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-fibroblast, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic, anti-stress, immunomodulatory and neuroprotective effects. It has many ethnobotanical uses such as, leaves are used in the form of vegetable; the root juice is in the treatment of the asthma, urinary disorders, leukorrhea, rheumatism, and encephalitis, and is also medicinally used in the traditional Ayurvedic system (TAS).

Keywords: Hedyotis diffusa Willd, Oldenlandia diffusa (Willd.) Roxb, Anthraquinone.

REVIEW ON: GENERAL OVERVIEW ON METOPROLOL

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Abstract:

Metoprolol is a cardio-selective beta-1 adrenergic receptor inhibitor, which means it is a beta-blocker. It is used in the treatment of hypertension, heart attacks, and chest pain, and can be administered orally or intravenously. Metoprolol was first synthesized and its activity discovered by Bengt Ablad and Enar Carlsson. It was first manufactured in 1969. In 1970 it was patented and later approved for medical use in 1982. Metoprolol is available in two forms: metoprolol tartrate (Lopressor) and metoprolol succinate (Toprol-XL). Metoprolol can interact with some other drugs and is associated with some side effects.

Keywords: β -Blocker, Metoprol Tartrate, Metoprol Succinate

**REVIEW ON: TO STUDY THE PHARMACOGNOSTIC AND
PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF *DATURA STRAMONIUM LINN.***

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Abstract:

To study the Pharmacognostic and pharmacological activities of datura (*Datura stramonium*). The world Health Organization estimates that 4 billion people 80% of the world Population presently use herbal medicine for some aspect of primary health care. Datura, a genus of medicinal herb from the Solanaceae Family, is credited with toxic as well as medicinal properties. The different plant part of Datura species, mainly *D. Stramonium L.* *Datura stramonium* contain biologically Active Substance like, Atropine, scopolamine, tannin, carbohydrate and protein. The plant show various types of activities such as Antiperspirant activity, Antiasthmatic activity, Antimicrobial Activity, Antidiabetic effect. The preliminary phytochemical investigation was performed on methanolic and hydroalcoholic extract of *Datura fastuosa* dried seeds revealed the presence of alkaloids, tannins, cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, Carbohydrates, amino acids and phenolic compounds. *Datura* spp. has also been used against animal bites such as snake bites, which helps relieve pain.

Keywords: *Datura stramonium*, *L.datura*, Pharmacological property, Natural products etc.

A DISCRETE BIOECONOMIC MODEL APPROACH TO OPTIMAL CONTROL IN SPATIOTEMPORAL PHYTOPLANKTON-ZOOPLANKTON DYNAMICS

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Abstract

In this work, we describe the predation interaction between phytoplankton and zooplankton (Crustacean) organisms under their exploitation by a bioeconomic spatiotemporal discrete model in multi-fishing zone. Each zone is represented by cell, so we use a grid of colored cells to present the entire domain. In order to guarantee the survival of two organisms we consider two harvesting control strategies. We prove the existence of optimal controls and we give their characterization using the discrete version of Pontryagin's maximum principle. Based on the concentration of chlorophyll a in the maritime zones of Morocco we control and compare the biomass of the planktonic organisms in two situations (without and with control). As a major result, we found that after controlling the exploitation of the planktonic organisms, their biomasses achieve a level that can ensure their sustainability. The achieved outcomes in the numerical simulations are given by using the forward-backward sweep method (FBSM).

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ITERATIVELY REGULARIZED GAUSS-NEWTON VS. ADAM OPTIMIZATION FOR IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION IN ELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE TOMOGRAPHY

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Abstract

Electrical impedance tomography (EIT) is a non-invasive imaging technique that visualizes the distribution of electrical conductivity within biological tissues. In this paper, we explore the potential of the Adam optimization algorithm as an innovative approach to reconstructing thoracic conductivity from EIT data. Originally developed for machine learning and signal processing tasks, the Adam method offers significant promise for enhancing EIT reconstruction accuracy and spatial resolution. Through comprehensive numerical simulations conducted on thorax models, we compare the Adam method and the traditional iterative Gauss-Newton method. The results demonstrate that the Adam method provides superior performance, improving spatial resolution and accuracy in resolving thoracic conductivity. The method is still under investigation, and further research and validation are needed to fully establish its effectiveness and reliability. Although preliminary findings are promising, additional research and clinical trials are required to identify the degree of its benefits and limits in the context of thoracic imaging. This study contributes to the growing body of research aimed at exploring advanced optimization methods to optimize EIT applications in medical imaging. This will result in better diagnostic capabilities and medical decision-making in the field of thoracic health.

Keywords: EIT, inverse problem, Adam optimizer, Gauss-Newton, image reconstruction.

ANALYZING THE PHENOMENON OF DISREGARDING THE BIASES
ASSOCIATED WITH BLACKNESS IN TONI MORRISON'S *GOD HELP THE
CHILD*

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Abstract:

During the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries, Du Bois predicted that the predominant issue of the twentieth century would revolve around the concept of 'racial segregation', which he referred to as the 'color line'. Undoubtedly, in the past decades of the 20th century, the traditional notions of Black identity were still limited to the borders of impurity, dark hair, and skin. The expressions of Black pride were far from coming to light; most mixed-race people would have done anything just to be categorized as 'white'. Therefore, in an attempt to attain a lighter skin tone, they ultimately damaged their skin with corrosive substances. Toni Morrison has spent nearly half a century researching and accurately depicting the suffering of African Americans through her psychological introspection. *God Help the Child*, Morrison's eleventh novel published in 2015, unfolds in a contemporary setting, delving into intricate investigations regarding the construction of a Black girl's 'sense of self' in the face of childhood adversity, specifically within the context of racial and cultural dynamics. The central character of the novel is Lula Ann Bridewell, a young woman who chooses to identify herself as Bride. At first, the color of her skin presents a challenge for her parents who find themselves unable to bestow affection upon a child of African descent. Over time, her 'blue-black' skin serves as a defining characteristic that enhances her assimilation into the social realm. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to examine the intergenerational implications of structural racism and, implicitly, the process by which dismantling racial biases associated with skin color contributes to individual freedom.

Keywords: hidden voices, racism, otherness, exclusion, Black beauty.

**APPLICATION OF BIOSORBENTS FOR REMOVAL OF NITRITES FROM
CONTAMINATED WATER**

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Abstract

In rural India the contamination of water by nitrite is profound. Cost-effective and safe water treatment methods are required to remove nitrite from water. A nitrite is regulated in drinking water quality primarily because excess amount can cause methemoglobinemia (also known as blue baby syndrome) disease. The fresh water contains 3% in the worldwide. Human and industrial activities produce and discharge wastes containing nitrite metal into the water resources making them polluted and threatening human health and ecosystem. Conventional methods for the removal of nitrite metal ions such as chemical precipitation and membrane filtration are more expensive when treating large amounts of water, inefficient at low concentrations of metal and generate large quantities of sludge and other toxic products that require careful disposal. Bio-sorption is eco-friendly and alternative methods for treatment of wastewater. These methods have advantages over conventional methods because it has a lower cost, easily available and reused. The present work studies the feasibility use of neem leaf, custard apple leaf, guava leaf, mango tree leaf, orange peel and banana peel as a biosorbents in removal of nitrite from contaminated water. The removal efficiency is 100% obtained from this work. The effects of different parameters like contact time, agitation speed, adsorbent dosage, pH and temperature are also studied. Also, the biomass can be modified by physical and chemical treatment before use. The process can be made economical by regenerating and reusing the bio-sorbent after removing the heavy metal.

Keywords: Water, Nitrite, Treatment, Biosorbents, Optimization, Heavy metals, Eco-friendly and Sludges

PSİKİYATRİK HASTALIKLARIN BESLENME DURUMU ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ
EFFECT OF PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS

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ÖZET

Artan antipsikotik ve antidepresan ilaç kullanımına rağmen ruhsal bozukluğu olan kişilerin sayısı her geçen gün büyük artış göstermektedir. Beslenme sorunları ve zihinsel hastalıklar insan sağlığının birbiriyle bağlantılı iki yönüdür. Ruhsal bozukluk tanısı konan kişilerin sıklıkla, genel sağlık durumları üzerinde büyük etkisi olabilecek özel beslenme ihtiyaçları ve sorunları vardır. Bu popülasyondaki yetersiz beslenme, strese bağlı yeme alışkanlıkları, diyet kısıtlamaları, iştah değişikliği ve ilaçların yan etkileri gibi çeşitli faktörlerden kaynaklanabilir. Bu yanlış beslenme durumları, obezite ve yetersiz beslenmeden vitamin ve mineral eksikliklerine kadar geniş bir yelpazede sorunlara neden olur. Araştırmalardan elde edilen güçlü kanıtlar, ruh sağlığı sorunlarının kişilerde metabolik sendrom (MetS) geliştirme olasılığının daha yüksek olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Başta D vitamini ve Çinko olmak üzere vitamin ve mineral eksiklikleri ruhsal hastalıkların gelişmesinde ve ilerlemesinde rol oynayabildiği gibi, var olan psikiyatrik hastalığın bir sonucu olarak da gelişebilmektedir. Buna ek olarak yetersiz beslenme, ruhsal hastalıkların başlangıcını ve şiddetini de etkileyebilir, semptomları ağırlaştırabilir ve tedavinin etkinliğini azaltabilir. Psikiyatrik hastalıklarda beslenmeyle ilgili kaygıların anlaşılması, kapsamlı ve bireyselleştirilmiş tedavi yöntemlerinin oluşturulması için gerekli olduğundan, mevcut literatürün derlemesi olan bu çalışma ruhsal bozukluklar ve beslenme arasındaki karmaşık ilişkiyi majör depresif bozukluk, bipolar bozukluk, şizofreni ve obsesif kompulsif bozukluk gibi psikiyatrik bozukluklarda sık görülen beslenme sorunlarını vurgulayarak açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme sorunları, Bipolar Bozukluk, Majör Depresif Bozukluk, Şizofreni, Obsesif Kompulsif Bozukluk

ABSTRACT

Number of people with mental disorders shows great deal of increase day by day despite of the increasing number of antipsychotic and antidepressant medication use. Nutritional problems and mental illnesses are two interconnected aspects of human health. People who are diagnosed with mental disorders frequently have particular dietary needs and problems that can have a big influence on their general health status. Poor nutrition in this population can be caused by a variety of factors, including stress-related eating habits, dietary restrictions, altered appetite, and side effects from medications. These inaccurate states of dietary intake result in a wide range of difficulties from obesity and undernutrition to vitamin and mineral deficiencies. Strong evidence from researches indicates that mental health

disorders are linked to a greater likelihood of developing metabolic syndrome (MetS). Vitamin and mineral deficiencies, especially vitamin D and Zinc, can play role in development and progression of mental diseases, while they can also develop as a result of the existing psychiatric disease. In addition, inadequate diet can also have an impact on the onset and severity of mental illnesses, aggravating symptoms and reducing the effectiveness of therapy. Since comprehending the dietary concerns about mental illnesses is essential for creating comprehensive and individualised treatment methods, this review of existing literature aims to discuss complex relationship between mental disorders and nutrition by emphasizing common nutritional problems in psychiatric disorders, namely major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and obsessive compulsive disorder.

Keywords: Nutritional problems, Bipolar Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Schizophrenia, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

GALYA KELTLERİNİN KUTSAL BİTKİ İNANIŞI
SACRED PLANT BELIEF OF THE GALLIC CELTS

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ÖZET

Galya Keltlerinin dini inancı aynı zamanda İngiltere ve İrlanda'daki Keltlerin dini inancının da temelini oluşturması bakımından önemlidir. Kelt din adamlarına Druid denilmektedir. Druidler, Keltlerin hem din adamları hem de filozoflarıydı. Druidler, halka açık ve özel kurban törenleri düzenlerler, kehanetleri yorumlardı. Druidlerin bir diğer görevleri de toplumun genç erkeklerini eğitmeleridir. Kelt toplumunda Druidlere büyük saygı duyulur çünkü kamusal ve özel tüm anlaşmazlıkların çözümü onlardadır. Suç, cinayet ve veraset veya sınırlara ilişkin anlaşmazlıklarda hâkim görevi görürler ve kararlarına uymayanlar aforoz edilirdi. Bu önemli bir cezadır çünkü toplumda hiç kimse ceza alan kişiyle konuşmaz ve o kişi dışlanırdı.

En yüksek yetkiye sahip bir Druid onlara başkanlık ederdi. Bu başkan oylamayla ya da oylamasız seçilebilirdi. Druidler yılın belirli zamanlarında Galya'nın ortasında kutsanmış bir yerin bulunduğu Carnutes topraklarında toplanırlardı. Druidler savaşmazlar ve vergi ödemezlerdi. Dolayısıyla askerlik hizmetinden ve sivil görevlerden muaftırlar. Druidlerin en önemi doktrini, "ruhların yok olmadığı, ölümden sonra bir kişiden diğerine geçtiğidir". Druidler ayrıca dünyanın yok edilemez olduğuna inanmaktadırlar. Suyun ve ateşin bir gün dünyaya hâkim olacağına inanırlar.

Druidler hakkında verdiğimiz bu genel bilgilerden sonra onların kutsal bitki inancına değinebiliriz. Druidler için en kutsal bitki meşe ağacı üzerinde yetişen ökse otudur. Meşe ağacının korularını korurlar ve bu ağacın yapraklarından bir çelenk olmadan kurban sunmazlar. Meşe ağacında yetişen her şey cennetten gelen bir hediye olarak kabul edilir. Druidlerin diğer kutsal bitkileri, kulüp-yosunu veya selango, somulus veya fare kulağı, Mine çiçeğidir. Bu bitkilerin her birinin toplanması için farklı ritüeller vardı. Keltler doğayla iç içe yaşayan bir topluluktu. Onların bu yaşamı dinlerine de etki etmiştir. Kutsal bitki inancında ve Druidlerin doktrinlerinde bu izleri görmekteyiz. Bizde bu çalışmamızda Kelt toplumunun az bilinen dini inanışlarını aydınlatmaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelt, Kutsal Bitki, Druid, Büyü

ABSTRACT

The religious beliefs of the Gaulish Celts are also significant in forming the basis of the Celtic religion in England and Ireland. The Celtic priests, known as Druids, acted as both priests and philosophers of the Celts. They performed both public and private sacrifices and interpreted prophecies. Educating young men in society was another key responsibility of the Druids. Druids were greatly respected in Celtic society because they were the ones who resolved all disputes, public and private. They acted as judges in boundaries, and those who did not abide by their decisions were excommunicated. This is an important Punishment because no one in society would talk to the punished person and that person would be ostracised.

A druid of the highest authority presided over them. The president could be elected with or without a vote. The Druids gathered at certain times of the year in the land of the Carnutes, where there was a sacred place in the middle of Gaul. Druids did not fight and did not pay taxes. They were Therefore exempt from military service and civil duties. The main doctrine of the Druids is that “solusa do not perish but pass from one person to another after death”. The Druids also believe that the world is indestructible. They believe that water and fire will one day rule the world.

With this general information about the Druids, we can talk about their belief in sacred plants. The most sacred plant for Druids is mistletoe, which grows on oak trees. They guard the groves of the oak tree and will not offer sacrifices without a wreath of leaves from the tree. Anything that grows on an oak tree is considered a gift from heaven. Other sacred plants used by the Druids are club moss or selango, somulus or Mouse-ear, and vervain. There were different rituals for gathering each of these plants. The Celts were a community that lived in harmony with nature. This way of life also influenced their religion. We see these traces in the belief in sacred plants and in the teachings of the Druids. In this study, we will try to shed light on the little known religious belief of Celtic society.

Key Words: Celtic, Sacred Plant, Druid, Magic

WOMEN'S HEALTH CHALLENGE IN NIGERIA AND INTERVENTION THE STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Women's health has been at the center of interest and growing concern in the last few decades. As a measurable outcome, it has been studied at the level of mortality, serious morbidity and nutritional status and through proven, evidence-based interventions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), one woman dies every two minutes from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Besides, about 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Approximately 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries, and maternal mortality is higher in women living in rural areas and in poorer communities. Common health issues in women includes Eclampsia, Ectopic pregnancy, Urinary tract infection, Cervical cancer, Breast cancer, Postpartum cardiomyopathy, Sexual violence. The aim of the study is to discuss on Elampsia as a women's health issue and interventional tool that will improve awareness on women's health issues, danger signs, primary prevention and first aid in mother language. A qualitative research design will be adopted; a multistage random sampling will be adopted. Many Africans such as Nigerians lack access to information on healthcare services, particularly those who live in rural areas. Consequently, women might not get the necessary awareness and prevention guidelines to guarantee positive health outcomes.

Additionally, African nations such as Nigeria lack basic infrastructure, including constant electricity making it difficult for patients to access and use healthcare services in many healthcare facilities. Therefore, development of a battery/electrically charged women's health tool, mobile phone applications, is paramount.

Keywords: MM, WHO, SDG

EFFECTS OF AMOXICILLIN ON FECAL *LACTOBACILLUS* LEVELS AND BLOOD ALT, AST AND CORTISOL LEVELS IN MICE

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Abstract

Amoxicillin is one of the most widely used antibiotics in bacterial infections. Amoxicillin contains a great dispersion within the liver, lungs, prostate, muscle, center ear, maxillary sinus discharges, bone, gallbladder, bile, and synovial liquids, according to reports. Amoxicillin is frequently used to treat skin and soft tissue infections, including urogenital tract infections and infections of the upper and lower respiratory tracts. However, there are many side effects such as digestive system diseases, allergic reactions, liver and kidney dysfunction. Recently, it has been reported that amoxicillin causes intestinal flora disorders. Lactobacilli are the main probiotic in the gut of both humans and animals. Cortisol is one of the most important stress biochemical parameters for organisms. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) are important liver enzymes and involved in amino acid metabolism and therefore the increase or decrease of these enzymes in blood serum is considered as an indicator of trauma or liver damage.

The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of amoxicillin on lactobacilli, ALT, AST and cortisol levels in mice.

The study was approved by Çukurova University Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee (number: 2023/3-4). In the study, blood and fecal samples were taken from the mice on the previous day when antibiotics were not given, on the 4th day when antibiotics were given, and on the 14th day when antibiotics were not given. Lactobacillus levels were determined by phenotypic identification methods. ALT, AST and cortisol levels of mice blood were determined by spectrophotometric method. SPSS 20.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) was used for statistical analysis.

The result of the study showed that lactobacilli decreased on the fourth day of amoxicillin application. Under the effect of amoxicillin, a decrease was observed in blood ALT levels in mice blood levels compared to the control group, while an increase in AST and cortisol levels was observed.

Keywords: Amoxicillin, Lactobacilli, Blood Biochemistry, Mice

**IMPLEMENTING INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE
ENERGY MANAGEMENT APPROACHES**

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Abstract

The growing need for energy control systems that work well has led to the development of new technologies, with the Internet of Things (IoT) being one of the most important. This essay explores how Internet of Things (IoT) solutions can be used in energy management to make it more effective, lower costs, and encourage environmentally friendly actions. We show how the Internet of Things (IoT) has changed energy management by carefully looking at current methods and IoT technologies. Our study takes information from several case studies and shows that integrating IoT can make a big difference in how efficiently energy is used and how much it costs to run a business. There will be problems along the way, though, on the way to smooth IoT adoption in energy control. We list these problems, which include technical, security, and scalability issues, talk about them, and then suggest smart ways to fix them. Looking ahead, we talk about new trends and possible directions for future study in IoT-enabled energy management. We stress that this technology has the power to change how people use energy and help reach global goals for energy sustainability. This paper is meant to be a complete guide for people working in the energy industry who want to use the Internet of Things to better control energy.

Keywords: IoT, Energy Efficiency, Energy Management, Energy Control.

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

AN INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' DIGITAL LITERACY
LEVELS

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ÖZET

Gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada, ortaokul öğrencilerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında devlete bağlı ortaokullarda eğitim gören 623 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak 'Dijital Okuryazarlık Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada öğrencilerin cinsiyet, öğrenim gördüğü sınıf, ailelerinin aylık gelir durumu, akademik başarı algı düzeyleri, annelerinin eğitim durumu, babalarının eğitim durumu, annelerinin çalışma durumu, babalarının çalışma durumu, anne-babalarının birliktelik durumu, cep telefonu sahiplik durumu, internette kimliğini gizleyip gizlememe durumu ve evde internet erişimine sahip bir bilgisayar veya tablet bulunma değişkenleri ile dijital okuryazarlık düzeyleriyle arasındaki farklar ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, aritmetik ortalama, bağımsız gruplar için t-Testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda ortaokul öğrencilerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeyleri yüksek bulunmuştur. Ortaokul öğrencilerinin cinsiyet, öğrenim gördükleri sınıf, akademik başarı algı düzeyleri, anne eğitim durumları, baba eğitim durumları, cep telefonu sahiplik durumu, internette kimliklerini gizleyip-gizlememe durumları ve bir bilgisayar veya tablete sahiplik durumlarıyla dijital okuryazarlık düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklara rastlanmıştır. Diğer yandan öğrencilerin ailelerinin aylık gelir durumları, anne çalışma durumu, baba çalışma durumu ve aile birliktelik durumlarına göre anlamlı bir farka rastlanmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaokul öğrencileri, dijital okuryazarlık, akademik başarı

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the digital literacy levels of secondary school students. The study was carried out with 623 students studying in state-affiliated secondary schools in the 2022-2023 academic year. 'Digital Literacy Scale' was used as a data collection tool. In the study, it was tried to reveal the differences between the students' gender, class of education, monthly income status of their families, academic achievement perception levels, educational status of their mothers, educational status of their fathers, working status of their mothers, working status of their fathers, cohabitation status of their parents, mobile phone ownership status, whether or not to hide their identity on the internet, and the variables of having a computer or tablet with internet access at home and digital literacy levels. Frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, t-Test for independent groups, one-way analysis of variance were used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the research, digital literacy levels of secondary school students were found to be high. Statistically significant differences were found between the digital literacy levels of secondary school students with their gender, the class they were studying, academic achievement perception levels, mother's education status, father's education status, mobile phone ownership status, whether or not to hide their identities on the internet, and ownership of a computer or tablet. On the other hand, no significant difference was found according to the monthly income status of the students' families, mother's employment status, father's employment status and family togetherness status.

Keywords: Secondary school students, digital literacy, academic achievement

**KRONİK İNME HASTALARINDA DİZ HİPEREKSTANSİYONUN KONTROLÜ
İÇİN RİJİT BANTLAMA UYGULAMASININ ETKİSİNİN KİNEMATİK ANALİZ
YOLUYLA ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION THE FACTORS CAUSING KNEE HYPEREXTENSION IN CHRONIC
STROKE PATIENTS AND THE EFFECTS OF RIGID TAPING FOR THE CONTROL OF
HYPEREXTENSION THROUGH KINEMATIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, inme hastalarında rijit bantlama uygulamasının diz hiperekstansiyon kontrolüne etkisini incelemek hedeflenmektedir. Bu çalışmaya Hacettepe Erişkin Hastanesi Nöroloji Anabilim Dalı'nda takip edilen ve fizyoterapi için yönlendirilen 40-65 yaş arasındaki 32 inme hastası dahil edildi. Modifiye Rankin Skorlamasına (MRS) göre 0-3 puan arasında olmak, alt ekstremitte kaslarının herhangi birinde Modifiye Ashworth Skalasına göre en az 1 değerinde spastisite varlığı ve yürüyüşün duruş fazında hiperekstansiyon varlığı çalışmanın dahil edilme kriterleriydi. Hastaların spastisite değerlendirmesi Modifiye Ashworth Skalası ile ve yürüyüşlerinin kinematik değerlendirilmesi hareket analiz sisteminde yapıldı. Çalışmada hastalara hiçbir uygulama yapılmadan ve hastaların dizine uygulanan rijit bantlama yapılarak yürüyüşlerinin kinematik değerlendirilmesi yapıldı. Hareketi kaydetmek için sekiz yakın kızılötesi optik kameraya (Bonita modeli) sahip bir hareket yakalama sistemi (Vicon Ltd, Bilston, İngiltere) kullanıldı. Hareket yakalama alanı 5 noktalı kalibrasyon çubuğu kullanılarak kalibre edildi. Yansıtıcı işaretleyicilerin bulunduğu hastalardan 5 metrelik yürüme alanında normal yürüme hızında yürümeleri istendi. Hastalar normal yürüme hızında yürüdüler. 2 test yürüyüşünün ardından, 3. turdaki hareketler Blade yazılımı (versiyon 2.6.1; Vicon Ltd) kullanılarak saniyede 240 kare hızla videoya kaydedildi. Blade yazılımının 53 işaretleyiciden oluşan tam gövde iskelet etiketleme şablonu, 16 işaretleyicili alt gövde gelenek yürüyüş modeline uyacak şekilde özelleştirilmiş ve uyarlanmıştır. Daha sonra işaretleyicilerin üç boyutlu uzaysal koordinatları Blade yazılımının yerleşik operatörleri kullanılarak yeniden oluşturuldu ve etiketlendi. Rijit bantlama uygulaması hiperekstansiyon bantlama tekniği kullanılarak yapıldı. Çalışma sonunda dize uygulanan rijit bantlamanın diz hiperekstansiyonunu anlamlı şekilde azalttığı bulundu ($p<0.05$). Sonuçlarımız rijit bantlama uygulamasının diz hiperekstansiyonun kontrolünde etkili olduğunu gösterdi. Ek olarak rijit bantlama uygulamasının dize mekanik olarak fleksiyon momenti vermesi ve proprioseptif girdi sağlaması nedeniyle diz hiperekstansiyonunun azalmasına katkı sağladığı düşünüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnme, rijit bantlama, kinematik analiz, diz hiperekstansiyonu

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of rigid taping on knee hyperextension control in stroke patients. Thirty-two stroke patients between the ages of 40 and 65, who were followed up in the Department of Neurology at Hacettepe Adult Hospital and referred for physiotherapy, were included in this study. The inclusion criteria of the study were having a score between 0 and 3 according to the Modified Rankin Score (MRS), the presence of spasticity of at least 1 in any of the lower extremity muscles according to the Modified Ashworth Scale, and the presence of hyperextension in the stance phase of gait. Spasticity evaluation of the patients was made with the Modified Ashworth Scale, and kinematic evaluation of their gaits was made with the motion analysis system. In the study, kinematic evaluation of the patients' gaits was performed without any application and by applying rigid taping to the patients' knees. A motion capture system (Vicon Ltd, Bilston, UK) with eight near-infrared optical cameras (Bonita model) was used to record movement. The motion capture area was calibrated using a 5-point calibration bar. Patients with reflective markers were asked to walk at normal walking speed in a 5-meter walking area. Patients walked at normal walking speed. Following 2 test walks, movements in the 3rd round were video recorded at 240 frames per second using Blade software (version 2.6.1; Vicon Ltd). Blade software's 53-marker full-body skeleton labeling template was customized and adapted to fit the 16-marker lower-body tradition gait model. The three-

dimensional spatial coordinates of the markers were then reconstructed and labeled using the Blade software's built-in operators. Rigid taping was performed using the hyperextension taping technique. At the end of the study, it was found that rigid taping applied to the knee significantly reduced knee hyperextension ($p<0.05$). Our results showed that rigid taping was effective in controlling knee hyperextension. Additionally, it was thought that rigid taping contributed to the reduction of knee hyperextension because it mechanically gave the knee a flexion moment and provided proprioceptive input.

Keywords: Stroke, rigid taping, kinematic analysis, knee hyperextension.

ANADOLU'DA ARDIŞIK SANATIN İZLERİ: VARKA VE GÜLŞAH
TRACES of SEQUENTIAL ART in ANATOLIA: WARQA wa GULSHÂH

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ÖZET

Bir anlatıyı görüntülerle aktarma çabasının bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan ve geniş bir alanı içine alan görsel öyküleştirme ve bunun ardışık sanat yoluyla yapılması yolculuğu, göz kamaştırıcı yapıtların ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. 1985 yılında Will Eisner tarafından yazılan *Comics an Sequential Art* kitabının konusu olan Ardışık Sanat (Sequential Art), tasarım, çizim, karikatür (karikatürize etme) ve yazımdan oluşan dört bileşen üzerinden temellendirilmektedir. Bu sanat, çizgi roman, grafik roman ve görüntülerle bir olayın ya da durumun anlatıldığı, o güne kadar bu alanlarda yapılmış bütün çalışmaları ve bazı durumlarda illüstrasyonun farklı versiyonlarını da içine alacak kadar geniş bir alanı kapsamaktadır. Ardışık Sanat, bu adı almadan 735 yıl önce Anadolu'da yapılmış olan minyatürlü bir elyazması olan *Varka ve Gülşah*'ın, görsel öykü ve ardışık sanat bağlamında incelenmesi, bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. *Varka ve Gülşah*, 13. yüzyılda Anadolu'nun en önemli kentlerinden biri olan Konya'da yapılan minyatürlü bir el yazmasıdır. 7. yüzyılda *Urve bin Hizam*'ın öyküsüne dayanan ve 11. yüzyılda Arap şair *Ayyûki* tarafından yazılan metin, bugün bilinen halini alarak nakkaş *Abdalmümin Muhammed el-Hoyi* tarafından resimlenmiştir. Dönemin en önemli yazma eserlerinden biri olan kitabın minyatürlerinde, Selçuklu sarayından ve konar-göçer çadır yaşamından sahneler betimlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Anadolu'da farklı kültürlerin ortak bir ürünü olarak ortaya çıkan *Varka ve Gülşah*, literatür taraması yöntemiyle Ardışık Sanat bağlamında değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Varka ve Gülşah, Ardışık sanat, Görsel öykü, Anadolu.

