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10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
**MARDIN ARTUKLU**  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES  
CONFERENCE

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May 19-21, 2023 / Mardin, Türkiye



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# 10th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

May 19-21, 2023 / Mardin, Türkiye

## ABSTRACTS BOOK

### Editors

Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

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# CONFERENCE ID

## CONFERENCE TITLE

10th INTERNATIONAL MARDIN ARTUKLU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

## DATE and PLACE

May 19-21, 2023 / Mardin, Türkiye

## ORGANIZATION

IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES

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**NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS- 311**

**NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS- 75**

## PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES

Türkiye (154), Algeria (8), India (27), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (3), Serbia (1), Ukraine (3), Hungary (2), Libya (2), Indonesia (11), Nigeria (21), Pakistan (15), Austria (1), Romania (1), Vietnamese (12), Kosovo (7), Brazil (1), Bulgaria (2), Moldova (1), Spain (1), Italy (3), Croatia (1), Romania (2), Azerbaijan (8), Morocco (2) Albania (9), Iraq (1), Canada (1), USA (1), Portugal (2), Thailand (1), Mexican (1), Malaysia (1), Saudi Arabia (2), Jordan (1), Slovakia (1), Sweden (1).

*\*Double blinded evaluation process*

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*Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University*  
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*Batman Üniversitesi*



# 10. ULUSLARARASI MARDİN ARTUKLU BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ

10<sup>th</sup> International Mardin Artuklu Scientific Researches Conference

MAY 19-21, 2023 / MARDİN, TÜRKİYE

## CONFERENCE ONLINE PROGRAM

### IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The presentation will have **15 minutes** (including questions and answers).
- 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.
- Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

### 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.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

**Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number, exp. Hall-1, Shahla Tahirgizi**

### ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- Sunumlar için **15 dakika** (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır.
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- Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC’lerde çalışıyor.
- Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden **10 dk öncesinde** oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

### TEKNİK BİLGİLER

- Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
- Zoom’da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

**Zoom'a giriş yaparken önce lütfen adınızı, soyadınızı ve SALON numaranızı yazınız, Örnek: Salon-1, Shahla Tahirgizi**

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10 00 : 12 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Yeliz ÇELEN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Yeliz ÇELEN Gizem KÖSE	Amasya University Amasya University	MISCONCEPTIONS OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF RATIO-PROPORTION
Dr. Yeliz ÇELEN Beyza ÇOŞKUN	Amasya University Amasya University	EXAMINATION OF VIOLENCE AND FEAR IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION
Gökhan COŞANAY Sedat ADIGÜZEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Yalçın KARALI	Ministry of National Education Ministry of National Education İnönü University	EXAMINATION OF SELF-EFFICIENCY LEVELS OF CLASS TEACHER CANDIDATES FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHING
Gökhan COŞANAY Sedat ADIGÜZEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Yalçın KARALI	Ministry of National Education Ministry of National Education İnönü University	EXAMINATION OF CLASS TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICIENCY LEVELS FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHING
Pelin ÖZCAN Prof. Dr. İlknur MAYA	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON TOXIC LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Sultan SALMAN Prof. Dr. İlknur MAYA	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	ANALYSIS OF MOBBING RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013-2023
Asst. Prof. Dr. Bengi Sonyel Mehmet Tel	Doğu Akdeniz University Doğu Akdeniz University	PERCEPTIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ON THE APPLICATION OF "STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING APPROACH" IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10 00 : 12 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BOZKOYUN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamdi Alkan Prof. Dr. Serkan Öztürk	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Gümüşhane University	THE UPPER-LOWER CRUST STRUCTURE BASED ON THE P-RECEIVER FUNCTIONS UNDERNEATH ARPR AND MALT STATIONS, SE TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Serkan Öztürk Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hamdi Alkan	Gümüşhane University Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	CURRENT EARTHQUAKE HAZARD IN AND AROUND THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF TÜRKİYE: EVALUATION OF THE MULTIPLE PARAMETERS
Yasemin KAVAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eren ŞAHİNER Prof. Dr. Aytunç ATEŞ	Ankara University Ankara University Yıldırım Beyazıt University	INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF ZnO- ZnO:Al POWDER SAMPLES
Semiha Atabey	---	QUANTUM PHYSICS, MATERIALISM, AND METAPHYSICAL PERSPECTIVES 'INTUITION CONCEPT'
Ercan TÜRKMEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Selçuk HAYLI	Fırat University Fırat University	GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGES OF BASKALE DISTRICT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BOZKOYUN	Harran University	CORN FARMING IN SİVEREK DISTRICT (ŞANLIURFA)
Gonca ŞANDA Esin SOYDUGAN	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	DETACHED BINARY SYSTEM WITH ECCENTRIC ORBIT: FT ORİ
Prof. Dr. Hakan YAKUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre TABAR İbrahim ESER	Sakarya University Sakarya University Sakarya University	RADON CONCENTRATIONS OF THE SURFACE WATERS IN THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF ISTANBUL, TÜRKİYE
Vural OYAN	Van Yüzüncüyıl University	MINERALOGICAL AND PHYSIO- MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MARBLES OF THE BITLIS MASSIVE SURROUNDING KIRKGEÇİT (GÜRPINAR-VAN)
Gamze BENDEŞ Prof. Dr. Faruk SOYDUGAN Prof. Dr. Selçuk BİLİR	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Istanbul University	INVESTIGATION OF SPACE AND SPACE VELOCITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF EXOPLANET HOST STARS USING GAIA SATELLITE DATA

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Lect. Dr. Mehmet Seyda OZAN**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GÖK	Sırnak University	EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SYSTEM APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan KERSE Merve Demirci	Kafkas University Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	THE INVESTIGATION OF JOB CRAFTING ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND SECTOR DIFFERENCE
Kazım DOĞAN Serkan ADA	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	A RESEARCH ON E-EXPORT WEBSITE DESIGN AND USAGE
Lect. Dr. Mehmet Seyda OZAN Lect. Dr. Faruk Selahattin YOLCU	Erciyes University Kocaeli University	BALANCED SCORECARD: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY
Lect. Dr. Faruk Selahattin YOLCU Lect. Dr. Mehmet Seyda OZAN	Erciyes University Kocaeli University	MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACHES TO ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: THE PERFORMANCE PYRAMID
MSc. Gunay GOJALI SHAHIN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE IMPACTS OF CHINESE AND RUSSIAN INTEREST ON MENA ECONOMIES

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena Budiakova**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
HAMMADI AMINA ROUABHI AMAR ZAGHOUANI AMEUR HAOUAME IMEN	University Ferhat ABBAS Sérif1 University Ferhat ABBAS Sérif1 University Mohammed khidher Biskra Mohammed Boudiaf University Msila	FLORISTIC STUDY OF CEREAL WEEDS IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL HIGH PLAINS OF SETIF (ALGERIA)
AMOGHAPREETHEE S A	Annamalai University	DRONE TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE
ALIA Fatma BOURAS Yacine SEGUENI Khaoula BEN ALI Anis	University of El Oued	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY, NUTRITIVE VALUE AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF PHENOLIC EXTRACTS FROM DESERT PLANT CISTANCHE VIOLACEA BECK
Srdjan Segić Gordana Mauna	The Academy of applied studies Šabac Health Center Sremska Mitrovica	THE USE OF CORN FOR OBTAINING BIOETHANOL AND USE BY-PRODUCTS AFTER FERMENTIZATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena Budiakova	Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design	BIOECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena Budiakova	Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design	BIOECONOMY: REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM
Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie	The University of Miskolc	THE INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC AUTOMOTIVE
Omar Sajid Dr. Charles Ramendran Spr Dr. Abdulkarim Kanaan Jebna	Candidate Utar	EFFECT OF GREEN MARKETING ON CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND UPLIFT

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Huda Megeirhi**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Huda Megeirhi Dr. Nidal Abuzuhri	University of Benghazi Al-Aqsa University	CONFERENCE ABSTRACT PAPER TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP TEAM PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL(PSYCAP)
Dr. Abdelsalam Mohammed Saad Dr. Jamal Salih Abulnabi Dr. Huda A.A. Megeirhi	University of Benghazi Ijdabya University University of Benghazi	CAN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP MITIGATE EMPLOYEES' CYNICISM?
Siti Robiah Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Wilda Yulia Rusyida	State Islamic University K.H.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MAKE-UP SERVICES ARTIST DUWI SAMAWA WEDDING IN PEMALANG REGENCY
Erfa Salwa Nahdliana Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Syamsuddin	State Islamic University K.H.	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY IN MSMEs (Case Study of UMKM Homemade Cookies NS ATT in Talun Pekalongan)
Sifa'ul Rohmah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H.	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF BOBA YAGA SHOP
DEFTA NASYA BERLIANI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H.	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF S3 CASTING CHIPS BUSINESS
Astri Fajar Zakiya Muhammad Taufiq Abadi MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK SYAMSUDDIN	State Islamic University K.H.	ONLINE BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY AT IKA OLSHOP)
M.Syafi'ul Anam MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H.	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TAMAM BATIK SHOP
LAILA AMELIYA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK	State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH.	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT
Sinta Asih MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH.	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF CORN RICE STALL BUSINESS BUSINESS (CASE STUDY AT MAK SITI'S SIMPLE WARUNG)
Z Aidatul Riskiyah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH. State Islamic University KH.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON PAK ARIFIN'S TEMPE BUSINESS JERUKSARI VILLAGE, TIRTO PEKALONGAN DISTRICT

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-6 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. R. Saravanan**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
OLAWEPO G. KEHINDE OLALEKAN O. SALAMI	University of Ilorin Kwara State University	COPPER POLLUTION EFFECTS ON GROWTH AND BIOMASS YIELD OF NIGERIAN VEGETABLES
Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L
Fatima ABUBAKAR Adam Rashidat Oluwabukola OWOLABI	Emirates College of Health Sciences and Technology	ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSONAL HYGIENE AMONG STUDENTS OF MA'AHAD SHEIKH KHAMIS COLLEGE OF QUR'ANIC STUDIES, KANO, KANO STATE
Abdul Adil V. K Panneer Selvam K.	Mannai Rajagopalaswamy Government Arts College	MICROBIAL AETIOLOGY AND HOXB2 MUTATION AMONG REGIONAL ABORTED FETUSES
Lokesh R Sundaramoorthy S Vignesh K Manikandan K	Annamalai University	IN VITRO EFFICACY OF TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM AGAINST COLLAR ROT OF TOMATO CAUSED BY SCLEROTIUM ROLFSII
Adan Naeem Syed Makhdoom Hussain Danish Riaz Eman Naeem	Government College University	DIETARY ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN MORI, CIRRHINUS MRIGALA, FINGERLINGS: EFFECTS ON GROWTH, CARCASS AND BLOOD TRAITS
Eman Naeem Syed Makhdoom Hussain Danish Riaz Adan Naeem	Government College University	GROWTH TRAITS, NUTRIENT UTILIZATION, BODY COMPOSITION AND BLOOD INDICES UNDER THE DIETARY EXPOSURE OF METALLIC IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN CYPRINUS CARPIO FINGERLINGS
AyanfeOluwa, O. E. Kayode, C. O. Komolafe, A. F. D. O. Ogunleti	School of Agriculture	RESPONSE OF RADISH ( <i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.) TO DIFFERENT PHOSPHORUS RATE FROM POULTRY MANURE IN AN ALFISOL
Kayode, C. O. AyanfeOluwa, O. E. Komolafe, A. F. D. O. Ogunleti	Federal College of Agriculture	EFFECTS OF NITROGEN FROM POULTRY MANURE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF GARDEN EGG ( <i>SOLANUM</i> <i>MELONGENA</i> L.)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Saša Salapura	PIM University	A NEW APPROACH TO IOT IN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: [Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi Kesim Güven](#)

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi Kesim Güven	Boğaziçi University	THE PEACEFUL RESTLESSNESS OF "ETHOS": MANN-(LI)NESS
Abdulkadir Yıldız	Sivas Cumhuriyet University	THE CONTRIBUTION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TO WORLD CIVILIZATION
Dr. Fitnat ŞİMŞEK	---	THE EPIC OF GILGAMIS IN THE SEEKING FOR IMMUNITY AND THE STORY OF LOKMAN PHYSICIAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gizem KÖŞKER	Anadolu University	THE FUNCTION OF THE NOVEL IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: A SOCIAL ANALYSIS ON MADAME BOVARY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neslihan KARAKUŞ Dr. Mustafa GAZİOĞLU	Yıldız Technical University Bafra District Directorate of National Education Branch Manager	AN ANCIENT WORK OF SADİ ŞİRAZİ, DESIGNED AS A DIGITAL STORY WITH WEB 2.0 TOOLS: AN EVALUATION OF BOSTAN-GÜLİSTAN IN TERMS OF LANGUAGE AND VALUES EDUCATION
Hüseyin Hilmi Arslan	Kırıkkale University	ALİ TAVŞANCIOĞLU AND MELACOLY IN THE POEMS
Şefika TURAN	University of Turkish Aeronautical Association	JEANETTE WINTERSON'S POSTMODERNIST FICTION "SEXING THE CHERRY"
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	MULTIPLE STRATEGIES APPROACH AND EFL LISTENING COMPREHENSION OF TERTIARY-LEVEL LEARNERS: EFL TEACHERS' CONCEPTIONS
Dr. Esra E. Demir	University of Applied Arts	TIME AND LIBERTARIAN CINEMA

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Şehadet BULUT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gonca AKTAY Assist. Prof. Ayşe ÇİÇEK KORKMAZ	Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University	SHADOWED POWER IN HEALTH POLICIES: FEMALE NURSES
Gizem EKENLER Büşra ALTINEL	Selcuk University Selcuk University	CERVIX CANCER AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING APPROACH
Lect. Hatice TETİK METİN	Bitlis Eren University	EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM HEALTH; PROTECTIVE MEASURES, TREATMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NURSES
Lect. Burcu YÖN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Havva SERT	Duzce University Sakarya University	PRANAYAMA AND USAGE IN HEALTH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şehadet BULUT	Kilis 7 Aralık University	A PART IN THE PASSAGE: HEALTH MANAGEMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nükhet BALLIEL Ebru AYDEMİR KARADAĞ	Aydın Adnan Menderes University Aydın Adnan Menderes University	THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND NURSING
Süleyman Çağlar ERTEKİN	Independent Practitioner	EFFECT OF INTRAGASTRIC BALLOON APPLICATION ON WEIGHT LOSS AND METABOLIC SYNDROME CRITERIA IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeter YEŞİL CANTÜRK	Istanbul University	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN AND PLANTS IN YEŞİLLİ DISTRICT (MARDİN)

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAS OZKAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mahmud İslam	Sakarya University	HANTAVIRUS-RELATED TUBULOINTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS: A CASE REPORT WITH A REFLECTION OF ONE YEAR OF RENAL BIOPSY SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE
Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAS OZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yildirim University	THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT FASTING ON THE GROWTH HORMONE AND ARG2
Prof. Dr. Ebru BARDAS OZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yildirim University	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTISM AND DOPAMINE
Dr. Almila ŞENAT	Taksim Training and Research Hospital	EVALUATION OF THE TRIGLICERID/HDL RATIO AS A MARKER OF INSULIN RESISTANCE
Dr. Özgür AYTAŞ	Turgut Özal University	THE EFFECT OF COVIT 19 FEAR ON DISEASE PROGRESS AND FUNCTIONALITY IN PEOPLE WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER
Res. Asst. Sena Akçakaya Mutlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçe Şeker Karatoprak Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Yücel	Erciyes University Erciyes University Erciyes University	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC AND FLAVONOID COMPOSITIONS AND ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM L. EXTRACTS
Dr. Sinan GÖNÜLLÜ Dr. Nurullah AY	Health Sciences University Bursa City Hospital Istinye University Faculty of Medicine	SERUM 25-OH VITAMIN D LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PAROXISMAL POSITIONAL VERTIGO
Dr. Hakan ONUR	Memorial Private Diyarbakir Hospital	SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP OF HEPATITIS A ANTIGENS IN NEWBORN INFANTS IN DIYARBAKIR PROVINCE AND ITS REGION



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest	CAFES, SOCIALIZING AND CULTURAL EVENTS
Anindita Mahapatra	Sharda University	GLORIFICATION OF UNHEALTHY BEHAVIOR AND ITS IMPACT ON YOUTH: A STUDY OF ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA
Truong Dinh Nhan Dr. Ngo Hai Quynh	Dungluan company The University of Danang	ROLES OF BRAND IMAGE TOWARD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: A CASE STUDY OF STARBUCKS COFFEE IN DANANG
Naim KRYEZIU	University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina"	HEINRICH HEINE IN ALBANIAN LITERATURE
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Ministry of Human Rights Commission	PAKISTAN WORKING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) BY HRIMS IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS
Sènakpon Socrate Sosthène TOBADA	Université André Salifou de Zinder	ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION WITHIN "POSTE DU BENIN S.A": WHAT ISSUE FOR STAFF MOTIVATION?
Naser Mrasori	University of Prishtina	TRACES OF STEFAN ZWEIG RECEPTION IN ALBANIAN
Mirela KAPO		THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE OF ABUSE OF THE DUTY, THE CHALLENGESE OF THE ALBANIAN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Janaína Reckziegel Cássia Lissani de Deus	University of the West of Santa Catarina University of the West of Santa Catarina	FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PREGNANT WOMEN BY SUBSTITUTION: BRAZILIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN AN ANALYSIS WITH COMPARATIVE LAW
Prof. Dr. MINKOVA GANETA MINKOVA Prof. Dr. TZENOVA LUBKA MLADENOVA	Institute of the State and the Law of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences University of National and World Economy	ADDRESING CHALLENGES ARISING FROM THE USE OF CRYPTO-ASSETS
Assit. Prof. Dr. P. Mathan Kumar Assist. Prof. Dr. V.K. Saravanan	Annamalai University	AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL IN JAMES BALDWIN'S GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Irina Teodora MANOLESCU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Victoria POSTOLACHE Gheorghe Reşetnic Victoria Prozorovscaia	Alecu Russo Balti State University	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND: ORGANIZATION, ROLE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Prof. Dr. Andrii GRYSSENKO Tetiana BURLAY	Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the NAS of Ukraine	LOGIC AND PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIETAL RESEARCH
Laely HIDAYAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERATURE, FINANCIAL INCLUSIVENESS AND THE SOUL OF ISLAMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH LOCUS OF CONTROL AS INTERVENING VARIABLES IN GARMENT MSMEs IN COMAL SUB-DISTRICT, PEMALANG REGENCY"
Dr. Montserrat JIMÉNEZ PARTEARROYO Dr. Ana MEDINA LÓPEZ Pilar MORENO JIMÉNEZ	Rey Juan Carlos University Rey Juan Carlos University NTT DATA	IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING PROJECTS IN BUSINESS: SUCCESS FACTORS
Michele Domenico Todino Lucia Campitiello Assoc. Prof Dr. Stefano Di Tore	University of Salerno (Italy)	EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGIES IN MUSEUM EDUCATION: A CONTRIBUTION TO CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivana ŠTULEC Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dora NALETINA Maja KARAKAŠ	University of Zagreb University of Zagreb University of Zagreb	COMPARISON OF ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND PURCHASING HABITS OF CONSUMERS IN CROATIA AND GERMANY: AN IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW STUDY
BUDIŞTEANU TUDOR-GABRIEL	Bucharest University of Economic Studies	A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF BITCOIN ON THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM
Dr. Irina Teodora MANOLESCU	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi	EDUCATIONAL TOURISM BOYCOTTS: INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-6 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12 : 30 : 14 : 30



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: [Mahendra Kumar Savita](#)

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
BOUGHEDIR NADIA	laboratoire de université Tlemcen (Alegria)	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF BIODIESEL BY DIFFERENT RATIO
Haouame imane Hamdi bendif semcheddine najim amina hamadi	Université Mouloud Mammeri Tizi-Ouzou Université Mohamed Boudiaf	THE EFFECTS OF MARGINS ON THE GROWTH OF BARLEY (HORDEUM VULGAR)
Kritika Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	EVALUATION AND FORMULATION OF CASEIN PROTEIN POWDER FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF FERTILITY AND IMMUNITY
Astha Sharma Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	FASTING STIMULATES STEM CELL REGENERATION AND AIDS IN RESTORATION OF WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM
Priyanka Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	ONION AND GARLIC PEEL LEFTOVERS' EFFECTS ON SOIL FERTILITY AND THE GROWTH OF DUMP CANE
Meenakshi Chug Anukriti Rani Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	IMPACT OF MILK ADULTERATION ON HUMAN HEALTH
Kritika Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	PRODUCTION OF COOKIES BY COMBINING SWEET POTATO, COMPOSITE FLOUR, AND TASTE ENHANCEMENT WITH CARDAMON
Annie Kachhap Sandhya Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	MICROPROPAGATION OF MEDICINAL PLANT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ECLIPTA ALBA (L.) HASSK
Raja Mohammad LATIF	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University	REGULAR GENERALIZED $g\xi^*$ -COMPACT AND LINDELOF TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Raja Mohammad LATIF	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University	REGULAR GENERALIZED $g\xi^*$ -CONTINUOUS AND IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Nalan TURKOZ KARAKULLUKCU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Nalan TURKOZ KARAKULLUKCU	Ondokuz Mayıs University	THE EFFECT OF PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA-SOURCED PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS ON OXIDATION STABILITY OF BIODIESEL-DIESEL MIXTURE
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Baki KARAMIŞ Davut MERT	Erciyes University Erciyes University	SYSTEM DESIGN FOR THE RECOVERY OF WIRE DRAWING SOAPS
Kerim KARABAŞ Onur SEVLİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif University Burdur Mehmet Akif University	CLASSROOM DESIGN IN HYBRID EDUCATION MODEL
Bedir ÖZDEMİR Muhammed İkbâl KARA Lect. Alpertunga CEYLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağrı Vakkas YILDIRIM	Turkish Airline Erciyes University Erciyes University Erciyes University	THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL SELECTION ON GROUND TESTS IN MINI UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES
Burak ÖZDEMİR Özgün Ceren AKBAY Erkan BAHÇE	Malatya Turgut Özal University İnönü University İnönü University	INVESTIGATION OF STRUT GEOMETRY IN LATTICE STRUCTURES PRODUCED BY ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD UNDER COMPRESSION TEST
Talha Mert ERBİR Onur SEVLİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN SEARCH ENGINES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Yaşar SEPETÇİOĞLU Veysel Emre BUCAK	Harran University Harran University	CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER BASED RENEWABLE ENERGY

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15 00 : 17 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assist. Prof. Gamze Sevri EKREN AŐICI**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Deniz akar Prof. Dr. Seil Akıllı ŐimŐek	ankırı Karatekin University ankırı Karatekin University	IN VITRO EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANTAGONISTIC FUNGUS TRICHODERMA KONINGII AGAINST SYDOWIA POLYSPORA, WHICH CAUSES NEEDLE NECROSIS IN ABIES EQUI-TROJANI
Dr. Deniz akar	ankırı Karatekin University	OCCURRENCE OF GNOMONIOPSIS SMITHOGILVYI IN TURKEY, THE CAUSAL AGENT OF BARK NECROSIS OF CHESTNUT
Balakhanova Kumru Vasif kızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	SPECIES COMPOSITION OF MYCOBIOTA OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL PLANTS (CENTRAL BOTANICAL GARDEN)
Assist. Prof. Gamze Sevri EKREN AŐICI Prof. Dr. Funda KIRAL Prof. Dr. Pınar Alkım ULUTAŐ	Aydın Adnan Menderes University Aydın Adnan Menderes University Aydın Adnan Menderes University	ADIPOR1 AND ADIPOR2 RECEPTOR GENE EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME INDUCED BY FRUCTOSE DIET
MSc. Dilan Deniz İLHAN Yasin PAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Veysel BAY	Ege University Ege University Ege University	MICROBIOTA-MASTITIS CONNECTION IN DAIRY CATTLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND HEALTH
Yasin PAK MSc. Dilan Deniz İLHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Veysel BAY	Ege University Ege University Ege University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARATUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AND HOST GENETICS IN RUMINANTS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15 00 : 17 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze ÜNALDI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Enes YASUN Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Mus Alparslan University	INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN TEAM SPORTS AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
Enes YASUN Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Mus Alparslan University	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INJURIES IN SPORTS OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING FOOTBALL ON ASTROTURF ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES
Battal ASLAN Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Mus Alparslan University	EXAMINATION OF THE ATTITUDE LEVELS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS TOWARDS THE SPORTIVE ACTIVITIES OF MENTALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS
Battal ASLAN Ömer KOÇ Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Malatya İnönü University Mus Alparslan University	EXAMINATION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS OF SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL AND FINE ARTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Muhammed Ömer ERTUTAR Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Mus Alparslan University	INVESTIGATION OF INJURY ANXIETY IN SPORTS IN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS
Muhammed Ömer ERTUTAR Harun KOÇ	Mus Alparslan University Mus Alparslan University	EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF PLACE ATTACHMENT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze ÜNALDI	Artvin Coruh University	INVESTIGATION OF THE METHODS OF COPING WITH STRESS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCHOOL STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şerif ÖKMEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan BAYER	Artuklu University Malatya Turgut Özal University	ACUTE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT WARM-UP TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO TAEKWONDO PLAYERS ON ANAEROBIC PERFORMANCE

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

## HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abiodun Ayooluwa Areola Gabriel Temitope Omoluwa	University of Ibadan University of Ibadan	IMPORTANCE OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY TO QUARANTINE PROCEDURE IN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. A MOBILE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) METHOD
Lect. Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN	Can-Tho University	DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN THE MEKONG DELTA REGION, VIETNAM: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Priyanka Das	Malda Women's College	CHANGING THERMAL CONDITION AND MINIMIZING STRATEGIES: A CASE STUDY FROM EASTERN INDIA
Khalil EL Abbadi Younes Ouzidan Amina Khalidi-Idrissi Mohamed Safi	University Hassan II	VALORISATION OF A SOLID WASTE AND ITS USE IN THE DEGRADATION OF DYES
Illirjan Malollari Lorina Liçi Megi Lazaj	University of Tirana Polytechnic University of Tirana	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE OIL BY-PRODUCTS AND ITS DERIVATIVES USED IN ALBANIA AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
Illirjan Malollari Hasime Manaj Redi Buzo Enedja Rrusho	University of Tirana University F.S. Noli	PROCESS SIMULATION OF BIOGAS PRODUCTION FROM AN ALBANIAN WINERY WASTE USING ASPEN PLUS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. R. Devi	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	ANTI-VENOMS FOR SNAKE BITE: A TRADITIONAL DRUGS REVIEW
Deborah Dara Oladeji Elizabeth Toluwani Akinbola	Federal College of Agriculture Ajayi Crowther University	INFLUENCE OF TURMERIC RHIZOME ( <i>Curcuma Longa</i> Linn) POWDER ON THE BLOOD PROFILE PARAMETERS AND GUT MICROBIAL COUNTS OF BROILER FINISHERS
Prof. Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research	EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Phan Minh Gioi**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University	CONDITIONS FOR ALTRUISTIC GESTATIONAL SURROGACY UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University	PROPERTY REGIME OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AS AGREED UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
INDHUJA G	Annamalai University	CHALLENGES OF AGRI-START-UPS IN POST HARVEST AND STORAGE PARAMETERS OF PERISHABLE COMMODITIES
Phan Minh Gioi	Tra Vinh University	THE RIGHT OF LITIGANTS TO AGREE IN THE STAGE OF INITIATING AND ACCEPTING THE CASE
Phan Minh Gioi	Tra Vinh University	THE RIGHT OF LITIGANTS TO AGREE IN THE PROCESS OF SETTLING ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURE OF SHORTENING BUSINESS-COMMERCIAL CASES UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
Que Nhu Duong Huong Giang Thi Nguyen	Can Tho University Can Tho University	THE EFFECTS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) AND CORPORATE IMAGE ON SATISFACTION -THE CASE OF NESTLÉ VIETNAM-
Simeana Beshi Driola Susuri	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren	THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMBATTING VAT FRAUD AND EVASION IN THE EU
PhD. Cand. Argona Kuçi	Cand. University	THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

20.05.2023 / Hall-6 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Zohaib Hassan Sain**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina"	INTEREST AS A PENALTY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES
Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina" University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina"	COMPENSATION OF DAMAGES, FOR THE PARTY INJURED BY THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL DECISION
Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi	University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina" University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina"	HEARING OF THE PARTIES IN ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS
Dandi Naufal Muhammad Nur Titi Nurfitri Devani Laksmi Indyastuti Ade Irma Anggraeni	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman	MANAGING WORK STRESS THROUGH THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND LOCUS OF CONTROL
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University	BLENDED LEARNING: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTANI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS
Radostina IVCHEVA	Sofia university "St. Kliment Ohridski"	DRIVERS OF SHADOW ECONOMY A CASE STUDY FROM BULGARIA

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10 00 : 12 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Reşat SÜMER**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge Duygu OKUR	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University	THE EFFECT OF ALGINATE ENCAPSULATION OF PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS KAKI L.) IN YOGURTS PRODUCED USING CHICKPEA FLOUR INSTEAD OF MILK POWDER
Süreyya Betül RUFAlOĞLU Berfin KILINÇ Muhammed Oday TALİP	Harran University Harran University Harran University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND FUNGAL DISEASES IN WHEAT PLANT
Berfin KILINÇ Süreyya Betül RUFAlOĞLU Muhammed Oday TALİP	Harran University Harran University Harran University	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOME NUTRIENTS AND FUNGAL DISEASES IN COTTON PLANT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Reşat SÜMER Prof. Dr. Gönül AYDIN Prof. Dr. Erhan AKÇA	Adnan Menderes University Adnan Menderes University Adıyaman University	THE EFFECTS OF A TRADITIONAL SOIL TILLAGE SYSTEM ON AGGREGATE STABILITY AND PORE SIZE IN AN OLIVE ORCHARD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Reşat SÜMER	Adnan Menderes University	UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS OF TILLAGE METHODS ON SOIL COMPACTION
Vedat SİZER Prof. Dr. Işık TEPE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zübeyde Filiz ARSLAN	Bayer Türk Kimya San. Ltd. Sti. Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Düzce University	WEED PROBLEM IN HAZELNUT ORCHARDS IN DÜZCE PROVINCE, TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hidayet MAZI	Gaziantep University	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ITACONIC ACID BASED HYDROGELS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hidayet MAZI	Gaziantep University	SUPER ABSORBENT POLYMERS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10 00 : 12 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Yasemin TÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mustafa Karagülle	Eskisehir Yunus Emre State Hospital	EXAMINATION OF HAEMATOLOGICAL CHANGES AFTER A YEAR IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE
Muntecep ASKAR	Van Yuzuncu Yil University	RELATIONSHIP OF RIGHT VENTRICULAR FUNCTIONS WITH IN-HOSPITAL AND ONE YEAR LATER MORTALITY IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 PNEUMONIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Selçuk AKTURAN Ayça ÇAM Nazlı FİDAN Saadet Nisa KARA Muhammet Talha MUMCU Şule SARI Betül UZUN Elif VAROL Nursima ZAMANİS	Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University	HOW DO GRADUATES EVALUATE THEIR CLINICAL PERFORMANCE WITH UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION?; A QUALITATIVE STUDY
Lect. Yasemin TÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Selçuk AKTURAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilge DELİBALTA	Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University	THE VIEW OF MEDICAL STUDENTS ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF PRE-CLINICAL PERIOD: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Ahmet KARAKAYA Dr. Bilge Sezin AKHAN	Gemlik State Hospital Gemlik State Hospital	APPENDICEAL MUCOCELE
Res. Asst. Cansu ÖZTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk CİHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Rabia TAŞDEMİR	Gaziantep Islam, Science and Technology University Gaziantep University Gaziantep Islam, Science and Technology University	EVALUATION OF ABDOMINAL AORTA DEVIATION LEVEL AND AORTIC BIFURCATION LEVEL ACCORDING TO AGE AND GENDER
MSc. RN. Merve Şen Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya Üstündağ	Istanbul University Istanbul Bilgi University	THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL CARE PERCEPTION ON RECOVERY QUALITY OF THE PATIENTS UNDERGOING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY
Dr. Sevdet Balık	SBU Gazi Yaşargil Training and Research Hospital	RETROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF SCORPION STINGS IN CHILDREN IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963



10 00 : 12 00

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Dr. Seda YAVUZASLAN SÖYLEMEZ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Havva ARABACI	Trakya University	INDUSTRY 4.0 AND THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS
Lect. Havva ARABACI	Trakya University	TAX EXEMPTION ON CURRENT TERM TURKISH LIRA DEPOSIT EARNINGS
Batuhan DALLI	Kütahya Dumlupınar University	THE ROLE OF IMF IN TURKEY'S GOING FROM FINANCIAL CRISES
Dr. Gülçin BİLGİN TURNA Özge Nur ALAY	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Recep Tayyip Erdogan University	HUMOR IN COMMERCIALS
Ahmed J.I. ALSHALFOUH	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	THE AUTHORITY OF PALESTINIAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE
Dr. Süleyman YÜKÇÜ Dr. Seda YAVUZASLAN SÖYLEMEZ	Dokuz Eylül University Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	QUALITY COSTS DOCTRINE IN EARTHQUAKE REALITY

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10 00 : 12 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: [Ananda Majumdar](#)

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jeremiah Jimmy Cooper	Near East University	EFFECTIVE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS
Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta	THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE EVALUATION OF ITS NARRATIVES
Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE	Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF ZAYNAB ALKALI'S THE STILLBORN
Prof. As. Dr. Lindita DURMISHI Dr. Silva IBRAHIMI Dott. Ervin IBRAHIMI	Aleksander Xhuvani University Albanian University Medical Responsable	SCHOOL BULLYING AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL DERIVATES
Dr. Silva Ibrahimí Dr. Valbona Habili Dr. Giorgia Mazzarini Dr. Ervin Ibrahimí	University of Tirana University of Tirana Medical Director AST Medical Responsable , Area Vasta 2 Cooss- Marche, Jesi, Italy	PROPOSING A NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL ANNUAL PROTOCOL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AS A PROMOTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH
Ijeoma B. Uche Okala A. Uche	University of Nigeria	PERCEPTIONS OF UNDERGRADUATES TOWARDS CYBERCRIMES IN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA
Ana Paula Monteiro	University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro	ADDITION TO SOCIAL NETWORKS AND FEAR OF MISSING OUT
Sándor FÖLDVÁRI	Debrecen University	THE PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA AND THE HALYCH-VOLHYNIAN PRINCIPALITY IN 1219 – AS BEGINNING OF THE STATE
Miriam Medeiros Strack Jurema Hughes Sento-Sé Célia Maria Hipólito Susana Juzarte Costa	University of Coimbra	STUDENTS WHO GIVE UP: ASSUMED INADEQUACY AND LEARNED HELPLESSNESS
SIDDO Adamou	Université André Salifou de Zinder/République du Niger	HENRI CROUZAT'S AZIZAH DE NIAMKOKO OR FROM FEMINISM TO TRIPPING HUMANISM

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hera Sayeed Sadiya Khan Minali Verma Abdul Rahman Khan Saimah Khan	Integral University Integral University Integral University Integral University Integral University	UTILIZATION OF PEELS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR EXTRACTING BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS USING STEAM DISTILLATION AND SOXHLET EXTRACTION
E. Karthikeyan M. Divya D.S. Harshini Yaamika	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	RECENT PROGRESS IN CANCER TREATMENT USING PHYTOMEDICINE: A MOLECULAR PERSPECTIVE
Fattouche Maroua Belaidi Salah	University of Biskra	ELECTRONIC AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES AND QUANTITATIVE STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (QSAR) STUDIES
Fattouche Maroua Belaidi Salah Hochlaf Majdi Chitita Samir Abchir Oussama	University of Biskra University of Biskra University of Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée Hassan II University of Casablanca Hassan II University of Casablanca	MOLECULAR DOCKING AND IN SILICO EVALUATION OF THE INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF CERTAIN ISOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTEREST
R. U. Hamzah Busari, M. B. Umar, M. B. Mathew, J. O	Federal University of Technology	EFFECT OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF SENNA OCCIDENTALIS ROOT ON CARBON TETRACHLORIDE INDUCED HEPATOTOXIC ALBINO RATS
Aida Buza Arleta Rifati Nixha Mustafa Arslan Yeliz Demir Cuneyt Turkes Sukru Beydemir	Pristina University Sakarya University Erzincan Binali Yildirim University	SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF NOVEL 1,2,3-TRIAZOL BENZENSULFONAMIDES SUBSTITUTED OXIME ETHER COMPOUNDS AS CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I, II, IX AND XII INHIBITORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira Firudin kizi Amirova Gulnara Rafiq qizi Vahabova Assist. Prof. Dr. Elshad Novruzov Abuzar oglu Prof. Dr. Huseyn Azizulla oglu Abiyev Kalsoom Saleem	Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Faculty of General Medicine Riphah Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences	NOVEL THERAPEUTIC TARGETS FOR BREAST CANCER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	ROLE OF SOLVENT IN THE REDOX KINETICS OF SENSITIZER-MEDIATOR FOR DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	MALACHIT GREEN DEGRADATION INDUCED BY SUNLIGHT AND PEROXYDISULFATE

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-6 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Luis Daniel RODRIGUEZ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Husna Bibi	Kohat University of Science and Technology	DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS
Orkhan Alibayli Elchin Gasimov	Azerbaijan Technical University Azerbaijan Technical University	OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT
Ramzi EL IDRISI Abdelkabir BACHA Fatima LMAI	Hassan II University	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UNIPOLAR AND BIPOLAR SPWM FOR THE POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF A SINGLE PHASE VOLTAGE SOURCE INVERTER
Saba MUNIR Ausnain NAVEED	University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir	FEASIBILITY STUDY OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM FOR A HOSPITAL FACILITY IN A REMOTE AREA OF PAKISTAN
Ikechukwu Bismarck Owunna Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe	University of Benin Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic	MODELLING AND PREDICTION OF POST-WELD INDUCED STRESS DISTRIBUTION (ISD) ON AISI 1020 MILD STEEL PLATE USING TIG WELDING EXPERIMENT AND ANN APPROACH
Nguyen Thanh Binh Ho Thi Thu Nga Ngo Thi Thanh Thuy	Can Tho University	FERTILIZER USE EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT RICE PRODUCTION MODELS IN AN GIANG PROVINCE, VIETNAM
Duong Ngoc Thanh	Can Tho University	LIVELIHOODS OF LANDLESS AND LESS LAND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS: CASE STUDY AT CAO LANH DISTRICT, DONG THAP PROVINCE, VIETNAM
Luis Daniel RODRIGUEZ	UACM (Autonomous University of Mexico City)	SOCIAL MONEY, EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING ALTERNATIVE INTERNATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL MONEY

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeyneb ÇAĞLIYAN İÇENER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Emre Özcan	Başkent University	POSSIBILITIES FOR CLIMATE REFUGEE in TURKISH LAW
KHASAYEVA SEVİNJ SİRACOVA SAİDA GURBANOVA FİDAN	Azerbaijan State Economic University Azerbaijan State Economic University Azerbaijan State Economic University	NOISE PROBLEMS CREATED BY AIR TRANSPORT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeyneb ÇAĞLIYAN İÇENER	İstanbul Ticaret University	TÜRKİYE'S AFRICA POLICY BETWEEN NATIONAL INTEREST AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
Dr. Elif GÜRDAL LİMON Dr. Onur LİMON	Gümüşhane University Independent Researcher	SEMANTICS OF DIGITAL DIPLOMACY
Gülseren ERGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan CANDAN Dr. Ayberk GÜÇLÜ	Süleyman Demirel University Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University Ministry of Commerce	THE APPOINTMENT OF HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS AND THE MERIT SYSTEM IN THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM
Lect. Aysun BULUNUZ Prof. Dr. Ayşegül BAYKAN	Kırklareli University Yıldız Technical University	THE 'BARE LIFE' OF REFUGEES AND TRANSIT MIGRANTS ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA
Res. Asst. Dr. Rıza ADIGÜZEL	Ankara University	CRITICISM OF THE CONCEPT OF THE RULE OF LAW: HANS Kelsen
Durdane KESER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem AKMAN	Süleyman Demirel University Süleyman Demirel University	EVALUATION OF WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY THROUGH KARAMAN PROVINCE



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurcan ÖZKAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Duygu Alyeşil Kabakçı Prof. Dr. Süha YILMAZ	İzmit Science and Art Center Dokuz Eylul University	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF TEACHING GEOMETRY ON CONCEPT MAPS APPLIED ANGLES AND POLYGONS ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND ATTITUDES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL 7TH STUDENTS
Duygu Alyeşil Kabakçı Prof. Dr. Süha YILMAZ	İzmit Science and Art Center Dokuz Eylul University	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONCEPT MAPS AID AND PROBLEM SOLVING CENTERED GEOMETRY TEACHING ON SECONDARY SCHOOL 7TH STUDENTS' LEVELS OF GEOMETRIC THINKING
Cesim TEMEL Müberra SELAH	Van Yuzuncu Yil University Van Yuzuncu Yil University	SOME EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR SET-VALUED NONLINEAR OPERATOR EQUATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurcan ÖZKAN	University of Trakya	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurcan ÖZKAN	University of Trakya	INVESTIGATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND RECYCLING OF WASTE BATTERIES
Merve ÇAKIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Menekşe Seden TAPAN BROUTIN	Uludağ University Uludağ University	INVESTIGATION OF EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS' PROCESSES OF CONSTRUCTING AND INTERPRETING PIE CHARTS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	Hitit University Gaziosmanpaşa University	AN "ILLEGAL" LOOK AT THE LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM IN FRANCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	Hitit University Gaziosmanpaşa University	GEOGRAPHICAL READING OF THE FILM OF "THE LAND OF ROSE: DAMASCENA"
Lect. Derya ATALAY	Iğdır University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL MATURITY AND EXAM ANXIETY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Lect. Derya ATALAY	Iğdır University	FACTORS AFFECTING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES FOR INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND DYSLEXIA KNOWLEDGE LEVELS
Oğuzhan Doğanç Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral Sertel	Kirikkale University Kirikkale University	DETERMINING THE WALKING AND RISK OF FALLING IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTATION
Gülşah TURANOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral SERTEL	Kirikkale University Kirikkale University	EVALUATION OF BALANCE IN FRAIL AND NON-FRAIL TYPE 2 DIABETIC INDIVIDUALS
Res. Asst. Meryem Cemile ÖĞÜR Prof. Dr. Ayşe Dilek ÖĞRETİR ÖZÇELİK	Munzur University Gazi University	EXAMINATION OF PARENTING STRESS OF MOTHERS WITH 4-6 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
Doğa UYGUNÖZ Dr. İlayda ÖZTÜRK ALTUNCEVAHİR	Bahcesehir University Bahcesehir University	NUTRITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

## HEAD OF SESSION: Subhashish Dey

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Subhashish Dey	Gudlavalleru Engineering College	PERFORMANCE OF MECHANICAL & DURABILITY PROPERTIES OF TERNARY BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETE
Subhashish Dey	Gudlavalleru Engineering College	INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & GOVERNANCE From Principles to Practice in India
HILAB MANAL	University Mohamed Khaider	NATURAL LIGHTING EVALUATION BASED ON DAYLIGHT FACTOR IN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
Sana MEKKI Bidjad ARIGUE Prof. Dr. Leila SRITI Rima BOUKERMA	University of Biskra (Algeria)	THE POTENTIAL OF USING A VENTILATED MASK WALL AS A COOLING DESIGN STRATEGY. LEARNING FROM RAVEREAU'S NEO-VERNACULAR DWELLINGS IN M'ZAB VALLEY, ALGERIA
B.KAVIYADHARSHINI B.MAHALAKSHMI J.KAVIPRIYA	Engineering College	A MICROPROCESSOR AND MICRO CONTROLLER PROJECT ON SOLAR AUTOMATIC RAILWAY TRACK CRACK DETECTING VEHICLE
P. Rajkumar B. Prem Anand	Annamalai University	PROLONGING LEAN BURN GASOLINE DIRECT INJECTION ENGINE WITH HYDROGEN FRACTION APPRAISAL OF CARBON DEPOSITS ON SPARK PLUG
Sadaf Noshin Ali Hamza Amber Sultan	University of Lahore	A REVIEW OF SAFETY RISK FACTORS, EFFECTIVE MEASURES, AND RELATIONSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION
Sani Abdullahi Muhammad Hamza Abdullahi Bello Muhammad Muhammed Mahmud Babangida	Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRACTICAL MODULE FOR STAR DELTA STARTER OF AN INDUCTION MOTOR
Sani Abdullahi Muhammad Hamza Abdullahi Bello Muhammad Muhammed Mahmud Babangida	Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic Kano State Polytechnic	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ANDROID BASE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR HOME APPLIANCES

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: [Mahendra Kumar Savita](#)

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ugochukwu Okechukwu Ozojofor Paul Gbenga Olawale	Nigerian Defence Academy University of Lagos	IN-VITRO LIPID PEROXIDATION AND FREE RADICAL SCAVENGING ACTIVITY OF EIGHT DIFFERENT POLYHERBAL FORMULATION DRUGS
VIGNESH K Manikandan K WAJIHAA R Sathiya Aravindan V Vishnupriya K	Annamalai University	BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ROOT ROT DISEASE OF GROUND NUT
SABARI GRISH P	Annamalai University	BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BROWN SPOT DISEASE IN RICE
Rashmi Singh Muskan Mishra Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF LEMON PEEL AGAINST FOOD SPILLAGE MICROBES' ASPERGILLUS NIGER
Sejal Mishra Shailendra Kumar Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	GIRLS' SAFETY: A MAJOR CONCERN
Meenakshi Chug Anukriti Rani Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	HEALTH BENEFITS AND NUTRITIONAL VALUES OF DRIED FRUITS
Astha Sharma Shailendra Kumar Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION ON HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
Astha Sharma Shailendra Kumar Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	FOOD LITERACY: A NEED IN MODERN CULTURE
Astha Sharma Shailendra Kumar Dwivedi Mahendra Kumar Savita	Naraina Vidyapeeth Engineering and Management Institute	ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: A DESTRUCTIVE BREAKDOWN OF HUMAN BRAIN

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-6 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: [Moses Adeolu AGOI](#)

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mr. Kumail Raza	Kohat University of Science and Technology	CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS
Miss. Tanzeela Rubab	Kohat University of Science and Technology	COMBINATORIAL PROPERTIES OF POWER GRAPHS OVER GYROGROUPS
Fatima Iqbal Assoc. Prof. Dr. Farhad Ali	Kohat University of Science and Technology	LIE AND NOETHER SYMMETRIES OF SECOND-ORDER PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
Sani Inusa Milala Prof. Dr Ismail Bin Haji Omar	Real Estate Universiti Geomatika Malaysia	INNOVATIVE WAQF MODELS: A POTENTIAL FINANCING MECHANISM ALTERNATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS
Yusra sajid	Kohat University of Science and Technology	A STUDY OF F-INDEX, F-COINDEX, LEAP ZGRAB INDEX OF HETRO FUNCTIONAL DENDRIMERS
Ngo Quoc Luan Truong Thi Minh Hai Nguyen Thi Bich Thuyen	Can Tho University Chau Van Liem High School	STUDY ON PREPARATION OF NEW GENERATION OF NANO- CURCUMIN PHYTSOME
Abdul Hameed Soomro Aftab Ahmed khuhro Muhammad Ashir Khalil Chandio Ashraf Bashir	Isra University Isra University Isra University Isra University Isra University	TECHNO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF HYDROGEN FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES
Miranda Harizaj Olgerta Idrizi	Polytechnic University of Tirana Mediterranean University of Albania	OPTIMIZING RETAILER'S DECISION BY THE USE OF INTELLIGENCE CONTROL
Moses Adeolu AGOI Solomon Abraham UKPANA	Lagos State University of Education Lagos State University of Education	THE EFFICACY OF FINGERPRINT AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM: IMPLICATIONS ON SAFETY AND HOLISTIC SECURITY
Mohammed Ali Ali Ayedh	Aligarh Muslim University	POSNER'S THEOREM AND $\mathbb{Z}^*$ -CENTRALIZING DERIVATIONS ON PRIME IDEALS WITH APPLICATIONS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-1 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda YALÇIN**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda YALÇIN Assist. Prof. Dr. İlker ATİK Assist. Prof. Dr. Azize ATİK	Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Kocatepe University	SENSORY PROPERTIES OF CAKES INCLUDING POPPY PASTE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda YALÇIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Azize ATİK Assist. Prof. Dr. İlker ATİK	Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Kocatepe University	THE EFFECT OF POPPY PASTE ADDITION ON THE VOLUME PROPERTIES OF CAKES
Yasser HUSSEIN Res. Asst. Levent YORULMAZ Prof. Dr. Cuma AKINCI	Dicle University Dicle University Dicle University	INVESTIGATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, YIELD, AND QUALITY RELATIONSHIPS OF DURUM WHEAT (Triticum durum Desf.) GENOTYPES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Alp FURAN Gülistan GENLİ	Van Yuzuncu Yil University Van Yuzuncu Yil University	CRISPR-CAS (CLUSTERED REGULARLY INTERSPACED SHORT PALINDROMIC REPEATS AND ASSOCIATED PROTEINS
Dr. İlbeyi KILAVUZ	Kocaeli University	MECHANICAL TESTING RESULTS OF POLYETHYLENE TAP WATER PIPES
Ilirjan Malollari Anisa Dhroso Xhesika Krasniqi	University of Tirana University of Tirana University of Tirana	PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVES FOR POST- COMBUSTION CO <sub>2</sub> ABSORPTION SYSTEMS, AND PROCESS SIMULATION IN ASPEN HYSYS
Marilena Carbone	University of Rome Tor Vergata	ENHANCED ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF CU/ZN/CO MIXED OXIDES TOWARDS E. COLI

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-2 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kamal SALAYEV	The Institute of Caucasus Studies of ANAS	THE PLACE OF THE HAYDER ALIYEV PHENOMENON IN GEORGIA-AZERBAIJAN RELATIONS
Gajender Kaushik	Gujarat University	THE FUTURE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
Nguyen Thi Huynh Phuong Hoang Thị Dieu Thuy	Hue University Can Tho University	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ECO-TOURISM ACTIVITIES POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CASE STUDY IN CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM
Dr. Vincenza BARRA Prof. Felice CORONA	University of Salerno (Italy)	EMBODIED EXPRESSIVITY AND AI: A FRAMEWORK HYPOTHESIS
Fatjona HYSI Eglantina DERVISHI	University of Tirana University of Tirana	LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ	University of Prešov	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AS A SMART AND SUSTAINABLE TOOL IN TOURISM MANAGEMENT INNOVATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	THE IMPORTANCE OF HONESTY IN THE CREATION OF A PEACEFUL SOCIETY (IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TRADITION)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University	A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE TERM "HUMANITY" IN THE CONTEXT OF ISLAM AND FROM A CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE
Xhovana LOZI Assist. Prof. Dr. Enkeleida LLESHI	Sports University of Tirana Sports University of Tirana	THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE PRACTICE OF RECREATIONAL SPORTS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-3 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15 00 : 17 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Mehmet YOLCU**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ADIBELLİ Sıla KÜÇÜKÖNER ÖZGÜR	Erciyes University Ministry of Education	THE GANGA IMAGE AS A COMPONENT OF HINDU IDENTITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin CEYLAN	İnönü University	BEYTU'L-MAKDİS IN VÂMIK ŞÜKRÜ PASHA'S HISTORY OF EVKÂFI'L-ÜMEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Dr. Abdussamet ŞEN	Batman University Atatürk University	AN EVALUATION ON THE CONCEPT OF ABLUTION
Dr. MIHDAT AKTULGA	Ministry of Education	AN ANALYSIS ON THE CONCEPT OF THE 'KUSHTA' IN MANDAEISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail YALÇIN	Selcuk University	THE CONCEPT OF HUDÛDULLAH IN THE QUR'ÂN AND THE CHANGE OF AHKÂM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail YALÇIN	Selcuk University	EVALUATIONS ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND THE PROHIBITION OF INTEREST
Prof. Dr. İhsan ÇAPCIOĞLU Liliya ABDRAKHMANOVA	Ankara University Ankara University	6 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR REPERCUSSIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN
Prof. Dr. Mehmet YOLCU Res. Asst. Ayşe TOKAY	Bitlis Eren University Ankara University	CEMETERY CULTURE IN ISLAM AND THE ARTISTIC VALUE OF SELJUK-OTTOMAN TOMBSTONES
Prof. Dr. Mehmet YOLCU	Bitlis Eren University	IN THE MEAL OF MUHAMMAD ASSAD THE TOTALITY OF THE QUR'AN AND THE UNIVERSALITY OF ITS MESSAGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zefir ADEMİ	Ardahan University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CHANGE AND RELIGION ON THE BASIS OF ALI SHARIATI'S THINKING
Dr. Mustafa SOYCAN	Ministry of Education	THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE QUR'AN TO THE CONSTRUCTIVE RESULTS OF FEEDBACK IN COMMUNICATION



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21.05.2023 / Hall-4 / Session-3



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15 00 : 17 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Hatice KETEN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	AN EVALUATION ON FEMALE IDENTITY IN SELF-PORTRAIT PAINTINGS
Lect. Tuğba ÖZTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Zehra DOĞAN SÖZÜER	Gaziantep University Haliç University	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY EXAMPLES IN FABRIC SURFACE DESIGN
Dr. Umut YAĞCI	Yenişehir Science ve Art Centrum	USE OF METAPHOR IN CONTEMPORARY ART WORKS ARTIST HASAN KIRAN EXAMPLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ERZURUMLU JORAYEV Prof. Dr. Lütfü KAPLANOĞLU	Yıldız Technical University Yıldız Technical University	A SERIES OF 14TH CENTURY EUROPEAN TAPESTRY WEAVES "APOCALYPSE"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	THE PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF DESTRUCTION IN THE WORKS OF LUI BOLIN: THE REALITY OF THE NOW AND THE FUTURE OF TOGETHERNESS
Assoc. Dr. Mücahit BORA	Dokuz Eylül University	COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN ARTS EDUCATION GRAFIC AND ANIMATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bedriye Seda KURŞUN AKTAR	Malatya Turgut Özal University	SYNTHESIS OF PYROLIDINE BASED PHENOXY CHALCONES WITH ANTICHOLINESTERase ACTIVITY POTENTIAL SwissADME PREDICTIONS
Dr. Sezer KARASAKAL	Antalya Bilim University	IMPACT OF FLOW EXPERIENCE ON TOURISTS' HEDONIC WELL-BEING
Tuğba ŞİMŞEK Murat İNTEPE Alp Eren ŞAHİN Nadide MUTLUER Gaye TANRIVERDİ	Kızılay Beverage Ind.and Trade Inc. R&D	POSTBIOTICS

# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

21.05.2023 / Hall-5 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15 00 : 17 00



MEETING ID: 923 9377 4963

PASSCODE: 101010

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Nur ERDEM**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gülistan TURHAL KOÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BARUT	Ondokuz Mayıs University Ondokuz Mayıs University	PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS WORKING IN THE GUIDANCE AND RESEARCH CENTER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Nur ERDEM	Ondokuz Mayıs University	ART, AESTHETICS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL CULTURE: A REVIEW ON NFT ECOSYSTEM
Emin Orucov	Candidate for a degree of ANAS Institute of Philosophy and Sociology	PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE AND CO- EXISTENCE IN BEKTASHISM (BASED ON THE IDEAS OF HAJI BEKTASH VELI)
Sevda ARSLAN	Kocaeli University	RELIGIOUS MUSIC IN THE TULIP PERIOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebülfez EZIMLI TAHIROĞLU Bahargul ATAS	Nakhchivan State University İğdir University	ORIENTAL LAWS OF LITERATURE AND MIRZA JALIL ALLEGORICAL BEGINNING: THE REALISM OF THE "TEA TABLE"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebülfez EZIMLI TAHIROĞLU Bahargul ATAS	Nakhchivan State University İğdir University	ERZURUM BEYLERBEY IN NUSRET-NAME RESEARCH LALA KARA MUSTAFA PASHA'S INNOVATIVE PERSONALITY
Lect. Alparslan Mustafa TUNCER Assoc. prof. Dr. Meral YILMAZ	Yozgat Bozok University Sivas Cumhuriyet University	YORUK CUISINE CULTURE AND MEAT ASHURE

# IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

19.05.2023 / Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



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

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Zeki DUMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Zeki DUMAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	A COMMENTARY ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS OF OUR WORLD AS AN AGE OF INEQUALITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümmühan Elçin ERTUĞRUL	Kırıkkale University	A STUDY ON THE APPLICABILITY OF JOHN RAWLS'S THEORY OF JUSTICE AS FAIRNESS TO REFUGEE BURDEN-SHARING
Dr. Mehmet SULHAN	Ministry of Education	ROGER GARAUDY'S VIEW OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC RELIGION
Dr. Fatmagül SAKLAVCI	Cumhuriyet University	SILVER WORKING IN SİVAS AND FILIGREE MASTER NİZAYİ ARSLANHAN'S WORKS ONE OF THE LAST REPRESENTATIVES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Ardahan University İğdır University	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE EMERGENCE OF RELIGIOUS CULTS
Nazlı Karamollaoglu Baris Soybilgen	MEF University Sambla Group, StrandväNagen 5B, Stockholm, 11451, Sweden	DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT RATIO ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

# IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

19.05.2023 / Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nilüfer NEGİZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pınar BARUT Hüseyin Berken BİNAY	Cyprus Science University Yıldız Technical University	THE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE PSYCHOLOGY ON TOURISM: THE CASE OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION
Dr. Recep HATİPOĞLU	Uludağ University	THE SECRET HEROES OF THE RENAISSANCE OF THE TWELTH CENTURY: THE TRANSLATORS AND THEIR WORKS
Prof. Dr. Nilüfer NEGİZ	Süleyman Demirel University	AN EVALUATION OF WOMEN FRIENDLY CITIES IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Nilüfer NEGİZ	Süleyman Demirel University	WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SPACE: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zümrüt Hatice ŞEKKELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İnci Fatma KURTULGAN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University	THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL RECOVERY AFTER THE DISASTER OF THE CENTURY
Zeynep ÖRTÜCÜ Özlem BARIŞ	Ataturk University Ataturk University	A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE AMYLOLYTIC ACTIVITY OF DEBARYOMYCES HANSENII ISOLATE OZ- 01

# IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

19.05.2023 / Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ahmet KILIC

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Levent BEYAZSAKAL Prof. Dr. Ahmet KILIC	Harran University Harran University	SYNTHESIS OF NEW Cu(II) AND Co(II) METAL COMPLEXES USING SCHIFF BASE LIGANDS AS PRECURSORS AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR SPECTROSCOPIC PROPERTIES
Dr. Leyla ERCAN Lect. Cemile GÜNBEGİ ÇALIŞKAN	Mardin Artuklu University Mardin Artuklu University	DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ZINC NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIZED FROM WALNUT ( <i>Juglans regia</i> L.) LEAF
Dr. Ahmet Kuddusi İrdem	SBU Diyarbakir Gazi Yasargil Training and Research Hospital	PATCH ANGIOPLASTY REPAIR OR PRIMARY SUTURE REPAIR IN PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY? OUR MIDTERM AND LATETERM RESTENOSIS RATES
Prof. Dr. Ahmet KILIC Dr. Emine AYTAR Ceylan OKÇU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa DURGUN	Harran University Harran University Harran University Harran University	PREPARATION OF BORONATE ESTERS AS A NEW CATALYST GROUP IN CONVERTING CO <sub>2</sub> INTO USEFUL PRODUCTS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet KILIC Eyyüp YAŞAR Dr. Emine AYTAR	Harran University Harran University Harran University	IONIC BORONATE ESTERS WITH IMIDAZOLIUM GROUP AS A SUITABLE CATALYST FOR THE CONVERSION OF CO <sub>2</sub> TO CYCLIC CARBONATES
Dr. Osman SERDAR Dr. Abdullatif ÖLÇÜLÜ Ayşe Nur AYDIN Tuba PARLAK AK Dr. Işıl Canan ÇİÇEK ÇİMEN Dr. Ayşegül PALA Dr. Nuran CIKCIKOĞLU YILDIRIM	Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University	DETERMINATION OF TROPHIC TRANSFER IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS EXPOSED TO COPPER METAL BY BIOMARKERS
Dr. Osman SERDAR Dr. Nida DEMİRTAŞ EROL Dr. Muharrem INCE	Munzur University Munzur University Munzur University	DETERMINATION OF NICKEL HEAVY METAL ACCUMULATION IN MODEL LIVE <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>















Zoom toplantısı - HALL6

Katılımcılar (13)

Q. Katılımcı bul

- L. (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Selçuk Ak...
- Fidan Nasirova
- Hall-6, Session-1 (SINAN ÖZYURT)
- Prof. Dr. Muhtin Eliakç
- Ali Baykal
- H6 - Feride Sımbul
- H6 - Naighan Ceyhan
- H-6-Leyla DILEK
- Hall-6, Marius George PORA
- Hall-6, Nur Banu YIGİT
- Meryem Çelik
- Salon-6 Serap SARIBAŞ

Hall-6, Marius George PORA

14 atanmamış katılımcı

Zoom toplantısı - HALL6

Katılımcılar

Sesizce Al

Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı

Google

614b1f\_634faec353434243b5ed: X

Rolsüz Katılımcılar için Etkinlik S... X

Adsız harita - Google Haritalarım X

google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1YiBaByZyahE6c1KppqEjFhYUApj4g&ll=41.815491286690104%2C26.45284631600135&z=9

Adsız harita

10 görüntüleme

Son düzenleme 5 gün önce yapıldı

Katman ekle Paylaş Önzile

Bağımsız stiller

- Nokta 1
- Nokta 2
- Nokta 3
- Nokta 4
- Nokta 5
- Nokta 6
- Nokta 7
- Nokta 8
- Nokta 9
- Nokta 10
- Nokta 11
- Nokta 12
- Nokta 13

Google Earth'te 3D haritalar oluşturun

3D görüntüler ve Street View ile üç boyutlu haritalar ve hikayeler oluşturun

DAHA FAZLA BİLGİ EDİNİN

1 atanmamış katılımcı

Zoom toplantısı - HALL6

Katılımcılar

Sesizce Al

Yeniden Oturum Sahibi Olmayı

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:50:42

Tringa Shpendi Şirin  
Tringa Shpendi Şirin videoyu daha sonra bağlatacaz.

OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben) ✓  
CI Cumhuri iPhone'u ✓  
H H5-Handan AYAZ ✓  
Ö ÖZKAN YILMAZ ✓  
Belma Yavaşoğlu ✓  
EA Ersin Ateş ✓  
HN Hall-5, Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU ✓  
HT Hall-5, Taner BULUT ✓  
H HALLSMEHMETCEMSATMAN ✓  
Tringa Shpendi Şirin ✓

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - HALL 5

H5-Ali Can Gözöl ekranını görüntüleyebilirsiniz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

OBSERVER HAL... OBSERVER HALL 5 H5-Handan AYAZ ÖZKAN YILMAZ H5-Ali Can Gözöl Cumhuri iPhone'u Hall-5, Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU

Kalan: 09:34:29

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of the European Union

5 ÜLKEDE GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN ODAK GRUP ÇALIŞMALARINI SONUCU

- 1) Motivasyon,
- 2) Beceri,
- 3) Eğitim Sistemleri ve Eğitim Politikaları,
- 4) Çevresel Faktörler,
- 5) Farkındalık

1 atanmamış katılımcı

SARAYCI ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
İİİİİ  
SIDES  
NE  
UKD  
CASGEM  
Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Eğitim ve Araştırma Merkezi

Sesli aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar

Odadan Çık

Katılımcılar (14)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben) ✓  
H5-Ali Can Gözöl ✓  
Belma Yavaşoğlu ✓  
CI Cumhuri iPhone'u ✓  
DM Dr. Murat Balci ✓  
EA Ersin Ateş ✓  
H H5-Handan AYAZ ✓  
HN Hall-5, Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU ✓  
HT Hall-5, Taner BULUT ✓  
H HASAN BOZASLAN ✓  
murat balci ✓  
Ö ÖZKAN YILMAZ ✓  
H HALLSMEHMETCEMSATMAN ✓  
Tringa Shpendi Şirin ✓

Tümünü Sessize Al

TUR 10:02  
28.03.2023

TUR 10:19  
28.03.2023

Zoom Toplantı - HALL 3

Hall 3 - Observer

H-3 S-1 Dr.Rana Karimova KAMALA NAMAZOVA-H-3 Moderator: S-1 H-3 Eyüp Serhan İlhan Özdemir

Katılımcılar (6)

- H3 H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- KN KAMALA NAMAZOVA-Hall 3,...
- HS H-3 S-1 Dr.Rana Karimova
- MS Moderator: S-1, H-3 Eyüp Serha...
- AA Azer Aslanov H-3, S1
- İB İlhan Özdemir

Muzisyenler için Orjinal Ses: Kapalı

Kaydediliyor...