ABSTRACT

The journey of visual storytelling through the creation of images and its execution through Sequential Art has resulted in the emergence of dazzling works. Sequential Art, as discussed in Will Eisner's 1985 book "*Comics and Sequential Art*" is grounded in four components: design, drawing, caricature (cartooning), and writing. This art form encompasses a broad range, including comic books, graphic novels, and images that narrate events or situations. It encompasses all the works done in these fields up to that day and, in some cases, even includes various versions of illustration. The subject of this study is the examination of the visual narrative and sequential art aspects of *Warqa wa Gulshâh*, a manuscript with miniatures created in Anatolia 735 years ago, long before the term Sequential Art was coined. This manuscript is a miniatür hand-written book produced in the 13th century in Konya, one of the most important cities in Anatolia. The story is based on the 7th century tale of Urve bin Hizam and was written by Arap poet *Ayyuqi* in the 11th century. The version we know today includes illustrations by the illuminator *Abdalmomin Mahammad al-Khoyi*. The miniatures in the book, considered one

of the most important manuscripts of the time, depict scenes from the Seljuk palace and the nomadic tent life. In this study, *Warqa wa Gulshâh* emerging as a joint product of different cultures in Anatolia, is evaluated in the context of Sequential Art through a literature review method.

Keywords: Warqa wa Gulshâh, Sequential Art, Visual Narrative, Anatolia.

POWER STRUGGLES: ANALYZING THE GEOPOLITICS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION

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Abstract

As the global community grapples with the imperative to transition towards sustainable energy sources, this research paper delves into the intricate geopolitics surrounding the shift to renewable energy. Focusing on the dynamics of power struggles inherent in this transition, the study employs a multidimensional analysis to explore the political, economic, and strategic dimensions shaping the global landscape.

The research investigates the geopolitical implications of renewable energy deployment, considering the interests and interactions of key state and non-state actors. By examining case studies from diverse regions, it aims to elucidate the varying degrees of political will, cooperation, and competition influencing the adoption of renewable technologies. The paper also scrutinizes the role of international institutions and agreements in mediating geopolitical tensions and facilitating a harmonious energy transition.

Furthermore, the research assesses the impact of renewable energy geopolitics on global power structures, resource distribution, and the potential for both collaboration and conflict. It seeks to uncover how nations leverage their renewable energy capabilities as tools of influence and soft power in the international arena.

In conclusion, this paper contributes to the evolving discourse on renewable energy transition by providing a nuanced understanding of the geopolitics involved. By shedding light on the complexities of power struggles, the research aims to inform policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders about the challenges and opportunities inherent in navigating the geopolitical landscape of a sustainable energy future.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Politics, Energy Transition, Power Struggle, Energy Geopolitics.

**EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABILITY IN ANTALYA'S HOTEL INDUSTRY:
AN INTEGRATED AHP TOPSIS APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

The hotel sector has tremendous worldwide significance, having important social and ecological impact on our planet. Acknowledging this effect, tourism stakeholders share a joint responsibility to address the sector's ecologic footprint. Adopting sustainable development concepts is essential as the industry mainly relies on non-renewable resources.

This study concentrates on the sustainability evaluation of the hotel industry, focusing on a 5-star hotel located in Antalya, Turkey, within the Mediterranean region. Employing diverse qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, this investigation aims to measure sustainability within the sector. Extensive literature review and data exchange with hotel management formed the basis of this research. Furthermore, tailored questionnaires designed for tourists from varied backgrounds generated a rich dataset. By utilizing Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods like the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS), alongside the Questionnaire Method, this study synthesized gathered information to assess sustainability metrics tailored to the hospitality industry.

Initially, the main criteria and sub-criteria to measure the sustainability of hotels are listed. Then, AHP is employed to prioritize the criteria and the associated sub-criteria. Finally, the TOPSIS method is used to calculate the sustainability of the hotel, which was chosen as the case study subject. The findings underscore the evolving role of sustainability as a fundamental consideration shaping the future of tourism. The integration of sustainable practices not only aligns with environmental responsibility but also addresses the need for socio-ecological balance. Ultimately, this research highlights the vital shift towards sustainable tourism practices and emphasizes the need for multi-criteria approaches to ensure the industry's long-term profitability while taking both nature and society into account.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, multi-criteria decision-making, sustainability metrics

**ANTALYA OTEL ENDÜSTRİSİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: BÜTÜNLEŞİK BİR AHP TOPSIS YAKLAŞIMI**

ÖZET

Dünya çapında büyük bir öneme sahip olan otelcilik sektörü, gezegenimiz üzerinde önemli sosyal ve ekolojik etkilere sahiptir. Bu etkinin bilincinde olan turizm paydaşları, sektörün ekolojik ayak izini ele alma konusunda ortak bir sorumluluğu paylaşmaktadır. Sektör temel olarak yenilenemeyen kaynaklara dayandığından, sürdürülebilir kalkınma kavramlarının benimsenmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışma, Akdeniz bölgesinde yer alan Antalya'da bulunan 5 yıldızlı bir otel üzerinden otelcilik sektöründe sürdürülebilirliğe odaklanmaktadır. Çeşitli nitel ve nicel araştırma metodolojilerini kullanan bu araştırma, sektördeki sürdürülebilirliği ölçmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Kapsamlı literatür taraması ve otel yönetimi ile bilgi paylaşımı bu araştırmanın temelini oluşturmuştur. Ayrıca, farklı geçmişlere sahip turistler için tasarlanan özel anketler sayesinde zengin bir veri seti oluşturulmuştur. Anket Yönteminin yanı sıra Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci (AHP) ve İdeal Çözüme Benzerlik ile Tercih Sıralaması Tekniği (TOPSIS) gibi Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) yöntemlerini kullanan bu çalışma, konaklama sektörüne özel sürdürülebilirlik ölçütlerini değerlendirmek için toplanan bilgileri sentezlemiştir.

İlk olarak, otellerin sürdürülebilirliğini ölçmek için ana kriterler ve alt kriterler listelenmiştir. Daha sonra, kriterleri ve ilgili alt kriterleri önceliklendirmek için AHP kullanılmıştır. Son olarak, vaka çalışması konusu olarak seçilen otelin sürdürülebilirliğini hesaplamak için TOPSIS yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bulgular, turizmin geleceğini şekillendiren temel bir husus olarak sürdürülebilirliğin gelişen rolünün altını çizmektedir. Sürdürülebilir uygulamaların entegrasyonu yalnızca çevresel sorumlulukla uyumlu olmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda sosyo-ekolojik denge ihtiyacını da ele almaktadır. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma, sürdürülebilir turizm uygulamalarına yönelik büyük önem taşıyan değişimi vurgulamakta ve hem doğayı hem de toplumu dikkate alırken sektörün uzun vadeli kârlılığını sağlamak için çok kriterli yaklaşımlara duyulan ihtiyacı vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sürdürülebilir turizm, çok kriterli karar verme, sürdürülebilirlik ölçütleri

**DİYABETLİ HASTALARIN PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN
ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ**

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Özet

Diyabet, zaman içinde kişinin hayatında çeşitli patolojik değişikliklere neden olan kronik bir hastalıktır. Diyabet fiziksel bir hastalık olmakla birlikte ruhsal ve sosyal açıdan farklı boyutları olan bir sağlık sorunudur. Hastalığa bağlı olarak yaşanan zorluklar ve uyum problemleri diyabet hastasının gelecekle ilgili düşüncesini, bilişsel ve duygusal işlevini de etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı diyabetli bireylerin psikolojik sağlamlık düzeylerini sosyodemografik değişkenlere göre incelemektir. Katılımcılar cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş, eğitim durumu, gelir durumu, meslek ve tedavi görme sıklığı değişkenleri açısından incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini Bursa'da çeşitli sağlık kurumlarında tedavi gören 207 hasta oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacı tarafından yüz yüze anket tekniğiyle toplanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 'Connor-Davidson Psikolojik Sağlamlık Ölçeği' ve 'Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu' kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi için IBM SPSS 25.0 programı kullanılmış olup analizler için bağımsız örneklem t-testi (Independent Samples t-Test) ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (One-Way Anova) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan diyabetli hastaların cinsiyet değişkeni açısından homojen bir dağılım göstererek 104 (%50,2)'ünün erkek; 103 (%49,8)'ünün ise kadın katılımcılardan oluştuğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada eğitim durumu, gelir durumu, tedavi görme sıklığı, meslek ve yaş değişkenleri ile psikolojik sağlamlık düzeyi arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda diyabetli bireylerin psikolojik sağlamlıklarının artırılması için hastaların baş etme kapasitesinin geliştirilmesi ve güçlendirilmesi için mikro ve makro ölçekte sosyal hizmet çalışmalarının gerekli olduğu anlaşılmakta ve bu bağlamda çalışma önerileri desteklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Diyabetes mellitus, Diyabet hastaları, Psikolojik sağlamlık, Sosyal hizmet*

**INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE LEVELS OF DIABETIC
PATIENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES**

Abstract

Diabetes is a chronic disease that can cause various changes in a person's life over time. Diabetes is a physical disease, but it also has emotional and social dimensions. The challenges of living with diabetes can affect a person's thoughts about the future, cognitive function, and emotional well-being. This study aims to examine the psychological resilience levels of individuals with diabetes according to sociodemographic variables. Participants were examined according to the variables of gender, marital status, age, educational status, income status, occupation, and frequency of receiving treatment. The sample of the study consists of 207 patients receiving treatment in various health institutions in Bursa. The data of the study were collected by the researcher by face-to-face survey technique. The 'Connor-Davidson

Psychological Resilience Scale' and the 'Sociodemographic Information Form' were used as data collection tools. IBM SPSS 25.0 program was used for the analysis of the data obtained, and independent samples t-test (Independent Samples t-Test) and one-way analysis of variance (One-Way Anova) tests were used for analysis. The diabetic patients participating in the study showed a homogeneous distribution in terms of gender, and 104 (50.2%) were male and 103 (49.8%) were female. In this study, it was observed that there was a positive and significant relationship between the variables of education, income, frequency of treatment, occupation and age, and the level of psychological resilience. As a result of this research, it is understood that micro and macro-scale social work studies are necessary to increase the psychological resilience of individuals with diabetes and to develop and strengthen the coping capacity of patients, and in this context, the study is supported by recommendations.

Keywords: *Diabetes mellitus, Diabetes patients, Psychological resilience, Social work*

**KÜRESEL SICAKLIK DEĞİŞİMİNİN BOEİNG 737-800 MAX UÇAKLARININ
KALKIŞ PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CHANGE ON THE TAKE-OFF
PERFORMANCE OF BOEING 737-800 MAX AIRPLANES

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ÖZET

Çalışmada iklim değişikliğinin havacılık sektörünü uçak kalkış performansı açısından nasıl etkilediği ve iklim değişikliği nedeniyle Boeing 737-800 Max uçaklarının kalkış mesafelerinin değişimleri incelenmiştir. Türkiye'deki 10 havalimanında yaz aylarında uçakların gelecekteki kalkış performansını belirlemek için günlük ortalama sıcaklık ve günlük ortalama basınç verileri kullanılmıştır. Geçmiş veri seti için 1980-2010 dönemine ait ERA5 (ECMWF Yeniden Analiz) verileri ve gelecekteki simülasyon verileri için, 2023-2053 ve 2069-2099 zaman dilimleri için Max Planck Enstitüsü Dünya Sistemi Modeli MPI-ESM1-2-LR'nin bir parçası olarak yüksek çözünürlüklü veriler kullanılmıştır. Bu veriler Linear Scaling yöntemi kullanılarak düzeltilmiştir. Düzeltilen veriler daha sonra uçakların kalkış performansında önemli etkilere sahip olan kalkış mesafesini ve tırmanma oranını belirlemek için Koch Tablosuna uygulanmıştır ve gelecek yıllardaki kalkış mesafeleri ve tırmanma oranları hesaplanmıştır. İklim değişikliğinin havacılık sektörünü nasıl etkileyeceğini araştırmak gelecekteki uçuş operasyonlarının güvenli bir şekilde yürütülmesi ve kaza kırım olaylarının minimuma indirilmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma ile uçuş iptalleri, divertler ve benzeri durumlarda yaşanan maddi ve manevi kayıpların en aza indirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Türkiye'deki 10 havalimanında yaz aylarında ortalama sıcaklıklar geçmişten geleceğe artmaktadır. Gelecek yıllarda sıcaklık arttıkça kalkış mesafeleri artmakta, tırmanma oranları ise azalmaktadır. Kalkış mesafesindeki artışın Muğla Dalaman ve İstanbul Havalimanları için en az %4, Diyarbakır Havalimanı için ise %7 olacağı hesaplanmıştır. Bu değerlere göre tüm havalimanlarında uçakların kalkış performansı düşmektedir. 2069-2099 yılları için ise en düşük kalkış mesafesinin Kars Havalimanı'nda 2376 metre, en yüksek kalkış mesafesinin ise Diyarbakır Havalimanı'nda 2794 metre olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havacılık; İklim Değişikliği; Kalkış Mesafesi; Kalkış Performansı; Tırmanma Oranı.

ABSTRACT

The study examined how climate change affects the aviation industry in terms of aircraft take-off performance and the changes in take-off distances of Boeing 737-800 Max aircraft due to climate change. Daily average temperature and daily average pressure data were used to determine the future take-off performance of aircraft at 10 airports in Turkey during the summer months. ERA5 (ECMWF Reanalysis) data for the period 1980-2010 for the historical data set and as part of the Max Planck Institute Earth System Model MPI-ESM1-2-LR for the time periods 2023-2053 and 2069-2099 for the future simulation data High resolution data was used. These data were corrected using the Linear Scaling method. The corrected data was then applied to the Koch Table to determine takeoff distance and climb rate, which have significant effects on the takeoff performance of aircraft, and takeoff distances and climb rates for future years were calculated. Investigating how climate change will affect the aviation industry is important in terms of conducting future flight operations safely and minimizing accidents. This study aims to minimize the material and moral losses experienced in flight cancellations, diverts and similar situations. Average temperatures in the summer months at 10 airports in Turkey are increasing from past to future. As the temperature increases in the coming years, take-off distances increase and climb rates decrease. It was calculated that the increase in takeoff distance will be at least 4% for Muğla Dalaman and Istanbul airports and 7% for Diyarbakır Airport. According to these values, the takeoff performance of aircraft is decreasing at all airports. For the years 2069-2099, it was determined that the lowest takeoff distance is 2376 meters at Kars Airport, and the highest takeoff distance is 2794 meters at Diyarbakır Airport.

Keywords: Aviation, Climate Change, Climb Rate, Takeoff Distance, Takeoff Performance.

FEATURES OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Abstract: In this article the author reveals the main problems of the civil procedural responsibility, its nature, purpose and legal nature. In particular, great attention is paid to the sanctions applied by the parties and other persons participating in the case for improper performance or non-performance of the civil procedural duties.

Keywords: Civil process, responsible parties, actors, civil case, obligations, rights, sanctions, penalties, violations of civil procedural rules, evidence.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL OVERPROTECTION,
SOCIAL REJECTION AND INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING
BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENCE**

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Abstract

This study was conducted to explore the relationship between perceived parental overprotection, social rejection and internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems in adolescence. The sample was comprised of 300 adolescents (boys=150, girls=150) from 6th-12th grade of private and government sector and stratified random sampling was done. The EMBU-A Scale was administered to measure parental over-protection, SRPS was used to assess the factors of social rejection by peers i.e. social rejection, bullying, dominance control and teasing. Whereas internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems were measured by Child Behavior Checklist (CBC) which determine behavioral, social and emotional problems in adolescents. The correlation results of the study concluded that perceived parental overprotection ($p < .01$) was positively correlated and social rejection ($p < .001$) was highly positively associated with internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems in adolescents. The findings of the study contribute in awareness about practicing parenting styles, intervention plans and conducting workshops to manage mental health of adolescents.

Keywords. Perceived parenting, parental overprotection, social rejection, behavioral problems, adolescence

***IN VITRO* ANTIOXIDANT AND *IN SILICO* α -AMYLASE AND α -GLUCOSIDASE
INHIBITORY ACTIVITIES OF COMPONENTS OF FRACTIONS OF METHANOL
EXTRACT OF *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE* LEAVES.**

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Abstract

Postprandial hyperglycemia has been linked to the activities of the enzymes α -amylase and α -glucosidase, and if the condition is not adequately managed, it can result in diabetes. Furthermore, the pathophysiology of diabetes complications has been associated with oxidative stress, a result of free radicals and other oxidants. Numerous illnesses have been shown to be cured by crude extracts from *Anacardium Occidentale* leaves. This study examined the effects of different medium fractions of methanol crude extracts of *Anacardium occidentale* leaves as antioxidant agents in vitro and on the inhibition of α -amylase and α -glucosidase enzymes in silico. The investigations' findings showed that different components of *Anacardium Occidentale* leaf fractions of methanol crude extracts bind to the α -amylase and α -glucosidase enzymes firmly, some of which are stronger than those of new or synthetic drugs (acarbose, etc.). The constituents of the fractions also demonstrate potent antioxidant capabilities against DPPH and function as metal chelators. To sum up, certain compounds found in *Anacardium Occidentale* leaves have strong antidiabetic and antioxidant properties.

Keywords: *Anacardium Occidentale*; α -amylase; α -glucosidase; diabetes; antioxidant

**CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN
VOJVODINA REGION (SERBIA)**

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Abstract: The original idea of the research was to define the biggest problems of urban settlements. After the research, two types of problems were distinguished. Common problems belong to the first type. The second type of problem refers to special problems that characterize each city settlement individually. At the beginning of the research, contemporary literature was consulted. It directed what the research should focus on. After that, field observations were started, which entailed visiting the cities of the Vojvodina Region. On that occasion, the residents of the cities of the Vojvodina Region were consulted about the problems. The information received from them was really valuable. They provided some new knowledge, but also helped in the interpretation of some phenomena that appear in the scientific literature and in the media. The research was completed with the arrangement and systematization of the collected data, their processing and compilation of the work. The common problem of urban settlements in the Vojvodina Region is the emigration of the population and all the consequences that this phenomenon entails. Novi Sad, the largest city in the Vojvodina Region, is the only urban settlement that, according to the 2022 population census, records an increase in population in the entire Region. This problem is difficult to solve. One of the attempts to alleviate it is the construction of high-speed roads that would support and assist the daily circulation of the population without the need for permanent relocation to places of work or education. Special problems are the consequences of the geographical location, natural or social characteristics of a certain urban environment. For example, Subotica, Šid and Kikinda have problems with irregular migrants who are waiting to continue their journey to destinations in the European Union. Zrenjanin and Kikinda have problems with the quality of drinking water. Cities that had more than 100 days of polluted air in 2022 include Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Kovačica, Bečej, Senta, Ruma, Kovin and so on. The research can be used by people involved in local and regional development planning. The importance of research is a record of time that will gain historical importance over time.

Keywords: Vojvodina Region, urban settlements, problems

WILL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHANGE THE WAY OF LIFE?

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Abstract

Today, artificial intelligence is found in almost every field, from healthcare to agriculture.

A few years ago, we all thought that books, movies, or TV series based on artificial intelligence were all a figment of the imagination and nothing else, but today it is developing significantly. AI has the potential to accelerate innovation, allowing businesses to develop new products or services faster. By analyzing large volumes of data, AI can form insights faster than humans can, leading to new innovations. For example, artificial intelligence can help banks process big data and detect fraudulent attempts in seconds. Artificial intelligence can also make it possible for small businesses and individuals to experiment with AI-powered tools and platforms without expensive equipment. For example, marketing materials for a company created with the support of artificial intelligence, such as a logo, banner, etc. without a designer. Additionally, AI may lead to a concentration of power in the hands of a few companies or individuals who can develop and deploy AI technology. This can lead to economic disparity between companies. There will be a polarization of the labor market: the low- and medium-skilled workforce will be replaced by robots, which is already slowly happening. Nevertheless, in the long term, robots will not completely replace employees. I think artificial intelligence will change the history of mankind, it may be the most revolutionary technology. We value technological innovations for their short-term benefits and underestimate their long-term benefits. To fully realize its benefits and mitigate its risks, it's essential for society to actively engage in discussions about AI's impact, regulation, and ethical use. Balancing innovation with responsible deployment will be key to harnessing the full potential of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, robots, revolutionary technology, AI technology.

DYSPHORIA AND NEGATIVE COGNITIVE ATTITUDES

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Abstract

Dysphoria is a state that can manifest as a sense of discomfort, stress, or negative emotions. Emotional dysphoria can be triggered by various factors such as conflicts, relationship difficulties, or discrepancies between expectations and reality. Dysfunctional beliefs, thought patterns, or internal inclinations, known as dysfunctional setups, can influence one's perception of oneself, the surrounding world, and events. Emotional dysphoria may arise due to a mismatch between these dysfunctional setups and real-life events. Moreover, emotional dysphoria can impact the formation of dysfunctional setups, reinforcing negative convictions.

The research aimed to explore the manifestations of dysphoria in individuals with different levels of dysfunctional setups. The study involved 414 participants, with 58% being female and 38% male. The average age of the participants was 26.36 ± 12.05 . The dysphoria level in the sample was 52.43 ± 0.67 , indicating a below-average level. Notably, the level of dysphoria in females was significantly higher (53.93 ± 0.89) compared to males (49.94 ± 0.99) with a significance level of $p \leq 0.01$.

Correlational analysis revealed a significant relationship between the level of dysphoria and negative social setups ($p \leq 0.01$). This implies that individuals experiencing high levels of dysphoria exhibit more frequent manifestations of negative cognitive setups. These findings underscore the close connection between emotional discomfort and the formation of negative beliefs about oneself, the surrounding world, and circumstances. The study identified that individuals with elevated dysphoria tend to demonstrate more pronounced expressions of negative social setups. This suggests that an individual's emotional state can influence their perception and interpretation of social scenarios, with negative cognitive setups serving as a reflection of emotional dysphoria, playing a crucial role in shaping psychological responses to external stimuli.

To determine whether dysfunctional setups contribute to dysphoria or if dysphoria serves as the source of dysfunctional setups, a regression analysis was conducted. The results indicated that the model, with the dysphoria scale as the dependent variable, demonstrated a real influence, signifying that dysfunctional setups are primary in shaping dysphoric states. However, it is noteworthy that the impact of dysfunctional setups on the level of dysphoria was extremely limited – the proposed model explained only 14.75% of the variance, highlighting the complexity of the relationship between these factors.

In conclusion, the study results allow for several important conclusions. The significant interconnection between dysphoria and the formation of negative social setups emphasizes the substantial impact of emotional discomfort on an individual's ability to perceive and interpret social scenarios, leading to the manifestation of negative cognitive setups. Additionally, the identification of gender differences in dysphoria levels highlights the existence of gender

disparities in experiencing emotional discomfort. The supplementary contribution of regression analysis underscores the primacy of dysfunctional setups in shaping dysphoric states, although their influence is constrained, emphasizing the intricate interplay between these factors.

Therefore, the study outcomes underscore the importance of addressing emotional dysphoria and its association with the formation of negative social setups. This aspect holds not only theoretical significance for understanding psychological mechanisms but also practical importance for developing approaches to correct and support individuals facing pronounced emotional dysphoria.

Keywords: dysphoria, social attitudes, correlational analysis, regression analysis, negative attitudes.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-CONFIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

Locus of control refers to the tendency to attribute responsibility for the outcomes of one's activities to external or internal factors. External and internal loci of control are distinguished, with external locus characterized by insecurity, anxiety, instability, aggressiveness, and conformity. Internal locus, on the other hand, is associated with persistence, self-confidence, positive self-esteem, and consistency in goal achievement. While internal locus is socially approved, some researchers suggest that excessive internality may lead to neuroticism, depressive, and anxious states. In interpersonal interactions, externality manifests in dependent and conforming behavior, serving as a mechanism for protecting against negative evaluations from others. It is also noted that externals tend to work more effectively under control and seek more social interaction than internals. Regarding internal locus, it correlates with social interest—emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and motivational aspects directed toward interaction with others and achieving common success.

It is worth noting that gender differences in internality are insufficiently studied. This study presents the results of an examination of gender differences in locus of control and self-confidence. The study involved 169 participants, including 63 men and 106 women, with an average age of 19.28 years. The level of internality in men (26.78) was significantly higher compared to women (24.84) ($p \leq 0.05$). Thus, it can be assumed that young men tend to have a more internal locus of control than women. The analysis of self-confidence levels revealed that men also had higher self-confidence scores (8.79) compared to women (0.37) ($p \leq 0.01$). Men's scores corresponded to a moderate level of self-confidence, while women's scores indicated a moderate level with a tendency toward low confidence. An analysis of the distribution of self-confidence levels showed that women were more likely to have a normal distribution of features, meaning that the majority had average self-confidence scores. In the male sample, a relatively large number of individuals with very high or very low self-confidence scores were more characteristic.

Correlational analysis showed a significant positive correlation between internality and self-confidence (0.456, $p \leq 0.01$). The strength of the relationship between internality and self-confidence was higher in men (0.566, $p \leq 0.01$) than in women (0.475, $p \leq 0.01$), indicating different psychological mechanisms underlying the formation of internality and self-confidence in men and women.

In conclusion, men are likely to be more oriented toward an internal locus of control, which may be reflected in their behavioral strategies and decision-making. It is also found that men demonstrate a more pronounced level of self-confidence, which can influence their ability to cope with life challenges and strive for goals.

Keywords: locus of control, confidence, self-esteem, internality, gender differences.

İLKÖĞRETİM İKİNCİ KADEME KIZ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK KAYGI DÜZEYLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS ANXIETY LEVELS OF FEMALE STUDENTS İ- IN THE SECOND LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, ilköğretim ikinci kademedeki öğrenim gören kız öğrencilerin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Bunun için Bindak (2005) tarafından geliştirilen “Matematik Kaygı Ölçeği” ve araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu İstanbul il merkezindeki devlet okullarında öğrenim gören 5., 6., 7. ve 8. Sınıf öğrencilerinden seçilen toplam 229 kız öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Bu öğrencilerin 50 tanesi 5. sınıf, 81 tanesi 6. sınıf, 57 tanesi 7. Sınıf ve 41 tanesi 8. sınıf öğrencisidir. Toplanan verilerin analizinde tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve bağımsız örneklem t testi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi, ilköğretim ikinci kademe kız öğrencilerinin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğunu göstermiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre; öğrencilerin matematik kaygı ölçeği puan ortalamaları öğrencilerin öğrenim gördükleri sınıf seviyesi ve anne- baba öğrenim durumuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermezken, matematik kaygı ölçek puan ortalamaları öğrencilerin matematikte kendini hissettiği seviye, matematik dersinden aldığı son sınav notu ve matematiği sevmeme durumuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir şekilde farklılık gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Matematikte hissettiği seviyeyi yüksek olarak belirten öğrencilerin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin matematikte hissettiği seviyeyi düşük olarak belirten öğrencilerinkine göre anlamlı düzeyde düşük olduğu, matematiği sevdiğini ifade eden öğrencilerin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin matematiği sevmediğini belirten öğrencilerinkine göre anlamlı düzeyde düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca matematik sınav notu yüksek olan öğrencilerin matematik kaygı düzeylerinin matematik sınav notu düşük olan öğrencilerinkine göre anlamlı düzeyde düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Kaygısı, Ortaokul öğrencileri, Matematik Öğretimi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to investigate the mathematics anxiety levels of female students studying at the second level of primary education according to various variables. For this purpose, the "Mathematics Anxiety Scale" developed by Bindak (2005) and the personal information form developed by the researcher were used. The study group of the research consists of a total of 229 female students selected from the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades in public schools in the city center of Istanbul. 50 of these students are 5th grade, 81 are 6th grade, 57 are 7th grade and 41 are 8th grade. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent sample t-test were used in the analysis of the collected data. Analysis of the data showed that the mathematics anxiety levels of secondary school female students were at a medium level. According to the analysis results; The average scores students receive from the mathematics anxiety scale do not show a statistically significant difference according to the students' grade levels and parents' education levels. It has been determined that the mathematics anxiety scale average scores vary statistically significantly depending on the level at which the students feel comfortable in mathematics, their last exam grade in the mathematics course, and their liking or disliking of mathematics. The mathematics anxiety levels of students who stated their level of feeling in mathematics as high were significantly lower than those of students who stated their level of feeling in mathematics as low. It was determined that the mathematics anxiety levels of students who stated that they liked mathematics were significantly lower than those of students who stated that they did not like mathematics. In addition, it was determined that the mathematics anxiety levels of students with high mathematics exam scores were significantly lower than those of students with low mathematics exam scores.