Di and GIF KONFRANS english - PowerPoint

Слайд-шоу Запись Рецензирование Вид Справка

Что вы хотите сделать?

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Замаскировать фигуру

Конструировать фигуру

Заменить

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Рисование

Редактирование

1

2

3

4

5

6

Щелкните, чтобы добавить заметки

Слайд 1 из 17

азербайджанский (латиница) Специальные возможности: проверить рекомендации

Заметки Примечания

84%

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

Tümünü Sessize Al

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 08:30:14 Görüntüle

Hall-1 Observer

Hall-1, Prof. Dr. Yusuf Bayraktutan

Hall-1 Observer

Hall-1, Necmiye Nida ÖZGEN

H1-Gulay YILMAZ

Hall-1, Yağmur GÜRSEL

Albina Hashimova

H-1, Fahmi BABAYEV

Hall-1, Serdar ÖZÖZEN

Hall-1, Nida Platin

Hall-1 Prof. Dr. G...

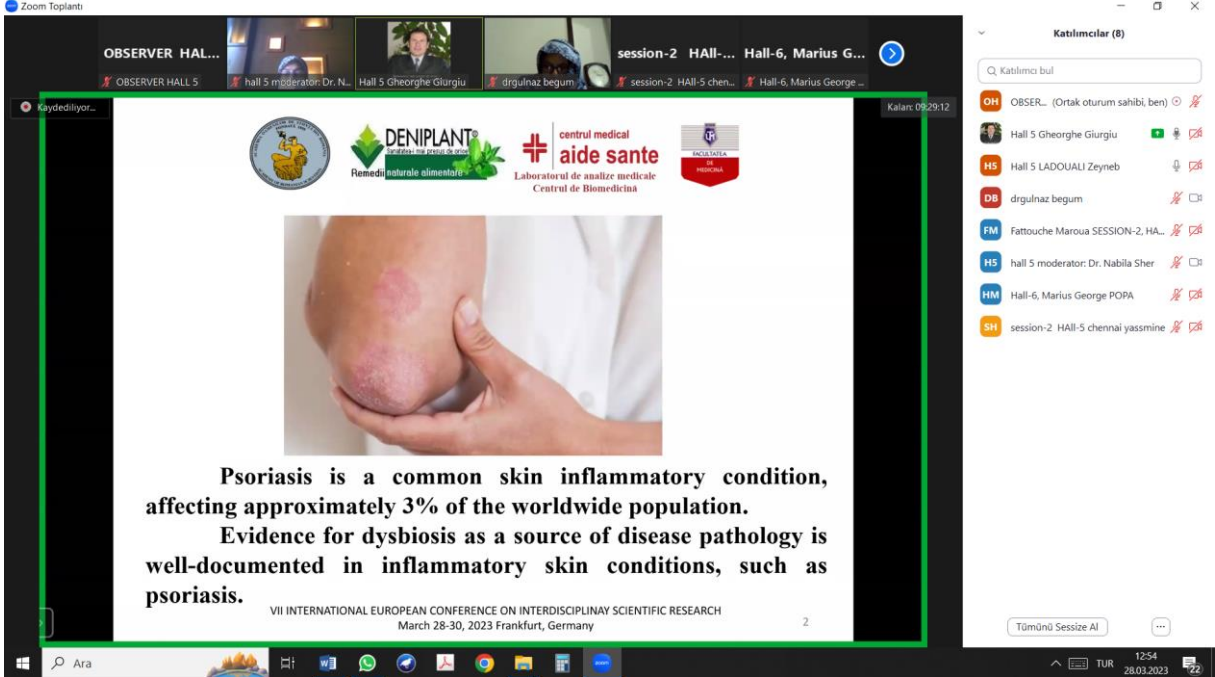
Hall-1 Hüseyin S...

Hall-1, Nida Platin

Hall-1 Prof. Dr. Goksel Ataman

Hall-1 Hüseyin SEVİM

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 11 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık



Kaydediliyor... Hande Şahin ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 08:23:43 Görüntüle

Frankfurt kongre Sunumu- Son Hall - PowerPoint

**Analiz ve Bulgular/ Findings**

**Tablo 3: Gri ilişkisel Analiz Sonuçları/ Table 3: Gray Relational Analysis Results**

Sirketler	Likidite Oranları				Finansal Yapı Oranları				Verimlilik Oranları				Karlılık Oranları				İlişk Derecesi	Sıralama
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16		
AKENR	0,39	0,39	0,41	0,33	1,00	1,00	0,33	0,33	0,41	1,00	0,33	0,40	1,00	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,52	6
AKSEN	0,50	0,49	0,35	0,69	0,50	0,56	0,81	0,74	0,33	0,43	0,65	0,67	0,41	0,71	0,48	0,36	0,54	4
AKSEZ	0,33	0,34	0,37	0,41	0,62	0,49	0,43	0,40	0,35	0,46	0,60	0,36	0,33	0,38	0,53	0,33	0,42	10
AYEN	0,33	0,34	0,36	0,46	0,72	0,27	0,46	0,44	0,38	0,48	0,58	0,37	0,40	0,33	0,45	0,33	0,45	7
ENJSA	0,43	0,43	0,34	0,46	0,47	0,49	0,40	0,20	0,35	0,51	0,88	1,00	0,42	0,66	0,53	0,36	0,45	5
NATEN	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,84	0,80	0,61	0,65	0,64	0,35	0,35	0,54	0,34	0,43	0,98	0,66	0,41	0,66	1
ODAS	0,36	0,33	0,34	0,49	0,54	0,51	0,57	0,49	0,35	0,40	0,60	0,39	0,37	0,45	0,36	0,35	0,43	9
PANEL	0,42	0,43	0,65	1,00	0,76	0,61	0,74	0,77	0,45	0,48	0,53	0,33	0,40	0,39	0,45	0,37	0,56	3
ZEDUR	0,42	0,43	0,33	0,48	0,33	0,33	1,00	1,00	0,33	0,57	0,34	0,38	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,62	2
ZOREN	0,36	0,36	0,35	0,53	0,47	0,34	0,47	0,37	0,35	0,43	1,00	0,44	0,39	0,52	0,42	0,35	0,44	8

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Slayt 8 / 12

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

Zoom Toplantı

Hall 3 - Observer Moderator: S-1, H-3 Eyd... İlhan özdemir H-3 S-1 Dr.Rena Karimova Kamale Namazova H...

Müziyenler için Orjinal Ses: Kapalı Kaydediliyor... Kalan: 09:02:49

# Left ventricular saccular aneurysm after myocardial infarction with severe mitral regurgitation

Izatullah JALALZAI, Eyüp Serhat ÇALIK, Bilgehan ERKUT  
Ataturk University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Erzurum.

Katılımcılar (5)

- H3 H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- MS Moderator: S-1, H-3 Eydüp S...
- HS H-3 S-1 Dr.Rena Karimova
- 18 İlhan özdemir
- Kamale Namazova H3,S1

Tümünü Sessize Al



Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:30:42

**OBSERVER HAL...**

Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu

OBSERVER HALL 5

hall 5 moderator: Dr. Nabila Sher

**session-2 HALL-...**

drgulnaz begum

session-2, HALL-5 chennai yassmine

**Hall-6, Marius...**

Hall-6, Marius George POPA

**Fattouche Maro...**

Fattouche Maroua SESSION-2, HALL-5

**Hall 5 LADOUA...**

Hall 5 LADOUALI Zeyneb

**Katılımcılar (8)**

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H5 Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu
- H5 Hall 5 LADOUALI Zeyneb
- DB drgulnaz begum
- FM Fattouche Maroua SESSION-2, HA...
- H5 hall 5 moderator: Dr. Nabila Sher
- HM Hall-6, Marius George POPA
- SH session-2 HALL-5 chennai yassmine

Tümünü Sessize Al

Ara

TUR 12:52 28.03.2023

Görüntü

Kalan: 07:47:24

**Miyot...**

**HO Hall-4, ... (Otur...**

**FB fr baj... (Ortak...**

**DL Dr. Lamara Kada...**

**HA Hall-4 ASSEM ARY...**

**HP Hall-4 Prof Dr Dr Mor...**

**HD Hall-4, Dilara Sena Ba...**

**Hall-4, Gamze Kahveci**

Tümünü Sessize Al

13:03 28.03.2023

Odadan Çık

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Ara Odalar

Kaydı Durdur/Durdur

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<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>No</b>
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## 7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ORAN-ORANTI KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN KAVRAM YANILGILARI MISCONCEPTIONS OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF RATIO-PROPORTION

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### ÖZET

Orantısal akıl yürütme becerileri öğrencilerin matematiksel konuları ve çarpımsal ilişkili matematiksel yapıları anlamlandırmaları için önem arz etmektedir. Orantısal akıl yürütme iki ya da daha fazla oranın eşitliğini içeren durumlarda nitel ya da nicel çokluklar arasındaki ilişkilerin anlaşılıp yorumlanmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Bu açıdan öğrencilerin bu konudaki kavram yanlışlarının tespit edilmesi bundan sonraki matematik eğitim süreçlerinin şekillenmesine katkıda bulunacaktır. Bu araştırmada 7. Sınıf öğrencilerinin oran ve orantı konusuna ilişkin kavram yanlışlarının tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın örnekleminin 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Amasya'da bulunan ortaokulların 7. Sınıflarından kasti örnekleme yoluyla seçilmiş 30 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Öğrencilerin konuya yönelik kavram yanlışlarını tespit etmek için araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış bir başarı testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden faydalanılmış, örnek öğrenci cevaplarına bulgular kısmında yer verilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin oran ve orantı konusuna yönelik kavram yanlışlarının olduğu bu yanlışların başında oranı gerçek değer olarak algılama ve ters ve doğru orantılı çoklukları karıştırma yanlışlarının geldiği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kavram yanlışlığı, oran, orantı, matematik eğitimi.

### ABSTRACT

Proportional reasoning skills are important for students to make sense of mathematical subjects and multiplicative related mathematical structures. Proportional reasoning allows understanding and interpreting the relationships between qualitative or quantitative multiplicities in situations involving the equality of two or more ratios. In this respect, identifying students' misconceptions on this subject will contribute to the shaping of future mathematics education processes. In this study, it is aimed to determine the misconceptions of

7th grade students about ratio and proportion. The sample of the research consists of 30 students selected by deliberate sampling from the 7th grades of secondary schools in Amasya in the 2022-2023 academic year. An achievement test prepared by the researchers was used to identify the students' misconceptions about the subject. Qualitative research methods were used in the research, and sample student answers were included in the findings section. As a result of the research, it has been seen that the students' misconceptions about ratio and proportion are the most common misconceptions about perceiving ratio as a real value and mixing inverse and directly proportional multiplicities.

**Keywords:** Misconception, ratio, proportion, mathematics education

## OKUL ÖNCESİ KİTAPLARDA ŞİDDET VE KORKU ÖĞESİNİN İNCELENMESİ EXAMINATION OF VIOLENCE AND FEAR IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı okul öncesi dönemde kullanılan çocuk kitaplarındaki şiddet ve korku öğelerini incelemektir. Araştırma kapsamında dört kitap incelenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Kitaplardan elde edilen veriler doküman analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları doğrultusunda çocuklar için hazırlanan çocuk kitaplarında genel olarak çocuğun ahlaki gelişimin desteklendiği ve çocuklara değer kazanımının amaçlandığı görülmüştür. Bunların dışında araştırılan dört kitapta da çocuğun gelişimini olumsuz etkileyecek ifadelere rastlanmış ve nitelikli kitapların çocuğa okutulması yönünde önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hikaye kitabı, şiddet ve korku, okul öncesi eğitimi.

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the violence and fear elements in children's books used in the preschool period. Four books were examined within the scope of the research. Qualitative research method was used in the research. The data obtained from the books were analyzed with the document analysis technique. In line with the research findings, it has been seen that the moral development of the child is supported in general in the children's books prepared for children and it is aimed to gain value for children. Apart from these, expressions that would negatively affect the development of the child were found in the four books that were researched, and suggestions were made to have the children read quality books.

**Keywords:** Story books, violence and fear, preschool education.

**SINIF ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNE YÖNELİK ÖZ-YETERLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF SELF-EFFICIENCY LEVELS OF CLASS TEACHER CANDIDATES  
FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHING

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmanın amacı sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının matematik öğretimlerine yönelik öz-yeterlik düzeylerini incelemektir. Bu temel amacın yanında matematik öğretimi öz-yeterlik düzeylerinin cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, stratejik oyunlar, matematik öğretimi ve öğretmenlik uygulaması derslerini alma değişkenleri açısından değerlendirmektir. Nicel araştırma yaklaşımından yürütülen çalışmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Tarama araştırmaları geçmişte ya da günümüzde mevcut durumu olduğu gibi betimlemeyi amaçlayan araştırma modelidir. Araştırmanın evrenini, Malatya İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören sınıf öğretmeni adayları oluşturmaktadır. Evrenin tamamına ulaşılması hedeflendiğinden örneklem seçimine gidilmemiştir. Araştırma sürecinde sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterlik düzeylerini belirlemeye yönelik veriler Dede (2008) tarafından geliştirilen “Matematik Öğretimine Yönelik Öz-Yeterlik Ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Sınıf öğretmeni adaylarına gönüllü olarak matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterlik ölçeği uygulandıktan sonra eksiksiz ve hatasız olarak tamamlanan ölçekler analize dahil edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 22.00 istatistik programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Veriler normal dağılım göstermediğinden iki kategorili değişkenlerin analizinde *Mann-Whitney U Testi* üç veya daha fazla kategorili değişkenlerin analizinde ise *Kruskal-Wallis H Testi* kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda ölçekte alınabilecek en düşük ortalamanın 1 (bir), en yüksek ortalamanın ise 5 (beş) olduğu dikkate alınarak sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterliklerinin orta düzeyin üzerinde, yeterli sayılabilecek seviyede olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının matematik öğretimine

yönelik öz-yeterliklerinin sınıf düzeyi, matematik öğretimi ve öğretmenlik uygulaması derslerini alma durumlarına göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği; cinsiyet ve stratejik oyunlar oynama durumlarına göre ise farklılık göstermediği anlaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Matematik, öz-yeterlik, matematik öğretimi, sınıf öğretmeni adayı.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the self-efficacy levels of prospective classroom teachers towards teaching mathematics. In addition to this main purpose, it is to evaluate mathematics teaching self-efficacy levels in terms of gender, grade level, strategic games, mathematics teaching and taking teaching practice courses. The survey model was used in the study carried out from the quantitative research approach. Survey research is a research model that aims to describe the past or present situation as it is. The universe of the research consists of primary school teacher candidates studying at Malatya İnönü University Faculty of Education. Since it was aimed to reach the entire universe, sample selection was not made. During the research process, data to determine the self-efficacy levels of prospective classroom teachers for teaching mathematics were collected with the "Self-Efficacy Scale for Teaching Mathematics" developed by Dede (2008). After the self-efficacy scale for teaching mathematics was voluntarily applied to the primary school teacher candidates, the scales that were completed completely and without errors were included in the analysis. The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS 22.00 statistical program. Since the data did not show a normal distribution, Mann-Whitney U Test was used in the analysis of two-category variables and Kruskal-Wallis H Test was used in the analysis of variables with three or more categories. As a result of the study, considering that the lowest average that can be taken in the scale is 1 (one) and the highest average is 5 (five), it has been revealed that the self-efficacy of the primary school teacher candidates in teaching mathematics is above the medium level and can be considered sufficient. In addition, it was found that the self-efficacy of the pre-service teachers in mathematics teaching differed significantly according to their grade level, taking the mathematics teaching and teaching practice courses; It was understood that there was no difference according to gender and playing strategic games.

**Keywords:** Mathematics, self-efficacy, mathematics teaching, class teacher candidates.



**SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MATEMATİK ÖĞRETİMİNE YÖNELİK ÖZ-YETERLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF CLASS TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICIENCY LEVELS FOR  
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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmanın amacı sınıf öğretmenlerinin matematik öğretimlerine yönelik öz-yeterlik düzeylerini incelemektir. Bu temel amacın yanında matematik öğretimi öz-yeterlik düzeylerinin cinsiyet, ortaöğretim mezuniyet alanı, stratejik oyunlar, mesleki kıdem ve mesleki tercih değişkenleri açısından değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yaklaşımında tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Tarama araştırmaları geçmişte ya da hâlihazırda var olan bir durumu olduğu gibi betimlemeyi amaçlayan araştırma modelidir. Ayrıca tarama araştırmaları ilişkilerin belirlenmesini ve araştırmacının tahminde bulunmasını sağlar. Araştırmanın evrenini, Malatya ili Battalgazi ilçesinde görev yapmakta olan sınıf öğretmenleri oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada basit tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak görevde olan 135 sınıf öğretmenine ulaşılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma sürecinde sınıf öğretmenlerinin matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterlik düzeylerini belirlemeye yönelik veriler Dede (2008) tarafından geliştirilen “Matematik Öğretimine Yönelik Öz-Yeterlik Ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Sınıf öğretmenlerine gönüllü olarak matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterlik ölçeği uygulandıktan sonra eksiksiz ve hatasız olarak tamamlanan ölçekler analize dahil edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 22.00 istatistik programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Veriler normal dağılım göstermediğinden iki kategorili değişkenlerin analizinde *Mann-Whitney U Testi* üç veya daha fazla kategorili değişkenlerin analizinde ise *Kruskal-Wallis H Testi* kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda ölçekte alınabilecek en düşük ortalamanın 1 (bir), en yüksek ortalamanın ise 5 (beş) olduğu dikkate alınarak sınıf öğretmenlerinin matematik öğretimine yönelik öz-yeterliklerinin orta düzeyin üzerinde, yeterli sayılabilecek seviyede

olduđu ortaya ıkmıřtır. Ayrıca sınıf retmenlerinin matematik retimine ynelik z-yeterliklerinin cinsiyete gre anlamlı farklılık gsterdiđi; ortaretim mezuniyet alanı, stratejik oyunlar oynama, mesleki kıdem ve mesleki tercihlerine gre ise farklılık gstermediđi anlařılmıřtır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Matematik, z-yeterlik, matematik retimi, sınıf retmeni.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the self-efficacy levels of classroom teachers towards teaching mathematics. In addition to this main purpose, it is to evaluate mathematics teaching self-efficacy levels in terms of gender, secondary school graduation area, strategic games, professional seniority and Professional choice. In the research, the survey model was used in the quantitative research approach. Survey research is a research model that aims to describe a past or present situation as it is. In addition, survey research allows the identification of relationships and the researcher to make predictions. The universe of the research consists of classroom teachers working in the Battalgazi district of Malatya province. In the study, it was aimed to reach 135 classroom teachers on duty by using simple random sampling method. During the research process, data to determine the self-efficacy levels of classroom teachers for teaching mathematics were collected with the "Self-Efficacy Scale for Teaching Mathematics" developed by Dede (2008). After the self-efficacy scale for teaching mathematics was voluntarily applied to the classroom teachers, the scales that were completed completely and without errors were included in the analysis. The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS 22.00 statistical program. Since the data did not show a normal distribution, Mann-Whitney U Test was used in the analysis of two-category variables and Kruskal-Wallis H Test was used in the analysis of variables with three or more categories. As a result of the study, considering that the lowest average that can be taken in the scale is 1 (one) and the highest average is 5 (five), it has been revealed that the self-efficacy of the classroom teachers for teaching mathematics is above the medium level and can be considered sufficient. In addition, it was found that the self-efficacy of classroom teachers in teaching mathematics differed significantly by gender; It has been understood that there is no difference according to secondary education graduation area, playing strategic games, professional seniority and professional preferences.

**Keywords:** Mathematics, self-efficacy, mathematics teaching, classroom teacher.

**EĞİTİM KURUMLARINDA TOKSİK LİDERLİKLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN  
ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ**  
ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON TOXIC LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS

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**ÖZET**

Toksik liderlik, kendini çalışanlarından üstün görme ve kendi çıkarlarını öncelikli tutmaya dayalı bir liderlik türüdür. Bu tarz liderlik başkalarının duygularına ve ihtiyaçlarına kayıtsızlık yani narsistik özellikler taşıma gibi özelliklere sahip bir liderlik tipi olarak açıklanmaktadır. Toksik liderliğin sonucu olarak, örgütlerde zayıf ve kötü iletişim, stres, mutsuzluk, kişisel çıkara dayalı bir örgütsel iklim, problem çözme ve karar verme sürecinde korku, düşük moral, örgüt değerlerine bağlılık konusunda yetersizlik ve gelecek kaygısı gibi sonuçlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca bunlar zamanla örgüt kültürü haline gelerek hem çalışanlar hem örgütün amaçları açısından olumsuz sonuçlar ortaya koymaktadır. Bu nedenle, toksik liderlik önemli bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Toksik liderliğin önemli olduğu örgütlerden birisini de eğitim kurumlarıdır. Çünkü eğitim kurumları, geleceğin nesillerini oluşturan önemli yapı taşlarıdır. Okullar bugünün çocuklarının donanımlı bireyler olarak yetişmesinde, kişiliklerinin gelişmesinde ve toplumsallaşmasında rol oynayan kurumlardır. Bu nedenle okulda olumlu bir örgütsel iklimin olması, öğretmenlerin sağlıklı bir eğitim ve öğretim sunabilmeleri açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ancak, toksik liderlik gibi negatif liderlik tarzları, örgüt iklimini bozmakta ve çalışanların verimliliğini olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla, toksik liderliğin eğitim kurumlarından uzaklaştırılması önemlidir.

Bu araştırmada, Türkiye’de 2013-2023 yılları arasında eğitim kurumlarında yapılan toksik liderlik konulu araştırmalar incelenmiştir. Araştırmada literatür taraması ve betimsel içerik analizi yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada 26 araştırma incelenmiştir. Araştırmaların yıllara göre dağılımı, bilimsel yaklaşım, tür, yöntem, birlikte çalışılan konu ve yapıldığı kurum gibi özelliklere göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaların 3’ü teorik, 23’ü empirik olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmaların yıllara göre dağılımı incelendiğinde 8 çalışma ile en çok 2022 yılında çalışıldığı saptanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda eğitim kurumlarında yapılan toksik liderlik konulu araştırmaların çoğu örgütsel bağlılık üzerinedir.

Sonuç olarak, çalışmalar toksik liderliğin eğitim kurumlarını olumsuz etkilediğini göstermiştir. Bu etkilerden kaçınmak adına bakanlık okullara düzenli olarak kurum iklimini yordayıcı anketler yapması için müfettişler gönderebilir. Bu durum toksik liderlerde caydırıcı etki yaratabilir ve okul ikliminde daha olumlu gelişmeler kaydedilebilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Eğitim, eğitim yönetimi, içerik analizi, liderlik tarzı, toksik liderlik.

## ABSTRACT

Toxic leadership is described as a leadership type with characteristics such as seeing himself superior to his/her employees, prioritizing his/her own interests. This type of leadership is explained as a type of leadership that has characteristics such as indifference to the feelings and needs of others, that is, carrying narcissistic characteristics. As a result of toxic leadership, poor and offenseful communication, stress, unhappiness, an organisational climate that is based on self-interest, fear in problem solving and decision making process, low morale, inability to adhere to organizational values and future anxiety situations occur in organizations with toxic leaders. In addition, these features may become organizational culture over time, revealing negative consequences for both the employees and the goals of the organization. Therefore, toxic leadership emerges as an important issue.

One of the organizations where toxic leadership is important is educational institutions. Because educational institutions are important elements to form the generations of the future. Schools are institutions that play a role in the development of today's children as well-equipped individuals, the development of their personalities and their socialization. For this reason, having a positive organizational climate in the school is of great importance for teachers to provide a healthy education and teaching environment. However, negative leadership styles such as toxic leadership disrupt the organizational climate and can negatively affect the productivity of employees. Therefore, it is important to remove toxic leadership from educational institutions.

In this study, studies on toxic leadership conducted in educational institutions in Turkey between the years 2013-2023 were examined. Literature review and descriptive content analysis methods were used in the research. In this study, 26 studies were examined. It is aimed to examine the researches according to the characteristics such as distribution by years, scientific approach, type, method, subject studied and institution. Of the studies, 3 were theoretical and 23 were empirical. When the distribution of the studies according to the years was examined, it was determined that the most studies were conducted in 2022 with 8 studies. As a result of the research, most of the research on toxic leadership in educational institutions is on organizational commitment. As a result, studies have shown that toxic leadership negatively affects educational institutions. To avoid these effects, the ministry may send inspectors to schools to conduct regular surveys that predict the institutional climate. This situation can have a deterrent effect on toxic leaders and more positive developments can be recorded in the school climate.

**Keywords:** Education, educational administration, content analysis, leadership style, toxic leadership.

**2013-2023 YILLARINDA EĞİTİM KURUMLARINDA YAPILAN MOBBİNG  
ARAŞTIRMALARININ ANALİZİ**  
ANALYSIS OF MOBBING RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN  
2013-2023

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**ÖZET**

Toplumsal işleyiş mekanizmalarının belli bir dengede ilerlemesinin en temel ölçütü kaliteli bir eğitim ortamı oluşturmaktır. Bu ortamı sağlayan eğitim kurumlarında, kılavuzluğu üstlenen eğitimcilerin verimli olabilmeleri ise çalışma alanlarında mobbinge maruz kalmamalarıyla ilişkilidir. Literatür taramasına dayalı bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye’de tüm eğitim kurumlarındaki eğitimcilere yönelik mobbing konusunda yapılan çalışmaların tür, yıl, yöntem, üniversite, kullanılan ölçüm araçları ve eğitimcilerin maruz kaldıkları mağduriyet değişkenleri açısından incelenmesidir. Araştırmada son 10 yılda (2013-2023) Ulusal YÖK Tez Merkezi veri tabanı üzerinden yazılmış olan 75’i yüksek lisans, 3’ü doktora tezi ve Türkiye kaynaklı eğitim yönetimi alanındaki dergilerin taranmasıyla elde edilen 23’ü makale olmak üzere toplam 101 çalışma analiz edilmiştir. Veriler doküman incelemesi yöntemi ile elde edilmiştir. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada şu sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır: 1- Çalışma türlerinden yüksek lisans tezlerinin daha çok yapıldığı görülmüştür. 2- 2015-2018 yıllarında mobbing araştırmalarının yoğunlaştığı tespit edilmiştir. 3- Araştırmalarda nicel yöntemlerden biri olan ilişkisel tarama modeli çoğunlukla tercih edilmiştir. 4- Çalışmaların genelde büyükşehirlerdeki köklü kamu üniversitelerinde yapıldığı ortaya çıkmıştır. 5- Eğitimcilerin mobbinge maruz kaldıkları değişkenlerden genellikle bayan, bekâr ve on yıldan az tecrübesi olan, görev yaptığı kurumdaki hizmet süresi az olan ve eğitim durumu doktora veya yüksek lisans olanların daha çok mobbinge karşı karşıya kaldıkları tespit edilmiştir. Daha sonra yapılacak mobbing konulu çalışmalarda nitel araştırma yöntemlerinin de kullanılarak nicel-nitel karma yöntem uygulanması önerilebilir. Vakıf üniversitelerinde de mobbing konulu araştırmaların yapılması ile kamu ve özel üniversitelerindeki eğitimcilerin mobbing algılarının karşılaştırılmasında katkı sağlanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eğitim Kurumları, Eğitimciler, Mobbing.

**ABSTRACT**

The most basic criterion for social functionality criteria to progress in a certain balance is to create a quality educational environment. The efficiency of the educators, who undertake the guidance in the educational environment that provides this environment, ensures that they are not exposed to mobbing in their work areas. This aim is to examine the type, year, method, university, measurement tools used and victimization variables of the studies on mobbing for educators at all educational levels in Turkey, based on literature consumption. In 10 years (2013-2023), a total of 101 studies, 75 of which were master's thesis, 3 of which were doctoral dissertations and 23 of which were articles, were analyzed by scanning the journals written in the field of educational research management from Turkey. National Council of Higher Education Thesis Center database. . . The data were obtained by the documentation review method. Descriptive analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data. The following results were obtained in the research: 1- Documents that hold master's theses rather than study types. 2- It has been determined that mobbing researches intensified in the years 2015-2018. 3- The relational screening model, which is one of the best guides in the research, was preferred. 4- Your education was generally carried out in well-established state universities in metropolitan cities. 5- Among the variables that educators are exposed to mobbing, it is more likely that those who are female, single and have less than ten users, those who have a short service period in the institution they work and those who have a doctorate or master's degree are more likely to encounter mobbing. It can be suggested that the qualitative research methods within the scope of mobbing to be carried out later should be continued by using the quantitative-qualitative mixed method. Educators at state and foundation universities can contribute to the comparison of mobbing perceptions of universities by conducting research on mobbing in their own institutions.

**Keywords:** Educational Institutions, Educators, Mobbing.

## ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİNDE “ÖĞRENCİ MERKEZLİ ÖĞRETİM YAKLAŞIMININ” UYGULANMASINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

PERCEPTIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ON THE APPLICATION OF "STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING APPROACH" IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, KKTC Gazimağusa ilçesinde bulunan ortaokullarda öğrenim gören öğrencilerin sosyal bilgiler derslerinde yürütülen öğrenci merkezli öğretime yönelik görüş ve tutumlarını ortaya çıkarmak ve öğrenci merkezli öğretimin ortaokullarda ne derece etkin bir şekilde kullanıldığını ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmanın evreni Gazimağusa ilçesinde Türk Maarif Koleji, Canbulat Özgürlük Ortaokulu ve Çanakkale Ortaokulu'nda öğrenim gören 426 ortaokul 2. sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın veri toplama aşamasının nicel ayağında ölçek, nitel ayağında ise yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği uygulanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen nicel verileri analiz etmede SPSS T-TEST, ANOVA, MANOVA ve LSD analizi kullanılmıştır. Ölçekten elde edilen veriler SPSS programına girilmiştir. Analizler uzman kişi eşliğinde yapılmıştır. Nitel veri analizinde ise içerik analizi kullanılmış ve görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler kategorileştirilip, temalara ayrılmıştır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Öğrenci Merkezli Eğitim, Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi, Öğrenci Görüş ve Tutumları

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate the perceptions and attitudes of secondary level students on student-centered education in social studies and also to specify the significance of student-centered education in secondary school education in the district of Famagusta. In this research during the data collection, for quantitative part questionnaire and for the qualitative part semi-structured interviews has been used by the researcher. In this research quantitative part is analysed through SPSS program and qualitative through content analysis.

**Keywords:** Student-Centered Education, Social Studies Course, Students' Perceptions and Attitudes

**THE UPPER-LOWER CRUST STRUCTURE BASED ON THE P-RECEIVER FUNCTIONS UNDERNEATH ARPR AND MALT STATIONS, SE TÜRKİYE****Hamdi ALKAN**

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**ORCID ID:** 0000-0003-1322-5164**ABSTRACT**

The receiver Function technique is generally preferred by seismologists to reveal the P- and S-wave velocity structure of the earth. A receiver function is defined as the time series where phases are converted from P to S or from S to P. Teleseismic P waveform contains Ps phases composed of the converted and multiplied phases created from discontinuities under the seismic station. In this study, we aim to explore the upper-lower crust structures beneath two short-period seismic stations ARPR and MALT, in SE Türkiye. For this purpose, two different geophysical techniques are used and their results are compared with each other for better understanding of geological structures and discontinuities under these stations. Firstly, we performed the inversion of P-Receiver Functions using the iterative algorithm, similar to the simulated annealing method. In order to obtain the stacked P-Receiver Functions, the process involves three fundamental steps composed of rotation, deconvolution and stacking. Secondly, we used phase-weighted slant stacking to determine the Ps converted and multiple phases. In this algorithm, the stacked processing of all receiver functions is performed to the slowness values of each signal with the arrival time. According to our results, Moho depth varies from ~37 km beneath the MALT station with  $V_s=4.3$  km/s to ~39 km under the ARPR station  $V_s=4.2$  km/s, besides Conrad discontinuity appeared in the depth of ~18 km around the short-period seismic stations. On the other hand, the high  $V_p/V_s$  ratio of the upper and lower crust (~1.90) should be interpreted as the mafic crustal composition, the presence of partial melting and high heat low flow. Finally, the findings revealed from these two stack algorithms are generally consistent with both each other and other studies performed in the region in recent years. As a remarkable fact, the calculated P- and S-wave velocity values with the depths of discontinuity such as Moho and Conrad will contribute to the accurate earth model design, the analyzing of the focal mechanism solutions of earthquakes and the future seismic hazard evaluation in the region.

**Keywords:** Crustal discontinuity, short period data, P-Receiver Functions, Stacking, Inversion.



## CURRENT EARTHQUAKE HAZARD IN AND AROUND THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF TÜRKİYE: EVALUATION OF THE MULTIPLE PARAMETERS

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### ABSTRACT

The southeastern end of Türkiye is formed with the multi-segmented large fault systems accommodated by strike-slip faults oriented NW-SE and NE-SW, thrust/reverse faults oriented EW and NS-oriented extension fissures or normal faults. This zone has not produced large/destructive earthquakes for a long time. The last earthquake with a magnitude of 5.0 occurred near the Konalga segment in 2012. Therefore, based on several seismotectonic parameters such as  $b$ -value, recurrence times, earthquake probability and Coulomb stress changes, we investigate the earthquake hazard in and around the southeastern part of Türkiye. To achieve a statistical evaluation, a homogeneous catalog according to moment magnitude ( $M_w$ ) which includes 2818 earthquakes with  $1.0 < M_w \leq 5.9$  between October 26, 1958 and December 27, 2022, is used.  $b$ -value is determined as  $0.83 \pm 0.05$  and it is smaller than the mean value of  $b=1.0$ , which is accepted for the Gutenberg-Richter scaling law. This  $b$ -value means that an increasing stress situation may exist in this part of Türkiye. Also, probabilities of the earthquakes for  $M_w=5.0$ , 5.5 and 5.9 in the intermediate term (10 years) are determined as  $\sim 68.39\%$ ,  $\sim 35.79\%$  and  $\sim 18.64\%$ , respectively. Recurrence times of earthquakes with  $M_w=5.0$ , 5.5 and 5.9 are estimated as  $\sim 9$ ,  $\sim 23$  and  $\sim 48$  years, respectively. The results show that the regions with smaller  $b$ -values are calculated in Beğendik, Konalga, Hakkari, Yüksekova, Şemdinli and Çubuklu segments. Also, Coulomb stress change maps demonstrate 4 positive and 4 negative stress lobes. Positive stress lobes stretch across the Konalga, Hakkari, Işıklar and Çubuklu segments. These regions represent current stress accumulation. According to the stress variation maps, it is observed that stress is transferred towards the end of the Yüksekova-Şemdinli Fault zone, especially at shallow depths. Moreover, this stress increase is caused by the southeast Anatolian Thrust zone. Consequently, these types of multiple parameter analyses are necessary to describe the current and future seismic hazard of the region. Almost all the anomaly regions of seismotectonic parameters are estimated almost in the same parts of the study region and hence, these anomaly regions observed at the beginning of 2023 may be one of the most possible areas for future strong/large earthquake occurrences. Thus, the correlations among these parameters may supply preliminary and useful information for the current earthquake hazard assessment in southeastern part of Türkiye.

**Keywords:** Earthquake Hazard,  $b$ -value, Recurrence Time, Earthquake Probability, Stress.

## ZnO- ZnO:Al TOZ ÖRNEKLERİNİN LÜMINESANS ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

### INVESTIGATION OF THE LUMINANCES PROPERTIES OF ZnO- ZnO:Al POWDER SAMPLES

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## ÖZET

ZnO filmleri, başta elektronik devreler olmak üzere çeşitli bilimsel alanlarda kullanılan yarıiletken malzemedir. ZnO, altıgen wurtzite kristal yapıya ve oda sıcaklığında ~3.34 eV'luk, enerji bant aralığına sahip çevre dostu bir yarıiletken malzemedir. Özellikle çeşitli katkı maddeleriyle katkılanarak fiziksel özellikleri kolaylıkla değiştirilebilmektedir. Malzemelerin luminesans özellikleri katkılanılan elemente, içerdiği safsızlıklara ve üretim koşullarına göre (sıcaklık, basınç vb.) değişebilmektedir. Bu nedenle, dozimetre olarak kullanılmak istenilen malzemelerin luminesans verimi detaylı olarak araştırılmalı, literatürle kıyaslanmalı ve olası farklılıklar araştırılmalıdır. ZnO' ler luminesans tepkileri görünür bölge ve civarında geniş bir spektruma sahip olan malzemeler olup bu özellikleri sayesinde iyonize radyasyon dedeksiyonunda alternatif malzeme olma adayı olarak düşünülebilir. Bu çalışmada, ZnO ve ZnO:Al katkılanılmış toz örneklerin luminesans özelliklerinin araştırılması amacıyla luminesans şiddeti ve doz arasındaki ilişki araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla doz cevap deneyi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Luminesans dozimetre olarak kullanılmak istenen malzemelerde artan doza karşı elde edilen sinyal şiddetinin orantılı olması beklenir. Malzemeler artan doza bağlı olarak farklı lineerlik özellikleri göstermektedir. ZnO- ZnO:Al toz örneklerinden 10,00±0,01mg numuneler eşit kütlede çelik diskler içine tartıldı. 0,1Gy-50 Gy olacak şekilde artan dozlarda ışınlama yapıldı. Örnekler <sup>90</sup>Sr/<sup>90</sup>Y beta kaynağıyla doz hızı ~0,11±0,01 Gy/s olacak şekilde ışınlanmıştır. Hoya-U 340 filtresi kullanılarak mavi ışıkla uyarılan toz örneklerinden 40s boyunca elde edilen luminesans emisyonu ölçülmüştür. Yapılan ölçümler

sonucunda ZnO ve ZnOAl katkılı numunelerde artan doza bağı olarak lüminesans şiddetinde artış olduğu gözlenmiştir. Doz cevap ilişkisine göre ZnO ve ZnO:Al katkılı örneklerde 0,1Gy-50 Gy arasında lineer davranış göstermiştir. Örneklere ait lineer fit sonucu sırasıyla ( $R^2$  değeri) 0.988 ve 0.989 olarak elde edilmiştir. ZnO ve Al katkılanmış ZnO örneklerinin lineer indeksleri yaklaşık olarak aynı hesaplanmıştır. Her iki malzeme de 0,1Gy-50 Gy doz değerleri arasında lineer davranış göstermiş olup lüminesans dozimetri uygulamalarında kullanılmak adına önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** ZnO ve ZnO:Al, Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans, Doz-Cevap

## ABSTRACT

ZnO films are semiconductor materials used in various scientific fields, especially electronic circuits. ZnO is an environmentally friendly semiconductor material with a hexagonal wurtzite crystal structure and an energy band gap of  $\sim 3.34$  eV at room temperature. In particular, it can be easily changed by being doped with various additives. The luminescence properties of the materials may vary according to the doped element, the impurities it contains and the production conditions (temperature, pressure, etc.). For this reason, the luminescence efficiency of the materials desired to be used as a dosimeter should be investigated in detail, compared with the literature and possible differences should be investigated. ZnO's are materials with a wide spectrum of luminescence responses in and around the visible region, and thanks to these properties, they can be considered as an alternative material in ionizing radiation detection. In this study, the relationship between luminescence intensity and dose was investigated in order to investigate the luminescence properties of powder samples doped with ZnO and ZnOAl. For this purpose, a dose-response experiment was carried out. In materials intended to be used as a luminescence dosimeter, it is expected that the signal intensity obtained against the increasing dose will be proportional. The materials show sublinear, linear and supralinear properties depending on the increasing dose. The materials show different linearity properties depending on the increasing dose.  $10.00 \pm 0.01$  mg samples from ZnO- ZnO:Al powder samples were weighed into steel discs of equal mass. Irradiation was done in increasing doses, as 0.1Gy-50 Gy. The samples were irradiated with a  $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$  beta source at a dose rate of  $\sim 0.11 \pm 0.01$  Gy/s. Using the Hoya-U 340 filter, the luminescence emission obtained from salt samples excited with blue light for 40s was measured. As a result of the measurements, it was observed that there was an increase in luminescence intensity depending on the increasing dose in ZnO and ZnOAl added samples. According to the dose-response relationship, it showed linear behavior between 0.1Gy-50 Gy in ZnO and ZnOAl doped samples. The linear fit result of the samples was obtained as ( $R^2$  value) 0.988 and 0.989, respectively. The linear indices of ZnO and Al doped ZnO samples were calculated approximately the same. Both materials showed linear behavior between 0.1Gy-50 Gy dose values, and it can be said that they have an important potential to be used in luminescence dosimetry applications.

**Keywords:** ZnO and ZnOAl, Optically Stimulated Luminescence, Dose Response

**KUANTUM FİZİĞİ, MATERYALİZM VE METAFİZİK BAKIŞ AÇILARINDA  
'SEZGİ KAVRAMI'  
QUANTUM PHYSICS, MATERIALISM, AND METAPHYSICAL PERSPECTIVES  
'INTUITION CONCEPT'**

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**ÖZET**

Sanatçının ilham alanını oluşturan sezgi kavramıyla ilgili olarak, bilinç de dâhil olmak üzere her şeyin maddeden oluştuğunu öne süren, metafiziği kabul etmeyen materyalist görüş ve determinist bakış açısı ile aklın bir fonksiyonu olduğu görüşlerine karşılık, yirminci yüzyılın başlarında keşfedilmeye başlanan kuantum fiziği, her şeyin hesaplanabilir olduğu bu materyalist dünyaya farklı bir yaklaşım getirmiştir. Makalede, sezgi kavramı, kuantum fiziği açısından ve felsefede materyalizmin etkisi ile oluşan maddeci yaklaşım açısından ve Bergson'un metafizik bakış açısı ile açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Kuantum fiziğinin konusu olan atom ve atom altı parçacıklarıyla ilgili yapılan deney sonuçlarında, atom altı parçacıklarının davranışlarını gözlemcinin etkilediğini fark etmişler ve gözlem yapan bilincin seçimi durumu etkilediği yorumunu yapmışlardır. Seçim yapan bilincin, zihnin-beynin fonksiyonlarından farklı bir olgu olduğu bilim insanları tarafından ifade edilmiştir. Bilinç-kuantum benliğinin yaratıcı edimi olarak, kuantum yaratıcılık-sezgi; dikkatin ve yoğunluğun olduğu bir durum olarak, deneyimlerden ve edinilmiş bilgilerden bağımsız, anda yepyeni bilgilerin edinildiği ve oluşan anlık zaman ve mekândan bağımsız fikir ve bilgi akışı olarak tanımlanır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Yaratıcılık, Sezgi, Bilinç, Kuantum fiziği, Kuantum yaratıcılık,

**ABSTRACT**

Regarding the concept of intuition that constitutes the artist's inspiration, quantum physics, which started to be discovered at the beginning of the twentieth century, in contrast to the materialist view, which does not accept metaphysics, and the determinist point of view, which claims that everything is composed of matter, including consciousness, and that it is a function of the mind, that everything is computable. brought a different approach to this materialist world. In the article, the concept of intuition has been tried to be explained in terms of quantum physics, the materialist approach formed by the effect of materialism in philosophy, and Bergson's metaphysical point of view. In the results of the experiments on the atom and subatomic particles, which are the subject of quantum physics, they realized that the behavior of the subatomic particles was affected by the observer, and they commented that the choice of the observing consciousness affects the situation. It has been stated by scientists that

choosing consciousness is a different phenomenon from the functions of the mind-brain. As the creative act of consciousness-quantum self, quantum creativity-intuition; It is defined as the flow of ideas and information, independent of experiences and acquired knowledge, and independent of time and space, where new information is acquired and formed in the moment, as a situation where attention and intensity are present.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Intuition, Consciousness, Quantum physics, Quantum creativity.

## BAŞKALE İLÇESİ KÖYLERİNİN COĞRAFİ ANALİZİ<sup>1</sup>

### GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGES OF BASKALE DISTRICT

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#### ÖZET

Van iline bağlı olan Başkale ilçesi 66 köy, 66 mezra ve 4 mahalle yerleşmesinden oluşmaktadır. Özellikle 1980'li yıllardan sonra Türkiye'deki kırsal alanların nüfusunda önemli ölçüde azalma olmuştur. Ancak bu genel kanının aksine Başkale ilçesinde nüfusun pik yaptığı dönemler 2010'dan sonra olmuştur. İlçe nüfusunda izlenen bu farklı gelişme ilçeyi çalışmaya değer kılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Başkale köy yerleşmelerinin nüfusları, alan büyüklükleri, yükselti basamakları, jeomorfolojik konumları, iktisadi faaliyetleri ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, bölgesel ve sistematik yaklaşımlar birlikte kullanılarak bütüncül bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma boyunca sahadan elde edilen veriler, uydu görüntüleri ve ikincil veriler ArcGIS programı, grafikler ve tablolar kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sahasındaki jeomorfolojik birimler köylerin kuruluş yerlerinde belirleyici rol oynamıştır. Bu birimlerin etkisiyle köylerin büyük bölümü toplu doku ve küme şekilli özellik göstermiştir. Köylerin nüfusunda alan büyüklüğünden ziyade yerleşme konumları, ulaşım ve sosyo-ekonomik şartlar etkili olmuştur. İlçe kırsalında birincil iktisadi faaliyet hayvancılıktır. Bu bakımdan Başkale'nin sadece Van'ın değil, Türkiye'nin küçükbaş hayvan yetiştiriciliğinde de önemli bir yeri vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Başkale, Kırsal Yerleşme, Coğrafya, Köy

#### ABSTRACT

The district of Baskale, which is affiliated with Van province, consists of 66 villages, 66 hamlets, and 4 neighborhoods. Particularly after the 1980s, there has been a significant decrease in the population of rural areas in Turkey. However, contrary to this general trend, the population in Baskale district peaked after 2010. This unique development observed in the district's population has made it worthy of study. In this study, the populations, land sizes, elevation levels, geomorphological locations, and economic activities of Baskale's rural

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, yazım aşaması devam eden "Başkale İlçesinin (Van) Beşeri ve İktisadi Coğrafyası" adlı doktora tezinden oluşturulmuştur.

settlements were analyzed. The study has been evaluated with a holistic perspective by using regional and systematic approaches together. During the study, data obtained from the field, satellite imagery, and secondary data were analyzed using ArcGIS software, graphics and tables. The geomorphological units in the research area played a decisive role in determining the location of villages. As a result of the influence of these units, most villages have showed characteristic of clustered and group-shaped structure. The population of villages was affected more by settlement locations, transportation, and socio-economic conditions rather than the size of the area. The primary economic activity in the rural district is livestock farming. In this respect, Baskale has an important place in sheep and goat breeding not only in Van but also in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Baskale, Rural Settlement, Geography, Village.

## SİVEREK İLÇESİNDE (ŞANLIURFA) MISIR TARIMI CORN FARMING IN SİVEREK DISTRICT (ŞANLIURFA)

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### ÖZET

Siverek, tarımsal faaliyetlerin ilk olarak başladığı bölgelerden biri olan Mezopotamya'nın (yukarı Mezopotamya) sınırları içerisinde bulunmaktadır. Tarım ile birlikte hayvancılık, geçmişten günümüze kadar ilçenin temel ekonomik faaliyetleri olarak göze çarpmaktadır. İlçe sınırları içerisindeki Karacadağ ve yakın çevresinde (ayrıca nispeten ilçenin kuzeyindeki belli başlı alanlarda) hayvancılık faaliyetleri yaygın iken geri kalan yerlerde ise tarımsal faaliyetler yaygındır. Bu durumu ortaya çıkaran temel sebeplerden biri, bahsedilen alanların jeomorfolojik özellikleridir. İlçede, uzun yıllar boyunca tarımda su kullanımı yok denecek kadar azdı. GAP'ın faaliyete girmesi ile birlikte tarımda su kullanımı artmıştır. Ancak, Karacadağ, Çaylarbaşı, Karakeçili, Şeyhanlı vb. yöreler bu sulama faaliyetlerinden yoksun kalmıştır. 2000'li yılların ortalarına doğru bahsi geçen alanlar sulama problemini sondaj kuyularıyla çözmeye çalışmışlardır. İlçe genelinde sulu tarımın yaygınlaşması mısır tarımının gelişmesine katkı sağlamıştır. Yörede mısır, genelde ikinci ürün olarak yetiştirilmektedir. Siverek ilçedeki mısır tarımının incelendiği bu çalışmanın amacı, mısır tarımının mevcut durumunu ortaya koymakla birlikte, mısır tarımı yapan üreticilerin sorunlarını belirlemek ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerilerini coğrafi bir perspektifle ortaya koymaktır. 2022 yılı itibari ile ilçede mısır tarımına ayrılan alan 349,386 hektardır. Bu rakam, il genelinde mısır tarımı yapılan alanların %27'sine denk gelmektedir. Dolayısıyla, 2022 yılı itibari ile il genelinde en fazla mısır tarımına ayrılan alan Siverek ilçesinde bulunmaktadır. Yine aynı yıl, ilçede mısır üretimi 525,155 ton olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Bu da il mısır üretiminin %39'una denk gelmektedir. Mevcut durum göz önüne alındığında Siverek ilçesindeki mısır tarımında, girdi maliyetlerinin yanında sulama maliyetinin de yüksek olması, mısır ekim alanlarını ve dolayısıyla üretimi olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Siverek, Mısır, Tarım, Sulama.

### ABSTRACT

Siverek is located within the borders of Mesopotamia (upper Mesopotamia), one of the regions where agricultural activities first started. Along with agriculture, animal husbandry stands out as the main economic activities of the district from past to present. While animal husbandry activities are common in Karacadağ and its surroundings (also relatively in certain



areas in the north of the district) within the borders of the district, agricultural activities are common in the remaining areas. One of the main reasons for this situation is the geomorphological features of the mentioned areas. For many years, the use of water in agriculture was almost non-existent in the district. With the establishment of the GAP, the use of water in agriculture has increased. However, Karacadağ, Çaylarbaşı, Karakeçili, Şeyhanlı etc. regions have been deprived of these irrigation activities. Towards the middle of the 2000s, the mentioned areas tried to solve the irrigation problem with drilling wells. The spread of irrigated agriculture throughout the district has contributed to the development of corn agriculture. Corn is generally grown as a second crop in the region. The aim of this study, which examines the corn agriculture in Siverek district, is to reveal the current situation of corn agriculture, to determine the problems of the producers of corn agriculture and to present solutions for these problems from a geographical perspective. As of 2022, the area allocated to corn farming in the district is 349,386 hectares. This figure corresponds to 27% of the areas where corn is cultivated throughout the province. Therefore, as of 2022, the area allocated to corn farming in the province is located in Siverek district. In the same year, corn production in the district was 525,155 tons. This corresponds to 39% of the provincial corn production. Considering the current situation, the high cost of irrigation in addition to the input costs in corn agriculture in Siverek district adversely affects the corn cultivation areas and therefore the production.

**Keywords:** Siverek, Corn, Agriculture, Irrigation.

## EKSANTRİK YÖRÜNGELİ AYRIK ÖRTEN ÇİFT SİSTEM: FT ORİ DETACHED BINARY SYSTEM WITH ECCENTRIC ORBIT: FT ORİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, ayrik örten çift yıldız sistemi olan ve eksen dönmesi gösteren FT Ori'nin ışık ve dikine hız eğrilerinin eş zamanlı fotometrik modellenmesi sunulmaktadır. Sistemin literatürde var olan dikine hız eğrileri, *The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS)* veri tabanından elde edilen yüksek duyarlıklı ışık eğrisiyle eş zamanlı fotometrik modellenerek; çift sistemin bileşenlerinin mutlak, geometrik ve fiziksel parametreleri belirlenmiştir. Sistemin yörüngesinde var olan olası bir üçüncü cismin varlığı da yapılan modelleme sonucunda bulunmuştur. Baş ve yoldaş bileşenlerin kütle değerleri sırasıyla  $2.42 M_{\odot}$  ve  $1.98 M_{\odot}$  olarak hesaplanmıştır. Belirlenen mutlak parametrelere göre; bileşenlerin *Hertzprung-Russell (H-R) diyagramındaki* konumları ve evrim durumları tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çift yıldızlar: örten çift sistemler: ayrik çift yıldızlar: eksen dönmesi

### ABSTRACT

In this study, simultaneous light and radial velocity curve modeling of FT Ori which is a detached eclipsing binary system showing apsidal motion is presented. The radial velocity curves of the system which is existed in the literature are modeled simultaneously with the high precision light curve obtained from *The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS)* database; the absolute, geometric and physical parameters of the components of the double systems were determined. The existence of a possible third object in the orbit of the system was also founda with light curve modelling. The mass values of the primary and secondary components was calculated to be  $2.42 M_{\odot}$  and  $1.98 M_{\odot}$ , respectively. According to the identified absolute parameters; the positions and evolution states of the components in the *Hertzprung-Russell (H-R) diagram* are discussed.

**Keywords:** Binary stars: eclipsing binary systems: detached binary stars: apsidal motio

## RADON CONCENTRATIONS OF THE SURFACE WATERS IN THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF ISTANBUL, TÜRKİYE

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, we measured the radon concentrations of the surface water samples collected from the European side of İstanbul using the RAD-7 electronic radon measurement device in Sakarya University Nuclear Physics Research Laboratory. The measurement results were compared with the data of the World Health Organization (WHO) and similar studies in the literature too. The minimum value of the measured radon concentration in waters was  $0,20 \text{ Bq l}^{-1}$ , the maximum value was  $7,20 \text{ Bq l}^{-1}$  and the average value was computed to  $1,41 \text{ Bq l}^{-1}$ . The annual effective doses due to ingestion of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  for adults, children and infants were approximately recorded. The minimum value of the annual effective doses due to ingestion of  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  for adults was  $0,36 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the maximum value was  $12,60 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the average value was  $2,47 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the minimum value for children was  $0,37 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the maximum value was  $13,10 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the average value was  $2,57 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$  and the minimum value for infants was  $0,52 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the maximum value was  $24,84 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ , the average value was recorded to  $4,86 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ . According to all the dose results, the dose intake in infants was higher than adult and children. All dose results obtained in this study indicate that the committed effective doses are below the WHO (World Health Organization) recommended reference level of  $100 \mu\text{Svy}^{-1}$ . As a result, it has been determined that the consumption of samples taken from measured surface waters does not cause serious harm to human health.

**Keywords:** Radon, RAD-7, Surface water, Effective dose

**KIRKGEÇİT ÇEVRESİNDEKİ (GÜRPINAR-VAN) BİTLİS MASIFI  
MERMERLERİNİN MİNERALojİK VE FİZİKO-MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİ  
MINERALOGICAL AND PHYSIO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MARBLES OF  
THE BITLIS MASSIVE SURROUNDING KIRKGEÇİT (GÜRPINAR-VAN)**

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**ÖZET**

Türkiye'nin güneydoğusundaki Toros Dağları'nda yüzeyleyen magmatik ve metamorfik kayalar topluluğu, doğudan batıya yaklaşık 300 km uzanan ve kuzeyden güneye yaklaşık 50 km genişliğindeki Bitlis Masifi olarak bilinmektedir. Bitlis Masifi mermerleri kireçtaşlarının yüksek sıcaklık ve orta-düşük basınç koşullarında başkalaşım geçirmesi ile oluşmuş kayalardır. Bu nedenle bilinen mermer oluşumları içinde renk, doku ve dayanıklılık bakımından en önemli mermer grupları içinde yer alırlar. Bitlis Masifi'nin güneyindeki Kırkgeçit (Gürpınar-Van) dolaylarındaki mermer oluşumları beyaz-gri renkli, masif ve kireçtaşlarının metamorfizması ile tamamen mermerleşmiş kireçtaşlarından oluşmaktadırlar. Kırkgeçit mermerleri % 90-80 kalsit ve %10-20 arasında dolomit içermekte ve tamamı karbonatlardan oluşan mermer kütlelerini oluşturmaktadırlar. XRF jeokimyasal analiz sonuçları, örneklerin çoğunluğunun yüksek oranda CaO içeriğine sahip olduklarını (% 43 - % 58.8) ama grimsi renk tonlarına sahip ve dolomitçe zengin örneklerin yaklaşık % 18'e kadar MgO içerdiğini ortaya koymuştur. Bununla birlikte, mermerlerin rengini direkt olarak etkileyecek olan Fe, Ti ve Cr içeriklerinin düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kayalar üzerinde gerçekleştirilen eğilme ve darbe dayanımı testleri sırasıyla 8.78-13.32 Mpa ve 30-42 Mpa değerleri vermiş ve bu değerlerinde standartları sağladığı ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu veriler Kırkgeçit çevrelerinde gözlenen Bitlis Masifi mermerlerinin taşıma, kaplama ve yapı taşı olarak kullanılabilceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bitlis Masifi, Mermer, Mineraloji, mekanik testler

**ABSTRACT**

The association of magmatic and metamorphic rocks, outcropping in the south-eastern Taurus Mountains of Turkey, has been known as Bitlis Massif, which extends approximately 300 km from east to west and is about 50 km wide from north to south. Bitlis Massif marbles are rocks formed by the metamorphism of limestones under high temperatures and medium-low pressure conditions. For this reason, they are among the most important marble groups in terms of colour, texture and durability among known marble formations. The marble formations around Kırkgeçit (Gürpınar-Van) in the south of the Bitlis Massif consist of white-

grey coloured, massive, and wholly marbled limestones by the metamorphism of limestones. Kırkgeçit marbles contain 90-80 % calcite and 10-20 % dolomite, forming marbles consisting entirely of carbonates. The XRF geochemical analysis revealed that most samples had a high CaO content (43 - 58.8%), but the dolomite-rich samples with greyish colour contained about 18% MgO. Besides, It has been determined that the Fe, Ti, and Cr contents, which will directly affect the color of the marbles, are low. Bending and impact strength tests performed on the marble samples gave values of 8.78-13.32 Mpa and 30-42 Mpa, respectively, and it was revealed that these values met the standards. These data reveal that the Bitlis Massif marbles observed around Kırkgeçit can be used as facing and building stones.

**Keywords:** Bitlis Massif, Marble, Mineralogy, mechanical tests

**GAİA UYDU VERİLERİ KULLANILARAK ÖTEGEZEĞEN BARINAK  
YILDIZLARININ UZAY VE UZAY HIZ DAĞILIMLARININ İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF SPACE AND SPACE VELOCITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF  
EXOPLANET HOST STARS USING GAIA SATELLITE DATA

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## ÖZET

Günümüzde keşfedilen ötegezegen sayısı 5000'i aşmış durumda ve ötegezegenler ile onların yıldızları yani barınak yıldızlar ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalar da giderek artmaktadır. Ötegezegenli sistemlerin oluşum ve evrimlerinin anlaşılması açısından onların barınak yıldızlarının incelenmesi kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Barınak yıldızların ve gezegen sistemlerinin tek tek incelendiği çalışmalar bulunsa da bunların istatistiksel araştırmalarının yapıldığı çalışmaların olması, bu sistemlere bütüncül bir bakış sağlamak açısından oldukça önemlidir. Son yıllarda yer tabanlı gözlemlere ek olarak uzay teleskoplarıyla yapılan hassas gözlemler sayesinde keşfedilen gezegenlerle birlikte barınak yıldızların temel parametrelerini belirlemek olanaklı hale gelmiştir. Bunun yanında Samanyolu'ndaki dağılımlarını incelemek ve bu yıldızlar için hassas kinematik çalışmalar yapmak mümkün hale gelmiştir. Barınak yıldızların kinematikiğini incelemek için yıldızların astrometrik parametreleri (konum veya koordinatlar, paralaks ve öz hareket bileşenleri) ve kütle merkezinin dikine hız değerine ihtiyaç vardır. Astrometrik bir uzay görevi olan Gaia uydusu, bu parametreleri yüksek bir hassasiyetle sağlar ve geniş bir yıldız örneği için bu verileri sağladığından barınak yıldızlar için kinematik inceleme yapmaya izin verir. Bu amaçla, bu çalışmada barınak yıldızların gökada içerisindeki uzaysal dağılımları ve hesaplanan uzay hızlarının incelenmesine yönelik bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda Gaia uydusunun DR2 kataloğundan astrometrik parametreler ve kütle merkezinin dikine hız değerleri elde edilerek barınak yıldızlar için kinematik hesaplamalar gerçekleştirilmiş ve sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** yıldızlar; barınak yıldızlar; yıldız kinematikiği, gezegen sistemleri

**ABSTRACT**

The number of exoplanets discovered today has exceeded 5000, and the studies on exoplanets and their stars, that is, host stars, are increasing. In order to understand the formation and evolution of exoplanet systems, the study of their host stars is of critical importance. While there are studies that examine individual host stars and their planetary systems, studies that conduct statistical analyses are important for a comprehensive understanding of these systems. Thanks to sensitive observations made with space telescopes in recent years, in addition to ground-based observations, it has become possible to determine the basic parameters of the discovered exoplanets and their host stars. Moreover, it has become feasible to examine their distributions in the Milky Way and to carry out precise kinematic studies for these stars. To investigate the kinematics of host stars, astrometric parameters (position or coordinates, parallax, and proper motion components) of the stars and the radial velocity of the center of mass are needed. The astrometric space mission Gaia satellite provides these parameters with high precision and enables kinematic studies for host stars as it provides this data for a large sample of stars. For this purpose, in this study, a research was carried out to examine the spatial distributions of host stars within the galaxy and their calculated space velocities. To this end, kinematic calculations were realized for host stars using astrometric parameters and radial velocity values obtained from the DR2 catalogue of the Gaia satellite, and the results were interpreted.

**Keywords:** Stars: host stars, stellar kinematics, planetary systems

## YÖNETİM BİLİMİNİN SİSTEM YAKLAŞIMI KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SYSTEM APPROACH

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#### ÖZET

Yönetim ve sistem birbirini tamamlayan kavramlardır. Yönetim sistem üzerine, yönetim bilimi ise sistem yaklaşımı üzerine inşa edilmiştir. Yönetim olmadan sistem, sistem olmadan yönetim düşünülemez. İster canlı ister cansız bir sistem olsun (burada sistem bir canlı vücudu ya da herhangi bir makine olabilir) her iki durumda da yönetim sistemin ruhunu oluşturur. Dolayısıyla yönetim her iki durumda da canlıdır. Sisteme hayat veren yönetimdir. Bu çalışmada, yönetim biliminin sistem yaklaşımı ile ilişkisi değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yönetim, Sistem, Yönetim Bilimi, Sistem Yaklaşımı.

#### ABSTRACT

Management and system are concepts that complement each other. Management is built on the system, and management science is built on the systems approach. System without management, management without system is unthinkable. Whether it is a living or non-living system (here the system can be a living body or any machine), in both cases management is the soul of the system. So management is alive in both cases. It is management that gives life to the system. In this study, the relationship between management science and systems approach is evaluated.