Keywords: Mathematics Anxiety, Secondary School Students, Mathematics Teaching

INFLUENCE OF MINERAL FORMATION ON THE PROPERTIES OF PYROXENE-CONTAINING GLASS AND GLASS-CRYSTALLINE MATERIALS BASED ON THEM

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Abstract

The article presents the results of obtaining pyroxene-containing glasses and glass-crystalline materials based on them. The influence of composition on mineral formation and properties of the resulting materials was studied. The phase formation and properties of glass-crystalline materials formed during the crystallization of pyroxene-containing glasses were studied using X-ray phase analysis (XPA). Structural and phase transformations that occur during glass crystallization are of great importance for understanding the mechanism of mineral formation, the sequence of separation of crystalline phases, their composition and ratio.

The phases that influence the basic properties of glasses and glass-crystalline materials have been identified. The main crystalline phase is a diopside-like solid solution.

Key words: pyroxene glasses, crystalline phase, glass-crystalline material, diopside-like solid solution.

ВЛИЯНИЕ МИНЕРАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА СВОЙСТВА ПИРОКСЕНСОДЕРЖАЩЕГО СТЕКЛА И СТЕКЛОКРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА ИХ ОСНОВЕ

Аннотация

В статье представлены результаты получения пироксенсодержащих стекол и стеклокристаллических материалов на их основе. Изучено влияние состава на минералообразование и свойства получаемых материалов. Методом рентгенофазового анализа (РФА) изучены фазообразование и свойства стеклокристаллических материалов,

образующихся при кристаллизации пироксеносодержащих стекол. Структурно – фазовые превращения, протекающие в процессе кристаллизации стекла, имеют большое значение для осознания механизма минералообразования, последовательности выделения кристаллических фаз, их состава и соотношения. Выявлены фазы, влияющие на основные свойства стекол и стеклокристаллических материалов. Основная кристаллическая фаза представляет собой диопсидоподобный твердый раствор.

Ключевые слова: пироксеновые стекла, кристаллическая фаза, стеклокристаллический материал, диопсидоподобный твердый раствор.

DETERMINATION OF FRUITFUL BUDS FOR TRAKYA İLKEREN AND YALOVA İNCISI (VITIS VINIFERA L.) IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ

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ABSTRACT

Bud fruitfulness is an important phenological parameter to obtain great shoots and yield as a resulted. Bud fruitfulness was tested under room temperature in cultivars (two) and buds (thirteen) for four weeks. The cultivar effect (Trakya İlkeren and Yalova İncisi) in the buds from first to thirteen were analyzed in four weeks (with weekly recording). Data was tested firstly with both cultivars together to understand the main effect (cultivars, weeks and buds) differences. After seeing statistically differences in cultivars, weeks and buds, it was separated two groups (for Trakya İlkeren and Yalova İncisi) to obtain the best fruitful buds for both cultivars. Buds from first to thirteen were not statistically different for Trakya İlkeren while they were significant for Yalova İncisi. However, weeks were significantly different for both cultivars which bud breaks scores were increased from first to four weeks in two cultivars. Regarding, Trakya İlkeren, buds from first to thirteen have recorded the same bud break phenology. For, Yalova İncisi, bud thirteen had the best fruitful bud while the first bud had less bud break. However, the buds from 8 to 13 were not statistically different, which means Yalova İncisi might prune keeping at least 8 buds. Therefore, it is reported in this study, Trakya İlkeren is a useful cultivar for spur pruning (short shoots) while Yalova İncisi might have cane pruning (long shoots) for Kahramanmaraş province.

Keywords; grapevine, pruning, fruitful buds, Kahramanmaraş

SIVALARIN ALTINA GİZLENEN SANAT
THE ART HIDDEN UNDER PLASTERS

Türkan ACAR

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ÖZET

Sıva üzerine organik boya, mumlu boya, sulu boya, yağlı boya, mozaik ya da kazıma resim gibi tekniklerle yapılan duvar resminin en eski örnekleri MÖ 3000 yıllarında Mezopotamya’da görülmektedir. Duvar resmi/kalemişi süsleme, fresk, tempera, malakârî, gibi farklı tekniklerde farklı coğrafyalarda uygulama alanı bulmuştur. Kalemişi/duvar resmi Anadolu’da sivil ve dini mimari yapılarda bezeme unsuru olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Yapıların örtü ve geçişlerinde, duvar yüzeylerinde, pencere çevrelerinde dini içerikli yazılar ile bitkisel ve geometrik motifler işlenmiştir. Batılılaşma/çağdaşlaşma dönemi diye adlandırılan son dönem Osmanlı sanatında ise klasik dönem süsleme repertuarı ile birlikte kent/konut tasvirleri, insan ve hayvan tasvirleri, natüralist bitki motifleri ve stilize motiflerin kullanılması, duvar resminde repertuar anlayışının değiştiği göstermektedir.

Çalışmada, *Manisa Defterdar Mahmut Efendi (Arapalanı) Camii*’nin, 2006-2007 yılı restorasyon çalışmaları sonrasında sıva ve boya tabakaları altından çıkartılan kalemişi süslemeleri tanıtılmaya çalışılacaktır. Çoğu zaman camilerde yapıyı yenilemek ya da korumak adına, yapılan sıvalar ve boyalar, ait olduğu döneme ışık tutacak sanat değeri yüksek kalemişi süslemelerin gizlenmesine neden olmaktadır. Bilinçli ya da bilinçsizce yapılan bu uygulamalar, kalemişi süslemelerin literatürdeki kaynaklarda yer almamasına, doğal olarak da varlıklarından bihaber olmamıza sebep olmuştur. Yapıların maruz kaldığı bu yanlış uygulamalar tezat oluşturacak iki durumun gelişmesine sebep olmuştur. Sıva üzerine yapılan ve neme karşı dayanıksız olan kalemişi süslemeler, zamanla doğal etkenlere maruz kalarak bozulacaktı. Süslemeler, sıva ve boya tabakaları altında kısmen de olsa korunmuş, doğal etkenlerin tahribatına maruz kalmamıştır. Olumlu gibi görünen bu duruma karşı, üst üste yapılan sıva ve boya tabakaları süslemelerde bozulmalara ve kısmi kayıplara da yol açmıştır. Ayrıca bu süslemelerin ortaya çıkarılması esnasında, minimum kayıpların oluşması engellenememiştir. Yapılarda yer alan bitkisel, hat ve manzara tasvirlerinin ana temaları oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Bu süslemeler, benzer örnekler dikkate alındığında belki de Batı Anadolu’da aynı sanatçının ya da sanatçı grubunun çalışmış olabileceğini akla getirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Manisa, Defterdar Mahmut Efendi (Arapalanı) Camii, kalemişi, süsleme.

ABSTRACT

The oldest examples of wall painting drawn with organic paint, crayon, water color, oil paint, mosaics, or scrape painting techniques over plaster are seen in Mesopotamia in 3000 BC. Different techniques, too, such as wall painting/hand-drawn decoration, fresco, tempera, and malakâri have found application fields throughout various parts of the world. Hand-drawn/wall painting in Anatolia in structures with public and religious architecture appears to us as an element of ornament. Religious scripts along with herbal and geometric motifs were imprinted in the clothes and passages, surfaces of the walls and window frames in the structures. Application of city/lodging depictions, human and animal figures, naturalist herbal motifs and stylized motifs together with the classical-era decoration repertoire in the late Ottoman art, namely westernization/modernization period, indicates that perception of repertoire in wall painting has shifted.

In this study, hand-drawn decorations of Manisa Defterdar Mahmut Efendi (Arapalanı) Mosque excavated under plaster and paint layers after the restoration works in 2006/2007 will be introduced. Plastering and painting applied in order to restore or preserve the structure of mosques mostly cause the withholding of hand-drawn decorations with exceeding artistic value and that may shed light on the period they belong to. These applications, made knowingly or unknowingly, aided to the absence of hand-drawn decorations in literature and to our unawareness of their existence. These erroneous applications to which the structures are exposed led to the development of two contradictive situations. Hand-drawn decorations applied on plaster and vulnerable to moist were going to decay in time, being exposed to natural factors. Decorations were relatively preserved under the plaster and paint layers and were not exposed to natural factors. In contrast to these seemingly positive applications, plaster and paint layers applied one over another caused deformation and partial losses on the decorations. Further, during the excavation of these decorations, occurrence of spot of losses could not be prevented. Herbal, line and scenery depictions on the structures are observed to form the main themes. These decorations conjure up the idea that, perhaps, when the similar examples are taken into consideration, the same artist or group of artists worked in West Anatolia.

Keywords: Manisa, Defterdar Mahmut Efendi (Arapalanı) Mosque, handcrafted, ornament.

(MANİSA) NİŞANCI MEHMET PAŞA CAMİİ HAZİRESİ'NDEKİ OSMANLI
DÖNEMİ MEZAR TAŞLARI

OTTOMAN PERIOD TOMBSTONES IN (MANİSA) NİŞANCI MEHMET PAŞA
MOSQUE GRAVE

Türkan ACAR

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ÖZET

Nişancı Mehmet Paşa Camii, Manisa il merkezinde, Nişancıpaşa Mahallesi'nde, Borsa Caddesi ile Atıcı Sokak'ın kesiştiği köşededir. Yapının inşa kitabesi yoktur. Kaynaklarda, bugünkü caminin yerinde bir mescidin olduğu ve bu mescidin H.955/M.1548-49 yıllarında ayakta olduğu belirtilmektedir. Nişancı Mehmet Paşa Camii, üzeri düz ahşap tavanla örtülü, enine dikdörtgen planlı bir harim, doğusunda yapıdan bağımsız bir minare, güneyinde şadırvandan meydana gelmektedir. Yapının kuzeyinde de hazire bulunmaktadır. Cami, Marsilya tipi kiremitlerle kaplı, bir kırma çatı ile örtülüdür. Yapı, bugün ibadete açıktır.

Çalışmada Manisa Nişancı Mehmet Paşa Camii haziresinde bulunan 107'si kadın, 113'ü erkek ve 14'ü ayak taşı olmak üzere 241 adet taş incelenmiştir. Hazirede gerek toprak altında gerek atık vaziyette hazire duvarı kenarına yığılmış olan taşlar da mevcuttur. Taşlarda malzeme olarak mermer tercih edilmiştir.

Erkek mezar taşlarının geneli dikdörtgen forma sahip iken, dikdörtgen prizma formu ve sütun formunda taşlara da rastlanmaktadır. Kadın taşlarının geneli ise yukarıdan aşağı doğru daralan formdadır. Tepelik bölümünde rozet motifi olan taşların formu adlandırılmamıştır. Birkaç taşın tepelik bölümü insan başı formu verilerek şekillendirilmiştir.

Süslemeler genellikle kadın mezar taşlarında yoğunlaşmıştır. Taşlarda bitkisel süslemeler tercih edilmiştir. Bolluk ve bereket sembolü olan enginar, nar, mısır ve üzüm tasvirlerinin de birkaç taş üzerine işlenmiş olduğu görülmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra Ege bölgesinde yaygın olarak görülen cami tasvirli mimari düzenlemeye sahip taşlara da rastlanmaktadır. Taşların bir bölümünde ışınal-rozet tarzı (güneş motifi) motifler de bulunmaktadır. Genellikle süslemeye sahip olmayan erkek taşlarında süslemeler, başlık ve boyun kısımlarında bulunmaktadır. Erkek mezar taşlarının başlıklarında kullanılan en önemli süs ögesi gül motifidir. Bazı taşların boyun kısımlarına hilal motifi işlenmiş olduğu görülmektedir. Ayak taşlarında ise mezarlık ağacı olan servi tasviri işlenmiştir. Bazı taşlarda servinin yanında stilize lale motifleri de bulunmaktadır.

Nişancı Mehmet Paşa Camii'nin haziresinde yer alan Osmanlı dönemi mezar taşlarının yüzeylerinde temizlik çalışmalarının yapılması, toprak altında kalan kısımlarına yönelik araştırma kazıları ile taş yüzeylerindeki metinlerin okunamayan kısımlarının okunarak tamamlanması, hazirenin bir açık hava müzesi şeklinde düzenlenerek mezar taşlarının sergilenmesine yönelik yapılacak çalışmaların yok olmaya başlayan kültürel değerlerimizin tanıtımına katkı sağlayacağı düşüncesindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Manisa, Nişancı Mehmet Paşa, Hazire, Mezar taşı.

ABSTRACT

Niřancı Mehmet Pasha Mosque is located in Manisa city center, Niřancıpařa District, at the corner of Borsa Street and Atıcı Street. The building does not have a construction inscription. In the sources, it is stated that there was a mosque in the place of today's mosque and that this mosque was standing in 955 H. / 1548-49 AD. Niřancı Mehmet Pasha Mosque consists of a transverse rectangular planned harim covered with a flat wooden ceiling, a minaret independent of the building in the east, and a fountain in the south. There is also a burial chamber in the north of the building. The mosque is covered with a hipped roof covered with Marseille type tiles. The building is open for worship today.

In the study, 241 stones, 107 of which were women, 113 were men and 14 were footstones, were examined in the burial area of Manisa Niřancı Mehmet Pasha Mosque. There are also stones piled up on the edge of the cemetery wall, both underground and as waste. Marble was preferred as the material for stones.

While male gravestones generally have a rectangular shape, stones in rectangular prism form and column form are also encountered. Women's stones generally have a form that narrows from top to bottom. The form of the stones with rosette motifs in the hilly section could not be named. The top part of a few stones is shaped like a human head.

Decorations are generally concentrated on women's tombstones. Stones were also preferred as herbal decorations. Depictions of artichokes, pomegranates, corn and grapes, which are symbols of abundance and abundance, are also seen engraved on several stones. In addition, stones with architectural arrangements depicting mosques, which are common in the Aegean region, are also found. There are also radial-rosette style (sun motif) motifs on some of the stones. Men's stones, which generally do not have any decorations, have decorations on the headpiece and neck parts. The most important ornamental element used in the headings of male gravestones is the rose motif. It is seen that some stones have a crescent motif engraved on their necks. The foot stones depict a cypress tree, which is a cemetery tree. Some stones feature stylized tulip motifs as well as cypress trees.

Cleaning works on the surfaces of the Ottoman period tombstones located in the graveyard of the Niřancı Mehmet Pasha Mosque, research excavations on the underground parts and completion of the unreadable parts of the texts on the stone surfaces, organizing the gravestones as an open-air museum and the works to be carried out to exhibit the gravestones are beginning to disappear. We believe that it will contribute to the promotion of our cultural values.

Keywords: Manisa, Niřancı Mehmet Pařa, Grave, Tombstone.

YAM FARMERS ACCESS AND USE OF ICT IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study assessed yam farmers' access and use of ICTs in Anambra State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling procedure was used in selecting respondents for the study. Two agricultural zones (Awka and Onitsha) out of the four agricultural zones in Anambra State were selected using purposive sampling technique, two blocks from each zone were selected (Awka North and Anaocha in Awka zone, Idemili north and Ogbaru in Onitsha), two circles from each blocks were selected. The circles are Isu-Aiocha and Urum for Awka North, Obeledu and Neni for Anaocha, Umuoji and Uke for Idemili North; Atani and Odekpe for Ogbaru The data was analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean score and standard deviation. Result shows that greater proportion (93.8%) had family members/ Relative as their major source of information with mobile phone (67.2%) as their most preferred source. Greater proportion (60.6%) had moderate knowledge level of ICT. Result shows that the ICTs accessible to the respondents were: radio set (\bar{X} = 2.672), television (\bar{X} = 1.734), and mobile phone (\bar{X} = 2.391). Data show that the ICTs used by the respondents were: radio set (\bar{X} = 2.672), television (\bar{X} = 1.766), and mobile phone (\bar{X} = 2.563). Government intervention programmes should therefore embrace the use of social media for agricultural information dissemination. Similarly, efforts should be made to subsidize the market prize of mobile phones for ease of purchase by farmers

Keywords: Yam, Farmers, ICT, Agriculture

ANTRENÖR ADAYLARININ KARIYER FARKINDALIKLARININ AMAÇLARI İÇİN MÜCADELE DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, antrenör adaylarının kariyer farkındalıklarının amaçları için mücadele düzeylerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, 2022-2023 akademik yılı Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi antrenörlük bölümünde eğitim gören 1. 2. 3. ve 4. sınıf öğrencilerden basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 111 kadın, 139 erkek toplam 250 ($X_{yaş}=21,79\pm 2,74$) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın veri toplama kısmında araştırmacı tarafından düzenlenen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Yaşar (2019) tarafından geliştirilen "Mesleki Kariyer Farkındalık Ölçeği" ve Eryılmaz (2015) tarafından geliştirilen "Amaçlar İçin Mücadele Etme Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Antrenör adaylarının kariyer farkındalıkları ile amaçları için mücadele etme düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek için Pearson korelasyon katsayısı, etkiyi belirlemek için ise regresyon testinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, antrenör adaylarının mesleki kariyer farkındalıkları toplam puanı ile amaçları için mücadele etme alt boyutlarından amaca bağlanma ($r=.474$, $p=.000$) ve mücadele etme ($r=.599$, $p=.000$) arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır. Antrenör adaylarında mesleki bilinç ve mesleki özgüven farkındalığı, mücadele etme düzeyleri ile pozitif yönde etki gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu ifadeler, antrenör adaylarının kariyerlerine yönelik mesleki anlamda kendisini bilmesi, tanınması ve olayın farkında olması öz güven duygusuyla birleştiğinde hedeflerine ulaşma noktasında mücadelecı bir tavır ortaya koyabileceğini gösterdiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antrenör, kariyer, mücadele

THE EFFECT OF CAREER AWARENESS OF PROSPECTIVE COACHES ON THEIR STRUGGLE FOR GOALS

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine The effect of prospective coaches' career awareness on their level of struggle for their goals. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 250 ($X_{age}=21,79\pm 2,74$) students (111 female, 139 male) selected by simple random sampling method from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade students studying in the coaching department of Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University Faculty of Sports Sciences in the 2022-2023 academic year. In the data collection part of the study, the "Personal Information Form" organized by the researcher, the "Professional Career Awareness Scale" developed by Yaşar (2019) and the "Struggling for Goals Scale" developed by Eryılmaz (2015) were used. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationship between prospective coaches' career awareness and their level of struggling with goals, and a regression test was used to determine the effect. The results showed a positive and moderate relationship between the total score of career awareness of the

prospective coaches and the sub-dimensions of commitment to purpose ($r=.474$, $p=.000$) and struggle for purpose ($r=.599$, $p=.000$). Professional consciousness and self-confidence awareness had a positive effect on the level of struggle in prospective coaches. These statements indicate that coach candidates' knowledge, recognition, and awareness of themselves professionally in terms of their careers, combined with a sense of self-confidence, can help them achieve their goals.

Keywords: Coach, career, challenge

A SURVEY ON CHANNEL CAPACITY ESTIMATION FOR MASSIVE MULTIUSER MIMO SYSTEMS

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Abstract

As the need for high-speed data grows in current wireless communication systems, new ways must be found to make the best use of bandwidth. Massive Multiuser Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MU-MIMO) systems have become a potential way to improve spectral efficiency and link reliability. But as these systems get bigger, they get more complicated, especially when it comes to estimating channel capacity, which is an important job for getting the most out of a system. This study paper gives a detailed look at the methods and techniques used to estimate channel capacity in large-scale MU-MIMO systems. Traditional methods like Least Square (LS) and Linear Minimum Mean Square Error (LMMSE) as well as newer methods that use machine learning are talked about. The paper also talks about the current problems with estimating channel capacity, such as how to deal with channels that are getting old, how to estimate in settings that change a lot, and how to deal with interference. Lastly, the field's future is looked at, with a focus on how it might be possible to use artificial intelligence methods and tap into new frequency bands.

Keywords: Massive MU-MIMO, Channel Capacity Estimation ,Deep Learning-based Estimation ,5G and Beyond Communication Systems ,Artificial Intelligence in Wireless Communications

**TO STUDY THE EVALUATION PARAMETER OF PLATELET GROWTH SYRUP
(MARKETED HERBAL SYRUP)**

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Abstract

Platelets play a crucial role in human health and disease, being highly sensitive to oxidative stress that can lead to mitochondrial damage and apoptosis. Apoptotic platelets release microparticles, contributing to various diseases, including cardiovascular conditions. Numerous phytochemicals, known for their cardioprotective properties, target platelet activation and aggregation without focusing on adverse effects. This study screened therapeutic phytochemicals, selecting sesamol and crocin for their contrasting effects on platelet functions. Sesamol demonstrated dose-dependent amelioration of ROS and H₂O₂ generation, inhibiting intrinsic apoptotic pathways, collagen-induced platelet aggregation, and adhesion. Sesamol induced platelet apoptosis at higher concentrations, suggesting thrombolytic potential. Crocin countered sesamol-induced platelet apoptosis, positioning it as a prospective candidate for platelet-associated diseases, including cardiovascular conditions. The study underscores the importance

Keywords: -Medicine, Syrup, Disease, Tulsi, Kiwi Fruit.

**DIGITAL GENDER VIOLENCE:
"HIDDEN THREATS IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS"**

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ABSTRACT

Digital gender violence, a phenomenon that is increasingly prevalent in our digitalized society and poses challenges.

Given this problem, it is imperative that governments and technology companies implement effective policies and tools to prevent and address digital gender violence.

For example, the Istanbul Convention made on May 11, 2011, is widely recognized as the most far-reaching legal instrument to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence as a violation of human rights. Recognizes the importance of adopting legal and policy measures to combat violence against women, including online violence.

Today, global interconnection and the omnipresence of social networks have generated a new paradigm in terms of online privacy and security. While these platforms promote communication and connection between individuals, they also harbor hidden threats that can compromise the digital and personal integrity of users.

As American social media scholar and researcher Danah Boyd points out, "Social media offers a window into our lives, but it also opens doors to potential intrusions." That is to say; This duality between exposure and vulnerability becomes more evident in a digital environment where personal information becomes a currency.

The hidden threats on social networks go beyond the simple loss of personal data. As Mary Aiken, a psychologist specializing in cyberpsychology, warns, "Anonymity and the ease of creating false identities can trigger harmful behaviors, from cyberbullying to emotional manipulation."

THEREFORE: It is essential to promote digital education, since digital gender violence represents a critical challenge in today's digital age. It is also important, it is essential that concerted efforts be made at a global level to address this problem.

Keywords: violence, gender, social networks, digital communication.

METAL COMPLEXES WITH THIOUREA-BASED LIGANDS: INVESTIGATION OF LIQUID CRYSTALLINE BEHAVIOR AND EMISSION PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Thiourea-based compounds are widely employed in the development of novel structures with broad applications ranging from biology to catalysis, nanotechnology, anion recognition, and ion transport. Deceptively, thiourea-based ligands, are used less in the development of liquid crystals (LC) or metal complexes with liquid crystalline properties, despite their outstanding coordination capacities, owing to the constraints of the molecular framework of the resultant complexes.

This contribution will present an investigation of a new series of square-planar cyclometalated platinum(II) and palladium(II) metallomesogens together with plan-trigonal copper(I) metallomesogens based on sulfur-containing ligands (benzoylthiourea – BTU, simple or functionalized with various mesogenic groups) that effectively combine liquid crystalline properties with very interesting emissive properties.

In this study, depending on the metal and number of mesogenic groups, the metal complexes with functionalized BTUs ligands exhibit either a lamellar liquid crystal phase or a columnar phase stable on a wide temperature range, according to analysis using techniques such as differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), polarized optical microscopy (POM), and X-ray diffraction (XRD).

Keywords: palladium(II), platinum(II), liquid crystals, luminescence, cyclometalation, mechanochromism

**EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
AND CONTROLLING**

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Abstract

The objective of the research aims to explore the relationship between knowledge management and controlling. Our aim is to study the relationship between these two areas. Knowledge management and controlling can support each other excellently within an organisation, but there is only a few academic research on it at the moment.

We explore the field through literature research. We explain the concept of knowledge, knowledge management, the main directions of knowledge management and its implementation. We describe the concept of controlling, its origins, its approach, its functions, its more recent functions and activities. We write about the concept and importance of human controlling, the meaning of intellectual capital and the possibilities of measuring knowledge capital. We examine the concept of knowledge control, the tools of knowledge control, the concept and structure of knowledge knowledge.

Keywords: knowledge management, controlling, intellectual capital, knowledge controlling

1923-1945 YILLARI ARASI DOĞU'DA İSKÂN FAALİYETLERİ
SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST BETWEEN 1923-1945

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti'nin kuruluş yıllarındaki iskân politikası genel itibariyle fethettiği bölgelerde hakimiyetini kalıcı kılma amacını taşımaktaydı. Ancak 18. ve 19. yüzyıllardan itibaren ise yaşanan yenilgiler sonrasında meydana gelen toprak kayıpları sebebiyle içe dönük bir göç hareketi yaşanmıştı. Buna bağlı olarak da ülke içerisinde zorunlu bir iskân politikası uygulamak mecburiyetinde kalmıştı. Bu durum Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinde de 1930 yıllara kadar aynı yönde süre gelirken özellikle 1923 yılında imzalanan Lozan Antlaşması ile yeni bir boyut kazanmıştı. Antlaşma sonrası yüz binlerce insanın iskân işlerini üstlenen devlet, bu işlerin düzgün bir şekilde yürütülebilmesi için aynı yıl "Mübadele, İmar ve İskân Bakanlığı'nı" da kurmuştu. Ancak gerek yurt dışı gerekse yurt içi iskân faaliyetleri düzensiz olarak devam ettiğinden Tek Parti Hükümeti bu durumu düzeltmek için 1926, 1932 ve 1934 yıllarında çıkardığı kanunlarla bu soruna çözüm yolları aramıştı. Ancak 1935 ve 1936 yıllarındaki Doğu vilayetleriyle ilgili hazırlanan raporlar incelendiğinde iskân politikasındaki plan ve program eksikliği sebebiyle yaşanan düzensizliğin devam ettiği görülmekteydi. Öyle ki bu düzensizlik 1943 yılında Birinci Umûmî Müfettişi Avni Doğan'ın ve 1945 yılında da CHP Genel Sekreteri M. Şevket Esendal'ın doğu vilayetlerindeki tetkikleri sonrası kaleme aldıkları raporlarında iskân politikasıyla ilgili bölgede hala düzensizliğin sürdüğünü ve bir sistemin oluşturulamadığı belirtmişlerdi.

Bu çalışma, 1923-1950 dönemleri arasında başta dönemin Başbakanı İsmet İnönü olmak üzere devletin önemli kademelerinde yer alan bürokrat, vekil ve Genel Enspektörlerinin (Umûmî Müfettişlikler) Doğu'da gerçekleştirdikleri incelemeler neticesindeki analizleri ve bu analizler sonrasında ortaya koymuş oldukları raporlar doğrultusunda mevcut hükümetin bölge ve ülke ekseninde uygulayacağı iskân politikası ve faaliyetlerini kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışmada CHP iktidarının ülke ve bölge bağlamında uyguladığı iskân politikasının yansımaları ve sonuçlarının irdelenmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İskân, Doğu, Tek Parti, Umûmî Müfettişlikler, Dersim.

ABSTRACT

The settlement policy of the Ottoman Empire in its founding years generally aimed to make permanent its dominance in the regions it conquered. However, since the 18th and 19th centuries, there has been an inward migration movement due to land losses following the defeats. Accordingly, it was obliged to implement a compulsory settlement policy within the country. While this situation continued in the same direction in Republican Turkey until the

1930s, it gained a new dimension especially with the Treaty of Lausanne signed in 1923. The treaty, which undertook the resettlement works of hundreds of thousands of people after the agreement, also established the "Ministry of Exchange, Reconstruction and Settlement" in the same year in order to carry out these works properly. However, since both foreign and domestic settlement activities continued irregularly, the Single Party Government sought solutions to this problem with the laws it enacted in 1926, 1932 and 1934 in order to correct this situation. However, when the reports prepared for the Eastern provinces in 1935 and 1936 were examined, it was seen that the irregularity experienced due to the lack of plans and programs in the settlement policy continued. This irregularity was so much so that, in the reports written by First General Inspector Avni Dođan in 1943 and CHP Secretary General M. Őevket Esendal in 1945 after their investigations in the eastern provinces, they stated that the irregularity in the region regarding the settlement policy still continued and a system could not be established.

This study is based on the analyzes of the bureaucrats, deputies and General Inspectors (General Inspectors) at important levels of the state, especially the Prime Minister of the period, İsmet İnönü, between 1923 and 1950, as a result of the examinations they carried out in the East, and the reports they put forward after these analyses. It covers the housing policy and activities to be implemented throughout the country. This study aims to examine the reflections and consequences of the housing policy implemented by the CHP government in the context of the country and the region.

Key Words: Settlement, East, One Party, General Inspectors, Dersim.

**EXPLORING THE PREDICTORS OF DELINQUENT TENDENCIES IN
ADOLESCENT BOYS**

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Abstract

The prevalence of delinquency has alarmingly increased in the last decade. In today's rapidly evolving world, understanding the factors that contribute to delinquent tendencies among adolescents is of paramount importance for promoting their well-being and ensuring a safer society. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the determinants of Delinquent Tendencies in adolescent boys. A stratified random sampling technique was used to collect data from 300 participants from Government and Private Institutes of Lahore, Pakistan using Perceived Parental Disharmony Scale (Amjad & Saleem, 2014), and Identity Scale for Adolescents (Iqbal & Saleem, 2015), and Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (Naqvi & Kamal, 2008). The mean age of participants was 16 ± 2 . Multiple Hierarchical Regression analysis showed that parental disharmony and negative identity significantly positively predicted delinquent tendencies whereas positive identity significantly negatively predicted delinquent tendencies in adolescent boys. The nuclear family system was found to be a negative predictor of delinquent tendencies while joint family was found to be significant positive predictor of delinquent tendencies indicating that adolescents from joint family system were more likely to engage in delinquent behaviours. By addressing these factors early on, practitioners and policymakers can work towards creating a more supportive and nurturing environment aimed at fostering a positive trajectory for adolescent boys in Pakistan and beyond. It is suggested that future studies use a longitudinal research approach to measure the long-term consequences of delinquent behaviour with a wider range of sociodemographic.

Keywords: delinquent tendencies, predictors, determinants, parental disharmony, identity, negative identity, positive identity, family system, adolescent boys, Pakistan.

NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SOFT SKILLS AT THE
UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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Abstract:

Background: Soft skills are needed in order to guarantee the patient's well-being. Yet the curriculum contains no significant course in non-technical skills of the Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Technologies (HINPHT) in Settat. This descriptive quantitative study was conducted to explore the perception of soft skills among undergraduate nursing students at HINPHT. **Methods:** A quantitative online survey was administered to nursing students at HINPHT (N=224) to describe their perceptions of soft skills. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the quantitative data. **Results:** A total of 224 students from HINPHT participated in the study. The results revealed that 72% of students were not familiar with the term 'soft skills' Among the identified soft skills, empathy was the most developed competence with a score of 58.08%. However, the other soft skills were less developed, scoring below 40%. **Conclusion:** This research provided valuable insights into the level of soft skills acquired by the students at HINPHT, revealing areas for improvement in their integration into the training programme.

Keywords: Perception; soft skills; undergraduate nursing students; HINPHT; training programme.

TÜRK MÜZİK KÜLTÜRÜNDE DAVUL VE SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL ÖNEMİ
THE SOCIOCULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DRUM IN TURKISH MUSIC
CULTURE

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ÖZET

Türklerin tarih boyunca hayatlarının duygu yansıtıcısı rolünü atfettikleri müziğin yapı taşı nitelendirmesini yapabileceğimiz davul; eğlence, haberleşme, hasta sağaltma, Gök Tanrı ve İslâm inancı dairesinde ayın çalgısı, Türk beylik ve devletlerinin siyasî erklerini ve hâkimiyetlerini sembolize etme ve egemenlik simgesi gibi çeşitli kullanım amaçları / alanları gereği farklı adlarla anılmıştır. Genellikle kullanıldıkları amaca göre adlar alan davullar, özellikleri yönünden de birbirlerinden farklılık göstermektedir. Koltuk davulu, davulbaz, nağara, mehter davulu, nebet davulu, ordu davulu / kös ve kövrüg bunlardandır.

Toplumların soyut ifade aracı olan müzik, bireylerin duygu eşiğiyle algılayabildikleri kadardır. Bu bağlamda müziğin bir enstrümanı olan davulun müzikal nitelendirmesi yapılabilirken, aynı zamanda kendisine verilen manevi değerle, sosyal olgu haline geldiği noktada, sosyolojik ve soyut bir duygulanım aracı olduğu da görülmektedir.

Varlığı tarihle yaşıt denebilecek kadar kadim olan Türk toplumu, müzikle birlikte yaşamış; hüznün, sevinç, özlem gibi duygularını çalgılarının ezgileriyle süslemiştir. Türklerin hemen her kültür dairesinde bulunan çalgılarının öncüsü ve bütünleyicisi sayabileceğimiz davul; hem müzik icralarındaki yeri hem de zamanla sosyal ve siyasi önemi gereği sosyolojik boyut kazanmıştır.

Literatür tarama yöntemiyle yaptığımız bu çalışmanın amacı, kimi zaman solo, kimi zaman da eşlikçi rolüyle bilimin ve sosyal hayatın neredeyse tamamında mevcut bulunan müziği, etkileme / etkilenme gücü bakımından sosyolojik olarak müziğin yapı taşlarından davul vasıtasıyla incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik, Müzik Sosyolojisi, Türk Müzik Kültürü, Davul

ABSTRACT

The drum can be described as the building block of music to which Turks have attributed the role of reflecting the emotions of their lives throughout history. It has been called by different names due to its purposes and fields of use such as entertainment, communication, healing, and religious ritual in both Gök Tanrı (Tengri) and Islamic beliefs. It has symbolized the political power and sovereignty of Turkish Beyliks and States, and has been a symbol of sovereignty. Drums, named according to their specific uses, exhibit a range of distinct

characteristics. They can be divided into varieties such as armpit drum, davulbaz, naghara, mehter drum, nevbet drum, army drum/Kös and kövrüg.

Music, an abstract form of societal expression, is perceived at the individual level through emotional thresholds. In this context, the drum, as a musical instrument, has sociological and abstract impacts when it becomes a social phenomenon due to the spiritual value attributed to it.

Turkish society, with a history as old as time itself, has always been intertwined with music, expressing emotions such as sadness, joy, and longing through the melodies of its instruments. The drum, a leading and integral part of the instruments found in almost every cultural circle of the Turks, has gained a sociological dimension due to its role in musical performances and its evolving social and political significance.

This literature review study aims to explore the pervasive role of music in science and social life, with a particular focus on the drum, either as a solo or accompanying instrument. The drum is sociologically one of the foundational elements of music, and this study examines its power to influence and be influenced.

Keywords: Music, Music Sociology, Turkish Music Culture, Drum

**ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: NEW HORIZONS AND INITIATIVES TO
TRAIN THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENTREPRENEURS**

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ABSTRACT

The debate on the possibility of teaching entrepreneurship at university has attracted growing interest from a number of authors over the years (Gibb, 1993; Senicourt & Verstraete, 2000; Vesper, 1988). The introduction of entrepreneurship within the university can go beyond simple teaching to include awareness-raising, training, advice and support for those with project ideas, thus going beyond the traditional missions of teaching and research. Our research highlights this new role of the entrepreneurial university, which has become a catalyst for the entrepreneurial spirit among players in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. This can be seen in the actions undertaken by universities in support of entrepreneurship, such as the introduction of training programs dedicated to entrepreneurship, the multiplication of conference, seminars and events dealing with this theme, the incubation and provision of resources in mentoring, initial financing and business advice, as well as the increase in the number of scientific productions relating to the entrepreneurial spirit and business creation. Our research therefore explores the relationship between the university and entrepreneurship, the dimensions necessary to talk of an entrepreneurial university, active pedagogies for teaching entrepreneurship, and finally, the specific context of the entrepreneurial university in Morocco. In short, the university is no longer content to be a mere means of adapting to changes in the environment, but is becoming the central pivot of these transformations.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial university, active pedagogy

**HUMAN NATURE (*FITRAH*) AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE IN ISLAMIC
WORLDVIEW;**

BASED ON THE OPINIONS OF AYATOLLAH MUTAHHARI

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ABSTRACT

The issue of human nature (*Fitrah*) is a fundamental and vital principle in Islamic worldview, and it is so important that without clarifying this principle, Islamic teachings will not be properly understood. In the view of Ayatollah Morteza Mutahhari, the authenticity of a human being lies in their human nature (*Fitrah*). This perspective is the opposite of the prevalent humanistic view in today's world, which considers humans to be lacking divine nature and reduces them to evolved animals based on a materialistic view and Darwinian evolution. According to Ayatollah Mutahhari, human nature (*Fitrah*) is a specific type of creation. Natural matters are different from acquired matters and differ in essence. Natural matters have various signs, including being universal and eternal. Human nature (*Fitrah*) includes perceptions and inclinations, which refer to the existence of potential abilities in humans that need to be actualized. These inclinations include the pursuit of truth and a love for knowledge, a tendency towards goodness and virtue, an inclination towards art and beauty, a desire for creativity and innovation, and a tendency towards love and worship, all of which fall under the unified concept of a tendency towards absolute and infinite perfection, or the search for God. The inclination towards vices, on the other hand, is a result of human deviation from seeking perfection. The existence of human nature (*Fitrah*) has important consequences, including its argument in theology, its influence on epistemology and the issue of knowledge, philosophy of ethics, and philosophy of history.

PLASMA PASTE-BORIDING OF AISI 316 STEEL: CHARACTERIZATION OF BORIDE LAYERS AND BORON ACTIVATION ENERGY CALCULATION

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Abstract: The AISI 316 steel was plasma paste-boronized by using a gas mixture of 70% H₂–30% Ar with a boron source of 100% B₂O₃ in the range of 700 to 800 °C between 3 and 7 h. The cross-sections of boronized layers on AISI 316 steel were examined by scanning electron microscope (SEM). The XRD analysis was carried out to identify the iron and metallic borides present inside the boronized layer. In addition, the value of boron activation energy for the AISI 316 steel was estimated as 118.12 kJ mol⁻¹ and compared with the literature results.

Keywords: Boriding, Metallic borides, Kinetic, Activation energy.

**“PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES, COGNITIVE ERRORS, AND
INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN
ADOLESCENTS”**

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the relationship between perceived parenting styles, cognitive errors and internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems in adolescents. The main study sample comprising 300 participants (girls 50%, boys 50%) between the age ranges of 11-19 years with mean age of 15. The EMBU-A scale was administered to participants to measure parental overprotection and rejection in adolescents. The cognitive errors in adolescents (CEA) scale was used to measure cognitive errors in adolescents. Whereas, child behavior checklist (CBCL) was used to measure internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in adolescents. The results showed that in line with existing literature parental over-protection and rejection were positively correlated with cognitive errors and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems. Similarly, cognitive errors were positively associated with internalizing and externalizing behavior problems. The results also revealed that girls are more likely to experience internalizing behavior problems, while boys are more likely to experience externalizing behavior problems. In addition, research findings showed that children raised in nuclear family setups and students attending private schools exhibit higher levels of internalizing and externalizing behavior problems than those raised in joint family systems and students enrolled in public schools. Moreover, findings are discussed in terms of expression of emotional and behavioral problems in adolescents according to the existing literature and our culture, and their relationships with gender and demographic factors are explored.

Keywords: Perceived Parenting Style, Parental Over-protection, Rejection, Cognitive Errors, Internalizing and Externalizing Behavioral Problems

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS FOR NURTURING SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE
ADVANTAGE THROUGH INNOVATION MANAGEMENT ACROSS DIVERSE
INDUSTRIES WITHIN NIGERIA**

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Abstract:

This paper explores the pivotal role of strategic frameworks in fostering and sustaining competitive advantages through innovation management across diverse industries within the Nigerian business landscape. With globalization and technological advancements shaping the competitive terrain, the pursuit of sustainable competitive advantage remains a strategic imperative for organizations. This paper focuses on elucidating various strategic frameworks tailored to the Nigerian context, emphasizing their efficacy in leveraging innovation management as a means to achieve and maintain competitive edges in diverse industries. Drawing upon theoretical models and empirical studies, it delineates the nuanced interplay between innovation strategies and sustainable competitive advantage. Moreover, this paper underscores the need for adaptable and industry-specific approaches, considering the intricacies inherent in Nigeria's multifaceted business environment. By offering insights into strategic frameworks that integrate innovation management, this conceptual paper aims to equip practitioners and policymakers with a comprehensive understanding of the pathways to nurture and sustain competitive advantages within Nigeria's diverse industrial landscape.

Keywords: innovation management, sustainable competitive advantage, strategic frameworks, diverse industries, organizational success, market leadership.

ENERGY JUSTICE: BRIDGING GAPS IN ACCESS, DISTRIBUTION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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Abstract

The equitable distribution of advantages and disadvantages related to energy production, consumption, and environmental effects is the focus of the complex idea of energy justice. An overview of the main components of energy justice is given in this abstract, with a focus on the need to address inequalities in distribution, access, and the effects that energy systems have on society and the environment. One of the main components of energy justice is having access to energy resources. Millions of people worldwide lack steady access to reasonably priced, clean energy sources, which impedes their ability to grow economically and generally improve their quality of life. The difficulties marginalized communities face are examined in this presentation, along with the significance of inclusive energy policies that put universal access first. The equitable division of the costs and benefits of energy systems is the main goal of distributional justice. When it comes to the location of energy infrastructure, disparities frequently occur, and the environmental and health costs fall disproportionately on marginalized communities. Case studies demonstrating these discrepancies are covered in the abstract, along with tactics to encourage equitable distribution of both positive and negative effects. In order to address the disproportionate effects of energy production on vulnerable populations, environmental justice is a crucial component of energy justice. The abstract explores how marginalized communities are affected by pollution, climate change, and the extraction of fossil fuels. It looks at how a fair switch to renewable energy can lessen injustices against the environment and promote a more just and sustainable future. The presentation also emphasizes how advocacy and legislation can advance energy justice. Finally, the abstract highlights how critical it is to give energy justice top priority in conversations about energy policy by highlighting how social, economic, and environmental factors are intertwined. Society can get closer to a future in which the benefits of energy are distributed fairly and the burdens are lessened for the most vulnerable communities by adopting a comprehensive approach to energy justice.

Keywords: Energy Justice, Access to energy, Distributional Justice, Environmental Justice, Extraction, Emphasis, Intertwined, Disproportionate, Tactics.

URFALI MEHMET BAKIR KARADAĞLI'NIN HAYATI, ESERLERİ VE TÜRK HALK MÜZİĞİNDEKİ YERİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Türk Halk Müziği'nin önemli temsilcilerinden olan Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı'nın hayatını, eserlerini ve bestelerinin analizi yapılarak geçmişten günümüze katmış olduğu bilgi ve deneyimini gelecek nesillere taşınması amaçlanmaktadır.

Urfa müzik kültürünün bir parçası olan sıra gecelerinde (sıra gezmek); şiir, edebiyat, musiki ve muhabbet yer almakta ve bu ortamlar Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı'nın ilham kaynağını oluşturmaktadır. Folklorumuzda önemli bir yeri olan Türk Halk Müziğimize; sazıyla, sesiyle ve birikimleriyle eşsiz değerler katmıştır. Yöresinin ezgilerini tarihsel ve kültürel birikimini, esinlendiği yöresel ustalardan da ilham alarak ustaca kullandığı sazıyla ifade etmiş usta bir sanatçı olma özelliğini taşımaktadır. Yöresinin türkülerini derlemesi ve yorumlamasının yanı sıra sanatkâr kişiliğiyle birçok önemli ezgiye de imza atmıştır. Bu halk sanatçısının hayatı, sanatçı kişiliği ve sanatını icra etmek için verdiği mücadeleler kendi anlatımıyla nasıl popüler kültüre yenik düştüğüne tanıklık edeceğiz. Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı, Urfa müziğinde hiçbir ayrıma gitmemiştir. Kendisiyle yaptığımız görüşmelerde Urfa müziğinin mahiyetini sorusuna; “Türk müziğinde ayırım yapmayan bir müzik tarzı. Urfa müziğinde bütün klasik forumlar icra edilir. Halk müziği ayrı, klasik müziği ayrı, ilahi ayrı demeyiz. En büyük özelliği budur. İcra sırasın da işin anlama ve ruhsal boyutuna çok önem verilir. Onu adeta yaşayarak etkiyi sağlarız. İçten gelen bir coşkuyla icra edilir” cevabıyla Urfa müziğine bakış açısını göstermiştir. Urfa'da bütün müzik formlarının; klasik müzik, halk müziği, sanat müziği gibi bir takım ayrıma gidilmeden icra edildiğini sanatçımız ifade etmiştir. Musikişinas bir ailede gözünü açan Karadağlı hayatının tamamını musiki içinde yaşamıştır. Urfa müziği adına yaptığı icraatlarında menfaat gözetmediğini patentini dahi almadığı Urfa Tamburu'nda açıkça görmekteyiz. Amacının Urfa Türkülerini dünyaya tanıtmak olduğunu yapılan görüşmelerde söylemiştir. Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı, aynı zamanda bir müzik öğretmeni olması nedeniyle beste ve formlarını, eğitim yöntemlerini bilen bir müzik öğretmenin duyarlılığı ile kaleme almıştır. Karadağlı, kendi ailesiyle birlikte aynı zamanda Türkiye'nin etkin ve pek çok besteci ve müzik insanına öğretmenlik yaparak onları yetiştirmiş bir simadır. Karadağlı, Türk müziğinin her dalını, “Urfa müziğin bütünleştirici bir form” olarak değerlendirmesi ve her alanında çalışılması gerektiğini belirtmesi ayrıca dikkate değerdir. Aynı zamanda “Şurkav” vakfının mutevvelli heyeti olan Karadağlı, vakfın bünyesinde beste yarışmaları düzenlemekte ve müziğe yeni bestekârlar kazandırmaktadır. Bestecileri tercih etikleri formda, özgür olmaları ve özgürce bestelemeleri gerektiğini açıkça vurgulamış, böylelikle Urfa müzik ailesine yeni bestekârlar kazandırılacağını söylemiştir. Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı ve Urfa sanatçılarının asıl gayelerinin, Urfa türkülerini dünyaya tanıtmak ve popüler yozlaşmış kültürde kaybolmasından korumaktır. Birçok değerinin bu potada eridiğini zamanla Urfa Türkülerinin de yok olmasından endişe duyarak ortak çalışma yürüttüklerini söylemektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halk Müziği, Musiki, Sıra Geceleri, Türkü, Şanlıurfa, Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı

THE LIFE, WORKS AND PLACE OF MEHMET BAKIR KARADAĞLI FROM
URFA IN TURKISH FOLK MUSIC

Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to carry the knowledge and experience he has added from the past to the present to future generations by analyzing the life, works and compositions of Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı, one of the important representatives of Turkish Folk Music. In the sira nights, which are a part of the music culture of Urfa; poetry, literature, music and conversation, and these environments were a source of inspiration for Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı. Turkish Folk Music, which has an important place in our folklore; He has added unique values with his instrument, voice and knowledge. He had the distinction of being a master artist who expressed the melodies, historical and cultural accumulation of his region with his instrument, which he used skilfully, inspired by the local masters he was inspired by. In addition to compiling and interpreting the folk songs of his region, he also wrote many important melodies with his artistic personality. We will witness how this folk artist's life, artistic personality and struggles to perform his art succumbed to popular culture in his own words. Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı did not make any distinction in Urfa music. In our interviews with him, when he asked about the nature of Urfa music; "A style of music that does not discriminate in Turkish music. In Urfa music, all classical forums are performed. We do not say that folk music is separate, classical music is separate, hymn is separate. This is its biggest feature. During the execution, great importance is given to the understanding and spiritual dimension of the work. We provide the effect by living it. It is performed with a sincere enthusiasm" and showed his perspective on Urfa music. All forms of music in Urfa; Our artist stated that it is performed without any distinction such as classical music, folk music, art music. The Montenegrin, who opened his eyes in a musical family, lived his entire life in music. We can clearly see that he does not take any interest in his performances on behalf of Urfa music in Urfa Tamburu, which he did not even patent. He said in the interviews that his aim was to introduce Urfa Folk Songs to the world. Since Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı is also a music teacher, he has written with the sensitivity of a music teacher who knows his compositions, forms and education methods. Together with his own family, Karadağlı is also an influential figure in Turkey, who has taught and trained many composers and musicians. It is also noteworthy that Karadağlı considers every branch of Turkish music as "an integrative form of Urfa music" and states that it should be studied in every field. At the same time, he is the trustee of the "Şurkav" foundation, organizes composition competitions within the foundation and brings new composers to music. He clearly emphasized that composers should be free and compose freely in the form they prefer, and said that in this way, new composers would be brought to the Urfa music family. The main aim of Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı and Urfa artists is to introduce Urfa folk songs to the world and to protect them from being lost in popular corrupt culture. They say that many of their values melted in this pot and that they carried out joint work, worrying that the Urfa Folk Songs would disappear over time.

Keywords: Folk Music, Music, Sira Nights, Folk Song, Şanlıurfa, Mehmet Bakır Karadağlı

UNRAVELLING THE ROLE OF ZINC IN DIFFERENT LIVER MALIGNANCIES:
INSIGHTS FROM CELLULAR MECHANISMS

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aims:

Liver fibrosis is defined as an abnormal wound healing process that results in the accumulation of extracellular matrix. Zinc is one of the essential trace elements in human body and is crucial for a wide range of biological processes either as a structural element or an enzymatic cofactor. Zinc is up taken into cells via zinc carrier proteins. In liver fibrosis, it is known that the patient serums are deficient in zinc, moreover the effect of zinc supplement has been shown to associate with good prognosis. However, the anti-fibrotic mechanism of zinc is not well understood. The aim of our study is to understand how zinc acts on the development of liver fibrosis.

Method:

We tested our hypothesis in LX2 (fibrotic, myofibroblastic) and HEP40 (hepatocellular carcinoma) cell lines. By adding of ZnCl₂ into the media, we created different intracellular zinc levels. Intracellular Zn²⁺ levels were measured with FluoZin-3 AM by using flow cytometry. Western blotting and qRT-PCR were used to study the expression levels of zinc carriers, Zip7 and ZnT7. ChIP assay was performed with MTF-1 antibody.

Results:

Our results showed that after 18-hour ZnCl₂ treatment, intracellular Zn²⁺ concentration decreased in LX2 cells and increased in HEP40 cells, intracellular Zn²⁺ concentration became nearly at the same level. The transcript level of MTF-1 also demonstrated the same trend with Zn²⁺ concentration. qRT-PCR and western blot results showed that Zip7 and ZnT7 expression levels were changed according to the binding percentage of MTF-1 to them. Moreover, our results showed that cells at the different malignancy levels gave different responses through metallothionein protein expressions (MT-1 and MT-2).

Conclusion:

Zinc activates 15% of all proteins in human genome by binding to these proteins. In this study we have shown that zinc shows its protective role with two mechanisms where proteins with zinc finger domain play an important role in both mechanisms. First one is transcriptional control with MTF-1, through the regulation of zinc transporters leading to the increase of available free zinc. The second mechanism is through MT-1 and MT-2 expressions. The intracellular labile Zn²⁺ concentration that is functional in a healthy cell may not have the same effect in a malignant cell.

Key words: Liver Fibrosis, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Zinc

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YÖK ATLAS VERİLERİNE GÖRE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ
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Özet

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, 2020-2021-2022 akademik yıllarında Dicle Üniversitesi Ziya Gökalp Eğitim Fakültesi İngilizce Öğretmenliği bölümüne yerleşen öğrencilerin genel ve akademik profillerini çeşitli değişkenler bakımından analiz etmektir. Çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak bu çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler, öğrencilerin üniversite tercihlerini yaparken faydalandıkları YÖK Lisans Atlasından online olarak elde edilmiştir. Buna göre son üç yılda İngilizce Öğretmenliği bölümüne yerleşen 186 öğrenciden 102'sinin bayan 84'nün ise erkek öğrenci olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin geldikleri coğrafyaya bakıldığında yerleşenlerin %69,9'nun aynı şehirde, %30,1'nin ise farklı şehirlerden geldiği görülmüştür. Yerleşenlerin öğrenim durumları liseden yeni mezun, daha önceden liseden mezun, üniversite öğrencisi, üniversite mezunu ve diğer olmak üzere 5 kategori altında analiz edilmiştir. Yerleşen 186 öğrenciden 74'nün liseden yeni mezun olup üniversite sınavına ilk defa girdiği ve 77'sinin ise liseden daha önce mezun olduğu diğer taraftan 24 öğrencinin ise üniversite mezunu olduğu ve 10 öğrencinin ise üniversite öğrenci olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmanın evrenini oluşturan 186 İngilizce Öğretmenliği bölümü öğrencisinin 142'si Anadolu Lisesinden mezun olmuşken 3'ü Meslek Lisesi ve 11'i de İmam Hatip Lisesi mezunudur. Geri kalan 30 öğrencisi ise Fen Lisesi, Sosyal Bilimler Lisesi, Anadolu Öğretmen Lisesi gibi çeşitli okullardan mezun öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Son üç yıldaki taban puanlarına bakıldığında 2020 yılında 396 puan iken 2021 yılında taban puan 378 puana gerilemiş daha sonra ise 2022 yılında ise taban puan 412 puana yükselmiştir. Bununla birlikte 2020 yılında taban puan 396 iken taban başarı sıralaması 16.700 olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Diğer taraftan 2022 yılında taban puanda 16 puanlık bir artış olduğundan taban başarı sıralamasında bir düşüş beklenmesi gerekirken tam aksine taban başarı sıralaması yükselerek 19.699 olmuştur. Öğrencilerin Yabancı Dil Testinden (YDT) ve Temel Yeterlik Testinden (TYT) son 3 yılda almış oldukları netlerin ortalamasına bakıldığında 80 soruluk İngilizce testinden 67,9 net ortalamaları varken 40 soruluk Türkçe testinden de 28,3 net ortalamasına ulaşmışlardır. Son olarak öğrencilerin neredeyse tamamı tercihlerini İngilizce Öğretmenliğinden yana kullanmışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İngilizce Öğretmenliği, Öğrenci Profili, Üniversite Tercihleri

**PROFILE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TEACHING DEPARTMENT STUDENTS
ACCORDING TO CoHE ATLAS DATA**

Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the general and academic profiles of the students who are enrolled in the English Language Teaching Department of Ziya Gökalp Faculty of Education, Dicle University in 2020-2021-2022 academic years in terms of different variables. In accordance with the purpose of the study, document analysis method was used in this research. The data was obtained online from the Council of Higher Education Undergraduate Atlas, which students use when making their university choices. Over the past three years, a total of 186 students have been enrolled in the English Language Teaching Department, of whom 102 are female and 84 are male. In terms of geographical origin, 69.9% of students come from the same city, while 30.1% come from other cities. Students' level of education was classified into five categories: recent secondary school graduate, former secondary school graduate, university student, university graduate, and other. It was found that of the 186 students placed, 74 were recent high school graduates taking the university exam for the first time, 77 were former high school graduates, 24 were university graduates and 10 were university students. Of the 186 English language students included in the study sample, 142 were graduates of Anatolian High School, 3 were graduates of Vocational High School and 11 were graduates of Imam Hatip High School. The remaining 30 students have graduated from different schools, including the Science High School, the Social Sciences High School and the Anatolian Teacher High School. Looking at the base scores in the last three years, while it was 396 points in 2020, the base score decreased to 378 points in 2021 and then increased to 412 points in 2022. 2020 has a base score of 396, with a base achievement ranking of 16,700. However, contrary to expectations of a decline, the base success ranking increased to 19,699 in 2022, despite a 16 point increase in the base score. When examining the mean of scores attained by students on the Foreign Language Test (YDT) and Basic Proficiency Test (TYT) over the course of the past three years, it can be deduced that they acquired an average of 67.9 on the 80-question English test and 28.3 on the 40-question Turkish test. Finally, almost all of the students chose the English Language Teaching department.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, Profiles of the Students, University Preferences

NAVIGATING THE CHATGPT FRONTIER: BALANCING INNOVATION AND TRADITION IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Chat-GPT, an AI chatbot, is transforming the way we engage with technology. Its capacity for human-like conversations, essay generation, and various tasks has prompted inquiries into its implications for education. Some educators posit that integrating Chat-GPT into classrooms could offer valuable personalized tutoring and aid for students in their assignments. Conversely, there are reservations about the potential misuse of Chat-GPT for cheating or plagiarism, raising concerns about a potential decline in critical thinking skills. Preliminary assessments indicate that Chat-GPT can surpass many students in English assignments. Additionally, the bot can produce high-quality content, including cover letters and literary summaries. It's crucial to acknowledge that Chat-GPT is an evolving technology, still in development with constantly advancing capabilities. The integration of AI in education is a swiftly progressing domain, necessitating educators to stay abreast of the latest advancements. This article delves into the prospective influence of Chat-GPT on education, advocating for responsible use of the tool. In essence, the impact of Chat-GPT on education remains uncertain, yet it is evident that the technology holds the potential to both benefit and pose risks to students. Educators must exercise responsible use of Chat-GPT and be cognizant of potential drawbacks.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, Chat-GPT, OpenAI.

STERLING ENGINE

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Abstract

The Stirling Engine was invented by Robert Stirling. This contraption was brought into the world as a expertise to the smoke machine, since a Stirling Engine works with additional unobtrusive strains than the contraption made by Watt and it didn't require a confirmed train engineer. Nowadays the advancement that incorporates the improvement of Robert Stirling is in absolutely improvement because of how now especially significant applications are open .This document goes all through the whole presence of this curious device looking on account of reasons of this astonishing improvement in this called high advancement with its different applications and doing an examination as indicated by the point of view of the economy. This adventure gets a handle on the rule capacity of the engine with a significant assessment. Moreover, we show how the Credible Engine in mix with harmless to the ecosystem power sources can be fundamental for a reasonable energy supply.