**Keywords:** Management, System, Management Science, System Approach.



**İŞ BECERİKLİLİĞİNİN DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER VE SEKTÖR  
FARKLILIĞINA GÖRE İNCELENMESİ**  
THE INVESTIGATION OF JOB CRAFTING ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC  
VARIABLES AND SECTOR DIFFERENCE

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmada iş becerikliliği kavramı ele alınmıştır. Araştırmada cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş ve çalışma süresine göre çalışanların iş becerikliliği düzeyinde farklılığın olup olmadığı belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışanların kamu-özel sektörde ve imalat-hizmet sektöründe bulunmalarının iş becerikliliğinde farklılık ortaya çıkarıp çıkarmadığı da incelenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak veriler elde edilmiştir. Veriler için anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Anket demografik değişkenler ve iş becerikliliği için olmak üzere iki bölümden oluşmuştur. Anket farklı sektörlerdeki çalışanlara dağıtılmış ve 95 anket verisi toplanmıştır. Bu veriler için öncelikle frekans analizleri yapılmış ve katılımcı özellikleri incelenmiştir. Daha sonrasında demografik değişkenler ve sektör farklılıkları dikkate alınarak iş becerikliliği ve alt boyutlarındaki farklılıklar için bağımsız örneklem t testi ve tek yönlü varyans (ANOVA) analizleri yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular demografik değişkenlerden sadece cinsiyette farklılığın olduğunu göstermiştir. Kadın çalışanların erkeklere göre iş becerikliliği ve alt boyut düzeyleri daha fazla çıkmıştır. Sektör açısından kamudaki çalışanların görev becerikliliği düzeyinin ve bilişsel beceriklilik düzeyinin özel sektördeki çalışanlardan daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. İmalat sektörü çalışanlarının ise hizmet sektörü çalışanlarına göre hem iş becerikliliği düzeylerinin hem de alt boyutlar olan görev becerikliliği, bilişsel beceriklilik ve ilişkisel beceriklilik düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İş becerikliliği, Cinsiyet, Kamu-Özel Sektör, İmalat-Hizmet Sektörü

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the concept of job crafting was examined and it was tried to determine whether there was a difference in the level of job crafting of employees according to gender, marital status, age and tenure. In addition, it was also examined whether there is a difference in the

level of job crafting between public employees and employees in the private sector, and between those in the manufacturing sector and those in the service sector. In this direction, data were obtained by using convenience sampling method. Questionnaire technique was used for the data. The questionnaire consisted of demographic variables and job resourcefulness sections. The survey was distributed to employees in different sectors and 95 survey data were collected. For these data, firstly, frequency analyzes were made and participant characteristics were examined. Afterwards, independent samples t-test and one-way anova analyzes were performed for the differences in job crafting and sub-dimensions, taking into account demographic variables and sectoral differences. The findings showed that there was only a gender difference among the demographic variables. Job crafting and sub-dimensions levels of female employees were higher than males. In terms of the sector, it has been observed that the level of task crafting and cognitive crafting of the employees in the public sector are higher than those of the employees in the private sector. It was determined that the manufacturing sector employees have higher levels of both job crafting and sub-dimensions of task crafting, cognitive crafting and relational crafting compared to service industry employees.

**Keywords:** Job Crafting, Gender, Public-Private Sector, Manufacturing-Service Sector

## E-İHRACAT WEB SİTESİ TASARIMI VE KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON E-EXPORT WEBSITE DESIGN AND USAGE

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### ÖZET

Bilişim teknolojileri, hem ulusal hem de uluslararası ticarete büyük değişimlerin yaşanmasını sağlamıştır. Ülkeler arasında karşılıklı olarak gerçekleşen alım satım işlemleri son dönemlerde yaşanan teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte yeni bir boyut kazanmıştır. Özellikle bilişim teknolojilerinde yaşanan bu gelişmeler dış ticaretin de yeni bir anlam kazanmasını sağlamıştır. Dünya genelinde birçok ülke, dış ticaret yoluyla daha geniş pazarlara erişim, ekonomik büyüme, iş fırsatları ve refah gibi avantajlar elde etmektedirler.

Bilişim teknolojileri ve dış ticarete yaşanan değişimlere paralel olarak ortaya çıkan e-ticaret işletmelerin stratejik başarısı için önemli bir yere sahiptir. Modern bir işletme yapısına sahip olmak, bilgisayar ağlarının etkilerini işletme yapısına entegre etmek ile mümkün olmaktadır. E-ticaret, işletmelerin müşterilerle doğrudan, daha hızlı ve düşük maliyetlerle etkileşime geçerek ürün ve hizmetlerini sunmasını ve satmasını sağlamaktadır. Müşterilerin de ürün ve hizmetlere daha kolay ve hızlı erişim sağlamasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, işletmelerin iyi tasarlanmış bir web sitesine sahip olmaları işletmeler için oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye’de üretilen endüstriyel makinelerin satışının gerçekleştirilmesi amacıyla müşteri ve üreticiyi güvenilir bir ortamda buluşturmayı hedefleyen bir e-ihracat web sitesinin tasarlanmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda **www.globalmachinesales.com** web sitesi tasarlanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında e-ticaret platformunu kullanan kullanıcılarla görüşülerek web sitesinin kullanım kalitesinin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında tasarlanan web sitesi kullanıcılarıyla çevrimiçi yüz yüze görüşme yapılmış olup öncesinde oluşturulmuş bir yarı-yapılandırılmış anket formu doğrultusunda kullanıcılara sorular yöneltilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, e-ihracat web sitesi kullanıcılarının web sitesinin kullanılabilirliği (faydası), kullanım kolaylığı ve kullanım niyetine ilişkin olumlu görüşlerinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilişim Teknolojileri, Dış Ticaret, E-Ticaret, E-İhracat, Web Sitesi, Web Sitesi Tasarımı.

**ABSTRACT**

Information technologies have ensured that huge changes happened at national and international trade. Trading transactions among countries recently has gained a new dimension with technological developments. Especially, the improvements which are about technology of science have provided to help the foreign trade take on a new meaning. Most countries have obtained some advantages that are like access wider markets, economic growth, job opportunities and welfare.

Information technologies has an important place for the strategic success of e-commerce companies which emerged in parallel with the changes in foreign trade. Having a modern business structure is only possible with integrating the effects of computer networks into the business structure. E-commerce enables businesses to offer and sell their products and services by interacting with customers directly, faster and at lower costs. It also helps the customers to access the products and the services more rapidly and easily. In this context, it is very necessary for businesses to have a well-designed website.

The purpose of this research is to design an e-export website that aims to bring customers and manufacturers together in a reliable environment in order to sell industrial machines produced in Turkey. [www.globalmachinesales.com](http://www.globalmachinesales.com) was designed to achieve this goal. Within the scope of the study, it is intended to determine the quality of use of the website by interviewing users who use the e-commerce platform. Online face-to-face interviews were conducted with the users of the website designed within the scope of the study, and questions were asked to the users in line with a semi-structured questionnaire created beforehand. As a result, it has been determined that the e-export website users have positive evaluations regarding the usefulness (benefit) of web use, the utility of use and the purpose of use.

**Keywords:** Information Technologies, Foreign Trade, E-Commerce, E-Export, Website, Website Design.

**BALANCED SCORECARD: VERİMLİLİĞİ ARTIRMADA STRATEJİK  
ÖNCELİKLER**

BALANCED SCORECARD: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

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**ÖZET**

Balanced Scorecard (Dengeli Puan Kartı), kurumların hedeflerini ölçmek ve yönetmek için kullanılan stratejik bir yönetim aracıdır. Kaplan ve Norton tarafından geliştirilen bu yaklaşım, finansal olmayan performans ölçütlerinin kullanımıyla kurumların uzun dönemli başarısını ölçmeyi hedeflemektedir. Yaklaşım; finansal, müşteri, iç süreçler ve öğrenme-geliştirme olmak üzere dört perspektife sahiptir. Finansal perspektif, mali hedeflere odaklanırken, müşteri perspektifi müşteri beklentilerini karşılamak için yapılan faaliyetleri ölçer. İç süreçler perspektifi, kurumun iş süreçlerindeki verimliliğini ve etkinliği ölçerken, öğrenme-geliştirme perspektifi kurumun gelecekteki performansını etkileyen insan, teknoloji ve kültür yatırımlarını ölçmektedir. Balanced Scorecard, her bir perspektifteki kurumsal hedeflerin ölçümünü sağlayan performans göstergelerini kullanarak kurumların stratejik hedeflerini belirlemelerine, performanslarını ölçmelerine ve stratejik hedeflerine ulaşmak için eylem planları geliştirmelerine yardımcı olmaktadır. Yaklaşımında, kurumların sadece finansal performanslarını ölçmek yerine, müşteri memnuniyeti, çalışan gelişimi ve iç süreçler gibi finansal olmayan performans ölçütlerini dikkate almaları da vurgulanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda çalışma, kurumların performans yönetimi ve stratejik planlama süreçlerinde kullanabilecekleri etkili bir araç olan Balanced Scorecard yaklaşımını temel ve önemli hatlarıyla ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada vurgulanan önemli bir nokta, Balanced Scorecard'ın stratejik önceliklerin belirlenmesi ve bu önceliklerin tüm birimlere yöneltmesi için kullanılabilir bir araç olduğudur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Balanced Scorecard, Dengeli Puan Kartı, Stratejik Yönetim, Performans Yönetimi

**ABSTRACT**

Balanced Scorecard is a strategic management tool used to measure and manage the objectives of organizations. This approach, developed by Norton and Kaplan, aims to measure

the long-term success of institutions using non-financial performance measures. Approach; it has four perspectives: financial, customer, internal processes and learning-development. While the financial perspective focuses on financial goals, the customer perspective measures the activities performed to meet customer expectations. While the internal processes perspective measures the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization's business processes, the learning-development perspective measures the human, technology and cultural investments that affect the future performance of the organization. Balanced Scorecard helps organizations determine their strategic goals, measure their performance, and develop action plans to achieve their strategic goals, by using performance indicators that measure corporate goals in each perspective. In the approach, it is also emphasized that institutions should consider non-financial performance measures such as customer satisfaction, employee development and internal processes, rather than measuring only their financial performance. In this context, the study aims to address the Balanced Scorecard approach, which is an effective tool that institutions can use in performance management and strategic planning processes, with its basic and important lines. An important point emphasized in the study is that the Balanced Scorecard is a tool that can be used to determine strategic priorities and direct these priorities to all units.

**Keywords:** Balanced Scorecard, Strategic Management, Performance Management

## ÖRGÜTSEL PERFORMANSA ÇOK BOYUTLU YAKLAŞIMLAR: PERFORMANS PİRAMİDİ

MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACHES TO ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: THE PERFORMANCE PYRAMID

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde örgütsel performansın farklı boyutlarının keşfedilmesine yönelik çalışmalar, araştırmacılar, yöneticiler ve kuruluşların paydaşları tarafından oldukça ilgi görmektedir. Örgütsel performansa yönelik bu tutum, kuruluşların performanslarının arkasındaki birçok faktörü yakalamayı amaçlayarak kendi performans değerlendirme sistemlerini geliştirme arzusundan kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, performans ölçümüne ilişkin geliştirilen çok disiplinli bakış açıları, bir organizasyonun genel faaliyetlerinin etkililiğini yansıtmada finansal olmayan ölçümlerin önemine işaret etmektedir. Bu kapsamda finans harici unsurlara odaklanan performans ölçüm çerçeveleri kapsamında performans prizması, Kaplan ve Norton'un geliştirmiş olduğu dengeli puan kartı, performans piramidi ve performans ölçüm matrisi teknikleri incelenmiştir. Bu tekniklerin kuruluşların performans değerlendirme süreçleri açısından odaklandığı noktalar, benzer unsurlar ve farklılıklar üzerinden değerlendirilmiş, örgütsel açıdan performans iyileştirmenin gerçekleştirilmesi için maliyet odağından uzaklaşılması gereği ve beşerî faktörlerin önemine yapılan vurgu ortaya koyulmuştur. Örgütsel performansın çeşitli yönlerine dikkat çekmeye odaklanan bu çalışma, performans değerlendirmede kullanılabilecek çok boyutlu modeller olarak tasarlanmış mevcut performans çerçevelerini detaylandırmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, kuruluşların performansını etkileyen tüm faktörlerin dikkate alınması gereğinden yola çıkarak, örgütsel performansa çok boyutlu bir bakış açısıyla yaklaşmanın önemini vurgulamaktır. Çalışma kuruluşların uygun ve etkili bir performans çerçevesi tasarlayabilmesi noktasında organizasyonun tüm yönlerini, iç ve dış çevre ilişkisini dikkate alması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşmakta ve bu sürecin doğru yönetilebilmesi için öneriler sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Performans Yönetimi, Stratejik Yönetim, Performans Piramidi, Performans Ölçüm Çerçeveleri.

**ABSTRACT**

Today, studies on the discovery of different dimensions of organizational performance attract a lot of attention by researchers, managers and stakeholders of organizations. This attitude towards organizational performance stems from the desire of organizations to develop their own performance appraisal systems, aiming to capture the many factors behind their performance. In line with this attitude followed by organizations, the multidisciplinary perspectives developed on performance measurement point to the importance of non-financial measurements in reflecting the effectiveness of an organization's overall activities. In this context, performance prism, balanced scorecard, performance pyramid and performance measurement matrix techniques developed by Norton and Kaplan were examined within the scope of performance measurement frameworks focusing on non-financial factors. The focus of these techniques in terms of the performance evaluation processes of the organizations has been evaluated on the basis of similar elements and differences, the need to move away from the cost focus in order to achieve organizational performance improvement and the emphasis on the importance of human factors have been revealed. Focusing on drawing attention to various aspects of organizational performance, this study details current performance frameworks designed as multidimensional models that can be used in performance appraisal. The main purpose of this study is to emphasize the importance of approaching organizational performance from a multidimensional perspective, starting from the need to consider all factors affecting the performance of organizations. The study concludes that organizations should consider all aspects of the organization, the relationship between the internal and external environment, in order to design an appropriate and effective performance framework, and offers suggestions for the correct management of this process.

**Keywords:** Performance Management, Strategic Management, Performance Pyramid, Performance Measurement Frameworks.



**ÇİN VE RUS ÇIKARLARININ MENA EKONOMİSİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN  
POLİTİK EKONOMİSİ**  
POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE IMPACTS OF CHINESE AND RUSSIAN INTEREST  
ON MENA ECONOMIES

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**ÖZET**

Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika (OKA) Rusya ve Çin'in nüfuz göstergesi için hep ilgili alanı olmuştur. Bu çalışmada Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika ülkelerinin genel ekonomik yapısı ve bu ülkelerin globalleşmeye entegrasyonu değerlendirilmiştir. Rantçı devlet teorisinin ne olduğu ve konusu geçen ülkeler için ne gibi sonuçlar yarattığı araştırılmış; gelecekte bu ülkelerin ekonomik çeşitlendirilmelerini sağlamaları için alınması gereken tedbirler tartışılmıştır. Araştırmanın ana konusu olan OKA ülkelerinde Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımların uluslararası ticarete ve ülkelerin ithalat ve ihracat oranlarına ne derece etki ettiği ampirik analizlerle test edilmiştir. Ampirik metod olarak Dinamik Panel Data modeli tercih edilirken; veri seti olarak 2011-2021 zaman kesiminde 11 ülkenin verileri kullanılmıştır. Ampirik analiz yapılırken bağımlı değişkenler ithalat ve ihracat rakamları olarak alınırken; bağımsız değişken ise doğrudan yabancı yatırım verileri tercih edilmiştir. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde ise, Çin ve Rusya'nın bölge ülkelerindeki yatırımları ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır. İkinci bölümün diğer kısmında ise bu yatırımların politik ekonomik bir analizi yapılarak Çin ve Rusya'nın bölgeye yönelik yatırım politikaları tartışılmıştır. Bu minvalde, İpek Yolu ve Bir Kuşak Bir Yol gibi projelerin gerek Çin ekonomisini gerekse bölge ülkelerinin ekonomilerini ne derecede etkilediği ve Çin ve Rusya yatırımlarının 2018-2022 yılları içerisinde hangi sektörlere yöneldiği analiz edilmiştir. Son olarak, Çin ve Rusya'nın tarihsel perspektifte OKA bölgesine yönelik politik motivasyonları küresel hegemonyal geçiş teorileri ile analiz edilmiştir. Bölge üzerinde Çin ve Rusya'nın politik motivasyonlarının temelleri, benzerlik ve zıtlıkları çalışmanın temel araştırma motivasyonlarından biri olmuştur.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Rantlı Devlet Teorisi, Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika ülkeleri, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırım, Uluslararası Ticaret, Rusya, Çin.

**ABSTRACT**

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) has always been the relevant area for Russia and China's influence indicator. In this research, the general economic structure of the Middle East and North African countries and the integration of these countries to globalization were evaluated. It has been researched what the rentier state theory is and what consequences it has for the countries mentioned. The measures to be taken to ensure the economic diversification

of these countries in the future are also discussed. The effect of Foreign Direct Investments on international trade and import and export rates of MENA economies, which is the main subject of the research, has been tested by some specific empirical analysis. While the Dynamic Panel Data model is preferred as the empirical method; data from 11 countries in the 2011-2021 period were used as the data set. In the empirical analysis, the dependent variables are taken as import and export figures, while the independent variable is chosen as foreign direct investment. In the second part of the study, the investments of China and Russia in the region are discussed in detail. Moreover, a political-economic analysis of these investments is made and the investment policies of China and Russia towards the region are discussed. In this respect, the effects of the projects such as the Silk Road and One Belt One Road on both Chinese economy and the economies of the countries in the region are examined. Additionally, which sectors the Chinese and Russian investments are directed to in the years 2018-2022 are analyzed. Finally, the political motivations of China and Russia towards the MENA region in historical perspective are analyzed with the theories of global hegemony. The basis of the political motivations of China and Russia on the region, their similarities and contrasts have been one of the main research motivations of the study.

**Keywords:** Rentier State Theory, MENA Countries, FDI, Global Trade, Russia, China.

**FLORISTIC STUDY OF CEREAL WEEDS IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL HIGH PLAINS OF SETIF (ALGERIA)****HAMMADI AMINA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study of *céréale* adventices has a dual purpose. She highlights the floral diversity of cultivated fields while also helping to clarify the effects of this floral diversity on the technical management of the crops. The study focused on the dynamics of weeds in the two regions of the Setifian high plains (Center and South). This work was carried out during the autumn period of the 2021/2022 crop year. The surveys were geographically distributed over the whole study area in order to take into account the variability of agro-ecological factors. The analysis of 42 surveys carried out in plots, allowed us to identify 75 weed species divided into 57 genera and 21 botanical families. The most represented families are respectively Asteraceae (48.33%, 29 species), Amaranthaceae (16.66%, 10 species), Fabaceae (10%, 6 species), Poaceae (8.33%, 5 species), Brassicaceae (5%, 3 species), Plantaginaceae (5%, 3 species), Geraniaceae (3.33%, 2 species), Boraginaceae (3.33%, 2 species). Dicotyledons are dominant with 66 species (88%), Monocotyledons include 9 species (12%). The biological type shows that annuals dominate and form 66.66% (50 species), perennials 18.66% (14 species) and biennials 14.66% (11 species).

**Keywords:** Weeds, biological type, biodiversity, cereal crops, Setifian high plains.

**DRONE TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE****AMOGHAPREETHEE S A**

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**ABSTRACT**

Drones, or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), have the potential to revolutionize the way we gather agricultural data and manage crops. These sophisticated devices are equipped with cameras, sensors, and other technologies that can capture high-resolution images and data on crop health, soil quality, and weather patterns. Here are some of the ways drones are already being used in agriculture, and how they could change the industry in the future: Crop Monitoring and Management, Precision Agriculture, Crop Spraying, Irrigation Management. Overall, drones have the potential to transform the way we gather data and manage crops in agriculture. With their ability to capture high-resolution images and data, they can help farmers and agronomists make more informed decisions, resulting in increased yields, reduced costs, and improved environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Precision Agriculture, Crop Spraying, Crop Monitoring.

**PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY, NUTRITIVE VALUE AND ANTIOXIDANT  
ACTIVITY OF PHENOLIC EXTRACTS FROM DESERT PLANT *CISTANCHE  
VIOLACEA* BECK**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to the estimation of the nutritive values, phytochemical study and the antioxidant activity of flavonoid extract, tannins and crude extract from the aerial part of *Cistanche violacea* Beck. Which grow in South East of Algeria.

According to the results obtained from the estimation of nutritive value, the plant is rich in carbohydrates and lipids and very poor in proteins. The results also showed a quantitative difference for the phenolic compounds. The total polyphenols were highest content in the crude extract  $16.105 \pm 0.768$  mg GAE/g Extract, it is followed the content of flavonoids by  $11.166 \pm 0.325$  mg QuE/g Extract. Chromatographic analysis by HPLC of crudes extract has identified seven phenolic compounds out of 57 peaks as: Gallic acid, Chlorogenic acid, Vanillin, p-Coumaric Acid, Rutin, Naringin and Quercetin.

The antioxidant activity was evaluated by three tests (The DPPH radical scavenger assay, the reducing power assay, and the phosphomolybdenum method), the results showed that tannin extract had the best scavenging than the other extracts ( $IC_{50}$ :  $11 \pm 0.003$   $\mu$ g/ml,  $EC_{0.5}$ :  $140 \pm 0.001$   $\mu$ g/ml and  $423.646 \pm 0.051$   $\mu$ g EAsA/g Extract; respectively).

**Keywords:** *Cistanche violacea* Beck., Nutritive values, HPLC, Antioxidant activity.

## THE USE OF CORN FOR OBTAINING BIOETHANOL AND USE BY-PRODUCTS AFTER FERMENTIZATION

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### ABSTRACT

In the conditions of an increasingly pronounced lack of energy, the production of bioethanol is imposed as a potentially renewable source of energy, because corn is used as a raw material for obtaining bioethanol. Bioethanol is a fuel with zero carbon dioxide production, because the amount of carbon dioxide produced by burning ethanol is equal to the amount of carbon dioxide that is consumed during the photosynthesis process during the production of corn in the fields. In addition to being a fuel, bioethanol is used as a raw material in many branches of the industry ( industry of paints and varnishes , chemical industry, pharmaceutical industry and other industries). During the fermentation of corn to obtain bioethanol, WDGS is produced as a by-product, which is a very valuable feed for animals. WDGS is a feed with low energy value, but high values of protein and cellulose, so such feed is ideal for feeding dairy cows. The use of WDGS as feed for dairy cows gives the best results in milk production when used as a supplement in the ration of dairy cows. The combination of WDGS with alfalfa hay and a concentrated portion of the meal provides cheaper feed for dairy cows and contributes to increased milk production. The production of bioethanol in combination with a farm of dairy cows fulfills the task of sustainable agricultural and industrial production, because in this cycle we have a rounded production, we get bioethanol from corn, and as a by-product we get WDGS which we use as feed for dairy cows, the cows produce manure that we use in the field for corn production. During the combustion of bioethanol, there is no additional emission of carbon dioxide, but the balance is equal to zero. The potential of this kind of production is: directing the production of corn without the application of mineral fertilizers, but also the use of methane that results from the organic decomposition of fresh manure.

**Keywords:** corn, bioethanol, ethanol, WDGS, dairy cows,

**BIOECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM****Olena Budiakova**

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**ABSTRACT**

The basis for the existence of a wide range of often opposing views of researchers (representing different scientific schools) on the goals, tasks and ways of development of the global agro-food system is the disappointing demographic indicators in the world and population forecasts (by 2050 the global population will reach 10 billion people). The number of concepts is explained not only by the subjective features of scientific knowledge, but also by the objective multivariate prospects of such development under the influence of economic, political, technological, and environmental factors.

Separate concepts completely deny the interaction of the factors of population growth and resource distribution. The founder of such views is the American scientist V. Jevons, who argued that population issues are not directly related to economic problems. Year after year, future specialists studied textbooks where the word "population" was almost never found. Only relatively recently, when the problems of society's development in the long term again appeared before the economy, the identification of population trends became an actual topic of research.

Two groups of radical concepts can be distinguished in terms of the problems of development of scientific and technical progress in the field of providing agricultural products and food. On the one hand, these are theories based on neotechnophobia, the expectation of the apocalypse (zero growth, reaching the limits of production growth), on the other hand, the concept of a purely technical solution to all problems of food supply without taking into account social, economic, and ecological aspects.

**Keywords:** Agro-industrial complex, Agriculture, Sustainable bioeconomy strategy, Biomass, Food crisis, Potential supplies.

## BIOECONOMY: REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN THE AGRO-FOOD SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

Bioeconomy will allow to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in the agro-food system.

The bioeconomy – an economy based on the sustainable and circular use of biological resources and processes to produce food, feed, bio-based products and services – has major untapped potential to support both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Around one-third of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions currently come from agrifood systems.<sup>1</sup> The bioeconomy offers opportunities to reduce GHG emissions along the agrifood system by replacing fossil-based resources and processes with biological ones, from microbiome innovations, biofertilizers and biopesticides, to new food sources, bio-based plastics and textiles, and biological waste management, to name just a few.

A sustainable and circular bioeconomy also presents opportunities to improve climate change adaptation and resilience, through promoting ecosystem restoration and nutrient and water retention in soils, supporting indigenous and local livelihoods based on biological products and services, and building the conditions for more sustainably managed forests and fisheries.

More than 60 countries and regions now have bioeconomy or bioscience-related strategies which, among objectives such as increasing food and energy security, supporting livelihoods and incomes, and fostering innovations, contribute to their efforts to meet their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to cut GHG emissions and adapt to climate change.

Policymakers at local, national, regional and global level should pay urgent attention to how the bioeconomy could shape the climate path going forward – the resourceefficient circular bioeconomy alone is projected to reach a value of USD 7.7 trillion in 2030 (WBCSD, 2020), and it is important that the right structures are put in place at all levels so that bioeconomy development supports climate action and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Keywords:** biotechnology, ecology, Sustainable Development, bioeconomy.



**THE INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC AUTOMOTIVE****Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie**

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The economics and business administration of electric cars encompass several aspects such as market analysis, consumer behavior, supply chain management, business models, financing and investment, and infrastructure development. Among these aspects, infrastructure development is a critical factor for the growth and sustainability of the electric car industry. Infrastructure development includes the development of charging station networks, advancements in battery technology, and the integration of smart grid systems. These three components are essential for the success of electric cars as a viable alternative to gasoline-powered cars. The availability of charging stations, the improvement of battery technology, and the integration of smart grid systems can increase the convenience and practicality of electric cars, reduce the cost of ownership, and improve the sustainability of the industry.

**Charging stations:** One of the main challenges for electric cars is the availability of charging stations. Unlike gasoline-powered cars, electric cars need to be charged regularly, and this requires access to charging stations. Charging stations can be installed at homes, offices, and public places such as parking garages, shopping centers, and roadside rest areas. The availability of charging stations can influence the adoption of electric cars, as consumers may be hesitant to buy an electric car if they don't have convenient access to charging stations.

**Battery technology:** Another important aspect of the infrastructure for electric cars is battery technology. Batteries are the primary source of power for electric cars, and advances in battery technology have made electric cars more practical and efficient. The development of better and cheaper batteries can increase the range of electric cars and reduce the cost of ownership. In addition, battery recycling and disposal can be an important consideration for the sustainability of the electric car industry.

**Smart grid systems:** Smart grid systems are another important component of the infrastructure for electric cars. These systems can help balance the supply and demand of electricity, which is important for managing the charging of electric cars. Smart grid systems can also enable the integration of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, which can reduce the carbon footprint of electric cars. In addition, smart grid systems can provide data on energy usage and pricing, which can help consumers make informed decisions about when and where to charge their electric cars.

**Keywords:** Electric cars, Charging stations , Battery technology, Smart grid systems

**EFFECT OF GREEN MARKETING ON CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND UPLIFT****Omar Sajid**

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**ABSTRACT**

As the world advance to a new advance 21<sup>st</sup> century, many breakthroughs are being introduced in all walks of our daily lives ranging from the medical industry to the use of technology. Every passing day a new idea comes and is being implemented which carries the purpose of making our daily lives and the lifestyle which we live in better. But besides this when the world is moving forwards one must also learn from the past mistakes during the industrial revolution which was that very little or even no emphasis was given to the damage what caused this great development and is still causing a great damage to our mother earth and the environment that we live in, similarly the earth itself damaging levels of toxins are every day released in the atmosphere which is leading us to a great climate change thereby altering the temperature of the planet earth. Deep concerns regarding the climate and the environment are taken into consideration to an important are of interest for most of the multinational business entities, researchers, stakeholders and the government itself all over the world.

**Keywords:** Medical industry, Industrial revolution, Environment, Toxins, Climat

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP TEAM PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL(PSYCAP)

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### ABSTRACT

This paper explores the relationship between authentic leadership and team psychological capital (PSYCAP). Authentic leadership is a leadership style that emphasizes self-awareness, transparency, ethical behavior, and a focus on developing positive relationships with followers. Team psychological capital refers to the collective psychological resources, such as optimism, resilience, self-efficacy, and hope, that teams possess.

A review of the literature suggests that authentic leadership is positively related to team psychological capital. Authentic leaders are thought to foster a positive psychological climate that supports the development of team psychological capital. This climate is characterized by trust, openness, and a focus on employee development.

To test this relationship, we conducted a survey of 200 team members across different organizations. We measured authentic leadership using the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire and team psychological capital using the Psychological Capital Questionnaire. We used correlation and regression analysis to examine the relationship between these two variables.

Our results suggest a positive and significant relationship between authentic leadership and team psychological capital. Authentic leadership was found to explain a significant proportion of the variance in team psychological capital. The findings have implications for organizations seeking to foster positive psychological resources among teams. Authentic leadership may be an effective way to build team psychological capital and promote employee well-being and performance.

**Keywords:** Authentic leadership, Team psychological capital, Employee development

**CAN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP MITIGATE EMPLOYEES' CYNICISM?****Abdusalam Saad**

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**ABSTRACT**

Cynicism is a prevalent issue in modern workplaces, with employees often feeling disillusioned, distrustful, and disengaged from their organizations. Cynicism can be detrimental to employee well-being and organizational performance, leading to decreased motivation, productivity, and commitment. Authentic leadership has been proposed as a potential antidote to cynicism, as it emphasizes honesty, transparency, and ethical behavior.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between authentic leadership and employee cynicism. Drawing on a review of the relevant literature, we propose that authentic leadership can help to reduce employee cynicism by fostering trust, promoting open communication, and demonstrating ethical behavior.

We also suggest that the relationship between authentic leadership and employee cynicism may be influenced by individual factors such as personality, job characteristics, and organizational culture. We conclude by discussing the implications of our findings for research and practice, and by highlighting some areas for future research, including the role of trust and communication in shaping the relationship between authentic leadership and employee cynicism, and the potential impact of authentic leadership on other workplace outcomes.

**Keywords:** Cynicism, organizational performance, motivation, productivity, commitment, authentic leadership

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MAKE-UP SERVICES ARTIST  
DUWI SAMAWA WEDDING IN PEMALANG REGENCY****Siti Robiah**

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Spending life and growing old with your ideal lover can be said to be a dream for everyone. The implementation of a wedding reception is one of the events that is expected to be carried out once in a lifetime. The selection of MUA services is important to carve out a sweet marriage with MUA who is reliable and has good quality. So that the documentation of marriage becomes impressive to look back on when old age arrives. This study aims to analyze the business feasibility of MUA services. The research method used is a qualitative approach. The location for choosing the MUA service coincided with the Duwi Samawa Wedding MUA Service, Pemalang Regency. The results of the study show that the analysis of market, competitor and marketing mix aspects shows that the prospects for the MUA Duwi Samawa Wedding service business are very good, this can be seen from the interest in renting MUA services where during Eid al-Fitr they make up three times the contract and reception in one day . The price range for renting is quite friendly, starting from Rp. 8.0000.000,- to Rp. 30,000,000,-. Through digital marketing and word of mouth promotional media, it becomes a supporting strategy in improving the marketing mix and expanding the market share network.

**Keywords:** Eligibility, Marketing, Services MUA

**ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY IN MSMEs  
(Case Study of UMKM Homemade Cookies NS ATT in Talun Pekalongan)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Study This aim For Know the marketing strategy being implemented in realize development of UMKM Cookies Homemade NS ATT. In study this, the method used is method study descriptive qualitative. Data used in study This is the primary data taken from results interview with owner effort. subject study This is MSME actors NS ATT Homemade Pastry in the Village Talun Subdistrict Talun Regency Pekalongan. According to a Bank Indonesia survey, 87.5% of MSMEs were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on results study qualitative with use technique interviews and observations, can concluded that on condition moment This digital marketing is influential in increase sale product, acquire profit for perpetrator business, and expand market network. Market analysis and marketing of MSME Homemade Cookies NS ATT, shows prospect good job in the field culinary that is food light, p This seen from request always consumers. There is every the month without experience meaningful decrease. With price affordable and mix strategy good and proper marketing applied by the offender effort.