Keywords

Astonishing, Ecosystem, Advancements, Smoke Machine

SOME RESULTS ON A CLASS OF SYMMETRIC NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY 10

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Abstract

We consider that ϕ integer set and $\mathbb{N} = \{n \in \phi : n^3 = 0\}$. The subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is a numerical semigroup if

- (i) $a + b \in S$, for $a, b \in S$
- (ii) $\gcd(S) = 1$
- (iii) $0 \in S$.

A numerical semigroup S can be written that

$$S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_i : x_i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

$m(S) = \min \{a \in S : a > 0\}$ is called as multiplicity of S .

Let S be a numerical semigroup, then $F(S) = \max(\phi \setminus S)$ is called as Frobenius number of S . Also, C is conductor of S if $C = F(S) + 1$, and $n(S) = \#\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S$ is called as the determine number of S .

If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$, then we observe that

$$S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i c_i : c_i \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \{s_0 = 0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n = F(S) + 1, \dots\},$$

where $s_i < s_{i+1}$, $n = n(S)$ and the arrow means that every integer greater than $F(S) + 1$ belongs to S for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$.

If $g \in \mathbb{N}$ and $g \notin S$, then g is called gap of S . We denote the set of gaps of S , by $H(S)$, i.e., $H(S) = \mathbb{N} \setminus S$. The $G(S) = \#(H(S))$ is called the genus of S . It known that $G(S) = F(S) + 1 - n(S)$.

A numerical semigroup S is Arf if $a_1 + a_2 - a_3 \in S$, for all $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in S$ such that $a_1^3 + a_2^3 = a_3^3$. It is known that the intersection any of Arf numerical semigroups is again Arf numerical semigroup. The smallest Arf numerical semigroup containing a numerical semigroup S is called Arf closure of S , and it is denoted by $Arf(S)$.

The numerical semigroup $S = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ is a triply-generated telescopic numerical semigroup if $a_3 \hat{=} \langle \frac{a_1}{d}, \frac{a_2}{d} \rangle$ where $d = \gcd(a_1, a_2)$. If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$, then $L(S) = \langle a_1, a_2 - a_1, a_3 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_1 \rangle$ is called Lipman numerical semigroup of S , and it is known that

$$L_0(S) = S \subseteq L_1(S) = L(L_0(S)) \subseteq L_2 = L(L_1(S)) \subseteq \dots \subseteq L_m = L(L_{m-1}(S)) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \square .$$

In this study, we will give some results in $S_k = \langle 10, 10k + 5, 10k + 6 \rangle$ telescopic numerical semigroup where $k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Keywords: symmetric numerical semigroup, Lipman Semigroup, Genus, Arf closure.

**SİLİS DUMANI'NIN BİTÜMLÜ SICAK KARIŞIMLARIN MARSHALL
STABİLİTESİNE ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SILICA FUME ON THE MARSHALL
STABILITY OF BITUMINOUS HOT MIXTURES**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, endüstriyel bir atık malzeme olan silis dumanı'nın bitümlü sıcak karışımların (BSK) Marshall stabilitesine etkileri araştırılmıştır. Bunun için, B160/220 penetrasyon sınıfı saf bitüme ağırlıkça %0.5, %1, %2, %3, %4 oranlarında silis dumanı eklenerek modifiye bitümler hazırlanmıştır. Sonra, saf ve modifiye bitümlerin fiziksel özellikleri geleneksel bitüm deneyleri ile tespit edilmiştir. Bundan sonra silis dumanı'nın BSK'nın stabilitesine etkilerini tespit etmek amacıyla saf bitüm ile agrega kullanılarak Marshall karışım metoduna göre optimum bitüm oranı tayin edilmiştir. Bu oranı sabit tutarak saf ve modifiye bitümler ile Marshall metodu karışım numuneleri elde edilmiş ve Marshall stabilite-akma testleri uygulanmıştır. Buna ek olarak BSK'ların kayma gerilmelerine karşı direncini ve sertliğini ifade eden Marshall oranı (MQ) değerleri de ölçülmüştür. Geleneksel sonuçlara göre, silis dumanı'nın bitümün sertliğini %2 oranına kadar yükselttiği ve silis dumanı katkılı bitümlü bağlayıcıların yüksek sıcaklıktaki iklimlerde kullanılabileceğini söylemek mümkündür. Marshall karışım numunelerinin Marshall stabilite-akma test sonuçlarına bakarak, silis dumanı katkısıyla karışımların stabilite değerlerinin %2 oranında en fazla olduğu, %1.3 kadar yükseliş gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre, silis dumanı katkısının bitümlü sıcak karışım kaplamalarda yük etkisiyle oluşan bozulmalara karşı koyduğu direnç üzerinde ciddi bir etkiye sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Benzer biçimde, silis dumanı katkısı ile birlikte karışımların MQ değeri de aynı oranda %4,4 kadar yükseliş göstererek kayma gerilmelerine karşı koyduğu direnç üzerinde olumlu yönde etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, endüstriyel bir atık malzeme olan silis dumanı katkısıyla bitümlü sıcak karışım (BSK) kaplamaların kalıcı bozulma

direncinin yükseldiđi, bu katkının kullanımı ile hem ekonomiye katkı sağlayacağını hem de çevre kirliliđinin en az düzeye düşeceğini söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitüm, Silis dumanı, Modifiye bitüm, Bitümlü sıcak karışım, Marshall stabilite.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of silica fume, an industrial waste material, on the Marshall stability of bituminous hot mixtures (BSK) were investigated. For this purpose, modified bitumens were prepared by adding 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% silica fume by weight to B160/220 penetration class pure bitumen. Then, the physical properties of pure and modified bitumen were determined by conventional bitumen tests. After this, in order to determine the effects of silica fume on the stability of BSK, the optimum bitumen ratio was determined according to the Marshall mixture method using pure bitumen and aggregate. By keeping this ratio constant, pure and modified bitumens and Marshall method mixture samples were obtained and Marshall stability-flow tests were applied. In addition, Marshall Quotient (MQ) values, which express the resistance and hardness of BSKs against shear stresses, were also measured. According to traditional results, it is possible to say that silica fume increases the hardness of bitumen by up to 2% rate and silica fume-added bituminous binders can be used in high-temperature climates. Looking at the Marshall stability-flow test results of Marshall mixture samples, it was determined that the stability values of the mixtures with the addition of silica fume were the highest at 2% rate and increased by 11.3%. Accordingly, it is seen that the silica fume additive has a serious effect on the resistance of bituminous hot mix pavements to deterioration caused by load. Similarly, with the addition of silica fume, the MQ value of the mixtures increased by 10.41% at the same rate, and it was determined that it had a positive effect on the resistance to shear stresses. As a result, it is possible to say that the permanent deterioration resistance of bituminous hot mix pavements increases with the addition of silica fume, which is an industrial waste material, and the use of this additive will both contribute to the economy and minimize environmental pollution.

Keywords: Bitumen, Silica fume, Modified bitumen, Bituminous hot mixture, Marshall stability.

PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE ANATOMY AND META ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is; To analyze the importance of the anatomy of the pelvic floor muscles and the importance of the pelvic floor muscles in the human body and the meta-analysis of the researches on the pelvic floor muscles.

Results: It is a meta-analysis evaluation of the results of studies screened on pelvic floor muscle training.

Materyal Metod: After the introduction about the pelvic floor muscle anatomy; from 21 scientific publications in total; We benefited from two doctoral theses and one master's thesis. Meta analysis has been studied in 14 works. It has benefited from the results of the related publications as a summary. Areas of interest were as follows; Nursing services, obstetrics clinic patients, physical therapy clinic findings were examined. General meta-analysis working conditions were examined in these publications. The results of studies in many different fields were presented in the discussion section.

Conclusion: As a result, in the light of all the researches about pelvic floor muscle training, which were meta-analyzed; It is important that the pelvic floor muscle training given to the subjects be given under the direction of an experienced anatomist.

Keyword: Pelvic Floor Muscles, Human Body, Meta Analysis

TEORİ VE PRATIĞİN BİRLİKTELİĞİ OLARAK ÖĞRETME

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ÖZET

Öğretim hem teori ve hem de uygulamadır. Teoriyle, sosyal gerçekliğin genel yapısı içinde haritalandırıldığı kavramsal bir kurallar ve ilkeler sistemi kastedilmektedir. Uygulama ise bu genel teoriden mantıksal olarak türetilebilecek kuralların takip edilmesi anlamına gelmektedir. Teoriden pratiğe geçiş, özgür iradeyle öğrenilebilen ve öğretilebilen bir eylem biçimini gerektirir. Sosyal hizmet, katılımı mesleğinin ayırt edici özelliği haline getirerek teori ile pratiğin aracılığı iddiasını dile getirir. Bir meslek olarak sosyal hizmet, teori ile pratiğe aracılık etme iddiasını gündeme getirmektedir. Burada sorulması gereken soru, katılımın teorinin pratiğe aracılık etmesinin bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilebilir nitelikte olup olmadığıdır. Bu soruya olumlu yanıt verilmesi halinde, takip eden soru, katılımın öğretimde nasıl sağlanabileceğidir. Bu soruyu yanıtlamak için öncelikle uygulama alanı olarak sosyoloji ile teoriler disiplini olarak felsefe arasında bir ayırım yapılır. Tartışmada, sosyal hizmet öğrencileri hakkındaki kimi belirli varsayımlardan yola çıkılarak, öğretim üyelerinin sosyal hizmet öğrencilerinin öğrenme süreçlerine katılımlarını artıracak bir öneri geliştirilmiştir. Öneri, öğrencilere dair bu varsayımlardan yola çıkarak onların isteklerinin profesyonel koşullar altında, yani belirli yöntem ve teori ışığında tekrardan üzerinde düşünölmeye zorlandıklarında bahsi geçen bu katılıma motive edilebilecekleri fikrine dayanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teori-Uygulama, Arabuluculuk, İletişim, Öğretim, Katılım.

TEACHING AS AN UNITY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

ABSTRACT

Teaching is theory and practice at the same time. Theory means a conceptual system of rules and principles with which social reality is mapped in its general constitution. Practice, on the other hand, means following the rules that can be logically derived from this theory. The transition from theory to practice requires a certain type of action that can be learned and taught. Social work as a profession raises the claim of mediating theory with practice. The question is whether participation can be considered as an indicator for the mediation of theory with practice. If this question is answered in the affirmative, the subsequent question is how can participation already be facilitated in teaching? To answer this question, a distinction is first made between sociology as the sphere of practice and philosophy as the discipline of theories. In the discussion, starting from certain assumptions about social work students, a proposal is developed with which lecturers can enable students to participate in teaching. The proposal is based on the idea that students, starting from their personal interests, can be motivated for participation in general when they are challenged under professional conditions to reflect on their social reality according to certain methods and theories.

Keywords: Theory-Practice, Mediation, Communication, Teaching, Participation.

ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLERDE GASLIGHTING ETKİSİ HAKKINDA BİR DERLEME

A COMPILATION ON THE IMPACT OF GASLIGHTING IN RELATIONSHIPS

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ÖZET

Gaslighting, kişinin başka bir kişiyi kendi algılarıyla uyuşmayan bir gerçeklikte olduğuna ikna etmeye çalıştığı duygusal bir manipülasyon türüdür. Gaslighting uygulayıcısı güçlü bir manipülatör olup mağdurun kendi düşüncelerinden şüphe etmesine, özgüvenini kaybetmesine ya da gerçekliği sorgulamasına sebep olan manipülasyonlarını sürekli olarak uygulamaktadır. Gaslighting, romantik ilişkilerde manipülatörün kontrol gücünü arttırmak için partnerini kendi gerçeklik algısını sorgulamaya, kendi gerçeklik algısından şüphe duymaya yönlendirildiği bir psikolojik şiddet türü olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Manipülatör olan partnerin isteklerine uyma baskısına sürekli olarak maruz kalan mağdur partner zamanla kendi ihtiyaçlarını göz ardı edebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla Gaslighting ilişkide güveni zedelemekte ve sağlıklı bir ilişki oluşumunu engellemektedir. Romantik ilişkide manipülatörün asıl amacı; partnerinin özgüvenine ve benlik algısına zarar vererek ilişkide kontrolü ele geçirmektir. Bu bildiride romantik ilişkilerde Gaslighting'in hem ilişkinin kendisini hem de partnerleri nasıl etkilediği ayrıntılı bir şekilde ortaya koyulmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu ilişki ortaya koyulmaya çalışılırken Gaslighting ayrıntılı olarak tanımlanmış, ortaya çıkış sebepleri incelenmiş, nasıl fark edilebileceği ve nasıl başa çıkılabileceği üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu çalışma Gaslighting ve romantik ilişkiler ya da duygusal ilişkilerle ilgili kitap, tez ve makale çalışmalarının derlenmesi sonucunda oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada yöntem olarak meta-analiz kullanılmış olup veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre; romantik ilişkide azımsanmayacak sıklıkla görülen Gaslighting'e maruz kalan kişilerde düşük özgüven-özsaygı, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu, ilişkiye dair güvensizlik ve korku, anksiyete ve depresyon, sosyal izolasyon, karar verme güçlüğü gibi sorunların ortaya çıkabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın Gaslighting hakkında yapılacak farkındalık çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gaslighting, Duygusal Manipülasyon, Psikolojik Şiddet, Romantik İlişki.

ABSTRACT

Gaslighting is a form of emotional manipulation in which a person attempts to convince another person that they are in a reality that does not match their perception. The gaslighting practitioner is a powerful manipulator and constantly manipulates the victim to cause him/her to doubt his or her own thoughts, lose self-confidence, or question reality. Gaslighting emerges

as a type of psychological violence in romantic relationships in which the manipulator is directed to question his partner's own perception of reality and to doubt his own perception of reality in order to increase his control power. The victimized partner, who is constantly exposed to the pressure to comply with the wishes of the manipulator partner, may ignore his own needs over time. Therefore, Gaslighting damages trust in the relationship and prevents the formation of a healthy relationship. The main purpose of the manipulator in a romantic relationship is to gain control of the relationship by damaging the partner's self-confidence and self-perception. This report aims to elaborate in detail on how gaslighting affects both the relationship itself and the partners. While trying to reveal this relationship, Gaslighting was defined in detail, the reasons for its emergence were examined, and how it could be noticed and how to deal with it was emphasized. This study was created as a result of the compilation of books, theses and articles on Gaslighting and romantic or emotional relationships. Meta-analysis was used as a method in the study and the data was analyzed with content analysis. According to the results of the research; It has been determined that problems such as low self-confidence-self-esteem, post-traumatic stress disorder, insecurity and fear about the relationship, anxiety and depression, social isolation, and decision-making difficulties may occur in people who are exposed to Gaslighting, which is seen frequently in romantic relationships. It is thought that this study will contribute to awareness studies about Gaslighting.

Keywords: Gaslighting, Emotional Manipulation, Psychological Violence, Romantic Relationship.

***Salvia verticillata* subsp. *verticillata*' DA MORFOGENETİK VARYABİLİTEYE BAĞLI OLARAK AROMA BİLEŞENLERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ**

CHANGES OF AROMATIC COMPONENTS BASED ON MORFOGENETIC VARIABILITY IN *Salvia verticillata* subsp. *verticillata*

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ÖZET

Lamiaceae, Türkiye'deki takson sayısına göre üçüncü, tür sayısına göre ise dördüncü en büyük familyadır. Lamiaceae familyasının en büyük cinsi olan *Salvia*, dünya çapında yaygın olarak bulunan yaklaşık 945 tür içermektedir. Bu cins Türkiye florasında %54'ü endemik olmak üzere 100 tür ve 107 taksonla temsil edilmektedir.

Salvia türleri biyoaktif özelliklerinden dolayı gıda baharatı ve yemeklik ot olarak, çay olarak, kozmetik endüstrisinde ve geleneksel tıpta kullanılan aromatik bitkilerdir.

Tür çeşitliliği, dünya çapındaki dağılımı ve yüksek ekolojik, yapısal ve işlevsel çeşitlilik nedeniyle *Salvia*'ya olan ilgi son 15 yılda önemli ölçüde artmıştır. *Salvia* cinsi, dikkat çekici biyolojik aktivitelerinden dolayı son zamanlarda büyük ilgi görmüştür. Türk halk hekimliğinde “adaçayı, elmaçayı, karabaşotu, dadırak, hart şalbaş ve yağlıkara” adlarıyla da bilinen *Salvia* türleri idrar söktürücü, gaz giderici, antiseptik, soğuk algınlığına, mide ağrısına, boğaz ağrısına, ağızdaki iltihaplara ve enfeksiyonlara karşı kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca bitki çayı olarak tüketilir ve yemek aroması olarak kullanılırlar.

Salvia verticillata subsp. *verticillata* 'nın aroma bileşenleri morfojenetik değişkenliğe bağlı olarak GC-MS cihazı ile belirlenmiştir. Bitkinin sap kısmında en fazla bulunan aroma bileşenleri % 9,73 ile Thymol, % 9,11 ile Spathulenol, % 8,46 ile Caryophyllene oxide, % 7,58 ile β - Bourbonene ve % 7,02 ile Aromadendrene olmuştur. Yaprakta en yüksek bulunan bileşenler ise % 15,58 ile Spathulenol, % 10,55 ile β - Bourbonene, % 7,45 ile Spathulenol, %

6,45 ile Germacrene D ve % 5,85 ile Caryophyllene oxide' dir. Çiçek kısımlarına bakıldığında % 10,75 ile Germacrene D, % 9,98 ile Aromadendrene, %8,63 ile Spathulenol, % 8,58 ile Heneicosane ve % 4,89 ile Caryophyllene oxide ön plana çıkmıştır. İncelenen özellikler bakımından mevcut olan farklılık Biplot grafiği ile ortaya konmuştur. *Salvia verticillata* subsp. *verticillata* nın farklı kısımlarında incelenen aroma bileşenleri bakımından belirgin bir varyasyon tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salvia, morfogenetik varyabilite, Biplot

ABSTRACT

Lamiaceae is the third largest family in terms of the number of taxa and the fourth largest family in terms of the number of species in Turkey. Salvia, the largest genus of the Lamiaceae family, contains approximately 945 species distributed worldwide. This genus is represented in the Turkish flora by 100 species and 107 taxa, 54% of which are endemic.

Salvia species are aromatic plants used as food spices and culinary herbs, as tea, in the cosmetic industry and in traditional medicine due to their bioactive properties.

Interest in Salvia has increased significantly over the last 15 years due to its species diversity, worldwide distribution and high ecological, structural and functional diversity. The genus Salvia has recently attracted great attention due to its remarkable biological activities. In Turkish folk medicine, Salvia species, also known as "sage, apple, karabasotu, dadırak, hart şalbaşu and yağilkara", are used as a diuretic, carminative, antiseptic, against colds, stomach aches, sore throats, inflammations and infections in the mouth. They are also consumed as herbal tea and used as food flavoring.

The aroma components of *Salvia verticillata* subsp. *verticillata* based on morphogenetic variability were determined by GC-MS device depending. The most abundant aroma components in the stem part of the plant were Thymol with 9.73%, Spathulenol with 9.11%, Caryophyllene oxide with 8.46%, β -Bourbonene with 7.58% and Aromadendrene with 7.02%. The highest components in the leaf are Spathulenol with 15.58%, β -Bourbonene with 10.55%, Spathulenol with 7.45%, Germacrene D with 6.45% and Caryophyllene oxide with 5.85%. Regarding the flower parts, Germacrene D with 10.75%, Aromadendrene with 9.98%, Spathulenol with 8.63%, Heneicosane with 8.58% and Caryophyllene oxide with 4.89% came to the forefront. The difference in terms of the examined features is revealed by the Biplot chart. A significant variation was detected in terms of the aroma components examined in different parts of *Salvia verticillata* subsp. *verticillata*.

Keywords: Salvia, morphogenetic variability, Biplot.

ÜSTBİLİŞSEL FARKINDALIĞI YÜKSEK VE DÜŞÜK OLAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN
PROBLEM ÇÖZME SÜREÇLERİNİN SINIF SEVİYELERİ AÇISINDAN
İNCELENMESİ¹

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESSES OF STUDENTS WITH
HIGH AND LOW METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS IN TERMS OF CLASS LEVEL

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma üstbilişsel farkındalığı yüksek ve düşük olan ortaokul öğrencilerinin problem çözme sürecinde sergilemiş oldukları davranışları sınıf seviyeleri bakımından incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma grubunun seçimi için ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin orta ölçekli ilinin bir ilçesinde yer alan bir devlet ortaokulunun 5, 6, 7 ve 8. sınıfında öğrenim görmekte olan toplam 767 öğrenciye "Üstbilişsel Farkındalık Envanteri" uygulanmış ve her sınıf seviyesinde en yüksek üç ve en düşük üç puan alan toplam 24 öğrenci belirlenmiştir. Veriler, katılımcıların rutin olmayan bir problemi çözme süreçlerinin ardından yapılan klinik mülakatlar ile toplanmıştır. Klinik mülakatlar video kamera ile kayıt altına alınmış daha sonra ise yazılı dokümana dökülmüştür. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi metodu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular sonucunda; üstbilişsel farkındalığı yüksek olan öğrencilerin problem çözme sürecinde problemin anlaşılması, plan yapma, planı uygulama ve değerlendirme basamaklarında bütün davranışları hemen hemen göstererek problemin çözümünü doğru ya da doğruya yakın olarak buldukları gözlemlenmiştir. Üstbilişsel farkındalığı düşük olan öğrencilerin ise problem çözme sürecinde en çok problemin anlaşılması ve plan yapma aşamasındaki davranışları gösterdikleri problemin yanlış anlaşılıp yorumlanmasıyla sonucu yanlış olarak buldukları gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca problem çözme sürecinde üstbilişsel farkındalığı yüksek olan 5,6,7 ve 8.sınıf öğrencilerinin problemin anlaşılması; üstbilişsel farkındalığı düşük olan 5. ve 8.sınıf öğrencilerinin plan yapma, 6. ve 7.sınıf öğrencilerinin problemin anlaşılması aşamasında diğer aşamalara göre daha fazla davranışta buldukları gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar ışığında, eğitimcilerin problem çözme sürecinde öğrencilere üstbiliş desteği vermeleri, yansıtıcı ve eleştirel düşünmeye yönelik etkinlikleri arttırmaları önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Problem Çözme, Üstbiliş, Üstbilişsel Davranışlar.

¹ Bu araştırma, birinci yazarın ikinci yazar danışmanlığında yürüttüğü yüksek lisans tezinin bir kısmından üretilmiştir.

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to examine the behaviors of secondary school students with high and low metacognitive awareness in the problem solving process in terms of their grade levels. The case study method was used in the research. Criterion sampling method was used to select the research group of the study. For this purpose, the “Metacognitive Awareness Inventory” was applied to a total of 767 students studying in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades of a public secondary school located in a medium sized city of the Eastern Black Sea Region, and the highest three and the lowest three levels were evaluated at each grade level. A total of 24 students who received high scores were determined. Data were collected through clinical interviews conducted after the participants solved a non-routine problem. Clinical interviews were recorded with a video camera and then transcribed into written documents. As a result of the findings obtained; during the problem solving process, it has been observed that students with high metacognitive awareness find the solution to the problem correctly or almost correctly by showing almost all the behaviors in the steps of understanding the problem, making a plan, implementing the plan and evaluating it. It has been observed that students with low metacognitive awareness mostly show behaviors in understanding the problem and making plans during the problem solving process, and find the result incorrectly due to misunderstanding the problem. Besides, during the problem solving process, it has been observed that of 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grade students with high metacognitive awareness exhibit a behavior in understanding the problem; of 5th and 8th grade students with low metacognitive awareness exhibit a behavior more in the making plan phase and of 6th and 7th grade students exhibit a behavior in the problem understanding phase compared to other phases. In light of these results, it is recommended that educators provide metacognition support to students during the problem solving process and increase activities for reflective and critical thinking.

Keywords: Problem Solving, Metacognition, Metacognitive Behaviors.

**TÜRKİYE'DE BULUNAN HELAL KONSEPTLİ KONAKLAMA İŞLETMELERİNE
YÖNELİK BİR SWOT ANALİZİ**

**A SWOT ANALYSIS OF HALAL CONCEPT ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES IN
TURKEY**

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ÖZET

Temel amacı geceleme ihtiyacını karşılamanın yanı sıra yeme-içme ve eğlence hizmetleri de sunan konaklama işletmeleri helal turizm ile yeni bir konsept kazanmıştır. Müslüman bir ülke olan Türkiye ise helal turizm pazarında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Nitekim Türkiye'deki helal konseptli konaklama tesislerinin sayısına bakıldığında her geçen yıl bu sayının arttığı görülmektedir. Müslüman turistlerin taleplerini karşılamaya yönelik hizmet veren helal konseptli konaklama işletmeleri, bazı özellikleri ile diğer konaklama işletmelerinden ayrılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki helal konseptli konaklama işletmelerine yönelik bir SWOT analizi yapmaktır. Bu doğrultuda literatür taraması ve bu alanda yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiş ve Türkiye'deki helal konseptli konaklama işletmelerinin güçlü yönleri, zayıf yönleri, fırsat ve tehditleri ortaya konulmuştur. Mevcut durumun sunulduğu çalışmada çeşitli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Helal turizm, konaklama işletmeleri, SWOT analizi.

ABSTRACT

Accommodation businesses that provide food, beverage and entertainment services in addition to meeting the need for overnight stay, which is their main purpose, have gained a new concept with halal tourism. Being a Muslim country, Turkey has an important place in the halal tourism market. As a matter of fact, when we look at the number of halal concept accommodation establishments in Turkey, it is seen that this number is increasing every year. Halal concept accommodation establishments, which serve to meet the demands of Muslim tourists, differ from other accommodation establishments with some features. In this context, the aim of the

study is to make a SWOT analysis for halal concept accommodation establishments in Turkey. In this direction, the literature review and studies in this field have been examined and the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of halal concept accommodation establishments in Turkey have been revealed. Various suggestions were made in the study in which the current situation was presented.

Keywords: Halal tourism, accommodation businesses, SWOT analysis.

**SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTELERİNDE GERONTOLOJİ BÖLÜMÜ VE
YERLEŞEN ÖĞRENCİLERİN NİTEL VE NİCEL ÖZELLİKLERİ**

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF GERONTOLOGY
DEPARTMENT AND PLACEMENT STUDENTS IN HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTIES

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı ülkemizde yeni sayılabilecek bir lisans programı olan Gerontoloji bölümü ve bu bölüme yerleşen öğrencilerin 2021, 2022 ve 2023 yıllarında çeşitli nitel ve nicel özelliklerini değerlendirmektir. YÖK ATLAS (Yükseköğretim Program Atlası) veri tabanından elde edilen verileri kullanarak değerlendirme yapıldı. Gerontoloji Bölümünün Akdeniz Üniversitesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi ve Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesinde bulunduğu görüldü. Tüm üniversitelerin 2023 yılında Gerontoloji bölümü kontenjanlarına yerleşme oranlarının artış göstererek %100 olduğu belirlendi. Gerontoloji bölümünü tercih eden öğrencilerin genelde kadın olduğu ve bu öğrencilerin daha çok farklı illeri tercih ettikleri görüldü. Lisenden mezun olup sınava ilk kez giren öğrencilerin yanı sıra üniversite okurken sınava girip bu bölümü terciheden öğrencilerin ve bir üniversite programından mezun olup buraya yerleşen öğrencilerin de var olduğu saptandı. Üniversitelere yerleşen öğrencilerin başarı sıralamaları ortalamalarının Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi hariç genel olarak yıllar içinde düşüş göstermiş olduğu bildirildi. Gerontoloji Bölümünü ülke genelinde tercih eden öğrenci sayısına bakıldığında ise 2021 yılında bu sayı çok düşük iken 2022 yılında artış gösterip 2023 yılında en üst tercih edilme sayısına ulaşmış olduğu belirlendi. Gelişmekte olan Gerontoloji bölümünün niteliksel ve niceliksel analizi açısından gelecekteki araştırmalara yol göstereceği ve temel olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gerontoloji, YÖK ATLAS, Tercih.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the various qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the Gerontology department, which is a relatively new undergraduate program in our country, and the students who are accepted to this department in 2021, 2022 and 2023. The evaluation was made using the data obtained from the YÖK ATLAS (Higher Education

Program Atlas) database. It was seen that the Department of Gerontology is located at Akdeniz University, İnönü University, Istanbul University, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muş Alparslan University and Osmaniye Korkut Ata University. It was determined that the placement rate for Gerontology department quotas of all universities in 2023 increased and reached 100%. It was observed that the students who preferred the Gerontology department were generally women and that these students preferred different provinces. It was determined that there were students who graduated from high school and took the exam for the first time, as well as students who took the exam while studying at university and chose this department, and students who graduated from a university program and settled here. It has been reported that the average success rankings of students who are accepted to universities have generally decreased over the years, except for Muş Alparslan University. Considering the number of students who preferred the Gerontology Department across the country, it was determined that while this number was very low in 2021, it increased in 2022 and reached the highest number of preferences in 2023. It is thought that it will guide and be the basis for future research in terms of qualitative and quantitative analysis of the developing Gerontology department.

Keywords: Gerontology, YÖK ATLAS, Preference.

**PATLAMA KAYNAKLI ZEMİN TİTREŞİMLERİNİN YER ÜSTÜ YAPILARINA
ETKİSİNİN HESAPLANMASI**

**CALCULATION OF THE EFFECT OF EXPLOSION-INDUCED GROUND VIBRATIONS
ON ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES**

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ÖZET

Yapıların yüksek frekanslı patlama yer hareketine karşı dinamik tepkisi ve hasar görmesi, inşaat ve madencilik patlatmalarının ve mühimmat depolanmasının tasarlanmasında oldukça önemli bir husustur. Patlatma uygulaması sırasında kaçınılmaz olarak yer hareketleri meydana gelir ve bu hareketler, çevredeki yapıların güvenliği üzerinde olumsuz etki yaratmaktadır. Yapısal tepki ve patlama titreşimine verilen hasara ilişkin yapılan çalışmalarda, yapısal hasarı sınırlamak için temel yer titreşim frekansıyla birlikte tepe parçacık hızları (PPV) veya tepe parçacık hızları cinsinden ampirik izin verilen yer titreşimi seviyelerinin belirlenmesine odaklanılmıştır. Bununla birlikte, bu kriterler, patlamaları tasarlarken yapısal performansı tahmin etmek için mevcut uygulamalarda benimsenmiştir. Örneğin, Kuzey Atlantik Antlaşması Örgütü (NATO) patlama güvenliği kodunun izin verilen titreşim sınırı saha türlerine göre değişmekte olup, sert kaya sahasındaki yapılar için 23 cm/s, yumuşak kaya sahasındaki yapılar için 11 cm/s ve toprak sahadaki yapılar için 6 cm/s olduğunu ifade etmektedir. DIN ve OSM gibi diğer kodlar, izin verilen titreşim sınırlarını temel yer titreşim frekansının bir fonksiyonu olarak verir. Bu kriterler inşaat ve savunma mühendisliğinde olası yapısal hasarı önlemek için bir patlamanın tasarlanmasında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Gerçekleştirmiş olduğumuz bu çalışmamızda tepe parçacık hızı (PPV) yerine yapılara gelecek tepe parçacık ivmesi (PPA) ölçülerek zemin içerisindeki patlama dalgasının oluşturduğu ivme ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca, bu ivme değeri ile yapıya gelen yüklemde tespit edilerek elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PPV, PPA, patlama dalgası, Yapı dinamiği, Yüksek frekanslı yer hareketi.

ABSTRACT

The dynamic response and damage of structures to high-frequency blast ground motion is a very important consideration in the design of construction and mining blasting and munitions

storage. Ground movements inevitably occur during blasting, and these movements have a negative impact on the safety of surrounding structures. Studies on structural response and damage to blast vibration have focused on determining empirically allowable ground vibration levels in terms of peak particle velocities (PPV) or peak particle velocities along with the fundamental ground vibration frequency to limit structural damage. In addition, these criteria have been adopted in current practices to predict structural performance when designing explosions. For example, the permissible vibration limit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) explosion safety code varies according to site types, stating that it is 23 cm/s for structures in hard rock sites, 11 cm/s for structures in soft rock sites and 6 cm/s for structures in soil sites. Other codes, such as DIN and OSM, give permissible vibration limits as a function of the fundamental ground vibration frequency. These criteria are widely used in civil and defense engineering to design an explosion to prevent possible structural damage. In this study, we tried to measure the acceleration created by the explosion wave in the ground by measuring the peak particle acceleration (PPA) coming to the structures instead of the peak particle velocity (PPV). In addition, the loading on the structure was determined with this acceleration value and the results obtained were evaluated.

Key words: PPV, PPA, explosion wave, Structural dynamics, High frequency ground motion.

STORY AND CHARACTERIZATION IN THE STORY

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Abstract

The term “story” refers to works that “have a specific length and content which convey an incident.” Each story is composed of several elements: plot, action, character, dialogue, crisis, time, and place. These elements are not isolated; they are interconnected. The most important elements of a story are action and character. Some have considered character to be the most important element and have said that in a story, action is a partial aspect of character.

The first analysis of character is found in Aristotle’s Poetics. During the modern period of storytelling (from Don Quixote onwards), character has undergone significant changes. In the early periods, character development was detailed and precise; however, later character development became brief, concise, and fleeting, to the point where some contemporary writers create faceless and unidentified characters to engage readers in the story. These characters lack detailed descriptions, leaving their appearances and personalities largely undefined. This technique further engages readers, inviting them to participate in the story by envisioning the characters in their own way. Despite their lack of physical descriptions, these faceless characters can still have a profound impact on the narrative, demonstrating the enduring power of character in storytelling.

This shift reflects changes in literary styles and reader preferences. The detailed descriptions of the past gave way to subtler characterizations, where much is left to the readers’ imagination. This approach allows readers to engage more actively with the story and filling in the gaps with their interpretations.

Key words: Story, Narrative, Story Hypothesis, Action, Character, Character Development, Literature.

MEHMET ALİ ŞEVKİ'NİN AİLE VE EĞİTİM ÜZERİNE GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Mehmet Ali Şevki'nin Türk sosyolojisinde yeterince adından söz edilmese de, Türkiye'de Science Social ekolünün ve uygulamalı sosyoloji çalışmalarının önemli öncülerinden birisi olarak kabul edilebilir. Mehmet Ali Şevki, Türk toplumu üzerine yaptığı gözlemler ile toplumu tanıma ve toplumsal sorunları açıklama çabası içerisinde olmuştur. Prens Sabahattin'in görüşlerini benimseyen Mehmet Ali Şevki, aynı zamanda Le Play ekolünü Türkiye'ye tanıtmada konusunda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Fakat Türk sosyolojisi içerisinde Ziya Gökalp ve Prens Sabahattin'in isimlerinin ön plana çıkması, Mehmet Ali Şevki'nin ismini, varlığını ve çalışmalarını biraz daha geri planda bırakmıştır. Daha çok deneysel sosyolojinin izinden giden Mehmet Ali Şevki'nin çalışmaları sosyal bilim anlayışı, köy sosyolojisi, aile ve eğitim sosyolojisi üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır. Bu çalışma, Mehmet Ali Şevki'nin eğitim ve aile kurumları ile ilgili görüşlerini konu edinmektedir. Eğitim ile ilgili ailenin üstlendiği fonksiyonun önemine dikkat çeken Mehmet Ali Şevki, farklı ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerinden verdiği örneklerle konunun önemini çalışmalarında ortaya koymuştur. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, eğitim ve aile arasındaki ilişkinin yakınlığına vurgu yapılırken, adem-i merkeziyetçi bir anlayış içerisinde bireysel girişimciliği ve bireyselliği ön plana çıkaran bir anlayışın eğitim sisteminde nasıl inşa edileceği üzerinde durulmuştur. Cumhuriyetin ilanı ile birlikte Türk toplumunda yaşanan değişime de dikkat çeken Mehmet Ali Şevki'nin görüşlerinden hareketle, bu değişim sürecinde gerek eğitim kurumlarının ve sisteminin, gerekse eğitimcilerin bu süreçte karşılaşacakları sorunlar ve durumlar incelenmiştir. Ayrıca aile kurumunun bu değişim karşısındaki rolü ve önemi de ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mehmet Ali Şevki, Aile, Eğitim.

MEHMET ALİ ŞEVKİ'S OPINIONS ON FAMILY AND EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

Although Mehmet Ali Şevki is not mentioned enough in Turkish sociology, he can be considered one of the important pioneers of the Science Social school and applied sociology studies in Turkey. Mehmet Ali Şevki made an effort to get to know the society and explain social problems with his observations on Turkish society. Mehmet Ali Şevki, who adopted the views of Prince Sabahattin, also had an important place in introducing the Le Play school to Turkey. However, the emergence of the names of Ziya Gökalp and Prens Sabahattin in

Turkish sociology has left the name, existence and works of Mehmet Ali Şevki in the background. Following in the footsteps of experimental sociology, Mehmet Ali Şevki's studies focused on the understanding of social science, village sociology, family and education sociology. This study is about Mehmet Ali Şevki's views on education and family institutions. Drawing attention to the importance of the function undertaken by the family regarding education, Mehmet Ali Şevki revealed the importance of the subject in his works with examples he gave from the education systems of different countries. In this context, while the study emphasizes the closeness of the relationship between education and family, it focuses on how to build an approach that emphasizes individual entrepreneurship and individuality within a centralist approach in the education system. Based on the views of Mehmet Ali Şevki, who also drew attention to the change in Turkish society with the declaration of the Republic, the problems and situations that both the educational institutions and system and the educators will encounter in this process of change are examined. In addition, the role and importance of the family institution in this change is also revealed.

Key Words: Mehmet Ali Şevki, Family, Education.

**A DIFFERENT BIOSIMULANT FOR PLANT PRODUCTION; WOOD VINEGAR
BİTKİSEL ÜRETİM İÇİN FARKLI BİR BİYOSTIMULANT; ODUN SİRKESİ**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, plant wastes that emerge after many production processes have led to research on them due to the various negative effects they cause on the environment and living things. Many biostimulants that increase plant growth and development are used to increase productivity and quality in agricultural production. One of these is wood vinegar. Liquids of different densities that emerge during the process of obtaining biochar are called wood vinegar. Many studies have been conducted on the use of wood vinegar in agriculture as well as in many areas. Results have been obtained regarding many functions of wood vinegar, such as regulating the soil structure, regulating the growth of plants and being effective against various diseases and pests. Although its effect varies depending on the biomass from which it is obtained, researches have shown that wood vinegar can increase the efficiency and quality of plant production and therefore be effective in an environmentally friendly sustainable production process. In addition to being a good soil conditioner with its organo-mineral effect and being

effective in promoting plant growth due to the many minerals and components it contains, wood vinegar also acts as a bio pesticide in the fight against weeds and pests in plant production. However, the effect of wood vinegar on plants has not yet been fully clarified. The mechanism of action may also vary depending on the application dose, application method and composition. In this review article, the effects of wood vinegar on agricultural production were discussed as a result of the findings obtained from different studies conducted by various researchers.

Keywords: Plant, Production, Waste

ÖZET

Son yıllarda birçok üretim prosesinden sonra ortaya çıkan bitkisel atıklar çevre ve canlılar üzerinde meydana getirdiği çeşitli olumsuzluklar nedeniyle üzerinde araştırmaların yapılmasına neden olmuştur. Tarımsal üretimde verim ve kalite artışını sağlamaya yönelik birçok bitki büyüme ve gelişimini artıran biyostimulant kullanılmaktadır. Bunlardan biri de odun sirkesidir. Biyokömür elde edilmesi işlemi sırasında ortaya çıkan farklı yoğunluktaki sıvılara odun sirkesi denilmektedir. Odun sirkesinin birçok alanda olduğu gibi tarımda da kullanımına yönelik birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Odun sirkesi ile toprak yapısının düzenlendiği, bitkilerde büyümeyi düzenleyip, çeşitli hastalık ve zararlılara karşı etkili olabileceğine yönelik birçok fonksiyonları ile ilgili sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Etkisi elde edildiği biyokütlede de bağlı olarak değişmekle birlikte, araştırmalarda odun sirkesinin bitkisel üretimde verim ve kalite artışını sağlayabileceği ve dolayısıyla çevreye dost sürdürülebilir bir üretim sürecinde etkili olabileceği belirtilmiştir. Odun sirkesi organo-mineral etkisi ile iyi bir toprak düzenleyici olması ve içerdiği birçok mineral ve bileşenlerden dolayı bitki büyümesini teşvik edici etkisinin yanı sıra, bitkisel üretimde yabancı ot ve zararlılarla mücadelede biyopestisit olarak da etki sağlamaktadır. Bununla birlikte odun sirkesinin bitkilerdeki etkisi henüz daha tam olarak netleştirilmemiştir. Uygulama dozu, uygulama yöntemi ve bileşimine göre etki mekanizması da değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. Bu derleme makalesinde odun sirkesinin tarımsal üretimdeki etkileri çeşitli araştırmacıların yapmış olduğu farklı çalışmalardan elde ettikleri bulgular neticesinde incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bitki, Üretim, Atık

ARİSTOTELES'TEN FÂRÂBÎ'YE İLİMLER TASNİFİNDE PARADİGMA DEĞİŞİMİ

CHANGE OF PARADIGM IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF SCIENCES FROM ARISTOTLE TO AL-FÂRÂBÎ

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ÖZET

Felsefe tarihinin bilinen en eski ve sistematik ilimler tasnifinin Aristoteles tarafından *Metafizik*'te ortaya konduğu kabul edilir. Buna göre ilimler teorik, pratik ve üretken ilimler olarak üçlü bir tasnife tabi tutulur ve bu üçlü tasnifte belirleyici faktörün ilimlerin konu, metod ve gayesi ile öğretimdeki sıralamasının belirlenmesine yönelik bir amacı esas aldığı görülür. Bu tasnif, ilimler sınıflamasının hangi amaca yönelik olarak yapıldığına dair gerekçeleri ile birlikte 12 asır boyunca hemen hemen değişmez ve felsefi gelenekte ilk belirgin farklılık Fârâbî'de görülür. *Tahsîlu's-Se'âde*, *Tenbîh 'alâ Sebîli's-Se'âde* gibi eserlerinde Fârâbî, Aristoteles'in ilimler tasnifine uygun hareket eder ancak *İhşâu'l-'Ulûm*'da Aristocu gelenekten önemli ölçüde ayrılır ve burada kendisinden sonra bir taraftan referans alınarak tekrar edilen bir taraftan da ciddi eleştirilere tabi tutulan bir tasnife yer verir. Bu tasnifin esası 'dil,' 'mantık,' 'matematik,' 'ilahiyat ve tabiiyat' ve 'siyaset, fıkıh ve kelâm' olmak üzere Aristoteles'in üçlü tasnifinden farklı olarak beşli bir temele dayanır. 'Dil' ve 'fıkıh-kelâm' farklı olarak ilimler tasnifine dâhil edilir. Aristoteles sınıflamasında iki ayrı ilim olarak yer alan 'fizik' ve 'metafizik,' Fârâbî'de matematikten sonra ve iki temel teorik ilim olarak aynı sınıfta yer alır. Astroloji geleneğinin aksine bir ilim olarak kabul edilmez. Aristoteles'te bir alet olan 'mantık,' Fârâbî'de bir ilimdir. 'Dil,' Aristoteles ilimler tasnifinde yer almadığı halde Fârâbî'de ilk sırada yer alır. Konuları bakımından Aristoteles'te ayrı ayrı zikredilen 'tabiat' ve 'metafizik,' birleştirilerek aynı grup içinde mütalaa edilir. Aristoteles'te 'pratik bilimler' arasında yer verilen 'ahlâk' ve 'ev yönetimi,' Fârâbî sınıflamasında yer almazlar.

Bu bildiride ilimler tasnifinin gelenek içerisinde ilk köklü değişiminin Fârâbî tarafından ortaya konduğu varsayımından hareket edilmekte ve bu değişimin aynı zamanda sonraki gelenek için bir dönüm noktası olup olmadığı tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Felsefesi, İlimler Tasnifi, Aristoteles, Fârâbî, *İhşâu'l-'Ulûm*.

ABSTRACT

It is accepted that Aristotle presented the oldest and systematic classification of sciences in the history of philosophy in his work *Metaphysics*. According to this classification, sciences are categorized into theoretical, practical, and productive sciences. The decisive factor in this tripartite classification is based on the subject matter, method, and purpose of the sciences, determining their order in education. This classification, along with its underlying purpose, remains valid until al-al-Fârâbî, and the first significant deviation in the philosophical tradition

is introduced by al-Fārābī. In his works such as *Tahsīl al-Sa'āda* and *Tanbīh 'alā Sabīl al-Sa'āda*, al-Fārābī adheres to Aristotle's classification of sciences. However, in *Ihsā' al-'Ulūm*, he diverges notably from the Aristotelian tradition. Here, he introduces a classification that is both referenced and subject to serious criticism later. The foundation of this classification is based on five categories: 'language,' 'logic,' 'mathematics,' 'theology and natural sciences,' and 'politics, fiqh, and kalām.' This is different from Aristotle's tripartite classification. In contrast to Aristotle's classification, 'language' and 'fiqh and kalām' are included as distinct categories in al-Fārābī's classification. While Aristotle separates 'physics' and 'metaphysics' as two separate sciences, al-Fārābī places them in the same category, following mathematics, as two fundamental theoretical sciences. Unlike astronomy, astrology is not considered a science in this classification. In Aristotle, 'logic' is an instrument, introduction, or methodology, while in al-Fārābī, it is considered a science. 'Language,' which is not part of Aristotle's classification of sciences, is prioritized by al-Fārābī. The topics of 'physics' and 'metaphysics,' mentioned separately in Aristotle, are combined and discussed within the same group by al-Fārābī. 'Ethics' and 'household management,' included in practical sciences by Aristotle, are absent in al-Fārābī's classification.

This paper starts with the assumption that al-Fārābī initiated the first profound revision of the classification of sciences within the tradition and discusses whether this change serves as a turning point for subsequent traditions.

Keywords: Islamic Philosophy, Enumeration of Sciences, Aristotle, al-Fārābī, *Ihsā' al-'Ulūm*.

12/15 LİPOKSİJENAZ İNHİBİTÖRÜNÜN HepG2 HÜCRELERİNDE SİTOTOKSİK ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF 12/15 LIPOXYGENASE INHIBITOR ON HepG2 CELLS

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ÖZET

Primer karaciğer malignitesinin en sık görülen türü hepatoselüler karsinomdur ve sıklıkla kronik karaciğer hastalığı ve sirozu olan kişilerde görülür. HepG2 hücrelerinin kullanılması araştırmacılara karaciğer kanserini araştırma fırsatı sunmaktadır. Araşidonik asit (AA) metabolik yolağına dayalı oluşan inflamatuvar metabolitlerin inhibisyonuna dayalı bir dizi ilaç geliştirilse de kanser tedavisi için henüz erken aşamada ve çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, ML351'in semaforin yolu aracılığıyla HepG2 hücre hattı üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. ML351'in hücre canlılığı üzerindeki etkilerini çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda MTT testi kullanarak değerlendirdik. ML351 tedavisine tabi tutulan HepG2 hepatoselüler karsinoma hücrelerinde SEMA3A seviyeleri değerlendirildi. ML351'in düşük ve IC₅₀ konsantrasyonları sırasıyla 2 ve 10 µM olarak belirlendi. 24 saat boyunca 2, 10 ve 20 µM ML351 dozları ile tedavi edilen hücrelerde yüzde canlılık istatistiksel olarak azaldı. ML351 yüksek dozlarında HepG2 hücrelerinde aşırı indüklenen SEMA3A düzeylerini azalttı (p<0.05) 12/15 Lipoksijenaz inhibitörlerinin kanser tedavisi üzerindeki etkisi daha kapsamlı araştırılmalıdır. Özellikle, ML351'in semaforin protein ailesinden SEMA3A düzeylerini azaltması yeni tedavi seçeneklerine olanak sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lipoksijenaz, hepatoselüler karsinom, tümör, hücre canlılığı, semaforin

ABSTRACT

The most common type of primary liver malignancy is hepatocellular carcinoma, and it often occurs in people with chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Using HepG2 cells offers researchers the opportunity to study liver cancer. Although a number of drugs have been developed based on the inhibition of inflammatory metabolites formed based on the arachidonic acid (AA) metabolic pathway, cancer treatment is still at an early stage and studies are ongoing. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of ML351 on the HepG2 cell line through the semaphorin pathway. We evaluated the effects of ML351 on cell viability using the MTT assay at various concentrations. SEMA3A levels were evaluated in HepG2 hepatocellular carcinoma cells subjected to ML351 treatment. The low and IC₅₀ concentrations of ML351 were determined as 2 and 10 µM, respectively. Percentage viability was statistically reduced in cells treated with

2, 10, and 20 μ M ML351 doses for 24 hours. High doses of ML351 reduced over-induced SEMA3A levels in HepG2 cells ($p < 0.05$) 12/15 The effect of lipoxygenase inhibitors on cancer treatment should be further investigated. In particular, ML351's ability to reduce levels of SEMA3A, a member of the semaphorin protein family, will enable new treatment options.

Keywords: Lipoxygenase, hepatocellular carcinoma, tumor, cell viability, semaphorin

**UPDATED OSTEOARTHRITIS PRECLINICAL MODELS: IS A CURE POSSIBLE?
GÜNCELLENMİŞ OSTEOARTRİT PREKLİNİK MODELLER: TEDAVİ MÜMKÜN MÜ?**

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ÖZET

Osteoartritli hastalarda meydana gelen patolojik, biyomekanik ve biyomoleküler değişikliklerle ilgili bilgilerimiz son yıllarda artmış olmasına rağmen, bu hastalığın patogenezi hala tam olarak açıklanabilmiş değildir. Osteoartrit (OA) için nonsteroidal anti-inflamatuar ilaçlar (NSAID'ler), steroidler ve hyalüronik asitler (HA) gibi mevcut tüm tıbbi tedaviler, altta yatan nedenleri tedavi etmek yerine semptomları hafifletmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Semptomatik tıbbi tedavilerin etkisiz olduğu durumlarda, hastalar genellikle total diz replasmanı (TKR) veya total kalça replasmanı (THR) cerrahisine yönelmektedir. Ancak hem TKR hem de THR cerrahileri, nispeten yüksek morbidite ve mortalite oranlarına sahiptir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, etkili osteoartrit preklinik modelin belirlenmesi ve tedavi seçeneklerinin ortaya koyulmasıdır. OA modeli için en etkili yöntemlerden biri ön hazırlıkları takiben diz anteriordan longitudinal girilerek patella medial parapatellar insizyon ile laterale devrirmek ardından eklem içi sinovyal bursa eksize edilip ön çapraz bağ, posterior çapraz bağ ve medial menisküs eksize edilerek oluşturmaktır. Sıçanlarda oluşturulan kimyasal yöntemle dayalı OA modeli ise sıçanların sağ diz eklem yerine 1, 4 ve 7. günlerde toplamda 3 defa olmak üzere, %4 konsantrasyonda intra-artiküler papain (0.03M sistein ile birlikte) enjeksiyonu yapılmasıdır. Tavşanlar üzerinde kullandığımız modifiye cerrahi yöntem sonuçlarında OA modelinin kimyasal yöntemle göre daha avantajlı olduğunu tespit ettik. Hayvan modelleri, osteoartrit tedavisine yönelik temel tedavilerin geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osteoartrit, cerrahi model, papain, translasyonel tıp

ABSTRACT

Although our knowledge about the pathological, biomechanical and biomolecular changes that occur in patients with osteoarthritis has increased in recent years, the pathogenesis of this disease is still not fully explained. All current medical treatments for osteoarthritis (OA), such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), steroids, and hyaluronic acids (HA), aim to relieve symptoms rather than treat the underlying causes. When symptomatic medical treatments are ineffective, patients often turn to total knee replacement (TKR) or total hip replacement (THR) surgery. However, both TKR and THR surgeries have relatively high morbidity and mortality rates. The aim of this study is to determine the most effective

osteoarthritis preclinical model and to reveal treatment options. One of the most effective methods for the OA model is to create the knee by entering longitudinally from the anterior aspect, tilting the patella laterally with a medial parapatellar incision, following preliminary preparations, and then excising the intra-articular synovial bursa and excising the anterior cruciate ligament, posterior cruciate ligament and medial meniscus. The OA model based on the chemical method created in rats involves intra-articular injection of 4% concentration of papain (together with 0.03M cysteine) into the right knee joint of rats three times in total on the 1st, 4th and 7th days. In the results of the modified surgical method we used on rabbits, we found that the OA model was more advantageous than the chemical method. Animal models will play an important role in the development of basic therapies for the treatment of osteoarthritis.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, surgical model, papain, translational medicine

**THE FEMININITY CONCEPT IN THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER BY
MARK TWAIN**

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Abstract:

This article undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the portrayal of femininity in Mark Twain's renowned novel, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." While the narrative primarily revolves around the adventurous exploits and escapades of Tom Sawyer and his male counterparts, this study aims to unravel the subtleties and complexities of the representation of femininity within the text. Often overshadowed by the predominant focus on masculinity and boyhood, the exploration of femininity in the novel reveals intricate layers that challenge traditional gender roles and societal expectations.

By employing a critical lens, this examination seeks to unravel the multifaceted nature of femininity as depicted through the female characters in the story. It delves into their roles, behaviors, and interactions, elucidating how these elements contribute to the overarching themes and dynamics of the novel. Furthermore, the article probes the influence of societal norms and cultural expectations on the portrayal of femininity, dissecting the intersections between gender, social constructs, and character development.

Through this exploration, the article endeavors to illuminate the significance of the often overlooked theme of femininity in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." By highlighting the nuances and complexities inherent in the representation of female characters and their roles within the narrative, this analysis aims to provide a deeper understanding of gender dynamics, inviting readers to contemplate the broader implications of gender representations in literature. Ultimately, this study offers a fresh perspective that enriches the discourse on the enduring classic, emphasizing the importance of considering diverse gender perspectives in literary analysis.

Keywords: Femininity, Gender roles , Female characters , Societal expectations ,Gender representation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING CRITICAL READING SKILLS IN READING CLASSROOM

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Abstract

This theoretical research specifically examines the significance of reading skills and strategies. Reading classes at schools should prioritize these reading skills and strategies to enable learners to cultivate their critical reading abilities. Hence, it is crucial to comprehend the theoretical principles and the significance of instructors using these skills and strategies in their reading classes. This current study will let the readers understand the interrelationship among reading abilities, reading strategies, metacognitive skills, and strategies. It is not advisable to teach reading skills, reading strategies, and metacognitive skills and strategies separately. By employing these aptitudes, students will enhance their comprehension of the content delivered to them. Teachers should use these strategies to improve the significance and utility of teaching crucial reading skills to learners. Teaching critical reading skills to learners concurrently cultivate their critical thinking abilities. When students engage in critical reading, it fosters the development of critical thinking skills. This endeavor will enhance learners's ability to evaluate and analyze information academically and cultivate well-prepared individuals with the necessary skills to thrive in practical, real-life situations.

Keywords: Metacognitive Skills and Strategies, Reading Strategies, Critical Reading Abilities

**AVUSTRALYA'YA GÖÇ EDEN TÜRKLERİN SOSYAL DESTEK, UYUM VE
YALNIZLIKLARI ÜZERİNE BİR DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI**

**A REVIEW STUDY ON SOCIAL SUPPORT, ADAPTATION AND LONELINESS OF
TURKISH PEOPLE MIGRATING TO AUSTRALIA**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı farklı yerlere göç eden Türklerin sosyal destek, uyum ve yalnızlık değişkenlerinin arasındaki ilişkinin yordanmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ilk olarak göç kavramı ele alınmış, göç nedenleri, göç türleri ve göç teorileri başlıkları altında detaylı olarak açıklanmıştır. Çalışmanın devamında araştırma kavramlarından olan uyum kavramına değinilmiş, göç süreci ile uyum kavramı ilişkilendirilerek ayrıntılı bilgilere yer verilmiştir. Bir başka araştırma kavramı olan sosyal destek kavramı ve sosyal destek türleri konusunda literatürde yer alan bilgilere yer verilmiştir. Bunlara ek olarak son araştırma kavramı yalnızlık ve buna dair gerekli bilgiler verilerek göçle olan ilişkisine değinilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, Uyum, Sosyal Destek, Yalnızlık

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to predict the relationship between social support, adjustment and loneliness variables of Turks who migrated to different places. For this purpose, firstly, the concept of migration was discussed and explained in detail under the headings of reasons for migration types of migration and theories of migration. In the continuation of the study, the concept of integration, which is one of the research concepts, was mentioned, and detailed information was given by associating the concept of integration with the migration process. Information on the concept of social support and types of social support, which is another research concept, is included in the literature. In addition to these, the last research concept, loneliness, and its relationship with migration are mentioned by giving necessary information about it.