**Keywords :** Study Appropriateness Business, Mix Marketing, Digital Marketing, MSMEs

**ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF BOBA YAGA SHOP****Sifa'ul Rohmah**

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A business feasibility study is a study that examines a business plan and determines whether a business is feasible to build and when to operate regularly to generate profits. In this day and age, selling current food can attract consumers to buy selling products. Millennials will be curious about these products and try to buy them. It is widely accepted that offering customers value and happiness by providing high quality goods and services at a reasonable cost is the key to success in the marketplace. Guaranteed customer satisfaction will encourage clients to continue using or remain loyal to the products provided. Boba drink is one of the drinks that was first discovered and originated in Taiwan in 1980 and is now well known everywhere, including the people of Indonesia. This drink is becoming increasingly popular among Indonesians as a whole as it changes over time. Researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods. The results of the study show that the feasibility study at Boba Yaga's shop is quite good and feasible to run, this can be seen from the product, service, location and very affordable prices. However, it should be noted that the beverage business also has many competitors, so market and marketing analysis is needed to attract consumers. Boba Yaga's shop doesn't only sell boba drinks, but Jasuke Moller and iced mocktails with a variety of menus with unique toppings. Marketing aspects are also carried out online such as delivery orders where buyers can buy this boba ice by simply messaging WhatsApp, gofood, goojek, or grab.

**Keywords:** UMKM, Business feasibility study, Market Analysis and Marketing

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF S3 CASTING CHIPS BUSINESS****DEFTA NASYA BERLIANI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The industrial sector has an important role in improving the community's economic wheels. One of the food industries that can be developed and last a long time is the cassava chips business. Cassava chips are one of the snacks/snacks that are favored by all walks of life. This study aims to determine the business feasibility of cassava chips business. The author uses qualitative methods in analyzing market/marketing aspects, HR (Human Resources) aspects and economic aspects. This research was conducted in March 2023 at the S3 Cassava Chips Business located in Bulakpelem Village, Sragi District, Pekalongan Regency. The results showed that the business prospects in the snack food sector, namely the S3 Cassava Chips Business, were very good because of market demand every month. The marketing mix strategy is also very good. Production is carried out continuously for 6 days and is only closed on Sundays. There are quite a lot of human resources in this business, namely around 13 people so that it can be said to be able to develop and have long business prospects.

**Keywords:** Feasibility, Industry, and Cassava Chips



## ONLINE BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY AT IKA OLSHOP)

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### ABSTRACT

This research discusses the Ika Olshop online business located in Pagumenganmas Village, Karangdadap District, Pekalongan Regency. The purpose of this research is to find out whether the Ika Olshop online business fulfills business prospects well or not. This research method uses a type of qualitative research with interview methods on the owner of Ika Olshop. There are several aspects of marketing and markets discussed therein, namely: product strategy, price strategy, location and distribution strategy, promotion strategy, market demand, competitors, market share. This is an aspect that must exist in a business that will determine how the existing business feasibility study. The results of this study indicate that the prospects for online business, namely Ika Olshop, are good, seen from marketing and market analysis.

**Keywords** : market aspects; marketing mix

**FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TAMAM BATIK SHOP****M.SYAFI'UL ANAM**

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**ABSTRACT**

Batik is part of Indonesian culture which until now is still loved by Indonesian people ranging from children to adults. Researchers conducted research at Toko Batik Tamam with the aim of knowing the interests of batik consumers in Toko Batik Tamam. In addition, researchers also want to know how competitors, segmentation, target markets and products are in the Tamam Batik Shop and also the selling prices, promotions carried out and distributors at the Tamam Batik Shop. The method carried out in this study is to use qualitative methods and use primary data. The results of the study show that the feasibility study at the Tamam Batik Shop is quite good, this can be seen from the product, service and location as well as very affordable prices.

**Keywords :** Pekalongan batik, products and consumers

## FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out whether the puring cloth business is feasible or not and about the market and production aspects of the business. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research with interview methods conducted on the croton cloth entrepreneurs by observing the conditions of the croton cloth business starting from the production and marketing of the croton cloth, as well as interviewing consumers who came to find out more information about the business. The results showed that the analysis of the feasibility study of the croton cloth business can be said to be feasible. This can be seen from the production aspect where the location, production process, and production technology can be said to be feasible and market aspects when viewed from competitors, product, price, place and promotion. it can also be said that it is feasible to run and where the business has experienced an increase in income from the start of opening a business until now.

**Keywords:** Business Feasibility Study, Production Aspect, Marketing Aspect

**FEASIBILITY STUDY OF CORN RICE STALL BUSINESS BUSINESS (CASE STUDY AT MAK SITI'S SIMPLE WARUNG)****SINTA ASIH****ORCID:** 0009-0000-9665-3978

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The food stall business is one of the promising businesses that adjusts the lifestyle of people who want ready-to-eat food. The purpose of this study aims to find out whether or not a food stall business is feasible to run and help people with diabetes who consume corn rice. The research method uses qualitative descriptive analysis. The research location is on Jalan Raya Wonokerto, RT.04/RW.04, Bandar District, Batang Regency. Methods of data collection using interview and observation techniques. The results of this study indicate that this food stall business is feasible and very helpful for people with diabetes because of the corn rice menu provided by the Mak Siti food stall. The difference from the food stalls around it is that it provides corn rice and this food stall is the only food stall that provides corn rice in the Bandar area.

**Keywords:** Restaurant business, business feasibility

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON PAK ARIFIN'S TEMPE  
BUSINESS JERUKSARI VILLAGE, TIRTO PEKALONGAN DISTRICT****Z Aidatul Riskiyah**

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The culinary business is the biggest business choice because the demand is large, everyone needs to eat and drink, so this sector continues to experience increasingly rapid development. This study aims to determine the business feasibility of the Tempe Pak Arifin Jeruksari village, Tirto sub-district, Pekalongan business, from the production aspect, marketing aspect. The results showed that based on the production and marketing aspects, this Tempe business was said to be feasible.

**Keywords:** business, production aspect, marketing aspect.

## COPPER POLLUTION EFFECTS ON GROWTH AND BIOMASS YIELD OF NIGERIAN VEGETABLES

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of copper pollution on the biomass and dry matter of two commonly consumed vegetables in Nigeria, *Amaranthus hybridus* (Efo tete) and *Celosia argentea* (Efo soko). The plants were grown in soil treated with different concentrations of copper (100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg, and 400 mg/kg) and in unpolluted soil for comparison. The results showed that both vegetables absorbed copper from the soil, but the levels were within the permissible limit (5-100 mg/kg). Interestingly, the copper absorption did not affect the biomass or dry matter of the plants. These findings suggest that these vegetables are tolerant to copper pollution and could be cultivated in contaminated soils without affecting their nutritional value.

**Keywords:** copper pollution, permissible limit, *Amaranthus hybridus*, *Celosia argentea*

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

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### ABSTRACT

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

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

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

**ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSONAL HYGIENE AMONG STUDENTS OF MA'AHAD SHEIKH KHAMIS COLLEGE OF QUR'ANIC STUDIES, KANO, KANO STATE****Fatima ABUBAKAR Adam**

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**ABSTRACT**

Maintaining hygiene standards and lowering the risk of infections linked to inadequate personal hygiene require a positive attitude toward personal hygiene. This study was carried out to evaluate the attitude toward personal hygiene among students of Ma'ahad Sheikh Khamis College of Qur'anic Studies, Kano, Kano State. The study also assessed how the students differ in attitude based on their age and gender. A cross-sectional design was used to assess one-hundred and eighty-one students selected randomly from all the classes in the college. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Attitude score of 80% or higher, 60-79% and less than 60% was rated as good, moderate and poor respectively using Bloom's cut-off point. Hypotheses were tested using ANOVA at 0.05 level of significance. Result of the study revealed that 77.3% of the respondents have good attitude toward personal hygiene. Students 21 years and above have a low attitude score compared to other age groups and also female students have slightly lower attitude score compared to the male students. However, there was no significant difference in the attitude of the students based on their age ( $P\text{-value}=0.085>0.05$ ) and also the students do not differ in their attitude based on their gender ( $P\text{-value}=0.467>0.05$ ). Conclusively, the students have good attitude toward personal hygiene. In order to raise students to be healthy adults, hygiene principles should be instilled in them from an early age.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Hygiene, Personal hygiene, Students, College



## MICROBIAL AETIOLOGY AND HOXB2 MUTATION AMONG REGIONAL ABORTED FETUSES

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### ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a unique immunological condition, to protect the fetus from maternal rejection and against microorganisms. However, Recurrent Pregnancy Loss (RPL) emerging as one of the important reproductive health issues, because it affects approximately 2%–5% couples of reproductive age. Microbial infections during pregnancy are associated with devastating consequences to the pregnant mother and developing fetus and could also be a main cause of morbidity and mortality in pregnancy. About 10–30% of all stillbirths have an infectious aetiology. Bacterial, Viral and Parasitic infections induce direct outcomes in the fetus. Pregnancy loss due to ‘TORCH’ (*Toxoplasma gondii*, other, Rubella virus, Cytomegalo virus, Herpes simplex virus) infections can be pathogen mediated, placenta mediated and/or can be through inflammation-induced preivable delivery. In addition, unmanifested congenital infections aggravate the clinical issue. HOX genes are members of the homeotic transcription factor; HOXB2 and its mutation play a key role among aborted fetuses. In view of the increasing issues of fertility and fetal loss, this regional study is done so as to understand the complete epidemiology of fetal loss/ abortion, role of microbial infection as well as the association between IL-6 and HOXB2 mutation among aborted fetuses having prenatal maternal infections. In this part of the study, a part of the work was discussed.

**Keywords:** pregnancy, fetal loss, RPL, TORCH, HOXB2, congenital infections

## IN VITRO EFFICACY OF TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM AGAINST COLLAR ROT OF TOMATO CAUSED BY SCLEROTIUM ROLFSSII

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### ABSTRACT

The Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) is a little, transient perennial plant in the Solanaceae family. It is a significant summer vegetable crop that is raised all over the world. Crops of brinjal are subject to a number of illnesses brought on by both biotic and abiotic sources. Among these, *Sclerotium rolfsii*-caused collar rot reduces yield by 30 to 45 percent. The goal of the current work is to examine *Trichoderma asperellum* in vitro effectiveness against *S. rolfsii*. Under in vitro circumstances, the dual culture technique and the poison food technique were used to observe *T. asperellum*'s antagonistic impact. The dual culture technique's effective antagonists were chosen based on how well they prevented the pathogen's growth. *T. asperellum* culture filtrate was tested using the Poison Food Technique to identify the antagonistic activities of antibacterial byproducts at different concentration levels, such as 10%, 20%, and 30%.

**Keywords:** , Tomato , Collar rot, *Sclerotium rolfsii*, *Trichoderma asperellum*, Dual Culture technique, Poison food technique

**DIETARY ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN MORI, *CIRRHINUS MRIGALA*, FINGERLINGS: EFFECTS ON GROWTH, CARCASS AND BLOOD TRAITS****Adan Naeem**

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**ABSTRACT**

Zinc-oxide (ZnO), a prevalent metal oxide, has recently been used as a feed supplement in the aquaculture industry due to its low toxicity and biocompatibility. In order to combat the deficiency of nutrients, this study addresses the effects of zinc-oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) in *Cirrhinus mrigala* fingerlings to check the growth, carcass and blood traits. A total of six iso-nitrogenous diets were prepared in a completely randomized design with graded levels of ZnO-NPs (0, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 mg/kg) in *Moringa oleifera* seed meal (basal diet). 15 healthy fingerlings (N=270; 7.133±0.05 g) were kept in triplicates for 70 days. The dietary exposure of ZnO-NPs resulted in following consequences. The significantly enhanced ( $p<0.05$ ) growth parameters (weight gain%, specific growth rate and feed conversion efficiency) were observed when fingerlings fed 30 mg/kg of ZnO-NPs. In case of carcass (crude protein, 16.443%; crude fat, 3.43%; ash, 1.3% and moisture, 78.83%) and blood traits (hemoglobin, 8.590±0.21 g/100ml; RBCs, 3.133±0.08×10<sup>6</sup>mm<sup>-3</sup>; platelet count, 65.447±0.09 and WBCs, 7.633±0.14×10<sup>3</sup>mm<sup>-3</sup>), the optimum level was noted at 30 mg/kg of ZnO-NPs. In conclusion, the supplementation of various concentrations of ZnO-NPs showed markedly alleviated ( $p<0.05$ ) effects on the overall health and physiology of *C. mrigala* fingerlings than the control group. Nevertheless, they produced the best possible outcomes up to a certain extent (30 mg/kg) without compromising the quality of the fish.

**Keywords:** Zinc-oxide, nanoparticle, carcass trait, hematology

## GROWTH TRAITS, NUTRIENT UTILIZATION, BODY COMPOSITION AND BLOOD INDICES UNDER THE DIETARY EXPOSURE OF METALLIC IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN *CYPRINUS CARPIO* FINGERLINGS

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### ABSTRACT

The bioavailability, small size and direct absorption in the blood make nanoparticles (NPs) a remarkable feed additive in the aquaculture industry. Therefore, dietary iron oxide nanoparticles ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs) were used to examine the effects of growth traits, body composition and blood indices on *Cyprinus carpio* fingerlings. Healthy *C. carpio* fingerlings ( $n=270$ ) were fed six experimental diets (D1, 0 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs/control; D2, 10 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs; D3, 20 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs; D4, 30 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs; D5, 40 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs; D6, 50 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs), supplemented with canola meal based diet as basal diet. 15 fingerlings (average initial weight  $5.51\pm 0.04$  g/fish) were kept in triplicates for 70 days to check the effects of growth, body composition and blood indices. The results indicated that maximum growth traits (WG%,  $278.09\pm 1.35$ ; SGR%,  $1.90\pm 0.01$  and FCR%,  $1.25\pm 0.02$ ), body composition (CP%,  $18.71\pm 0.09$ ; EE%,  $3.29\pm 0.07$ ; ash%,  $1.15\pm 0.05$  and moisture%,  $76.84\pm 0.07$ ) and hematological parameters (RBCs ( $3.56\pm 0.07\times 10^6\text{mm}^{-3}$ ), PLTs ( $67.80\pm 0.08$ ), WBCs ( $7.95\pm 0.12\times 10^3\text{mm}^{-3}$ ), MCH ( $56.87\pm 0.04$  pg), PCV ( $27.51\pm 0.56\%$ ), MCHC ( $38.46\pm 0.08\%$ ), MCV ( $189.70\pm 0.69$  fl)) were observed in 40 mg/kg  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs supplementation. All the experimental diets were significantly improved ( $p<0.05$ ) in all the above parameters than control diet. In the present research, the recommended dosage of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -NPs as dietary supplementation is 40 mg/kg for improving the growth traits, body composition and hematological indices. Hence, this study demonstrates the potential of NPs to improve the health of fish.

**Keywords:** Nanoparticle; growth performance; carcass; hematology; *C. carpio*

## RESPONSE OF RADISH (*Raphanus sativus* L.) TO DIFFERENT PHOSPHORUS RATE FROM POULTRY MANURE IN AN ALFISOL

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### ABSTRACT

Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) is one of the most popular root vegetables of the world with high medicinal properties which can be grown from tropical to temperate region. However, there is a dearth of information on the response of radish to Phosphorus application in an Alfisol. This field study was therefore conducted in 2022 to determine the effect of Phosphorus from poultry manure on growth, yield, mineral content and phytochemicals of radish. The experimental design used was Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with five treatments and three replicates. The treatment were phosphorus from poultry manure at the rates of 0 (No poultry manure/ control), 10, 20, 30 and 40 kg P/ha. The treatments were added to the soil two weeks before sowing. Data collected were leaf yield, root yield, mineral and phytochemicals contents of radish. The data collected were subjected to Analysis of Variance at 5% level of probability. The result showed that although there were no significant differences among the different phosphorus rate as revealed by the yield parameters, the root weight and leaf weight ranges from 68.06 - 73.61 t/ha and 6.48 - 12.50 t/ha, respectively at 8 weeks after planting. In terms of mineral contents, the 30 kg P/ha treatment resulted into highest K, Ca, P, Zn and Fe (244.05, 31.39, 28.30, 0.66 and 0.78 mg/100g, respectively). It could be concluded that the marginal level of phosphorus (10 mg/kg) in the soil used for this study could be sufficient for radish production. Hence, radish could be supported with soil of marginal phosphorus in an Alfisol in the derived savannah environment. However, application of phosphorus at 30 kgP/ha could be required to improve the mineral content of radish.

**Keywords:** medicinal properties, organic soil amendment, phosphorus, soil type

## EFFECTS OF NITROGEN FROM POULTRY MANURE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF GARDEN EGG (*Solanum melongena* L.)

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### ABSTRACT

Garden egg is a popular fruit in West Africa. However, there is a dearth of information on its nutrients requirement. This field experiment therefore investigated the effect of different rates of nitrogen from poultry manure on the growth and yield of garden egg in 2021. The experimental design used was Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with five treatments and three replicates. The treatments were nitrogen from poultry manure at the rates of 0 (control), 10, 20, 30 and 40 kg N/ha. The treatments were added to the soil two weeks before transplanting (WBT). Data collected were number of leaves, plant height (cm), stem girth (cm), number of fruit and yield. The data collected were subjected to Analysis of Variance at 5% level of probability. The result revealed that the garden egg did not respond to the treatments in terms of growth parameters, However, the result of the fruit yield of garden egg revealed that plant treated with 20 kg N /ha gave the highest significant ( $p>0.05$ ) mean fruit yield (11.9 t/ha) which was not significantly different from the plants treated with 30 and 40 kg N/ha of poultry manure. The least fruit yield was obtained from plant treated with 10 kg N/ha which gave the least significant fruit yield of (2.0 t/ha). It could therefore be concluded that 20 kg N/ha of poultry manure could be sufficient to obtain optimum yield in garden egg.

**Keywords:** Nitrogen, Poultry manure, Nutrient requirement, Yield

## A NEW APPROACH TO IOT IN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

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### ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized the way we live, work, and communicate. With the rise of connected devices, it was only a matter of time before IoT technology made its way into the healthcare industry. The application of IoT in healthcare, also known as the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), has the potential to revolutionize the way healthcare is delivered, by making it more efficient, accessible, and cost-effective. IoT is transforming the healthcare industry by redefining the space of devices and human interaction in providing healthcare solutions.

In healthcare industry we distinguish (the most common smart) applications that are used by patients and families, doctors and hospitals and insurance companies. Patients use various wearable devices to measure blood pressure, heart rate, glucometer, etc. These devices constantly send data to their virtual health records, but at the same time they can give patients alerts or other important information from the calendar (it's time to take therapy or exercise). IoT enables constant monitoring of health status: upon any disturbance or change in a person's routine activities, an alert mechanism sends signals to family members and concerned healthcare providers. Doctors can monitor patients' health more effectively. They can monitor patient behavior to prescribed therapy or any new need for emergency medical care. IoT aims to enable healthcare professionals to be more attentive and connected with patients. Data obtained from IoT devices can help doctors suggest the best treatment procedure for patients. In addition to monitoring patients, doctors and staff, it is also useful for hospitals to monitor medical equipment - where it is and whether it is being used (eg mobile EKG monitors, oxygen pumps, bed, wheelchairs...) and other monitoring equipment (defibrillators, holter monitors, ...). Also, the ability to monitor patients in conditions of infections in hospitals and global pandemic proved to be particularly significant. All collected data can be useful in the health insurance companies in detecting fraud and reducing damage. IoT devices can also allow health insurance companies to validate claims through data captured by these devices.

However, to realize the full benefits of IoT technology in healthcare, healthcare providers must address the challenges of privacy, security, and compatibility between devices.

**Keywords:** Internet of Things (IoT) devices, Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), IoT for patients/hospitals/doctors/insurance companies

**“BİR BAŞKADIR”IN HUZURLU HUZURSUZLUĞU: ERK-(EK)LİK  
THE PEACEFUL RESTLESSNESS OF “ETHOS”: MANN-(LI)NESS**

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**ÖZET**

Bir Başkadır”, Berkun Oya tarafından yazılıp yönetilen, 12 Kasım 2020'de bir sosyal medya platformu olan *Nexflix*'de izleyicileri ile buluşan bir Türk dizisidir. Dizi, insana ve birlikte yaşamaya ait ne varsa içinde barındırmakla birlikte akademik ve popüler söylemde “kutuplaşma ve sosyal ayrışma” olarak kendine yer bulmuştur. Dizinin çekirdeğinde eğitimli yeni orta sınıf ile geleneksel İslam kültürü ile harmanlanmış alt sınıflar yer almaktadır. Bu sınıfların birbirleri ile rastlantısal karşılaşmaları ise dizinin taşıyıcılığını yapmıştır. İzlediğimiz karşılaşmalar bizleri erkekler, kadınlar ve aile örüntüleri üzerinden aslında daha önce deneyimlemediğimiz ama emin olduğumuzu varsaydığımız muhafazakâr ve seküler gruplar arasında bir yolculuk yaptırmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, bizi bu grupların aile ilişkilerine taşımaktadır. Asıl soru şu; bu bahsi geçen sınıflar arasındaki uzlaşma ve karşılıklı anlayış, cinsiyetler arasındaki iktidar ilişkisinden bağımsız ilerler mi? Bu bağlamda dizide özellikle erkekler üzerinden verilen mesajların bu noktaya hizmet edip etmediği önemlidir. Dizide ataerkil erkek kodlarının karşısına konmaya çalışılan “yeni erkeklik kodları” bu konuda oluşturulmaya çalışılan toplumsal inkârın hizmetine sunulmuş olarak mı karşımıza çıkıyor? İzleyiciler sınıfsal karşılaşmalar arasında bulduğu samimi itiraf ve yüzleşmeleri erkek olmanın verdiği güç ve güçsüzlük göstergelerinde bulabilmişler midir? Ya da dizinin böyle bir derdi olmuş mudur? Aslında, bize iktidar ilişkisinin önemli bir taşıyıcısı olan hegemonik erkek kodları kendini tekrar üreten bir şekilde mi sunuldu? Buna ek olarak, erkeklik alan yazımında artık sıklıkla üstünde durulan erkeklik krizini diğer bir isimle yeni erkeklik kavramını ataerkil erkek modeli kodlarının karşısına mı koymuştur? Bu anlamda bu çalışma, tüm bu soruların cevaplarını arama üzerine odaklanırken bunun cevabını metodolojik olarak dizinin erkek karakterlerinin verdiği mesajların izleklerine dayanarak çözümlemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kutuplaşma, Erkeklik, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Sosyal Ayrışma

**ABSTRACT**

“Ethos (TR: Bir Başkadır)” is a Turkish TV series, written and directed by Berkun Oya, which was released on the streaming platform Netflix on 12 November 2020. While the series incorporates everything that belongs to the human being and coexistence, it has found a place



in academic and popular discourse as "polarisation and social segregation". At the core of the series there are the educated new middle class and the lower classes integrated with traditional Islamic culture. The coincidental encounters of these classes with each other are the elements holding the series together. The encounters take us on a journey between conservative and secular groups through men, women, and familial structures, which we may not have experienced before, but which we assume with certainty. In addition, it takes us to the family relations of these groups. The question is, does the reconciliation and mutual understanding between these classes advance independent of the power relations between the sexes? In this context, it is important whether the message presented in the series, especially through men, serves to this end or not. Are the "new masculinity codes" which the series attempts to introduce in response to patriarchal male codes presented to us in the service of the social denial that is sought to be created in this regard? Were the viewers able to find the sincere confession and confrontation between class encounters in the indicators of power and vulnerability caused by being a man? Or did the series ever have such a concern? As a matter of fact, were the hegemonic male codes, which are an important conveyor of the power relationship, presented to us again and again in a regenerative fashion? In addition to this, did the series place the crisis of masculinity, in other words the concept of new masculinity, which is now frequently emphasised in the literature on masculinity, against the patriarchal male model codes? In this sense, this study concentrates on answering all these questions and aims to analyse the answers methodologically based on the themes of the messages delivered by the male characters in the series.

**Keywords:** Polarisation, Masculinity, Gender, Social Segregation

## ARAP DİLİ VE EDEBİYATININ DÜNYA MEDENİYETİNE KATKISI THE CONTRIBUTION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TO WORLD CIVILIZATION

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### ÖZET

İnsanın en temel ihtiyaçlarından biri iletişimdir. Hayatın devamı için zorunlu olan bu ihtiyaç sadece kendisi ve içinde yaşadığı toplumla değil, kendinden sonra gelecek olan nesillerle de kurulması gereken hayati bir bağıdır. Belirli bir coğrafyada yaşayan insanların kendi kültürlerini ve hayatı kolaylaştıran tecrübelerini nesilden nesile aktarmak için kullandıkları metotlar ve bunların gelişmişlik seviyeleri karşımıza medeniyet kavramı olarak çıkar. Zamanın ötesinden seslenen yeryüzündeki kalıcı izler de diyebileceğimiz medeniyet; resimle, müzikle ve mimariyle aktarılabilirdiği gibi ilk zamanlardan itibaren hikâyeler ve mitlerle önce sözlü bunların yazıya dönüştürülmesiyle de yazılı olarak gelecek nesillere aktarılmıştır. Bu noktada karşımıza, önceki medeniyetleri kendi bünyesinde buluşturan, birçok milletin yazı dili olmuş, farklı kıtalarda yer alan insanların buluşmasını sağlamış Arap dili çıkmaktadır. Arap dili tarihten günümüze hem Emevi, Abbasi ve Endülüs gibi Arap milliyetine mensup devletlerin konuşma ve yazı dili olmuş hem de Arap olmayan Büyük Selçuklu, Anadolu Selçuklu ve Osmanlı gibi farklı devletlerin yazı ve bilim dili olmuştur. İslam devletlerinin kullandığı bu dil günümüzde de ilim dili olarak kullanılmaya devam etmektedir. Örneğin; Hindistan'da yaşayıp Urduca konuşan bir âlimin Arapça yazmış olduğu Fethu'l-Mulhim adlı eser Türkiye'de ders kitabı olarak okutulmaktadır. Bu durum Arapça'nın günümüzde de ilim dili olma özelliğinin devam ettiğini göstermektedir. Biz bu çalışmamızda Arap dilinin insanlık medeniyetine katkılarından bahsetmeye gayret edeceğiz. Konunun daha iyi anlaşılması adına Arap dili, edebiyat ve medeniyet kavramlarının sözlük ve terim anlamlarını anlatacağız. Birleşmiş Milletler' in kültürel varlık olarak kabul ettiği altı resmi dilden biri olan Arap dilinin, kadim kökleriyle birlikte küresel medeniyet mirasında kalıcı ve büyük önem taşıyan bir dil haline gelmesinden bahsedeceğiz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Arap, Dil, Edebiyat, Medeniyet

### ABSTRACT

One of the most basic human needs is communication. This imperative need for the continuation of life is a vital bond that must be established not only with himself and the society in which he lives, but also with the generations that will come after him. The methods used by people living in a certain geography to transfer their culture and experiences that

make life easier from generation to generation and their level of development appear to us as the concept of civilization. Civilization, which we can also call permanent traces on the earth that speak from beyond time, can be transmitted by painting, music and architecture, as well as by stories and myths from the earliest times, it has been transmitted to future generations in written form, first by oral conversion of them into writing. At this point, we are confronted with the Arabic language, which has brought together previous civilizations within its own structure, has been the written language of many nations, and has enabled people from different continents to meet. The Arabic language has historically been the spoken and written language of states belonging to the Arab nationality such as the Umayyad, Abbasid and Andalusian, as well as the written and scientific language of non-Arab states such as the Great Seljuk, Anatolian Seljuk and Ottoman. This language used by the Islamic states continues to be used today as the language of science. For example, Fath al-Mulhim, written in Arabic by an Urdu-speaking scholar living in India, is taught as a textbook in Turkey. This situation shows that Arabic continues to be the language of knowledge today. In this study, we will try to talk about the contributions of the Arabic language to human civilization. For a better understanding of the subject, we will explain the dictionary and terminological meanings of the concepts of Arabic language, literature and civilization. We will talk about the fact that the Arabic language, one of the six official languages recognized by the United Nations as a cultural asset, has become a permanent and important language in the heritage of global civilization along with its ancient roots.

**Keywords:** Arab, Language, Literature, Civilization

## ÖLÜMSÜZLÜK ARAYIŞINDA GILGAMIŞ DESTANI VE LOKMAN HEKİM HİKÂYESİ

THE EPIC OF GILGAMIS IN THE SEEKING FOR IMMUNITY AND THE STORY OF  
LOKMAN PHYSICIAN

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### ÖZET

Ölüm geçmişten günümüze insanların deneyimlediği kaçınılmaz bir gerçektir. İnsanların ölüm karşısında gösterdikleri korku ve dirençte farklı seviyelerdedir. İnsanların ölümle sevdiklerini kaybetme endişesi ve ölüm karşısındaki korkusu onları ölümsüzlüğü aramaya itmiştir. Çünkü insanın hayatı boyunca sahip olduğu maddi imkânlardan ve sosyal çevresinden ayrılması ona çok zor gelmiştir. Bu nedenle hayatın bir gün ölümle biteceği düşüncesi insanda ölümsüz olma istediğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Denilebilir ki, insanın yeryüzünde var olmasından itibaren ölümsüzlüğü arama çabası da başlamıştır. Ölümsüzlük arayışı mitoloji, destan, hikâye, hatta kutsal metinlere dahi konu edilmiştir. İnsanın ölümü aşma arzusu gerek yazılı metinler aracılığıyla gerekse anlatım yoluyla günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır. İnsanın sonsuzluk arayışının en eski yazılı kayıtlarından biri olan Gılgamış Destanında ölümün çaresi olarak ölümsüzlük otundan bahsedilirken, Anadolu'da halk arasındaki yaygın anlatıya göre Lokman Hekim'in de Ab-1 Hayat'ı yani Ölümsüzlük Suyunu bulduğundan bahsedilmektedir. Destanda tüm çabasına rağmen Gılgamış ölümsüzlüğü elde etmeyi başaramaması konu edilmiştir. Lokman Hekim hikâyesinin merkezinde de, ölümsüzlüğün sırrına eren bir hekimin tanrının gazabına uğraması vardır. Tıpkı Gılgamış destanında olduğu gibi Lokman Hekim hikâyesinde de insanoğlunun ölüm karşısındaki çaresizliği ve ölümün insanlar için kaçınılmaz son olduğu vurgulanmaktadır.

Ölümsüzlük arayan kahramanların en eskisi Sümerlerin ünlü Uruk şehri kralı Gılgamış'tır (MÖ. 2600). Gılgamış Destanının Akadca ve Sümerce olmak üzere iki farklı versiyonu vardır. Akadca versiyonun XI. tabletinde "Gılgamış ve Sihirli Bitki" isimli hikâyede, insanın ölümün sırrına ulaşma çabası konu edilmektedir. Lokman Hekimin ölümsüzlüğün sırrını bulduğu hikâye Lokman ve Şahmaran (Şah-1 Maran, Yılanların Şahı) arasında geçmektedir. Lokman bir gün ormanda Şahmaran ile karşılaşır ama Şahmaran yaralıdır ve Lokman Hekim ona yardım eder. Şahmaran da ona minnet duyarak bazı sırlar verir. Ölümün insan eliyle olacağını ve bu durum ortaya çıkınca yılanın vücudunu 3 kısma ayırmasını ve orta bölümünden hazırladığı suyu kendisinin içmesini söyler ve böylece bazı sırlara erişeceğini bildirir.

Birbirinden farklı zaman dilimlerinde yazılmasına rağmen aynı konu etrafında dönen bu iki hikâye bu yazının konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ölümsüzlük Arayışı, Gılgamış, Lokman Hekim

**ABSTRACT**

Death is an inevitable reality that people have experienced from past to present. People have different levels of fear and resistance in the face of death. People's fear of losing their loved ones through death and their fear of death have pushed them to seek immortality. Because it has been very difficult for a person to separate from his financial opportunities and social environment throughout his life. For this reason, the thought that life will end with death one day has revealed that people want to be immortal. It can be said that since the existence of man on earth, the search for immortality has begun. The quest for immortality has been the subject of mythology, epic, story, and even sacred texts. The desire of man to overcome death has reached the present day both through written texts and narration. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, one of the oldest written records of man's quest for eternity, immortality is mentioned as a remedy for death, while according to the common narrative among the people in Anatolia, Lokman Physician also mentions that he found Ab-ı Hayat, the Water of Immortality. In the epic, it is the subject of Gilgamesh's failure to achieve immortality despite all his efforts. In the center of Lokman Physician's story, there is a physician who has attained the secret of immortality and suffered the wrath of God. Just like in the epic of Gilgamesh, the story of Lokman Physician emphasizes the helplessness of human beings in the face of death and that death is the inevitable end for people.

The oldest of the immortal-seeking heroes was Gilgamesh (2600 BC), king of the famous Sumerian city of Uruk. There are two different versions of the Epic of Gilgamesh, Akkadian and Sumerian. XI of the Akkadian version. In the story called "Gilgamesh and the Magical Plant", the effort of man to reach the secret of death is the subject. The story where Lokman Physician finds the secret of immortality takes place between Lokman and Şahmaran (Şah-ı Maran, Shah of the Snakes). One day, Lokman meets Şahmaran in the forest, but Şahmaran is injured and Lokman Physician helps him. Şahmaran is grateful to him and gives some secrets. He tells that death will happen by human hands and that when this situation occurs, he tells the snake to divide its body into 3 parts and drink the water he has prepared from the middle part, and thus he will reach some secrets.

Although they were written in different time periods, these two stories revolving around the same subject constitute the subject of this article.

**Keywords:** The Quest for Immortality, Gilgamesh, Lokman Physician.

**YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİNDE ROMANIN İŞLEVİ:  
MADAME BOVARY ÜZERİNE TOPLUMSAL BİR İNCELEME**  
THE FUNCTION OF THE NOVEL IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: A SOCIAL  
ANALYSIS ON MADAME BOVARY

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**ÖZET**

Bir yabancı dili etkin biçimde kullanabilmek, yanlış anlaşılmalara veya iletişim kopuklukları olmadan akıcı bir iletişim kurabilmek için, o dilin konuşulduğu toplumun kültürüne aşina olmak önemli bir kriterdir. Farklı bir dilin konuşulduğu hedef toplumu tanımak, kültürel kodların temelinde yatan gerçekliği anlamaya ışık tutmaktadır. Her dilin kendine özgü dilbilgisi kuralları olduğu gibi, kendine özgü sözlü ve sözsüz iletişim öğeleri de bulunmaktadır. Herhangi bir iletişim durumunda yapılan benzetmeler, mizahi öğeler, göndermeler, deyimler, vb. konuşmacılar arasında ancak mesajın içerdiği kültürel kod tanınırsa anlamlandırılabilir. Bu çerçevede toplumsal yapıyı oluşturan farklı değişkenleri algılamak, o toplumun tarih, siyaset, ekonomi gibi çeşitli alanlarda keşfedilmesini desteklemektedir. Bu açıdan edebiyat, dil öğretiminde öğrenciye, hedef kültürü tüm zenginliği ile yansıtan önemli bir işleve sahiptir. Edebi eser türleri içinde roman, dil öğrenen bireylere, etkileşimde olduğu hedef kültürü estetik ve sanatsal bir yol ile en gerçekçi şekilde aktaran türlerin başında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Fransız Edebiyatının en önemli klasiklerinin başında yer alan Madame Bovary adlı eserin yabancı dil olarak Fransızca öğretiminde kültürel aktarım ve toplumsal yapı açısından katkılarını incelemektir. Toplumsal olaylar, insan ilişkileri, değer yargıları açısından en zengin dönemlerden biri olan 19. Yüzyılda gerçekçilik akımının öncülerinden Gustave Flaubert'in kaleme aldığı bu roman, Fransız toplumunun temeli oluşturan yapıyı başarılı şekilde resmetmektedir. Çalışmada bu eserin incelenmesinde nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiş ve sonuçlar dil öğretimine sağladığı katkılar çerçevesinde raporlaştırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yabancı Dil Öğretimi, Toplumsal Yapı, Kültürel Kodlar, Edebi Roman.

**ABSTRACT**

Being familiar with the culture of the society where that language is spoken is an important criterion in order to be able to use a foreign language effectively and to communicate fluently without misunderstandings or communication breakdowns. Knowing the target society where a different language is spoken sheds light on understanding the reality underlying cultural

codes. Each language has its own grammatical rules, as well as its own verbal and nonverbal communication elements. In any communication situation, similes, humorous elements, references, idioms, etc. It can only be understood among speakers if the cultural code contained in the message is recognized. In this framework, perceiving the different variables that make up the social structure supports the discovery of that society in various fields such as history, politics and economy. In this respect, literature has an important function in language teaching, reflecting the target culture with all its richness to the student. Among the literary works, the novel is at the forefront of the genres that convey the target culture with an aesthetic and artistic way to language learners in the most realistic way. The aim of this study is to examine the contributions of Madame Bovary, one of the most important classics of French Literature, in terms of cultural transmission and social structure in teaching French as a foreign language. Written by Gustave Flaubert, one of the pioneers of the realism movement in the 19th century, one of the richest periods in terms of social events, human relations and value judgments, this novel successfully depicts the structure that forms the basis of French society. In the study, document analysis technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the analysis of this work. The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method and the results were reported within the framework of their contributions to language teaching.

**Keywords:** Foreign Language Teaching, Social Structure, Cultural Codes, Literary Novel.

**WEB 2.0 ARAÇLARIYLA DİJİTAL HİKÂYE OLARAK TASARLANAN SADİ  
ŞİRAZİ’NİN KADİM ESERİ: BOSTAN-GÜLİSTAN’IN DİL VE DEĞERLER  
EĞİTİMİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

AN ANCIENT WORK OF SADİ ŞİRAZİ, DESIGNED AS A DIGITAL STORY WITH  
WEB 2.0 TOOLS: AN EVALUATION OF BOSTAN-GÜLİSTAN IN TERMS OF  
LANGUAGE AND VALUES EDUCATION

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma, Türk-İslam kültürünün kadim eserlerinden olan Bostan-Gülistan’ın web 2.0 araçlarıyla hazırlanan dijital hikâye şeklinin dil ve değerler eğitimine katkısını öğrencilerin görüşleri çerçevesinde tespit etmeyi hedeflemektedir. Bostan-Gülistan’da geçen hikayelerden öğrencilerin yaş ve gelişimine uygun sekiz öykü Türkçe öğretmenleri ve alan uzmanları tarafından dijital hikâye hâline getirilmiştir. Hikâyelerin sonuna beceri temelli Türkçe soruları eklenmiştir. Hazırlanan dijital hikâye Samsun’da bulunan resmî bir devlet ortaokulunda öğrenim gören 5. sınıf seviyesindeki 60 öğrenciye sekiz haftalık etkinlikler tarzında uygulanmıştır. Uygulama sonucunda öğrenci görüşleri araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen anket aracılığıyla Google Survey üzerinden toplanmıştır. Araştırma verileri içerik analiziyle yorumlanmıştır. Bostan ve Gülistan adlı eserde geçen öykülerin öğrencilere temel dil becerileri, hayata bakış açısı, değerler eğitimi, karakter gelişimi, arkadaş seçimi ve kültürel gelişim noktasında katkı sunduğu belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital Öyküleme, Web 2.0 Araçları, Dil Eğitimi, Değerler Eğitimi, Bostan, Gülistan

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the contribution of the digital story form prepared with web 2.0 tools of Bostan-Gülistan, one of the ancient works of Turkish-Islamic culture, to language and values education within the framework of students' views. Eight stories suitable for the age and development of the students from the stories in Bostan-Gülistan were turned into digital



stories by Turkish teachers and field experts. Skill-based Turkish questions were added to the end of the stories. The prepared digital story was applied in the style of eight-week activities to 60 students at the 5th grade level studying at an official state secondary school in Samsun. As a result of the application, student opinions were collected via Google Survey through a questionnaire developed by the researchers. The research data were interpreted by content analysis. It has been determined that the stories in the book Bostan and Gülistan contribute to the students in terms of basic language skills, perspective on life, values education, character development, friend selection and cultural development.

**Keywords:** Digital Storytelling, Web 2.0 Tools, Language Education, Values Education, Bostan, Gülistan

## ALİ TAVŞANCIOĞLU VE ŞİİRLERİNDE MELAKOLİ ALI TAVŞANCIOĞLU AND MELACOLY IN THE POEMS

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### ÖZET

Ali Tavşancioğlu (1971-2015) nam-ı diğer Zuhurberk Silikhayta, Yozgatlı bir şairimizdir. Kısa süren hayatında çok fazla tanınmasa da önemli çalışmalara imza atmıştır. Tavşancioğlu 1971 yılında Yozgat'ta dünyaya gelmiştir. Çocukluğu ve gençlik yılları babasının mesleği nedeniyle Ankara'da geçmiştir. İlk, orta ve lise öğreniminde başarılı bir öğrencidir, üniversite eğitimine Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi'de başlamış ama eğitimini yarım bırakmıştır. Daha sonra başka üniversitelere yerleşmesine rağmen oralara da devam etmemiştir. Bu durumda kişisel siyasi tavrının yanında karakterinin önemli rolü vardır. Şairin şiire ilgisi çocukluk ve ilk gençlik yıllarından gelmektedir ve bu ilgi 1989 yılında başladığı ve 1992'den sonra bıraktığı Ankara Siyasallı yıllarıyla melankolik bir tavırla gelişerek devam etmiştir. Şiirleri ilk kez Zuhurberk Silikhayta imzasıyla Gerçek Hayat dergisinde yayımlanır. Muntazam olarak kullandığı hece ölçüsünün yanında serbest ölçüde şiirler de kaleme alır. 2006 yılında Yozgat'a dönüşünden sonra divan edebiyatı araştırmalarına yönelir ve kendini divan edebiyatı alanında geliştirirken aruz vezninin inceliklerini öğrendikçe bu vezinle şiirler yazmaya başlar. Onun şiirlerinde melankoli ağırlıkla ilk dönem şiirleri olan hece şiirlerinde göze çarpar. Melankolinin onda daha çok yalnızlık, aşk ve sevgiliden ayrılık-uzaklık olduğu söylenebilir. Kişisel yaşamında da her ne kadar önemli dostluklar kurmuş ve bu konuda titizlenmiş olsa da melankolik bir tavra sahiptir. Bu bağlamda şairin yaşamı ve şiirlerinin melankolik bir örtüşme içinde olduğu dikkati çekmektedir. Daha sonraları ise bu melankolinin, şair sanatında kendini geliştirdikçe, ironiye evrildiği görülür. Bu çalışma, hakkında neredeyse hiç araştırma yapılmayan Tavşancioğlu'nu edebiyat araştırmacılarının dikkatine sunmayı ve onun şiirlerinde başat tema olan melankolinin izini sürmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ali Tavşancioğlu, Melankoli, Hüzün, Şiir.

### ABSTRACT

Ali Tavşancioğlu (1971-2015), also known as Zuhurberk Silikhayta, is a poet from Yozgat. Although he was not well known in his short life, he accomplished important works. Tavşancioğlu was born in Yozgat in 1971. He spent his childhood and youth in Ankara

because of his father's job. He was a successful student in primary, secondary and high school education. He started his university education at Ankara University Faculty of Political Sciences, but he quit the university before finishing his education. He restarted his university education at different universities afterwards but he didn't finish none of those either. Both his political attitude and character were important factors about his departure from university education. The poet's interest in poetry comes from his childhood and youth years, and this interest continued with a melancholic attitude during the Ankara Political years, which he first started in 1989 and left after 1992. His poems were first published in the journal of Real Life under the signature of Zuhurberk Silikhayta. In addition to the syllabic meter he used regularly, he also wrote poems in free verse. After his return to Yozgat in 2006, he focused on divan literature research and while he was developing himself in the field of divan literature, he learned the intricacies of aruz prosody and began to write poems with this meter. Melancholia stands out mostly in his early period poems which is written mostly in syllabic meter. It can be said that melancholy means mostly loneliness, love and separation-distance from the beloved for him. Although he established important friendships in his personal life and was meticulous about this, he had a melancholic attitude. In this context, it is noteworthy that the poet's life and poems are in a melancholic overlap. Later, it is seen that this melancholy evolves into irony as the poet develops himself in his art. This study aims to bring Tavşancıoğlu, about whom almost no research has been done about, to the attention of literary researchers and to trace the melancholy, which is the dominant theme in his poems.

**Keywords:** Ali Tavşancıoğlu, melancholy, sadness, poetry

**JEANETTE WINTERSON'S POSTMODERNIST FICTION  
"SEXING THE CHERRY"**

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**ABSTRACT**

Jeanette Winterson is a significant and well-known contemporary British writer who deconstructs the traditionally and deeply constructed cultural binaries, exploring the indeterminate nature of objective reality in her works. Not only does Winterson aim to change the world but she also aims to create a new world made of language by deconstructing and reconstructing. In this new world, as she stresses, it is highly important to stop writing traditional 19<sup>th</sup> century fictions and comply with the changes brought by modernism and postmodernism. In her postmodernist fiction "*Sexing the Cherry*", Winterson successfully portrays this evolution process, breaking the rules of traditional narrative types. She creates a world in which fact and fantasy are intermingled, gender boundaries are deconstructed, the expectations about the image of womanhood is subverted, the constructed nature of time is revealed, a new concept of space and time is introduced, and the history and myths are rewritten, offering alternative forms by using postmodern techniques. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze Jeanette Winterson's postmodernist fabulation "*Sexing the Cherry*" in relation to the postmodern aesthetics. It examines the narration and rewriting of history in the postmodern sense, analyzing the indeterminate identity of "The Dog Woman" as a subjective narrator. It shows how the writer successfully explores the indeterminate nature of objective reality, questioning the expected image of womanhood and the suppositions about sexuality, gender, identity, marriage, history and time. It also shows how the writer deconstructs boundaries between fact and fantasy, fiction and history, male and female by using postmodern techniques such as historiographic metafiction, pastiche, intertextuality, fragmentation, faction, magic realism, parody and temporal distortion.

**Key Words:** postmodernism, gender, historiographic metafiction, history

## MULTIPLE STRATEGIES APPROACH AND EFL LISTENING COMPREHENSION OF TERTIARY-LEVEL LEARNERS: EFL TEACHERS' CONCEPTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

As an EFL teacher working at a state university, I have been interested in investigating how EFL teachers at state universities perceive prep school EFL students' listening comprehension problems. In this sense, this study was conducted to investigate how EFL teachers perceive students' problems related to listening comprehension and what in-class practices and solutions they provide in order to deal with these problems. The participants of this study were EFL teachers working at Gaziantep University Higher School of Foreign Languages. For this purpose, the study was conducted with 56 EFL teachers. This study was carried out by employing qualitative and quantitative research designs. In this regard, the participants were given a perception questionnaire consisting of 30 items related to students' listening comprehension problems. In addition, considering the results of the quantitative data, interviews were conducted with 10 teachers participating in the questionnaire in order to find out what in-class practices and solutions they had in order to help their students to cope with these problems efficiently. With the analysis of the data gathered, it was revealed that EFL teachers believed that listening was very significant for students as a skill, they were aware of different listening comprehension problems that students face, and so they provided their students with effective solutions and classroom practices in order to deal with these problems as efficiently as possible.

**Keywords:** Listening comprehension, Teachers' perceptions, L2 listening practices, Problem solutions

**TIME AND LIBERTARIAN CINEMA****Esra E. Demir**

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What is time? This question is experiencing a post-Immanuel Kantian golden age: both in Jacobi's discussion of Spinoza and in Husserl and Heidegger. Kant did not define a theory of time, but the way he handled the concept of time in his "Critique of Pure Reason" shows under which inferences and values he perceives human and life. While the reason reigns nobly almost at the highest point of consciousness, time has been disqualified and is always the object of judgment. In his critique of pure reason, Kant reflects on the value he attributes to time in terms of human life: The judgment of reason is superior to the life we interpret as time.

But not only philosophy but also cinema points to the divisions within time itself. In this context, Ulus Baker has also tried to make the importance of the problematic of time visible in his studies on cinema. *Cinéma brut* can be read as libertarian cinema, but under what conditions? There is no clear program or manuscript for a libertarian cinema, because this one is an open project. The difficulty of a definition of libertarian cinema is at the same time the possibility of manifold discoveries, namely both current and in the history of cinema, according to Richard Kostelanetz. The characteristics of libertarian cinema are, first, the overturning of the usual narrative structure of film; there is no center or main character around which everything revolves, and second, it stimulates thought rather than narration or retelling. A third major characteristic is that libertarian cinema is inventive: it is always finding new ways to present itself. In this respect, libertarian cinema does not play with clichés unless it shows us characters who break the clichés in which they are trapped.

By highlighting the main characteristics of *cinéma brut*, the lecture aims to contribute to the history of libertarian cinema.

**Keywords:** Libertarian cinema, Film avant-garde, *Cinéma brut*, Cliché

**SHADOWED POWER IN HEALTH POLICIES: FEMALE NURSES****Gonca AKTAY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The role of female nurses in forging health policies may be a significant albeit overlooked aspect of healthcare. Nurses are key for any healthcare system, have unique insights into patient needs, and may be the first checkpoint for those seeking medical assistance. Nevertheless, nurses are often not included in the decision-making processes that shape health policies. This situation applies particularly to female nurses, the majority of the nursing workforce. Considering their critical roles in healthcare services, it then becomes important to recognize and encourage the contributions of female nurses in shaping health policies.

**Aim:** The present study addresses obstacles to female nurses in the decision-making processes of policies in the healthcare system and their working environment and presents recommendations to ensure their participation in such processes.

**Methods:** This review paper discusses the significance of female nurses, the shadowed power in health policies, in line with the relevant literature.

**Results:** The previous research emphasizes that female nurses often confront seminal power imbalances and systematic barriers in healthcare settings. In general, female nurses experience workplace difficulties such as gender discrimination, insufficient representation in leadership positions, exclusion from decision-making processes, underpayment and underemployment, and inadequate resources.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Female nurses, unfortunately, confront many challenges in setting health policies and decision-making processes despite being influential in driving healthcare reforms. Addressing their issues is considered key to introducing a more equitable and patient-centered healthcare system that prioritizes the needs of both patients and healthcare providers.

**Keywords:** Female, Nurse, Healthcare Policy, Power

## SERVİKS KANSERİ VE HALK SAĞLIĞI HEMŞİRELİĞİ YAKLAŞIMI CERVIX CANCER AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING APPROACH

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### ÖZET

Kadınlarda en fazla jinekolojik kanserler görülmektedir. Jinekolojik kanserler içerisinde en yaygını ise serviks kanseridir. Serviks kanseri, 15-44 yaş grubu ve 30-64 yaş grubu kadınlar arasında meme kanserinden sonra ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. Serviks kanserinin insidans ve mortalitesinde sosyoekonomik farklılıkların önemli rolü vardır. Bu farklılıklar, düşük gelirli ülkelerdeki sağlık hizmetlerinin altyapı yetersizliği, etkin tarama ve erken tanı programlarının olmayışı ve tedavi olanaklarının yetersizliğiyle ilişkilendirilmektedir.

Serviks kanseri genellikle cinsel yolla bulaşan İnsan Papilloma Virüsü (HPV) enfeksiyonlarından kaynaklanır. HPV genellikle ergenlik ve yetişkinlik döneminde bulaşır. Serviks kanseri oluşumu açısından; 40-55 yaş arasında olma, erken yaşta cinsel ilişkiye başlama, genital enfeksiyon öyküsüne sahip olma, beş yıldan fazla oral kontraseptif kullanımı, 17 yaş altı gebelik öyküsü, üç ve üzeri doğum yapma, sigara kullanımı, birden fazla cinsel partner, kötü sosyoekonomik durum ve düşük eğitim seviyesi önemli risk faktörleri arasındadır. Serviks kanserinin en bilinen bulgusu; ağrısız kanama ve et suyu renginde vajinal akıntıdır. Serviks kanserinde sık kullanılan tarama yöntemleri; pap smear, kolposkopi, HPV DNA Testi, Sitoloji/HPV Cotesting, VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) /VILI (Visual Inspection with Lugol's Iodine)'dir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından kesin olarak belirtilen öneri; bir kadının tüm yaşamı boyunca en azından bir kere 30-65 yaş aralığında serviks kanseri açısından taranmasıdır. Serviks kanserinin tedavi kılavuzu; doğurganlığı koruyucu veya doğurganlıktan korunmayı kapsayan cerrahi, radyasyon ve kemoterapi tedavilerini içermektedir.

Serviks kanseri imkanların varlığı ve risk faktörlerinin bilinmesiyle korunma yöntemlerinin etkili bir şekilde sonuç vereceği nadir kanser türlerinden biridir. Hemşireler halka yönelik düzenlenen sağlık eğitimlerinin temel yürütücüleri arasında yer almaktadır. Halk sağlığı hemşireliği yaklaşımları içerisinde yer alan primer koruma; hastalığın oluşumuna sebep olacak risk faktörlerinden uzak durmak, sağlık eğitimi ve aşılama; sekonder koruma, erken tanı ve tarama yöntemlerinin kullanılması ile hastalıkların kontrol altına alınmasını; tersiyer



koruma; hastalığın klinik belirti ve bulguları ortaya çıkmış olan bireylerde hastalığa karşı olumsuz sonuçlardan korumayı kapsamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Jinekolojik Kanser, Serviks Kanseri, HPV, Halk Sağlığı

## ABSTRACT

Gynecological cancers are most common in women. The most common gynecological cancer is cervical cancer. Cervical cancer ranks second after breast cancer among women in the 15-44 age group and 30-64 age group. Socioeconomic differences play an important role in the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer. These differences are associated with insufficient infrastructure of health services in low-income countries, lack of effective screening and early diagnosis programs, and inadequate treatment opportunities. Cervical cancer is usually caused by sexually transmitted Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infections. HPV is usually transmitted during adolescence and adulthood. In terms of cervical cancer formation; Being between the ages of 40-55, starting sexual intercourse at an early age, having a history of genital infection, using oral contraceptives for more than five years, pregnancy history under 17, giving birth three or more times, smoking, multiple sexual partners, poor socioeconomic status, and Low education level is among the important risk factors. The most known finding of cervical cancer; painless bleeding and broth-colored vaginal discharge. Commonly used screening methods in cervical cancer; pap smear, colposcopy, HPV DNA Test, Cytology/HPV Cotesting, VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) /VILI (Visual Inspection with Lugol's Iodine). The recommendation clearly stated by the World Health Organization; It is the screening of a woman for cervical cancer at least once in her entire life between the ages of 30-65. Cervical cancer treatment guide; It includes surgery, radiation and chemotherapy treatments that protect or contain fertility. Cervical cancer is one of the rare types of cancer in which prevention methods will yield effective results with the availability of opportunities and knowing the risk factors. Nurses are among the main executives of public health education. Primary prevention included in public health nursing approaches; avoiding the risk factors that will cause the formation of the disease, health education and vaccination; to control diseases by using secondary prevention, early diagnosis and screening methods; tertiary protection; It includes protection from negative consequences against the disease in individuals with clinical signs and symptoms of the disease.

**Keywords:** Gynecological Cancer, Cervical Cancer, HPV, Public Health

**AFETLERİN GEBELİK VE LOHUSA SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ;  
KORUYUCU ÖNLEMLER, TEDAVİLER, HEMŞİRELERİN ROL VE  
SORUMLULUKLARI**

**EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM HEALTH;  
PROTECTIVE MEASURES, TREATMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF  
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**ÖZET**

Tüm afetlerde en çok etkilenen spesifik gruplar arasında kadınlar, çocuklar ve yaşlılar bulunmaktadır. Bu gruplar arasında afetlerden en çok etkilenen ve savunmasız olan gebe ve lohusa kadınlarıdır. Afet dönemlerinde gebelik ve lohusalık yaşayan kadınların üreme ve perinatal sağlıkları olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Afetlerin sebep olduğu olumsuz şartlar ve koşullar nedeniyle gebe kadınlar perinatal bakım almada, lohusa kadınlar ise postpartum dönemde bakım hizmetlerine ulaşmada zorluklar yaşamaktadır. Bu nedenle afet dönemlerinde gebeliği devam eden ve doğum yapmış kadınların sağlığının korunması için alınması gereken önlemler öncelikli olarak belirlenmelidir. Afetlerde gebe ve lohusa kadınların en büyük destekçisi olan hemşirelerin sorumlulukları arasında içinde bulunduğu afetin tüm evresini tanılama, planlama, uygulama ve değerlendirme sürecini en iyi şekilde yönetebilmeleri gelmektedir. Ayrıca afet dönemlerinde hemşireler gebe kadınların perinatal dönemlerinde, lohusaların postpartum dönemlerinde güvenli bir çevrede bakım almalarını sağlamalıdır. Bu derlemede afetlerin gebeler ve postpartum (lohusalık) dönemdeki kadınlar üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri, koruyucu önlem ve tedavileri, hemşirelerin rol ve sorumlulukları ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Afet, Gebelik ve Lohusalık, Afetlerde Hemşirelik,

**ABSTRACT**

Among the specific groups most affected by all disasters are women, children and the elderly. Among these groups, pregnant and postpartum women are the most vulnerable and most affected by disasters. Reproductive and perinatal health of women who experience pregnancy and puerperium during disasters are adversely affected. Pregnant women have difficulties in getting perinatal care and puerperant women have difficulties in reaching care services in the postpartum period due to the adverse conditions and conditions caused by disasters. For this reason, measures to be taken to protect the health of women who are still pregnant and have given birth during disasters should be determined as a priority. Nurses, who are the biggest

supporters of pregnant and puerperal women in disasters, are among the responsibilities of managing the diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation process of the whole phase of the disaster in the best way. In addition, during disaster periods, nurses should ensure that pregnant women receive care in their perinatal periods and postpartum periods in a safe environment. In this review, the negative effects of disasters on pregnant women and women in the postpartum period, preventive measures and treatments, and the roles and responsibilities of nurses are discussed.

**Keywords:** Disaster, Pregnancy and Postpartum, Nursing in Disasters

## PRANAYAMA VE SAĞLIK ALANINDA KULLANIMI PRANAYAMA AND USAGE IN HEALTH

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### ÖZET

İnsanoğlu yüzyıllardır hastalıklarla mücadelede modern tıbbın yanında destekleyici ve tamamlayıcı uygulamalardan yararlanmaktadır ve günümüzde de bu yöntemlere olan ilgi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu uygulamalardan birisi de Yoga'nın bir kolu olan Pranayama'dır. Pranayama, kendine özgü derin felsefesi ve disiplini olan, nefesin farklı formlarda hızlı veya yavaş olarak alınıp verilmesi tekniğini kullanarak nefesi kontrol altına almaya çalışan bir uygulamadır. Bhastrika ve Kapalbhata hızlı nefes alıp hızlı verme şeklinde yapılan pranayama türleridir ve etkili solunum sağlar. Parasempatik etkinliği artırarak bedende rahatlama sağlayan ve yavaş uygulanan pranayama türleri arasında ise Nadi Shodana, Bhramari, Ujjayi, Sheetali, Sheetkari bulunmaktadır. Çok sayıda farklı türleri bulunan Pranayama özellikle son dönem sağlık araştırmalarında sık tercih edilen bir tekniktir. Literatüre bakıldığında Pranayama'nın, pulmoner ve kardiyak parametrelerde iyileştirici, nöronal gelişimi destekleyici, stres ve anksiyeteyi azaltıcı, algılama yeteneğini artırıcı etkilerini raporlayan pek çok çalışma yer almaktadır. Sağlık profesyonelleri, bireyin sağlığına kavuşabilmesi veya sağlığını devam ettirebilmesi adına en doğru, en yararlı girişimi uygulayabilmek için modern tıpla birlikte destekleyici ve tamamlayıcı yöntemlerden de faydalanmaktadır. Destekleyici ve tamamlayıcı yöntemler maliyet düşüklüğü ve uygulama kolaylığı sağlaması açısından da bireyler tarafından tercih edilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarla sayısız yararı ortaya koyulan Pranayama'nın özellikle sağlık alanında kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması, bireyde farkındalık oluşturup, hastalıklarını yönetebilme becerisi kazandırarak, sağlığını geliştirmesi ve koruyabilmesi için yararlanabileceği bir yöntem olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pranayama, Sağlık, Nefes Egzersizi, Yoga

### ABSTRACT

Human beings have been benefiting from supportive and complementary practices alongside modern medicine in the fight against diseases for centuries, and today the interest in these methods is increasing day by day. One of these practices is Pranayama, a branch of Yoga. Pranayama is a practice that has its own deep philosophy and discipline and tries to control

the breath by using the technique of exhaling the breath quickly or slowly in different forms. Bhastrika and Kapalbhata are types of pranayama performed in the form of rapid breathing and provide effective breathing. Nadi Shodana, Bhramari, Ujjayi, Sheetal, Sheetkari are among the types of pranayama that are applied slowly and provide relaxation in the body by increasing parasympathetic activity. Pranayama, which has many different types, is a frequently preferred technique especially in recent health research. When we look at the literature, there are many studies reporting the therapeutic effects of Pranayama on pulmonary and cardiac parameters, supporting neuronal development, reducing stress and anxiety, and increasing perception ability. Health professionals benefit from modern medicine as well as supportive and complementary methods in order to implement the most accurate and beneficial intervention for the individual to regain or maintain his health. Supportive and complementary methods are preferred by individuals in terms of cost-effectiveness and ease of application. Expanding the use of Pranayama, which has shown numerous benefits, especially in the field of health, will be a method that can be used to improve and protect health by raising awareness in the individual and gaining the ability to manage their diseases.

**Keywords:** Pranayama, Health, Breathing Exercise, Yoga

## ARAFTA KALAN BİR BÖLÜM: SAĞLIK YÖNETİMİ A PART IN THE PASSAGE: HEALTH MANAGEMENT

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### ÖZET

Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de beklenen yaşam süresinin artması, nüfusun yaşlanması, halkın sağlık bilincinin yükselmesi ve bilimsel ilerlemeler gibi nedenlerle kapsamlı sağlık bakım uygulamalarına ihtiyaç gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Artan sağlık hizmeti talebi karşısında, bu talebi karşılayacak kamu ve özel sağlık kuruluşlarına, hastanelere duyulan ihtiyaç da artarak devam etmektedir. Sağlık kuruluşlarının artması ve yönetim anlayışındaki değişiklikler nedeniyle bugün en hızlı büyüyen endüstrilerden birisi sağlık yönetimi endüstrisi olmuştur. Profesyonel bir sağlık yönetim sistemine duyulan ihtiyaç, sağlık endüstrisinin kendisi ile birlikte büyümektedir.

Sağlık sektöründe hizmet veren kuruluşların sağlık alanına yönelik özel yönetimi, sağlık organizasyonunu planlamak, sağlık alanındaki sorunlara çözüm sağlamak, ekonomik değerlendirme yöntemleri ile sağlık hizmetleri finans ve sunumunu analiz edebilmek, sağlık sektörü için doğru kaynak ve teknolojinin kullanımına karar vermek ve kaynakları maliyet bazlı kullanabilmek için sağlık yöneticilerine ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenlerle ülkemizde üniversite sınavında EA (Eşit Ağırlık) puanı ile öğrenci alan sağlık yönetimi bölümü çok daha önemli hale gelmektedir. 2022 yılı itibarıyla üniversite sınavında öğrencilerin tercihte bulunacağı 79 üniversitede Sağlık Yönetimi Programı bulunmaktadır. Ancak sağlık yönetimi bölümünün başında yer alan “sağlık” ifadesi ile sonunda yer alan “yönetim” kelimesi nedeniyle, sağlık yönetiminin, Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler mi yoksa Sağlık Bilimleri bünyesinde mi yer alacağı belirsizliğini korumaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, sağlık yönetimi bölümünün idari ve sağlık ekonomisi alanındaki önemine vurgu yapılarak, üniversitelerdeki kontenjan ve yerleşme durumunun, Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler ile Sağlık Bilimleri arasında kalan konumunun belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla ÖSYM ve YÖK ATLAS sitelerinden derlenen veriler ve üniversitelerin kendi sitelerinden elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda sağlık yönetimi bölümünün istatistiki değerlendirmesi yapılarak Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler ile Sağlık Bilimleri arasında kalan konumu tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık Yönetimi, Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler, Sağlık Bilimleri

**ABSTRACT**

The need for comprehensive health care practices is increasing day by day due to the increase in life expectancy, aging of the population, increase in the health awareness of the public and scientific advances in our country as well as all over the world. In the face of the increasing demand for health services, the need for public and private health institutions and hospitals to meet this demand continues to increase. Due to the increase in health institutions and changes in management understanding, one of the fastest growing industries has been the health management industry. The need for a professional healthcare management system grows with the healthcare industry itself.