Keywords: Migration, Adaptation, Social Support, Loneliness

FİDYE YAZILIM VE MUHASEBE FİRMALARI
RANSOMWARE AND ACCOUNTING FIRMS

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ÖZET

Teknolojideki ilerlemeler, fırsatların yanında tehditleri de beraberindeki getirmektedir. Bu tehditlerden biri de, kötü amaçlı yazılımlardan olan fidye yazılım saldırıdır. Fidye yazılım genel olarak fidye talep etmek için verileri çalan, bu verileri yayımlamakla tehdit eden, verileri şifreleyen, verileri erişimi engelleyen kötü amaçlı bir yazılım türüdür. Özellikle müşterileri ile ilgili hassas kişisel ve finansal verilere sahip olması ve bilgi sistemlerinde ortaya çıkabilecek güvenlik açıkları muhasebe firmalarını fidye yazılım saldırılarının hedefi haline getirebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada son yıllarda muhasebe firmalarına yapılmış dört fidye yazılım saldırısı olayı ile birlikte muhasebe firmalarına yönelik fidye yazılım konusu ele alınmıştır. Fidye yazılım saldırısının fidye yazılımı oluşturmadan para sızdırmaya kadar süren bir süreci kapsadığı ifade edilebilir. Fidye yazılımı bulaştırmada e-postalardan sosyal mühendisliğe kadar birçok yöntem kullanılabilir. Bu çalışma kapsamında son yıllarda gerçekleşmiş dört fidye yazılım saldırısı incelenmiştir. Bu saldırılara bakıldığında küçük muhasebe firmalarından, KPMG hariç, dört büyük olarak adlandırılan (KPMG, EY, PwC ve Deloitte) büyük muhasebe firmalarına kadar fidye yazılım saldırısının gerçekleştiği görülmektedir. Ne kadar fidye istendiğine ve fidyenin ödenip ödenmediğine dair net bir bilgiye ulaşılamamıştır. Yapılan saldırılar sonucunda bir kısım muhasebe firmasının faaliyetleri durmuş, kesintiye uğramıştır. Bir kısım muhasebe firmasının ise hem çalışanlarına ait kişisel bilgiler hem de müşterine ait finansal veriler çalınmış, dark webde sızdırılmakla tehdit edilip veriler sızdırılmış ya da yayımlanmıştır. Saldırıları sonrası firmalar tarafından gerçekleştirilen eylemler arasında veri yedeklemesinden şifrelenen verileri kurtarmak bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca saldırının kapsamını, yapısını öğrenmek için uzmanlardan yararlanmak da söz konusu olmuştur. Saldırısı sonrası yazılım güncellemesi de yapılmıştır. Saldırıdan etkilenenler bilgilendirilmiş ve hukuki süreçlerin başlatılması ya da yetkili mercilerle iletişime geçmek de gündeme gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fidye Yazılım, Muhasebe Firması, Teknoloji.

ABSTRACT

Advances in technology bring with them threats as well as opportunities. One of these threats is attacks of ransomware, which is malware. To demand ransom, ransomware is generally a type of malware that steals data, threatens to publish this data, encrypts data, and prevents access to data. Especially having sensitive personal and financial data about their customers and security vulnerabilities, that may arise in information systems, can make accounting firms the target of ransomware attacks. In this study, four ransomware attacks on accounting firms in recent years and the issue of ransomware against accounting firms are discussed. It can be stated that a ransomware attack covers a process from creating ransomware to extorting money. Many methods can be used to infect ransomware, from emails to social engineering. Within the scope of this study, four ransomware attacks, that have occurred in recent years, were examined.

When these attacks are examined, it is seen that ransomware attacks occur from small accounting firms to large accounting firms called the big four (KPMG, EY, PwC and Deloitte), except KPMG. There is no clear information about how much ransom was requested and whether the ransom was paid. As a result of the attacks, the activities of some accounting firms discontinued. For some accounting firms, both the personal information of their employees and the financial data of their customers were stolen, and the data was leaked or published by threatening to be leaked on the dark web. Among the actions taken by firms after attacks is to recover encrypted data from data backup. It was also possible to use experts to learn the scope and structure of the attack. A software update was also made after the attack. Those affected by the attack were informed, and initiating legal processes or contacting the competent authorities were also brought to the agenda.

Keywords: Ransomware, Accounting Firm, Technology.

SUFİ EKOLLERİNDE SEMA VE SEMA TARTIŞMALARI
SEMA AND SEMA DISCUSSIONS IN SUFİ SCHOOLS

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Özet

Sema, Mevlevîlik akımıyla bilinse de tasavvuf tarihinin en eski zamanlarından beri uygulanan sufi inancının ritüelleşmiş hallerinden biridir. Sema için ses ve hareketin dua halindeki ifadesi de denilmiştir. İlk sufilerin mûsiki, ğınâ, tegannî gibi kelimeler yerine sema kelimesini kullanmasının sebebi semanın lahuti bir mahiyet taşıması ve bid'atçı olmakla itham edilmekten korunmaya çalışmaları olabilir. Sonraki dönemlerde ise sema terimi sufilerin tertip ettiği müzikli zikir meclislerine denilmiştir. İlk sufiler tenkitlere karşı semayı savunmuşlar ve seyrüsülûkta bir yol olarak görmüşlerdir. Çünkü tasavvufun en temel öğretileri bir iç yolculuğun aşılmasını ve tamamlanmasını, bir seyrüsülûku öngörmektedir.

Sema vecd, huzur, tecellî, sekr, sahv gibi halleri kalpte ortaya çıkaran sebep olarak görülür. Sema esnasındaki lahuti müzik iç dikkatin açılmasına yardımcı olur. Bedenen ve zihnen daha fazla odaklanmaya dış ve iç duygularda yoğunlaşmaya sebep olur. Böylece sema esnasında zikir bir tür müzik terapisi olarak cereyan eder.

İslam kültür ve tasavvuf tarihinde semanın meşruiyeti tartışılmış ve genel yaklaşım olarak üç grup oluşmuştur: Birinci grup semayı reddedenler ve semaya karşı olanlar, ikincisi semayı reddetmeyip mesafeli, temkinli davrananlar, üçüncüsü ise semayı kabul edip manevi makamları terakkide bir vasıta olarak görenlerdir. Sufi ekollerinde genel olarak sema önemli bir yer tutmasına rağmen Selefiler ve Ehl-i hadis gibi bazı mezhepler ve zümreler indinde bidat olarak görülmüş ve İslam dışı ilan edilmiştir. Hatta bazı sufiler ve tasavvuf ekolleri de mahzurlarına işaret ederek semayı uygun görmemişlerdir. Fakat sûfîlerin genel kanaati semanın belli sınırlar içinde kalındığında ve nefis terbiyesinde belirli bir yeterliliğe ulaşıldığında semanın mahzurlu olmadığı yönündedir.

Günümüzde sema denilince akla ilk gelen Mevlevî zikir törenleridir. Sesli ve hareketli zikre dayalı müzikli semaı Halvetiyye, Rifâiyye, Mevleviyye, Sa'diyye ve Bektaşîlik gibi tarikatlar benimsemiş ve dergahlarında icra etmişlerdir. Hindistan'ın en yaygın zümresi olan Çiştiyye sema ayinine önem atfeden ve bunu uygulayan tarikatlardandır. Daha sonra bunun icrasıyla ilgili bir kültür oluşmuştur. Bu çalışmada İslam geleneğindeki sema tartışmaları ve tasavvuf kültüründeki yeri tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Mezhepleri, Tasavvuf, Sema, Raks, Kelam

ABSTRACT

Sema is one of the ritualized forms of Sufi belief, which has been practiced since the earliest times in the history of Sufism, even though it is known with the Mevlevi movement. Sema has also been called the expression of sound and movement in prayer. The reason why the early Sufis used the word sema instead of words such as mûsiki, ğinâ, tegannî may be because sema has a divine nature and they were trying to protect themselves from being accused of being bid'atists. In later periods, the term sema was applied to the musical dhikr assemblies organized by Sufis. The early Sufis defended sema against criticism and saw it as a way of traveling. This is because the most basic teachings of Sufism envisage the overcoming and completion of an inner journey, a journey of wandering.

Sema is seen as the cause of states such as ecstasy, tranquillity, manifestation, secr, and sahv in the heart. The divine music during the sema helps to open the inner attention. It causes more focus in body and mind and intensifies external and internal emotions. Thus, dhikr during sema takes place as a kind of music therapy.

In the history of Islamic culture and Sufism, the legitimacy of sema has been debated and three groups have been formed as a general approach: The first group is those who reject sema and are against it, the second group is those who do not reject sema but keep their distance and caution, and the third group is those who accept sema and see it as a means of spiritual progress. Although sema has an important place in Sufi schools in general, some sects and groups, such as the Salafis and Ahl al-Hadith, regarded it as an innovation and declared it un-Islamic. Even some Sufis and Sufi schools of thought did not approve of sema, pointing out its drawbacks. However, the general opinion of Sufis is that sema is not objectionable when one stays within certain limits and reaches a certain level of competence in self-training.

Today, the first thing that comes to mind when it comes to sema is the Mevlevi dhikr ceremonies. Sects such as Halvetiyya, Rifâiyya, Mevleviyya, Sa'diyya and Bektashiyya have adopted the musical sema based on vocal and moving dhikr and performed it in their dervish lodges. The Ceshtiyya, the most widespread sect in India, is one of the sects that attributed importance to the sema ritual and practiced it. Later on, a culture was formed regarding its performance. In this study, the discussions on sema in Islamic tradition and its place in Sufi culture have been tried to be determined.

Keywords: Islamic Sects, Sufism, Sema, Raks, Kalam

**CHRYSIN CHANGES AMINO ACID CONTENT OF TOMATO SEEDLINGS
UNDER SALINITY STRESS**

**TUZLULUK STRESİNDE DOMATES FİDELERİNİN AMİNO ASİT İÇERİĞİNDEKİ
DEĞİŞİME KRİSİNİN KATKISI**

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ABSTRACT

Salt stress negatively affects plant growth, quality and yield of crops, modulating morphological, physiological and biochemical processes in the plant. One of the important components affected by salinity in plant metabolism is amino acids. In this study, the change in amino acid content of tomato seedlings grown under salt stress conditions was examined. Additionally, the effect of exogenous chrysin application in alleviating salt stress damage was investigated. In the study, different doses of chrysin solutions (0, 0.1, 0.5 and 1.0 mM) were applied foliar to seedlings irrigated with 0 and 100 mM NaCl. The effects of the applications were examined in terms of amino acids. In the study, the effects of the applications were determined in terms of aspartate, glutamate, asparagine, serine, glutamine, histidine, glycine, theonine, arginine, alanine, tyrocine, cystine, valine, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine,

isoluecine, leucine, lysine, hydroxyproline, sarcosine and proline content. As a result of the study, it was determined that significant changes occurred in plant amino acid content with salt stress, and that exogenous chrysin applications could also play a role in the salt stress reaction in the plant by providing significant effects on these parameters. As a result, it is thought that the damage to tomato seedlings under salt stress can be alleviated by exogenous chrysin application by causing internal metabolism.

Keywords: Tomato, Chrysin, Salinity, Amino acid

ÖZET

Tarımda bitki büyümesi, kalite ve verimi olumsuz yönde etkileyen tuz stresinin bu etkisi bitkide çeşitli morfolojik, fizyolojik ve biyokimyasal süreçlerde gerçekleşmektedir. Bitki içsel metabolizmasında tuzluluktan etkilenen önemli bileşenler arasında amino asitlerde bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada tuz stresi koşullarında yetiştirilen domates fidelerinin amino asit içeriğindeki değişimi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca chrysin uygulamasının tuz stresi zararını hafifletmedeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada, 0 ve 100 mM NaCl ile sulaması yapılan fidelere farklı dozlardaki (0, 0.1, 0.5 ve 1.0 mM) chrysin solüsyonları yapraktan uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada uygulamaların etkisi aspartate, glutamate, asparagine, serine, glutamine, histidine, glycine, theonine, arginine, alanine, tyrocine, cystine, valin, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, isoluecine, leucine, lysine, hydroxyproline, sarcosine ve proline içeriği bakımından incelenmiştir. Uygulamaların etkisi amino asitler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda tuz stresi ile bitki amino asit içeriğinde önemli değişimler meydana geldiği, ayrıca dışsal chrysin uygulamalarının da bu parametreler üzerinde önemli etkiler sağlayarak bitkide tuz stresi tepkimesinde rol alabileceği belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak dışsal krisin uygulaması ile tuz stresindeki domates fidelerindeki zararlanmanın içsel metabolizmada meydana getireceği ile hafifletilebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Domates, Krisin, Tuzluluk, Amino asit

**YİYECEK VE İÇECEK SEKTÖRÜNDE ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 UYGULAMALARI:
GASTRONOMİ 4.0**

**INDUSTRY 4.0 APPLICATIONS IN THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY:
GASTRONOMY 4.0**

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ÖZET

19. yüzyılda Sanayi Devriminin getirdiği paradigma değişimi diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi gastronomi alanında da büyük değişiklikleri başlatmış ve standartlaşma, depolama ve nakliye koşullarının iyileştirilmesi ve çeşitli mutfak teknolojilerinin kullanılmaya başlanmasını sağlamıştır. Ancak daha büyük bir paradigma değişimini Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi olarak adlandırılan Endüstri 4.0 vaat etmektedir. Dönüşümü sağlayacak olan özellikler dijital teknolojilerin, otomasyonun, veri alışverişinin ve Nesnelerin İnternetinin (IoT) endüstriyel süreçlere entegrasyonu ile karakterize edilmektedir. Verimliliği artırmayı, gerçek zamanlı veri erişimine izin vermeyi ve kişiselleştirilmiş, hızlı ürün ve hizmet sunumunu kolaylaştırmayı sağlamayı planlamaktadır. Yiyecek ve içecek sektörü gelişmiş ülkelerde Endüstri 4.0'ın benimsenmesi için seçilen sektörlerden biridir. Gastronomi 4.0, teknoloji, veri analizi, otomasyon, dijitalleşme gibi çağdaş teknolojik gelişmeleri mutfak dünyasına taşıyan bir kavram olup Yiyecek ve içecek üretimi, hazırlanması, servisi, mutfak yönetimi ve yemek deneyimlerinin çeşitli yönlerini kapsamaktadır. Gastronomi 4.0'ın bileşenleri arasında dijital mutfaklar, veri analitiği, yapay zeka, dijital yemek deneyimi ve gıda güvenliği ve takibi yer almaktadır. Sonuç olarak Gastronomi 4.0 yiyecek ve içecek sektörünün geliştirilmesini ve geleneksel mutfak sanatlarının değişmesini sağlamakta ve böylece gastronomiyi de dönüştürmeye devam etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Endüstri 4.0, Gastronomi 4.0, yiyecek ve içecek sektörü, gastronomi.

ABSTRACT

The paradigm shift brought by the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century initiated major changes in the field of gastronomy, as in other fields, and led to standardization, improvement of storage and transportation conditions, and the use of various kitchen technologies. However, Industry 4.0, also known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, promises a bigger paradigm shift. The features that will enable the transformation are characterized by the integration of digital technologies, automation, data exchange, and the Internet of Things (IoT) into industrial processes. It plans to increase efficiency, allow real-time data access, and facilitate personalized, rapid product and service delivery. The food and beverage industry is one of the sectors chosen for the adoption of Industry 4.0 in developed countries. Gastronomy 4.0 is a

concept that brings contemporary technological developments such as technology, data analysis, automation, and digitalization to the culinary world. It covers various aspects of food and beverage production, preparation, service, kitchen management, and dining experiences. Components of Gastronomy 4.0 include digital kitchens, data analytics, artificial intelligence, a digital dining experience, and food safety and tracking. Overall, Gastronomy 4.0 enables the development of the food and beverage industry and the change of traditional culinary arts, thus continuing to transform gastronomy.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Gastronomy 4.0, food and beverage industry, gastronomy.

**MESEM EĞİTİM YAPISININ İNCELENMESİ VE MESEM FAALİYETLERİ
KAPSAMINDA DEVLET TEŞVİKLERİNİN KÜMİ FRS AÇISINDAN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE MUHASEBELEŞTİRMESİ**

**REVIEW OF MESEM EDUCATION STRUCTURE AND EVALUATION AND
ACCOUNTING OF GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF MESEM
ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF KUMI FRS**

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ÖZET

Mesleki eğitim, ülkelerin ekonomik kalkınması açısından en önemli yapı taşlarından biridir. Türkiye’de mesleki eğitim alanında örgün eğitim kapsamında mesleki ve teknik Anadolu liselerinde eğitim verilmektedir. Daha önce yaygın eğitim kapsamında olan çıraklık eğitim bazı iyileştirici düzenlemeler ile isim değiştirerek Mesleki Eğitim Merkezi (MESEM) adı altında örgün eğitim kapsamına alınmıştır. Daha çok uygulama ağırlıklı eğitimi benimseyen MESEM ile, mesleğin işyerinde usta öğretici gözetiminde, teknik donanımın bulunduğu iş alanlarında öğretilerek piyasaya gerekli mesleki becerileri kazanmış nitelikli işgücü yetiştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. MESEM sistemine talebi arttırmak amacıyla, bu okuldan mezun olan öğrencilere lise diploması alma hakkı tanınmıştır. Bundan ayrı hem işletmeler hem de öğrenciler için en önemli konulardan biri olan öğrenci ücretlerine ilişkin birtakım iyileştirici çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Daha önce işletmeler tarafından ödenen çırak-kalfa ücretleri, 2021 yılında yapılan düzenleme ile devlet tarafından teşvik olarak ödenmeye başlamıştır. Bu teşvik desteği çırak öğrenciler için asgari ücretin %30’u oranındayken kalfa öğrenciler için %50 oranındadır. Bu düzenleme işletmelerin ücret giderlerini hafifletirken, öğrenciler açısından da ücret alamama ya da çalışacak işletme bulamama gibi problemlerin ortadan kalkmasına yardımcı olmuştur.

MESEM yapılanmasına ilişkin yapılan iyileştirmeler olumlu sonuçlar vermiş ve bu sisteme kayıtlı öğrenci sayısında önemli oranda artış olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, eski ismiyle çıraklık eğitim olan MESEM yapılanması açıklanmaya çalışılmış, bu alanda yapılan iyileştirici düzenlemelere ve bu düzenlemelerin sistemi nasıl etkilediğine değinilmiştir. Küçük ve Mikro işletmeler, üretime katkıda önemli payı olan işletmelerdir. Bu çalışmada, özellikle Küçük ve Mikro işletmeler için önemli bir yük olan öğrenci ücretlerinin devlet teşviki olarak muhasebe kayıtlarına nasıl aktarıldığı incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, uygulanmakta olan MSUGT (Muhasebe Uygulamaları Genel Tebliği) ve 2023 yılında yürürlüğe giren KÜMİ FRS (Küçük ve Mikro İşletmeler için Finansal Raporlama Standartları) açısından MESEM sistemi devlet teşviklerinin muhasebeleştirilmesi örnek olay yardımıyla açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: MESEM, MSUGT, KÜMİ FRS, Devlet Teşviki

ABSTRACT

Vocational education is one of the most important building blocks for the economic development of countries. In Turkey, education is provided in vocational and technical Anatolian high schools within the scope of formal education in the field of vocational education. Apprenticeship education, which was previously within the scope of non-formal education, was changed to the scope of formal education under the name of Vocational Education Center (MESEM) with some remedial regulations. With MESEM, which adopts more practice-oriented education, it is aimed to train a qualified workforce that has acquired the necessary professional skills for the market by teaching the profession in the workplace under the supervision of a master instructor, in business areas where technical equipment is available. In order to increase the demand for the MESEM system, students graduating from this school are given the right to receive a high school diploma. Apart from this, some improvement studies have been carried out regarding student fees, which is one of the most important issues for both businesses and students. Apprentice-journeymen wages, previously paid by businesses, started to be paid as incentives by the state with the regulation made in 2021. This incentive support is 30% of the minimum wage for apprentice students and 50% for journeyman students. While this regulation alleviated the wage expenses of businesses, it also helped eliminate problems for students such as not being able to receive wages or not being able to find a business to work.

The improvements made regarding the MESEM structure have yielded positive results and there has been a significant increase in the number of students registered in this system. In this study, the structure of MESEM, formerly known as apprenticeship training, was tried to be explained, and the remedial regulations made in this field and how these regulations affected the system were mentioned. Small and Micro enterprises are enterprises that contribute significantly to production. In this study, it is examined how student fees, which are a significant burden especially for small and micro businesses, are transferred to accounting records as government incentives. In this context, the accounting of MESEM system government incentives in terms of the currently implemented MSUGT (General Communiqué on Accounting Practices) and the KUMI FRS (Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Micro Enterprises) that came into force in 2023 has been tried to be explained with the help of a case study.

Key Words: MESEM, MSUGT, KUMI FRS, Government Incentive

**ANTRENÖRLERİN KAYGI VE İŞ DOYUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ
EXAMINATION OF TRAINERS' CONTINUOUS ANXIETY AND JOB SATISFIED**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, antrenörlerin kaygı ve iş doyumlarının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan betimsel bir çalışmadır. Çalışmada ayrıca, antrenörlerin cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum, eğitimi durumu ve gelir düzeyi değişkenleri açısından da farklılıklar incelenmiştir. Çalışma için Gaziantep Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Etik Kurulundan 05.09.2022 tarih 10 sayılı toplantısında 27 nolu karar ile Etik Kurul Onayı alınmıştır. Çalışma 2023-2024 sezonunda Gaziantep ilinde antrenörlük yapan bireyler üzerinde gönüllülük esasına 230 antrenörün (121 kadın, 109 erkek) katılımıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplamak amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından 6 soruluk “kişisel bilgi formu” ile Minnesota İş Doyum Ölçeği ve Spielberger Kaygı ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 22.00 paket programı kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel yöntem olarak betimsel analizlerle birlikte ikili gruplar için Independent sample t testi, çoklu gruplar için One Way ANOVA, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkileri belirlemek için Pearson korelasyon testi kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel sonuçlar $p < 0.05$ anlamlılık düzeylerinde değerlendirildi. Sonuç olarak; Çalışmada yer alan antrenörlerin hem durumluk hem de sürekli kaygı puanlarının ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu, iş doyum düzeylerinin ise düşük olduğu görülmüştür. Cinsiyet değişkeni açısından kadınların sürekli kaygıları erkeklerden daha yüksek bulunurken, iş doyumunda ise kadınların daha düşük iş doyumuna sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir. Medeni durum açısından bekar olanların daha yüksek sürekli kaygı puanına sahip oldukları görülmüştür. Eğitim durumu ve gelir durumu açısından herhangi bir farklılık gözlemlenmemiştir. Antrenörlerin yaşları arttıkça sürekli kaygı düzeylerinin azaldığından, durumluk kaygı düzeylerinin arttığı durumlarda sürekli kaygı düzeylerinin de arttığından söz edilebileceği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antrenör, Kaygı, İş Doyumu

ABSTRACT

This study is a descriptive study conducted to examine the anxiety and job satisfaction of coaches. In the study, differences were also examined in terms of coaches' gender, age, marital status, education level and income level variables. Ethics Committee Approval was

received for the study from Gaziantep University Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee with decision number 27 at its meeting number 10 dated 05.09.2022. The study was conducted on individuals working as coaches in Gaziantep in the 2023-2024 season, with the participation of 230 coaches (121 women, 109 men) on a voluntary basis. In order to collect data in the study, a 6-question "personal information form", Minnesota Job Satisfaction Scale and Spielberger Anxiety Scale were used by the researcher. SPSS 22.00 package program was used to analyze the data. As statistical methods, along with descriptive analyses, Independent sample t test was used for paired groups, One Way ANOVA for multiple groups, and Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationships between variables. Statistical results were evaluated at $p < 0.05$ significance level. In conclusion; It was observed that both the state and trait anxiety scores of the coaches in the study were above average, and their job satisfaction levels were low. In terms of gender variable, women's trait anxiety was found to be higher than men, while in terms of job satisfaction, it was determined that women had lower job satisfaction. It has been observed that those who are single in terms of marital status have higher trait anxiety scores. No differences were observed in terms of education level and income level. It was concluded that as coaches ages increase, their trait anxiety levels decrease, and when their state anxiety levels increase, their trait anxiety levels also increase.

Key Words: Trainer, Anxiety, Job Satisfaction

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE EFFECT OF RELAPSE ON THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS

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ABSTRACT: Sensitivity analysis and numerical Simulation of the effect of Relapse on the spread of Hepatitis B Virus is presented. The result of the sensitivity analysis reveals that the effective reproduction number increases when the relapse rate increases. Likewise, the result of the numerical simulation establishes that relapse increases the number of infected persons and thus the spread of the Hepatitis B Virus. Also, it delays the quick response to the treatment regimen which consequently slows down the potential of recovery from the infection.

Keywords: Hepatitis B Virus, treatment, relapse.

**TİCARİ ARAÇLARDA GENEL EMNİYET REGÜLASYONU KAPSAMINDA
YENİ NESİL GELİŞMİŞ SÜRÜCÜ DESTEK SİSTEMLERİ
NEXT-GENERATION ADVANCED
DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GENERAL SAFETY
REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES**

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ÖZET

Yapılan kavramsal çalışmada, genel emniyet regülasyonları çerçevesinde ticari araçlarda yeni nesil gelişmiş sürücü destek sistemleri incelenmektedir. Günümüzde otomotiv endüstrisi, sürücü destek sistemleri üzerindeki teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde hızla evrim geçirmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma, regülasyonların gelişmeleri nasıl şekillendirdiğini ve yönlendirdiğini analiz etmektedir. Araştırma, yeni nesil sürücü destek sistemlerinin teknolojik ilerlemelerle birlikte nasıl geliştiğini ve genel emniyet regülasyonları tarafından belirlenen standartlara nasıl uyum sağladığını vurgulamaktadır. Bu sistemler, derin öğrenme ve yapay zeka gibi ileri teknolojileri içermekte olup, sürücü güvenliğinin yanında yaya ve bisikletli güvenliğini de artırmayı hedeflemektedir. Çalışma kapsamında regülasyonların, sürücü destek sistemlerinin entegrasyonunu ve standartlarını belirlemedeki önemli rolünü göstermektedir. Bu regülasyonlar, ticari araç endüstrisinde sürücü güvenliğini artırmak için teknolojik gelişmeleri yönlendirmektedir. Çalışma ticari araç endüstrisinin gelecekteki güvenlik standartlarını şekillendirmede ve sürücü destek teknolojilerini daha geniş bir kullanıcı kitlesine erişilebilir kılmada temel bir referans sağlaması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ADAS, Gelişmiş sürücü destek sistemleri, Genel emniyet regülasyonu, Güvenlik standardı

ABSTRACT

In this conceptual study, new generation advanced driver assistance systems in commercial vehicles are analysed within the framework of general safety regulations. Today, the automotive industry has evolved rapidly thanks to technological advances in driver assistance systems. This study analyses how regulations have shaped and driven these developments.

The research highlights how next-generation driver assistance systems have evolved with technological advances and how they comply with the standards set by general safety regulations. These systems incorporate advanced technologies such as deep learning and artificial intelligence and aim to improve driver safety as well as pedestrian and cyclist safety. The study demonstrates the important role of regulations in determining the integration and standards of driver assistance systems. These regulations drive technological developments to improve driver safety in the commercial vehicle industry. The study is intended to provide a basic reference for the commercial vehicle industry in shaping future safety standards and making driver assistance technologies accessible to a wider range of users.

Keywords: ADAS, Advanced Driver Assistance Systems, General Safety Regulation, Safety Standard

**ORMAN ÜRÜNLERİ VE MOBİLYA SEKTÖRÜNDE FAALİYETTE BULUNAN
ŞİRKETLERİN LİKİDİTE DÜZEYLERİNİN GRİ İLİŞKİSEL ANALİZ YÖNTEMİ
İLE İNCELENMESİ**

EXAMINATION OF LIQUIDITY LEVELS OF COMPANIES OPERATING IN FOREST
PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE SECTOR WITH GRAY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS
METHOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Orman Ürünleri ve Mobilya sektöründe faaliyette bulunan ve Borsa İstanbul'da (BİST) işlem gören şirketlerin likidite düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve karşılaştırılmasının yapılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca yönelik olarak çalışmada öncelikle ele alınan konuya benzer nitelikli, literatürde yer alan çeşitli araştırmalara değinilmiştir. Literatür taramasının ardından likidite düzeylerinin belirlenmesi için likidite oranları hesaplanmıştır. Daha sonra şirketlerin hesaplanan likidite oranları kriter olarak alınarak çok boyutlu karar verme tekniklerinden birisi olan gri ilişkisel analiz yöntemi yardımıyla şirketlerin sıralaması yapılmıştır. Çalışmada verileri analiz edilen şirketler BIST Orman Ürünleri ve Mobilya sektöründe faaliyette bulunan altı adet şirkettir. Söz konusu şirketlerin 2022 yılına ait olan finansal tablo verileri kullanılarak likidite oranları hesaplanmıştır. Likidite oranlarının hesaplanmasında kullanılan finansal tablo verileri Kamu Aydınlatma Platformu'ndan alınmıştır. Hesaplamalarda likidite oranları olarak cari oran, asit-test oranı ve nakit oranı olmak üzere toplam üç oran kullanılmıştır. Likidite oranlarının hesaplanmasının ardından, gri ilişkisel analiz yöntemi kullanılmak suretiyle Orman Ürünleri ve Mobilya sektöründe faaliyette bulunan altı şirketin 2022 yılına ait likidite düzeylerinin sıralaması yapılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucu elde edilen bulgularda 2022 yılı için ilk sırada SUMAS şirketi yer alırken, son sırada ORMA şirketinin yer aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın özellikle Orman Ürünleri ve Mobilya sektöründe karar alıcılara fikir vermesi ve bu sektöre yönelik yapılacak diğer araştırmalara ışık tutması yönünden literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Orman Ürünleri ve Mobilya Sektörü, Likidite Oranları, Gri İlişkisel Analiz.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to determine and compare the liquidity levels of companies operating in the Forest Products and Furniture sector and traded in Borsa Istanbul (BIST). For this purpose, first of all, various studies in the literature, which are similar to the subject under consideration, were mentioned. Following the literature review, liquidity ratios were calculated to determine liquidity levels. Then, the calculated liquidity ratios of the companies were taken as criteria and the companies were ranked with the help of the gray relational

analysis method, which is one of the multidimensional decision-making techniques. The companies whose data are analyzed in the study are six companies operating in the BIST Forest Products and Furniture sector. Liquidity ratios were calculated using the financial statement data of these companies for the year 2022. The financial statement data used in the calculation of liquidity ratios were obtained from the Public Disclosure Platform. Three ratios, namely current ratio, acid-test ratio and cash ratio, were used as liquidity ratios in the calculations. Following the calculation of liquidity ratios, gray relational analysis method was used to rank the liquidity levels of six companies operating in the Forest Products and Furniture sector for 2022. In the findings obtained as a result of the analysis, it was determined that SUMAS company ranked first for the year 2022, while ORMA company ranked last. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature in terms of giving an idea to decision makers especially in the Forest Products and Furniture sector and shedding light on other researches to be conducted in this sector.

Keywords: Forest Products and Furniture Sector, Liquidity Ratios, Gray Relational Analysis.

XIX. YÜZYIL OSMANLI TARİHİNDE TEMETTUAT DEFTERLERİNİN SOSYAL VE EKONOMİK TARİH AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEMETTUAT BOOKS IN TERMS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY IN THE 19TH CENTURY OTTOMAN HISTORY

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti XVII. ve XVIII. yüzyıllarda askeri, ekonomik ve siyasi açıdan gerilemeye başlamıştır ve bu durum XIX. yüzyılda daha fazla kendini göstermeye başlamıştır. Dolayısıyla bu yüzyıl Osmanlı Devleti'nde birçok reformu ve yeniliği beraberinde getirmiştir. I. Abdülmecid (1839-1861) döneminde Gülhane Hatt-ı Hümayunu ya da Hatt-ı Şerif adıyla 3 Kasım 1839 yılında Tanzimat Fermanı ilan edilmiştir. Ferman ile Osmanlı ülkesinde yaşayan herkes dil, din ve ırk gözetmeksizin eşit bir statüye sahip olacak. Ayrıca herkes vermeye yükümlü olduğu vergisini, geliri ve serveti ölçüsünde devlete ödeyecektir. Temettuât vergisi, Tanzimat döneminden önce örfi olarak toplanan vergilerin yerine tek kalemde toplanması için Tanzimatla beraber ortaya çıkmış olan bir vergidir. Temettuât vergisi Müslüman ve gayrimüslim olan esnaf, tüccar, köylü, şehirli vs. hane reislerinin kazançlarına uygun olarak toplanan vergidir. Temettuât Defteri de bu vergilerin kayıt altına alındığı defterlerdir. 1844/1845 sayımları bu defterlerin asıl kaynağı oluşturmaktadır.

Temettuât Defterleri, defteri tutulan bölgenin sosyal ve ekonomik tarihi hakkında bilgi sahibi olmamıza yardımcı olmaktadır. Deftere bir bölgedeki hane reislerinin adları, sahip oldukları dükkanlar ve değirmenler, sahip oldukları arazi miktarları, arazilerinin ne kadarının ekili olduğu ya da ne kadarının nadasa bırakıldığı, bu arazilere hangi ürünlerin ekildiği, hayvanlarının cinsleri ve miktarı, yaptıkları meslekler ayrıca yıl içerisinde ödedikleri vergi ve kazançları bu defterlere kaydedilmiştir. Bu bilgiler bize bölgenin gelişmişlik düzeyini ve sosyo-ekonomik yapısı hakkında nasıl bilgi elde edebileceğimizi göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Tanzimat, Temettuât, Defter, Vergi.

ABSTRACT

Ottoman Empire XVII. and XVIII. It began to decline in military, economic and political terms in the centuries, and this situation began in the 19th century. It started to show itself more in the century. Therefore, this century brought many reforms and innovations in the Ottoman Empire. During the reign of Abdülmecid I (1839-1861), the Tanzimat Edict was declared on 3 November 1839 under the name of Gülhane Hatt-ı Hümayunu or Hatt-ı Şerif. With the edict, everyone living in the Ottoman country will have an equal status regardless of language, religion and race. In addition, everyone will pay the taxes they are obliged to pay to the state according to their income and wealth. Dividend tax is a tax that emerged with the Tanzimat

period in order to collect it in a single item instead of the customary taxes collected before the Tanzimat period. Dividend tax is applied to Muslim and non-Muslim tradesmen, merchants, peasants, city dwellers, etc. It is a tax collected in accordance with the earnings of the heads of households. Temettuât Ledger is the book in which these taxes are recorded. The 1844/1845 censuses constitute the main source of these books.

Temettuat Books help us to have information about the social and economic history of the region where the books are kept. In the book, the names of the heads of households in a region, the shops and mills they own, the amount of land they own, how much of their land is cultivated or how much is left fallow, what products are planted on these lands, the breed and quantity of their animals, the professions they do, as well as the taxes and earnings they paid during the year. recorded in these books. This information shows us how we can obtain information about the development level and socio-economic structure of the region.

Key Words: Ottoman, Tanzimat, Dividend, Ledger, Tax.

ON NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS GENERATED BY TWO CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS

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Abstract

Let \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{Z} be the sets of nonnegative integers and integers, respectively. The subset S of \mathbb{N} is a numerical semigroup if $0 \in S$, $x + y \in S$, for all $x, y \in S$, and $\text{Card}(\mathbb{N} \setminus S) < \infty$ (this condition is equivalent to $\text{gcd}(S) = 1$, $\text{gcd}(S) =$ greatest common divisor the element of S).

Let S be a numerical semigroup, then $F(S) = \max(\mathbb{Z} \setminus S)$ and $m(S) = \min \{s \in S : s > 0\}$ are called Frobenius number and multiplicity of S , respectively. Also, $n(S) = \text{Card}(\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S)$ is called the determine number of S . If $F(S) - x \in S$ then S is called symmetric numerical semigroup, for all $x \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus S$. It is known that $S = \langle a, b \rangle$ is symmetric numerical semigroup, and if S is a symmetric numerical semigroup

then $n(S) = G(S) = \frac{F(S) + 1}{2}$.

If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$, then we observe that $S = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle = \{s_0 = 0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n = F(S) + 1, \dots\}$ where $s_i < s_{i+1}$, $n = n(S)$, and the arrow means that every integer greater than $F(S) + 1$ belongs to S , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$.

If $x \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x \notin S$, then x is called gap of S . We denote the set of gaps of S , by $H(S)$, i.e., $H(S) = \mathbb{N} \setminus S$ and, the $G(S) = \text{Card}(H(S))$ is called the genus of S . Also, It is know that $G(S) = F(S) + 1 - n(S)$. A element $x \in H(S)$ is called fundamental gap of S if $2x, 3x \in S$. We denote the set of fundamental gaps of S , by $FH(S)$.

A numerical semigroup S is Arf if $a + b - c \in S$, for all $a, b, c \in S$ such that $a^3 + b^3 = c^3$. The intersection of any family of Arf numerical semigroups is again an Arf numerical semigroup. The smallest Arf numerical semigroup containing a numerical semigroup S is called the Arf closure of S , and it is denoted by $\text{Arf}(S)$.

In this paper, we will give some results on numerical semigroup generated by two consecutive numbers such that $S_a = \langle a, a + 1 \rangle$.

Keywords: Symmetric numerical semigroup, Arf closure, fundamental gap.

3 BOYUTLU YAZICI İLE PLA FİLAMENT KULLANILARAK ÜRETİLEN KARE PRİZMA YAPILARA BASMA TESTİNDE FARKLI YER DEĞİŞTİRMELERİN UYGULANMASIYLA OLUŞAN SERTLİK DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ
EXAMINATION OF THE HARDNESS CHANGES OCCURRING BY APPLYING DIFFERENT DISPLACEMENTS IN THE COMPRESSION TEST TO SQUARE PRISM STRUCTURES PRODUCED IN 3D PRINTER WITH PLA MATERIAL

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ÖZET

3 boyutlu yazıcıların son yıllarda giderek artan kullanımıyla birlikte yazıcılardan üretilen ürünlerin özellikleri de araştırılmaya ve geliştirilmeye devam edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; 3 boyutlu (3B) yazıcıda (Ultimaker 2+ Extended) PLA filament kullanılarak kare prizma numuneler üretilmiştir. Numuneler ASTM D695-15 standardında belirtilen ölçülerde (12,7mm x 12,7mm x 25,4mm) boyutlandırılmıştır. Toplamda 9 adet üretilen numunelere basma testi uygulanmıştır. Basma testlerinde basma çeneleri arasında 10mm, 15mm ve 20mm mesafe kalacak şekilde testler sonlandırılmış olup, her test 3 kez tekrarlanmıştır. Farklı yer değiştirme uygulanan basma testleri sonrasında numunelerde oluşan boyut ve sertlik değişimleri araştırılmıştır. Numunelerin test öncesi ve sonrası boyutları, kütleleri ve yüzey sertlikleri ölçülmüş, yoğunlukları hesap edilmiştir. Yapılan basma testlerinden kuvvet-yer değiştirme grafikleri elde edilmiştir. Deneyler sonucunda yer değiştirmenin belli bir değere kadar artmasıyla numunelerdeki sertlik değerlerinin de arttığı ancak belli bir değerden sonra sertlik değerlerinin azaldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: 3B Yazıcı, Basma Testi, Eklemeli İmalat, PLA Filament, Yüzey Sertliği.

ABSTRACT

With the increasing use of 3D printers in recent years, the properties of products produced from printers continue to be researched and developed. In this study; Square prism samples were produced using PLA filament on a 3D printer (Ultimaker 2+ Extended). The samples were dimensioned according to the dimensions specified in the ASTM D695-15 standard (12.7mm x 12.7mm x 25.4mm). Compression test was applied to 9 samples produced in total. In the compression tests, the tests were completed with a distance of 10mm, 15mm and 20mm between the compression grips, and each test was repeated 3 times. The size and hardness changes in the samples after compression tests with different displacements were investigated. The dimensions, masses and surface hardness of the samples were measured before and after

the test, and their densities were calculated. Force-displacement graphs were obtained from the compression tests. As a result of the experiments, it was determined that as the displacement increased up to a certain value, the hardness values in the samples increased, but after a certain value, the hardness values decreased.

Keywords: 3D Printer, Compression Test, Additive Manufacturing, PLA Filament, Surface Roughness.

SƏMƏD BƏY MEHMANDAROVUN AZƏRBAYCAN XALQ CÜMHURİYYƏTİNDƏ
ROLU

Səriyyə Abidova Elşən qızı

Elmi Araşdırmalar, Ekspozisiya fond şöbəsinin əməkdaşı

Quba şəhəri “Soyqırımı Memorial Kompleksi”

Xülasə: Ordu bir ölkənin ərazi bütövlüyünü və suverenliyini təmin edən əsas qüvvə, həmçinin dövlət quruculuğunda mühim olan tərkib hissədir. Ölkəmizdə güclü hərbi qüvvənin yaradılması həmişə diqqət mərkəzində olmuşdur. Ona görə ki, xalqımız bütün əsrlər boyu özünün hərbi xadimləri, görkəmli sərkərdələri ilə fəxr etmişdir və onların qəhrəmanlıqları müasir günümüzdə qədər gəlib çatmışdır. Lakin çox az sayda olan yurddaşlarımız və bir sıra varlı ailələr övladlarını hərbi məktəblərdə təhsilləndirmiş, həmin övladlarının zabit kimi yetişməsinə özlərinə çox böyük şərəf ucalığı bilmişdilər.

Həmin dövüdə hərbi məktəbdə təhsil almış, nüfuzunu qaldırmış olan Mehmandarov Azərbaycan millətinin əzəmətli sərkərdələrdəndir. Tanrı ondan əvvəl və daha sonra da türk xalqına neçə belə qüdrətli sərkərdələr bəxş etmişdir. Ancaq Mehmandarov həmin sərkərdələr arasında adi bir şəxs deyil, onların ən yüksək mərtəbəsində dayananlarından, həmçinin adı ehtiramla anılmağa layiq şəxsiyyətlərdən biridir. S. Mehmandarov Azərbaycanın taleyində böyük rol oynamış, AXC-nin 40 min nəfərlik ordusunu yaratmış və yüz illərlər sonra xalqın dərin haqlarından olan özünümədafiə imkanlarını təkrar bərpa etmiş bir şəxsiyyətdir. Səməd bəy iftixar olunmağa layiq, lakin eyni zamanda, mənalı bir ömür yaşamış insandır. Heç vaxt təsadüfi deyil ki, Mehmandarov haqqında yazan bir çox müəlliflər eynilə bu fikirdə olublar. Məhz biz də məqalədə Səməd bəy Mehmandarovun AXC dövründə xüsusi fəaliyyətlərindən bəhs edəcəyik.

Açar sözlər: Səməd bəy Mehmandarov, AXC, hərbi nazir, ordu quruculuğu, Çar Rusiyası

Abstract: The army is the main force that ensures the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a country, as well as an important component in state building. The creation of a strong military force in our country has always been in the center of attention. Because our nation has been proud of its military figures and outstanding commanders throughout the centuries, and their heroism has survived to the present day. However, a small number of our compatriots and a number of wealthy families educated their children in military schools, and considered it a great honor for their children to become officers.

Mehmandarov, who studied at the military school and raised his reputation, is one of the great generals of the Azerbaijani nation. God has blessed the Turkish people with such powerful commanders before and after him. However, Mehmandarov is not an ordinary person among those generals, he is one of those who stand at the highest level, and also one of the personalities whose name deserves to be mentioned with respect. S. Mehmandarov is a person who played a big role in the destiny of Azerbaijan, created the 40 thousand-strong army of the APR and restored the self-defense capabilities of the people after hundreds of years. Mr. Samad

is a person who deserves to be proud, but at the same time, he lived a meaningful life. It is no coincidence that many authors who wrote about Mehmandarov had the same opinion. In the article, we will talk about the special activities of Samad bey Mehmandarov during the APR period.

Key words: Samad Bey Mehmandarov, APR, military minister, army building, Tsarist Russia

DOĞUM BAKIM HİZMETLERİNDE SAYGILI ANNELİK BAKIMI
RESPECTFUL MATERNITY CARE IN MATERNITY CARE SERVICES

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ÖZET

Saygılı annelik bakımı, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından tavsiye edilmekte ve saygınlığı, mahremiyeti, gizliliği koruyan, zarar görmemeyi ve kötü muameleye maruz kalmamayı sağlayan, doğum eylemi ve doğum sırasında bilinçli seçim ve sürekli destek sağlayan bakım anlamına gelmektedir. Son yıllarda anne sağlığını iyileştirmek için, tüm kadın ve kız çocuklarına kaliteli anne sağlığı hizmeti sağlamak ve sistemin dışında kalanların (göçmen gibi) bakıma erişimini garanti altına almak gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır. Tüm kadınlar zarar görmeme ve kötü muameleye maruz kalmama, bilgilendirilmiş rıza gösterme ve rızayı reddetme hakkına ve doğum bakımı sırasında refakatçi de dahil olmak üzere seçim ve tercihlerine saygı gösterilmesi hakkına sahiptir. Olumlu bir bakım deneyiminin anne ve yeni doğan sonuçlarında iyileşmeye yol açtığına dair kanıtlar giderek artsa da dünyanın dört bir yanında kadınlar doğum sırasında hala kötü muamele görmektedir. Ayrıca rutin ve uygunsuz olarak yapılan müdahaleler (lawman, epizyotomi, sürekli elektronik fetal monitarizasyon) gibi müdahaleler de rutin olarak kullanıldığında zarar verici ve maliyetlidir. Sonuç olarak saygılı annelik bakımının ne olduğu konusunda rehberler olmasına rağmen, küresel kanıtlar tüm kadınların bu tür bir bakım almadığını göstermektedir. Saygılı bakımın nasıl sağlanabileceğini ve tavsiye edilmeyen uygulamaların klinik ortamlardan nasıl ortadan kaldırılabilirliğini anlamak için daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri (SDG'ler) kapsamında, kurumsal doğumların teşvik edilmesi, vasıflı profesyonel desteğin artırılması ve her kadının temel anne sağlığı hizmetlerine erişiminin güvence altına alınması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Saygılı Annelik Bakımı, Doğum, Kötü Muamele

ABSTRACT

Respectful maternity care is recommended by the World Health Organization and refers to care that protects dignity, privacy, confidentiality, ensures freedom from harm and mistreatment, and provides informed choice and ongoing support during labor and delivery. In recent years, it has been emphasized that to improve maternal health, it is necessary to provide quality maternal health care for all women and girls and to guarantee access to care for those outside the system (such as migrants). All women have the right to be free from harm and mistreatment, the right to give and refuse informed consent, and the right to have their choices and preferences

respected, including the right to be accompanied during maternity care. While there is growing evidence that a positive experience of care leads to improved maternal and newborn outcomes, women around the world still experience mistreatment during childbirth. Moreover, routine and inappropriate interventions (such as lawman, episiotomy, continuous electronic fetal monitoring) are harmful and costly when used routinely. In conclusion, although there are guidelines on what constitutes respectful maternity care, global evidence suggests that not all women receive such care. More work is needed to understand how respectful care can be provided and how ill-advised practices can be eliminated from clinical settings. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for promoting institutional deliveries, increasing skilled professional support and ensuring that every woman has access to essential maternal health services.

Key words: Respectful Maternity Care, Childbirth, Mistreatment

“JUST TRY, YOU CAN ALSO SUCCEED!”- HOW TO WRITE A GOOD REVIEW PAPER IN THE DOMAIN OF HUMANITIES? *

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Abstract-Proposal

In the arena of research, at times it becomes awkward to write a picture-perfect review article, both for the novice, as well as the veteran. Many a time, researchers consider it to be another facet of a Research Paper, and are literally confused to know the range of the information required for its development. In general, if we try to write a flawless review article, we must first comprehend the basic requirement of composing an all-inclusive summary of an enduring research idea, which has been premeditated, based on our prevailing approximation and inquisitiveness. The right result may be procured through inspection, realization, demonstration, categorization and valuation. The current examination has tried to argue that unlike research papers or compilations, a review paper is bereft of any novel discovery, which may alter the recognized notions, be it in the domain of humanities, basic sciences, legal studies, management discourses, medicines or engineering educations; but, it may definitely unleash new extrapolations, based on the ingenious findings from the bygone research works. Hence, a review paper not only helps to detect the research gaps, but it also generates new ideas for the future researchers. The current research paper argues in favour of the right procedure, to write an immaculate review article, specifically in the field of Humanities, which is unique in its own sense!

Key Term: Research paper; Research idea; Summary; Indigenous findings; New extrapolations

**THE IMPACT OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE ON TÜRKİYE
AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS¹**

**KUŞAK VE İPEKYOL GİRİŞİMİNİN TÜRKİYE VE ÇİN EKONOMİK
İLİŞKİLERİNE ETKİSİ**

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ABSTRACT

The historical connections between China and Türkiye along the ancient Silk Road regained significance in 2013 when Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the "Belt and Road" Initiative (BRI) to revive the link between Europe and Asia. Türkiye's pivotal location at the crossroads of Asia and Europe accentuated its strategic importance. This led to an upsurge in negotiations, agreements, and investments between China and Türkiye following the initiation of the "Belt and Road" Initiative.

The BRI represents a vast investment endeavor with far-reaching impacts across the global arena, influencing aspects such as the international economy, development, transportation, communication, climate change, global governance, and international relations. As a crucial hub for major international trade, energy, and shipping routes, connecting resource-rich regions like Central Asia and the Middle East to significant global markets, Türkiye holds a vital geostrategic position and wields substantial influence within China's BRI framework. Türkiye generally supports China's BRI and advocates for its participation in the New Silk Road, intending to interconnect its "Middle Corridor" with this initiative.

This research examines the economic repercussions of the BRI on China-Türkiye economic relations. It delves into the post-establishment economic evolution spurred by the BRI, analyzing its impact on economic ties between China and Türkiye. Notably, there has been substantial growth in investment, cooperation, and trade between these two nations, especially

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in critical sectors such as finance, infrastructure, transportation, and telecommunications. The research aims to reveal the potential risks, challenges, and opportunities embedded within their economic collaboration, providing insights conducive to further bilateral development.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, Middle Corridor, China-Turkish Economic Corporation

**SICAK KARIŞIM ASFALTLARIN SÜNME SERTLİĞİ PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDE
ÇÖP KÜLÜ KATKISININ ETKİSİ**

**EFFECT OF GARBAGE ASH ADDITIVE ON THE CREEP STIFFNESS PERFORMANCE
OF HOT MIX ASPHALTS**

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ÖZET

Ağır taşıt yükleri, çeşitli çevre etkileri ve yapım-tasarım hataları sebebiyle, yol kaplamalarında kalıcı deformasyonlar (tekerlek izi) ve çatlaklar (yorulma ve termal) oluşmaktadır. Oluşan bu deformasyonları ve çatlakları önlemek amacıyla yol mühendisleri sıcak karışımlara ya da asfalt bağlayıcılara çeşitli katkıları ilave ederek kaplamanın hizmet ömrünü arttırmaya, bakım-onarım maliyetlerini azaltmaya çalışmaktadır. Bu katkıların belirlenmesinde genellikle elde edilmesi kolay ve ucuz malzemeler araştırmacılar tarafından tercih sebebi olmaktadır. Günümüzde katkı malzemesi olarak genellikle plastik malzemeler (pet şişeler, poşetler, saklama kapları vs.) başta olmak üzere, çeşitli endüstriyel (cürufur vb.) ve tarımsal (bitki kalıntıları, odun/talaş vb.) atıklar birçok araştırmacı tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ise, evsel bir atık malzeme olan çöp atıklarının sıcak karışım asfaltlarda (HMA) kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, ilk olarak, B 160/220 asfalt bağlayıcısı ve agrega malzemelerinin karakteristik yapıları belirlenmiştir. İkinci aşamada, bu malzemelerle hazırlanacak karışımların optimum asfalt içeriğini (oai) belirleyebilmek amacıyla Marshall karışım tasarım yöntemine göre briket numuneleri hazırlanmış ve oai oranı belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen oai'ye göre, üçüncü aşamada, karışımdaki filler malzeme yerine ağırlıkça %25, %50, %75 ve %100 oranlarında çöp atığı külü ikame edilerek katkıli briketler hazırlanmış ve son olarak tüm numuneler statik sünme testine maruz bırakılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, oai oranı %5 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, %75 çöp atığı külü katkıli sıcak karışımların sünme sertliği değerinin saf karışıma göre %32.8 oranı kadar artış gösterdiği görülmüştür. Bu bulgulara göre, çöp atığı küllerinin HMA kaplamalarda yüksek sıcaklıklardaki kalıcı deformasyonlara karşı direncini büyük ölçüde

arttırdığını söylemek mümkündür. Sonuç olarak, çöp atığı küllerinin sıcak karışım asfaltlarda bir katkı malzemesi olarak kullanılabilmesi ve böylece bu atıkların çevreye vermiş olduğu zararı azaltılabileceği değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Asfalt, Çöp atıkları, Sıcak karışım asfalt, Sünme sertliği.

ABSTRACT

Due to heavy vehicle loads, various environmental effects and construction-design errors, permanent deformations (rutting) and cracks (fatigue and thermal) occur in road pavements. In order to prevent these deformations and cracks, road engineers try to increase the service life of the pavement and reduce maintenance and repair costs by adding various additives to hot mixtures or asphalt binders. When determining these additives, easy-to-obtain and cheap materials are generally preferred by researchers. Today, various industrial (slags, etc.) and agricultural (plant residues, wood/sawdust, etc.) wastes, especially plastic materials (pet bottles, bags, storage containers, etc.), are used by many researchers as additive materials. In this study, the usability of garbage waste, which is a domestic waste material, in hot mix asphalt (HMA) were investigated. For this purpose, firstly, the characteristic structures of B 160/220 asphalt binder and aggregate materials were determined. In the second stage, in order to determine the optimum asphalt content (oac) of the mixtures to be prepared with these materials, briquette samples were prepared according to the Marshall mixture design method and the oac ratio was determined. According to the determined oac, in the third stage, blended briquettes were prepared by replacing the filler material in the mixture with 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% by weight of garbage waste ash, and finally, all samples were subjected to the static creep stiffness test. According to the results obtained, the oac ratio was determined as 5%. In addition, it was observed that the creep hardness value of hot mixtures containing 75% garbage waste ash increased by 32.8% compared to the pure mixture. According to these findings, it is possible to say that garbage ashes greatly increase the resistance of HMA pavements to permanent deformations at high temperatures. As a result, it is evaluated that garbage waste ashes can be used as an additive material in hot mix asphalts and thus reduce the damage caused by these wastes to the environment.

Keywords: Asphalt, Garbage waste, Hot mix asphalt, Creep stiffness.

**E-REFLECTIVE JOURNAL AS A REFLECTIVE PRACTICE TO SUPPORT
QUALITY IN ELT PROGRAMS**

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, after the outbreak of the pandemic, nothing would be the same due to its wide impact on the educational context. In the post-pandemic world, reflective practices have great potential to facilitate teaching and learning and serve a crucial role in enhancing teachers' professional and personal development as before the pandemic period. One of the reflective practices that might be beneficial to cope with the new requirements of the post-pandemic world is an e-reflective journal which can lead teachers to carry out a constant systematic inquiry into their own lived experiences and actions. The e-reflective journal has great potential to support the quality of teachers, teaching, and education. Moved with the idea that the way teachers learn and are trained can be related to the improvement of the quality, this study which had a qualitative nature aimed at uncovering the impact of e-reflective journals as reflective practice on the quality of courses in English language teaching departments. This study was carried out with the use of an e-survey by the participation of 20 pre-service teachers of English at a state university in Trkiye. The data were thematically analysed. The findings revealed that all participants of this study agreed that e-reflective journal practices supported the quality of the course. This paper attempted to set some suggestions and implications for e-reflective journal practices to enhance quality in English language teaching programs.

Keywords: e-reflective journal, quality of course, pre-service teachers of English

EFFECTS OF ANATOMICAL DRAWINGS ON ANATOMY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the method for students to learn permanent anatomy from the studies of anatomists who have worked before in anatomy education.

This study was conducted on 1202 students studying anatomy in five faculties and high schools. In order to determine the impacts of permanent anatomy education, 2 questions were asked to the students included in the study.

a) Should the anatomy lesson be given as a slide presentation in the classroom?

b) Under the supervision of an anatomist; To make the anatomical drawing of the opened area of the student after cadaver dissection in the laboratory.

According to the answers given by the students to the question of how anatomy education should be; 95.5% of 330 students studying at the medical faculty expressed their demands for cadaver dissection and drawing under the direction of an anatomist. 4.5% of students studying at this faculty preferred lectures with a slide (Table 2).

According to the answers given by the students of the Faculty of Pharmacy to 2 questions about anatomy education; 72.4% of 145 students studying at the faculty of pharmacy stated that they preferred cadaver dissection and drawing under the direction of an anatomist. 27.6% of the students studying at this faculty preferred the lesson with slide presentation (Table 2).

According to the answers of 2 questions asked about the anatomy education of the Faculty of Dentistry; 82.4% of 142 students studying at the Faculty of Dentistry preferred cadaver dissection and drawing under the supervision of an anatomist. 17.6% of the students studying at this faculty express their preference for slide presentation (Table 2).

To the students studying anatomy at the Health Vocational School; According to the answers of 2 questions asked about anatomy education; 46.7% of 450 students studying anatomy at the Vocational School of Health expressed their demands for cadaver dissection and drawing under the supervision of an anatomist. 53.3% of the students studying anatomy at the Health Vocational School wanted lessons with slide presentations (Table 2).

According to the answer given by the School of Physical Education and Sports students to the question of how anatomy education should be; 44.4% of 135 students studying at the School of Physical Education and Sports requested cadaver dissection and drawing under the direction of an anatomist. 55.6% of the students who took anatomy in the School of Physical Education and Sports requested that the lesson be taught with the slide in the classroom (Table 2).

As a result, to achieve success in permanent anatomy education; It is essential to establish cadaver halls, Cadaver theater halls, Anatomy museums and equipped drawing halls.

Keywords: Anatomy education, Anatomical Drawings, Cadaver dissection, Cadaver theater halls, Anatomy museums

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11.ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ 13-15 Aralık 2023 tarihinde Mardin, Türkiye’de (çevrimiçi ve çevrimdışı) 38 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Ukraine, Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Palestine, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Portugal, Iraq, North Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tunisia, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Uzbekistan, Taiwan, China, Republic of Yemen, Vietnam, Bolivia, Georgia, Philippines, Serbia) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir.

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen “Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.” değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,
Saygılarımla



Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK
Head of Conference