In order to be able to use the right resources and technology for the health sector, and to use the resources on a cost-based basis, the special management of the institutions serving in the health sector for the health field, planning the health organization, providing solutions to the problems in the field of health, analyzing the finance and presentation of health services with economic evaluation methods, managers are needed. For these reasons, the health management department, which accepts students with an EA (Equal Weight) score in the university exam, becomes much more important in our country. As of 2022, there are Health Management Programs in 79 universities that students will choose in the university exam. However, due to the phrase "health" at the beginning of the health management section and the word "management" at the end, it remains unclear whether health management will take place within Social and Human Sciences or Health Sciences.

In this study, it is aimed to determine the quota and settlement situation in universities, its position between Social and Human Sciences and Health Sciences, by emphasizing the importance of the health management department in the field of administrative and health economics. For this purpose, the statistical evaluation of the health management department is made in line with the data compiled from OSYM and YOK ATLAS websites and the information obtained from the universities' own websites, and its position between Social and Human Sciences and Health Sciences is discussed.

**Keywords:** Health Management, Social and Human Sciences, Health Sciences

## YAPAY ZEKANIN HALK SAĞLIĞINDA VE HEMŞİRELİKTEKİ ROLÜ THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND NURSING

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### ÖZET

Yaşadığımız yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmeler hızla artış göstermektedir. Birçok alanda artan teknolojik yöntemlerden sağlık alanı da etkilenmektedir ve yaşamamızın bir parçası haline gelmektedir. Günümüzde sağlık çalışanları, sağlık hizmetleri ve yönetiminde geniş kitlelerle bir araya gelmekte ve diğer meslek gruplarıyla birlikte koordineli çalışmanın yanı sıra hastalıkların tanı, tedavisinde, toplumun sağlık düzeyinin geliştirilmesinde teknolojik yöntemler büyük önem arz etmektedir. Son zamanlarda artış gösteren kronik hastalıklar, Covid-19, yaşlı nüfusun artış göstermesiyle evde bakım hizmetlerine duyulan ihtiyaç sağlıkta değişim ve yeniliği beraberinde getirmektedir. Bütün bu ihtiyaçların karşılanması durumunda artan maliyetler ve yetersiz sağlık çalışanları nedeniyle sağlık alanının yönetiminde ve hizmetinde yapay zeka kullanılması önemli hale gelmektedir. Yapay zeka, insan beyninin bir makine tarafından aynı bir insan beyni gibi düşünme, yorumlama, karar verme davranışlarını sentezleyip bilgisayar ve robot sistemlerine aktarılması olarak tanımlanabilir. Yapay zeka insan zekasıyla bir araya getirilerek sağlık çalışanlarının bu teknolojileri kullanarak yüksek performans gösterebilecekleri alanlarının olacağı öngörülmektedir. Sağlıkta dijital dönüşüm ile kullanıma giren yapay zeka uygulamaları hastaların muayene edilmesinde, risklerin belirlenmesinde, yapılacak tedaviye karar verilmesinde, hemşirelik bakım ve sürecinde kullanılmaktadır. Sağlık alanında yapay zeka çalışmaları hızla devam ederek her geçen gün artış göstermektedir. Halk sağlığında yapay zeka kullanımına bakıldığında ise istenilen düzeyde olmadığı bunda sebebi sağlığın korunması ve geliştirilmesine yönelik hizmetlerin tedavi edici hizmetlere göre daha geç sonuç vermesinden kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir. Hemşireler de sağlık profesyonellerin içinde en büyük gruba sahip olmasıyla yapay zeka teknolojilerine maruz kalmaları muhtemeldir. Hemşirelik mesleğini yapay zekaya entegre etmek gün geçtikçe artış göstereceği düşünülmektedir fakat günümüzde hemşirelik mesleğinde yapay zeka uygulamaları oldukça azdır. Bu derlemenin amacı yapay zeka teknolojisinin halk sağlığında ve hemşirelikteki rolünün incelenmesidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapay zeka, Halk Sağlığı, Hemşirelik



**ABSTRACT**

In the century we live in, technological developments are increasing rapidly. The field of health is also affected by the increasing technological methods in many areas and it is becoming a part of our lives. Today, health professionals come together with large masses in health services and management, and besides working in coordination with other professional groups, technological methods are of great importance in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and in improving the health level of the society. With the increase in chronic diseases, Covid-19, and the increase in the elderly population, the need for home care services brings about change and innovation in health. In the event that all these needs are met, the use of artificial intelligence in the management and service of the health field becomes important due to the increasing costs and insufficient health workers. Artificial intelligence can be defined as the transfer of the human brain to computer and robot systems by synthesizing the thinking, interpretation and decision-making behaviors of a machine, just like a human brain. By combining artificial intelligence with human intelligence, it is predicted that healthcare professionals will have areas where they can show high performance by using these technologies. Artificial intelligence applications, which came into use with the transition to digital in health, are used in examining patients, determining risks, deciding on treatment, and nursing care and process. Artificial intelligence studies in the field of health continue rapidly and increase day by day. When the use of artificial intelligence in public health is considered, it is thought that it is not at the desired level, due to the fact that the services for the protection and development of health give results later than the therapeutic services. Nurses are also likely to be exposed to artificial intelligence technologies, with the largest group of healthcare professionals. It is thought that integrating the nursing profession with artificial intelligence will increase day by day, but today, artificial intelligence applications in the nursing profession are very few. The purpose of this review is to examine the role of artificial intelligence technology in public health and nursing.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, Public Health, Nursing

**METABOLİK SENDROMLU HASTALARDA MİDE BALONU UYGULAMASININ  
KİLO KAYBI VE METABOLİK SENDROM KRİTERLERİNE ETKİSİ:  
RETROSPEKTİF ÇALIŞMA**

**EFFECT OF INTRAGASTRIC BALLOON APPLICATION ON WEIGHT LOSS AND  
METABOLIC SYNDROME CRITERIA IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC  
SYNDROME: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY**

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**ÖZET**

**Giriş:** Obezite ve metabolik sendrom, dünya genelinde önemli bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Bu durum, kalp hastalığı, diyabet, felç gibi diğer ciddi sağlık sorunlarını tetikleyebilmektedir. Metabolik sendrom, yüksek kan basıncı, yüksek kan şekeri, yüksek trigliserid ve düşük HDL (iyi kolesterol) seviyesi ile karakterize edilen bir durumdur. Metabolik sendromun sıklığı, dünya genelindeki obezite artışıyla birlikte artmaktadır.

Mide balonu, kilo kaybı için özellikle metabolik sendromlu hastalar için uygulanan bir tedavi yöntemi olarak popülerlik kazanmaktadır. Bu yöntem, hastanın midenin içine yerleştirilen şişirilebilir bir balonla mide hacmini küçültmesini sağlar. Bu sayede, hastanın yeme alışkanlıklarını değiştirerek ve porsiyon kontrolü sağlayarak kilo kaybı elde edilir. Ancak, mide balonu uygulamasının metabolik sendrom üzerindeki etkileri hakkında daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

**Yöntem:** Bu çalışmanın amacı, metabolik sendromlu hastalarda mide balonu uygulamasının kilo kaybı, bel çevresi, kan basıncı, kan şekeri ve lipid profili gibi metabolik sendrom kriterlerine etkisini değerlendirmektir. Çalışmamızda, toplam 52 metabolik sendromlu hastaya mide balonu uygulandı. Hastaların yaşları 18 ile 60 arasında değişiyordu ve BMI değerleri 28 ile 40 arasındaydı. Hastaların tamamı altı aylık bir takip dönemi boyunca izlendi.

Takip dönemi boyunca hastaların kilo kaybı, bel çevresi, kan basıncı, kan şekeri ve lipid profili gibi metabolik sendrom kriterleri ölçüldü. Tüm veriler, öncesi ve sonrası arasındaki farklar hesaplanarak değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel analizler için SPSS kullanıldı.

**Bulgular:** Metabolik sendromlu hastalarda mide balonu uygulamasının kilo kaybı, bel çevresi, kan basıncı, kan şekeri ve lipid profili gibi metabolik sendrom kriterlerinde anlamlı bir düzelme sağladığını gösterdi. Hastaların ortalama kilo kaybı 6 ayda 9.3 kg oldu. Ayrıca, hastaların bel çevresinde ortalama 6,5 cm'lik bir azalma, sistolik ve diyastolik kan basıncında

anamlı bir azalma, kan şekeri seviyesinde ortalama 18 mg/dl'lik bir düşüş ve lipid profillerinde de bir düzelme olduğu görüldü ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Sonuç:** Mide balonu uygulaması, metabolik sendromlu hastalar için kilo kaybı ve metabolik sendromun tedavisinde alternatif bir yöntem olarak düşünülebilir. Bu çalışma, mide balonu uygulaması sonrası metabolik sendrom kriterlerinde anlamlı bir düzelme sağlandığını göstererek, mide balonu tedavisinin metabolik sendrom üzerindeki etkilerinin araştırılmasında önemli bir adımdır. Ancak, bu çalışmanın bazı sınırlılıkları vardır. Bu çalışma retrospektif bir çalışmadır, örneklem büyüklüğü sınırlıdır ve çalışma tek merkezli bir çalışmadır. Son olarak, çalışma sonuçları yalnızca altı aylık bir takip dönemi boyunca elde edilmiştir. Bu nedenle, daha uzun süreli takipler ve daha büyük örneklem gruplarının kullanıldığı randomize kontrollü çalışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mide Balonu, Obezite, Metabolik Sendrom

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Obesity and metabolic syndrome have become a significant health problem worldwide. This condition can trigger other serious health problems such as heart disease, diabetes and stroke. Metabolic syndrome is a condition characterized by high blood pressure, high blood glucose levels, high triglycerides and low HDL levels. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome is increasing worldwide with the increase in obesity.

Gastric balloon has become a popular treatment method for weight loss, especially for patients with metabolic syndrome. This method enables the patient to reduce the size of their stomach by placing an inflatable balloon inside the stomach. This leads to weight loss by changing the patient's eating habits and controlling portion sizes. However, more research is needed on the effects of gastric balloon on metabolic syndrome.

**Method:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of gastric balloon application on metabolic syndrome criteria such as weight loss, waist circumference, blood pressure, blood glucose levels and lipid profile in patients with metabolic syndrome. A total of 52 patients with metabolic syndrome were treated with a gastric balloon. The patients' ages ranged from 18 to 60, and their BMI values were between 28 and 40. All patients were followed up for six months.

During the follow-up period, metabolic syndrome criteria such as weight loss, waist circumference, blood pressure, blood glucose levels and lipid profile were measured. All data were evaluated by calculating the differences between pre- and post-treatment. SPSS was used for statistical analysis.

**Results:** Gastric balloon application in patients with metabolic syndrome showed a significant improvement in metabolic syndrome criteria such as weight loss, waist circumference, blood pressure, blood glucose levels and lipid profile. The average weight loss of patients was 9.3

kg in six months. Additionally, a significant decrease in waist circumference (an average of 6.5 cm), systolic and diastolic blood pressure, an average decrease of 18 mg/dl in blood glucose levels and an improvement in lipid profiles were observed ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Gastric balloon application can be considered as an alternative method for weight loss and treatment of metabolic syndrome in patients with metabolic syndrome. This study is an important step in investigating the effects of gastric balloon treatment on metabolic syndrome criteria, as it demonstrates a significant improvement in metabolic syndrome criteria after gastric balloon application. However, this study has some limitations. It is a retrospective study, the sample size is limited, and it is a single-center study. Lastly, the study results were obtained only during a six-month follow-up period. Therefore, randomized controlled trials using larger sample groups and longer follow-up periods are needed.

**Keywords:** Gastric Balloon, Obesity, Metabolic Syndrome

## YEŞİLLİ İLÇESİNDE (MARDİN) BİTKİ-İNSAN İLİŞKİSİ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN AND PLANTS IN YEŞİLLİ DISTRICT (MARDİN)

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### ÖZET

Yeşilli, Türkiye'nin Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde Mardin ilinde bulunan çok kültürlü bir yapıya sahip bir ilçedir. Yeşilli'nin bu yapısı geleneksel bitki kullanım bilgisine de yansımıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, binlerce yıllık tecrübe sonucunda elde edilen bu bilgileri derleyerek gelecek nesillere aktarmak ve gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara kaynak oluşturmaktır.

Saha çalışmaları, Mart 2017 ile Kasım 2021 arasında, 9 köy ve 5 merkez mahallesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma alanları farklı zaman dilimlerinde ziyaret edilmiş ve yerleşim yerlerinde yaşayan insanlarla birebir görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Çalışma sırasında 137 katılımcı (80 kadın ve 57 erkek) ile görüşülmüştür. Geleneksel bilgi, görüşmeler ve anketler yoluyla toplanmıştır.

Yeşilli ilçesinde yapılan bu araştırmaya göre halk tarafından halk ilacı, gıda, hayvan yemi, boya ve farklı amaçlarla kullanılan bitkiler hakkındaki bilgiler kayıt altına alındı. Bu çalışmada bitkilerin özellikle halk ilacı ve gıda dışındaki kullanımlarına yer verilecektir. Halkın kullandığı kayıt altına alınan her bitkiden 2-3 adet numune alınmış ve herbaryum örneği olarak kurutulmuştur. İstanbul Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi Farmasötik Botanik Anabilim Dalı'nda Latince adı belirlenmiş, herbaryum numarası verilmiş ve bu örnekler herbaryum örneği olarak İstanbul Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi (ISTE) Herbaryumu'na yerleştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeşilli, Etnobotanik, Geleneksel bilgi, Mardin.

### ABSTRACT

Yeşilli is a district with a multicultural structure located in Mardin province in the South Eastern Anatolian Region of Turkey. This structure of Yeşilli is also reflected in the knowledge of traditional plant use. The aim of this study is to compile this knowledge obtained as a result of thousands of years of experience, to transfer it to future generations and to create a source for future studies.

The field studies were conducted between March 2017 and November 2021 in nine rural and five urban settlements. Study areas were visited in different time periods and one-on-one interviews were conducted with the people living in the settlements. 137 participants (80

women and 57 men) were interviewed while collecting plants. Traditional knowledge was gathered through interviews and questionnaires.

According to the study carried out in Yeşilli district, knowledge about plants used by the public for folk medicine, food, animal feed, dye and different purposes was recorded. In this study, uses other than folk medicine and food uses will be included. 2-3 samples were taken from each plant recorded to be used by the public and dried as a herbarium sample. The Latin name was determined in Istanbul University Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Botany, and the herbarium number was given, and these samples were placed in the Herbarium of Istanbul University's Faculty of Pharmacy (ISTE) of as herbarium specimens.

**Keywords:** Yeşilli, Ethnobotany, Traditional knowledge, Mardin.

**HANTAVİRÜS İLİŞKİLİ TUBULOİNERSTİSYEL NEFRİT: BİR YILLIK RENAL BİYOPSİ TEK MERKEZLİ DENEYİMİNİ YANSITAN BİR OLGU SUNUMU.**  
**HANTAVIRUS-RELATED TUBULOINTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS: A CASE REPORT WITH A REFLECTION OF ONE YEAR OF RENAL BIOPSY SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis is one of the important causes of sudden deterioration of renal function. When diagnosed early, conservative or 4-6 weeks of steroid treatment may be required depending on the degree. otherwise may lead to chronic kidney disease and eventually end-stage renal failure. It was reported as 8% in 1560 renal biopsy evaluations [1]. In our study, we aimed to investigate the frequency of TIN.

A 19-year-old male patient with nausea and vomiting was admitted to the internal medicine ward for two days. Occasionally was sub febrile (Temp. max. 38). During the follow-ups, the acute renal failure worsened, and the patient occasionally developed fever (max. 38) with decreased urine output and thrombocytopenia. After transferring to the nephrology ward, a renal biopsy was performed. He needed 3 sessions of hemodialysis prior to the kidney biopsy (figure 2). After diagnosing with tubulointerstitial nephritis (TIN), Hantavirus IgM and IgG were found positive. After 11 days in hospital management, he was discharged with full recovery.

We retrospectively evaluated renal biopsies performed within the last 12 months. Information regarding indications, patients demographic data and pathology results were evaluated.

We evaluated 227 patients' renal biopsies. 119 (52.4%) were males (table 1). The mean creatinine levels of the patients was  $2.47 \pm 1.5$  mg/dl. The protein/creatinine ratio in first-catch urine was  $5.67 \pm 5.01$  g/day. We found 53 (23.3%) diagnosed with acute TIN (Table 1). The probable cause of TIN was estimated only in 31 cases prior to the biopsy. Renal failure improved in 48 (90%) of the patients with the treatment given after the biopsy.

TIN is an important cause of curable kidney failure. Unless diagnoses and treated, it may progress to chronic kidney disease end ends with end stage renal failure. Renal biopsy should be considered for appropriate diagnosis and management.

**Keywords:** Acute kidney injury, Interstitial nephritis, Hantavirus

## ÖZET

Ani bozulan renal fonksiyon nedenleri arasında akut tubulointerstisyel nefrit yer almaktadır. Erken teşhis edildiğinde derecesine göre konservatif yada 4-6 haftalık steroid tedavisi gerekebilmektedir. 1560 renal biyopsi değerlendirmesinde %8 olarak rapor edilmiş [1]. Çalışmamızda TİN sıklığının araştırılmasını amaçladık.

19 yaşında erkek hasta, acil servisine bulantı ve kusma nedeni le başvuru sonrası dahiliye servisine 2 gün yatırılıyor. Takiplerinde akut böbrek yetmezliği ağırlaşan hasta ara ara ateş (maks. 38) ve idrar da azalma geliyor. Nefroloji servisine devir alınan hastanın tetkiklerinde düzelmeme olmaması üzerine renal biyopsi planlanıyor. 3 gün de toplam 8 saat diyalizi yapılan hastanın (şekil2), tetkiklerinde Hanta virüs IgM ve IgG antikorları pozitif saptanıyor. Takiplerinde kreatinin 1.06 mg/dl'ye gerileyen hasta şifa ile taburcu edildi.

Çalışma, retrospektif olarak, renal biyopsi endikasyonu konan hastalar ile yapılmıştır. Merkezimizde son 1 yıl içerisinde yapılan biyopsi raporları ve nedenleri incelendi. Hasatların bazal renal fonksiyonları, idrarda protein miktarları, biyopsi nedenleri ve sonuçları değerlendirildi.

Çalışmaya alınan 227 hastadan %52.4 erkek idi (tablo1). Hastaların ortalama kreatinin düzeyleri  $2,47 \pm 1.5$  mg/dl idi. Spot idrarda protein/kreatinin oranı ise  $5,67 \pm 5,01$  gr/gün. Hastalardan acute TIN vaka sayısı 53 (%23.3) saptandı (şekil1, tablo1). Bunlardan olası nedeni biyopsi öncesi tahmin vaka sayısı 31. Biyopsi sonrası verilen tedavi ile hastaların 48'i (%90) böbrek yetmezliği düzeldi.

TİN, tedavisi olabilen böbrek yetmezliğinin önemli bir nedenidir. Takip ve uygun tedavi yapılmadığında ciddi sonuçlarla ve son dönem böbrek yetmezliği ile seyredebilir. Tanı için renal biyopsiyi düşünmek gerekir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Akut böbrek hasarı, İnterstisyel nefrit, Hantavirüsü



## ARALIKLI AÇLIĞIN BÜYÜME HORMONU VE ARG2 ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT FASTING ON THE GROWTH HORMONE AND ARG2

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### ÖZET

Sağlığın korunmasında beslenme alışkanlıkları, yeme sıklığı ve uyku düzeninin büyük etkilerinin olduğu iyi bilinmektedir. İnsanların yeme içme alışkanlıklarından gönüllü olarak uzaklaşması yani aralıklı açlık antik çağlardan beri bilinen bir uygulamadır. Açlık özellikle de din ve antropoloji üzerine yazılmış kitaplarda farklı biçim ve uygulamalarda anlatılmıştır. 12 saatten birkaç güne kadar değişen süreler boyunca kalorisinin hiç tüketilmediği ya da çok az tüketildiği yeme alışkanlıklarının tekrarlanması olarak tanımlanan aralıklı açlığın çeşitli biçimlerinin sağlık üzerindeki etkileri bilimsel çalışmalarla araştırılmıştır. Açlık ve yeme periyotları arasında bir döngü olan aralıklı açlık, kalori kısıtlaması veya kalori kısıtlaması olmadan sınırlı bir beslenme sürecidir. Vücut kompozisyonunu iyileştirip performansı artıran ve sağlık üzerindeki olumlu etkilerinden dolayı aralıklı açlık sporcularda yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Aralıklı açlık, obezite ve insülin direncine karşı tedavi edici bir yapıya sahip olmakla birlikte bunu gerçekleştiren mekanizma tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır. Genel anlamda aralıklı açlık, dolaşımdaki insülin ve leptin seviyelerini azaltıp, keton seviyelerini yükselterek pro-inflamatuar sitokinlerin ve oksidatif stres belirteçlerinin azalmasına neden olarak metabolizmayı değiştirerek yağın depolanmasından, yağın mobilizasyonuna ve oksidasyonuna geçişini sağlamaktadır. Bu metabolik değişim organ sistemlerinde büyük farklılıklar oluşturmaktadır. Hepatositlerde arjinaz-2'nin (Arg2) aşırı ekspresyonu, diyabette bazal termojenezi arttırarak kilo alımı, insülin direnci, glukoz intoleransı, hepatik steatoz ve hepatik 2 inflamasyonundan koruduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu konuya yönelik çalışmalar gittikçe önem kazanmaktadır. İnsülin benzeri büyüme faktörü-1 (IGF-1), insanlarda IGF-1 reseptörünü (IGF-1R) aktive ederek çeşitli hücre içi sinyal yollarını düzenlemekle birlikte, IGF-1R'in diyabetik kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, retinopati, yaşa bağlı maküler dejenerasyon ve kanser gibi ciddi hastalıklarla ilişkili olduğu da bilinmektedir.

Çalışmalar, aralıklı açlığın, optimal sağlığın geliştirilmesi ve obez bireylerde kronik hastalık riskini azalttığı sonucuna varılmış ancak bu etkilerin mekanizmaları tam olarak aydınlatılamamıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, aralıklı açlığın insülin direnci, glukoz intoleransı, obezite ve inflamasyonla ilişkili Arg-2 ile diyabet, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar ve kanserle ilişkili IGF-1 seviyeleri üzerine etkilerini araştırmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Büyüme Hormonu, Arg2, Aralıklı Açlık, Obezite .

**ABSTRACT**

It is well known that dietary habits, frequency of eating and sleep patterns have a great influence on health protection. Voluntary abstinence from eating and drinking habits, i.e. intermittent fasting, is a practice known since ancient times. Hunger is described in different forms and practices, especially in books on religion and anthropology. From 12 hours to several days, the health effects of various forms of intermittent fasting, defined as the repetition of eating habits in which no or very few calories are consumed for periods ranging from 12 hours to several days, have been investigated by scientific studies. Intermittent fasting, a cycle between periods of hunger and eating, is a process of limited eating with or without calorie restriction. Intermittent fasting is widely used in athletes due to its positive effects on health, improving body composition and enhancing performance. Although intermittent fasting has a therapeutic structure against obesity and insulin resistance, the mechanism by which this occurs is not fully understood. In general, intermittent fasting alters metabolism by decreasing circulating insulin and leptin levels, increasing ketone levels, decreasing pro-inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress markers, and changing metabolism from fat storage to fat mobilisation and oxidation. This metabolic change leads to major differences in organ systems. Overexpression of arginase-2 (Arg2) in hepatocytes has been found to protect against weight gain, insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, hepatic steatosis and hepatic 2 inflammation by increasing basal thermogenesis in diabetes. Studies on this subject are becoming increasingly important. Insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) regulates various intracellular signalling pathways by activating the IGF-1 receptor (IGF-1R) in humans, but IGF-1R is also known to be associated with serious diseases such as diabetic cardiovascular disease, retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration and cancer.

Studies have concluded that intermittent fasting promotes optimal health and reduces the risk of chronic diseases in obese individuals, but the mechanisms of these effects have not been fully elucidated. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of intermittent fasting on Arg-2 levels associated with insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, obesity and inflammation, and IGF-1 levels associated with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

**Keywords:** Growth Hormone, Arg2, Intermittent Fasting, Obesity .

## OTİZM VE DOPAMİN İLİŞKİSİ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTISM AND DOPAMINE

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### ÖZET

Otizmin etiolojisi henüz net bilinmemekle birlikte, sosyal beceri yetersizliği, konuşma ve sözsüz iletişim (bilişsel bozukluk) ile ilgili zorlanmalar, zihinsel engeller, kısıtlı ve tekrarlayan davranışlar gibi yaşam kalitesini düşüren semptomlarla ilişkili yürütme işlev bozukluklarıdır. Otizmin etiolojisine genetik, çevresel, otoimmün gibi birçok etken dahil edilse de bu konudaki belirsizlik hala devam etmektedir. Bununla birlikte, otizimli bireylerin prefrontal sistemlerinde dopamin bazlı anormallikler olduğu da ifade edilmektedir. Birçok veri, prefrontal korteksin (PFC) yürütme işlevine katkıda bulunan önemli alanlardan biri olduğunu göstermiştir. Yürütme işlev bozukluğu teorisinin temel iddiasının yanı sıra, birçok otistik davranışın temel nedeninin beynin PFC bölgesindeki dopaminerjik anormalliklerden kaynaklanabileceğine dair bulgular vardır. Bu hipotez doğrultusunda otizm araştırmalarında önemli ilerlemeler kaydedilmiş olsa da, nöral bozukluğun temeli konusunda fikir birliği sağlanamamıştır. Yürütme işlev bozukluğu ile ilgili bu hipotez, otizmde prefrontal korteksin düzensiz gelişimine bağlı görülen önemli bilişsel performans bozukluklarının altında yatıyor olabileceğini ileri sürmektedir. Keza, ayrıntılı incelemeler yürütme işleminin tüm biçimlerinin yaygın olarak bozulmadığını göstermektedir. Gerçekten de, otizimli kişiler gözlenen yürütme işlev bozukluğunun kafalarda soru işareti bırakan kısmı, temel bilişsel işlev sağlam kalırken bilişsel kontrolün bozulmasıdır. Bilişsel kontrol, dikkat dağıtıcı veya daha otomatik bir durumda verilen yanıt gerçekleştirme yeteneğidir. Bilişsel esneklik ise şartların değişmesi ile bilişsel kontrolü akıcı bir şekilde ayarlama yeteneğidir.

Otizim patogenezi, gelişim esnasında fizyolojik süreçleri değiştiren nörolojik ve çevresel faktörlerle ilişkilendirilmiştir. Burada, nörogelişimsel bozukluklar üzerindeki dopaminerjik reseptörlerin mekanizmalarını vurgulayan araştırmalar gözden geçirilmiştir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, dopamin sekresyonunu iyileştirilmesinin Otizm'in yönetiminde önemli bir terapötik strateji olabileceğini de söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, Dopaminerjik reseptörler, Prefrontal korteks, nörogelişimsel bozukluk.

**ABSTRACT**

Although the etiology of autism is not yet clearly known, it is an executive dysfunction associated with symptoms that reduce the quality of life, such as inadequate social skills, difficulties with speech and non-verbal communication (cognitive impairment), intellectual disabilities, restricted and repetitive behaviours. Although many factors such as genetic, environmental and autoimmune factors are included in the aetiology of autism, the uncertainty on this issue still continues. However, it is also reported that individuals with autism have dopamine-based abnormalities in their prefrontal systems. Many data have shown that the prefrontal cortex (PFC) is one of the important areas contributing to executive function. Alongside the central claim of the executive dysfunction theory, there is evidence that the root cause of many autistic behaviours may be due to dopaminergic abnormalities in the PFC region of the brain. Although significant progress has been made in autism research in line with this hypothesis, there is no consensus on the basis of the neural disorder. This hypothesis of executive dysfunction suggests that it may underlie the significant cognitive performance impairments seen in autism due to unregulated development of the prefrontal cortex. Likewise, detailed analyses show that not all forms of execution are commonly disrupted. Indeed, the part of the executive dysfunction observed in people with autism that raises questions is the impairment of cognitive control while basic cognitive function remains intact. Cognitive control is the ability to perform a given response in a distracting or more automatic situation. Cognitive flexibility is the ability to adjust cognitive control fluently with changing conditions.

The pathogenesis of autism has been linked to neurological and environmental factors that alter physiological processes during development. The pathogenesis of autism has been linked to neurological and environmental factors that alter physiological processes during development. Here, research highlighting the mechanisms of dopaminergic receptors on neurodevelopmental disorders is reviewed. Therefore, this study also suggests that improving dopamine secretion may be an important therapeutic strategy in the management of Autism.

**Keywords:** Autism spectrum disorder, Dopaminergic receptors, Prefrontal cortex, neurodevelopmental disorder.

**İNSÜLİN DİRENCİ BELİRTECİ OLARAK TRİGLİSERİD/HDL ORANININ  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF THE TRIGLICERID/HDL RATIO AS A MARKER OF INSULIN  
RESISTANCE

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**ÖZET**

İnsülin direnci başlıca karaciğer, kas ve yağ doku gibi hedef dokularda insülin uyarısına verilen bozulmuş biyolojik cevap olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Toplumda yaygın görülen ve inflamasyonla ilişkili olan insülin direncini belirlemede genellikle HOMA-IR indeksi kullanılmaktadır. Trigliserid/HDL kolesterol oranı (Tg-HDL) son yıllarda insülin direncini belirlemede kullanılan yeni indexlerden biridir. Bu amaçla, çalışmamızda izole insülin direnci bulunan hastalarda Tg-HDL oranının tanısal gücünü değerlendirmeyi amaçladık. Kasım 2020 ile Nisan 2023 tarihleri arasında Taksim Eğitim ve Araştırma hastanesine başvuran 3738 hasta verileri retrospektif olarak taranmıştır. Tüm hastalar insülin direnci grubu (n= 1227) ve sağlıklı kontrol grubu (n=2511) olarak iki gruba ayrılmıştır. Çalışmaya metabolik, onkolojik ve inflamatuvar hastalık tanısı bulunan hastalar ile gebeler ve pediatrik populasyon dahil edilmemiştir. Hastalara ait rutin biyokimya ve hormon test sonuçları hastane bilgi sisteminden elde edilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen 3778 hastanın yaş ortalaması 44.6±14.8 olarak bulunmuştur. Çalışmaya dahil edilen tüm hastaların 2735'i (%75) kadın ve 903'ü (%25) erkek olarak belirlenmiştir. Kadın hastaların %72'sinde insülin direnci varlığı tespit edilmiştir. İnsülin direnci olan grup için HOMA-IR 4.87±4.10 (p<0.001) ve Tg-HDL oranı ise 3.79±1.86 (p<0.001) olarak belirlenmiştir. Tg-HDL oranı için ROC analiz sonucuna göre 0.656 AUC (0.638-0.673 p<0.001) olarak belirlenirken, Tg-HDL oranının insülin direncini tahmin etmek için özgülüğü 62.4, duyarlılığı ise 56.7 (cutoff değeri 3.01) olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, çalışmamızda insülin direncinin belirlenmesinde HOMA-IR indeksine alternatif olarak Tg-HDL oranını değerlendirdik Güncel çalışmalarda da insülin direncinin varlığını göstermek için önerilen yeni bir parameter olan Tg-HDL oranının homa-IR indeksi ile karşılaştırıldığında alternatif bir yöntem olarak kullanılabileceği değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** HDL kolesterol, İnsülin Direnci, Trigliserid, Trigliserid/HDL oranı, insülin direnci belirteci

**ABSTRACT**

Insulin resistance is defined as an impaired biological response to insulin stimulus in target tissues such as liver, muscle and adipose tissue. The HOMA-IR index is generally used to

determine insulin resistance, which is common in the population and associated with inflammation. Triglyceride/HDL cholesterol ratio (Tg-HDL) is one of the new indices used in determining insulin resistance in recent years. For this purpose, we aimed to evaluate the diagnostic power of Tg-HDL ratio in patients with isolated insulin resistance in our study. Data of 3738 patients who applied to Taksim Training and Research Hospital between November 2020 and April 2023 were scanned retrospectively. All patients were divided into two groups as insulin resistance group (n= 1227) and healthy control group (n=2511). Patients with metabolic, oncological and inflammatory diseases, pregnant women and pediatric population were not included in the present study. The routine biochemistry and hormone test results of the patients were obtained from the hospital information software system. The mean age of 3778 patients included in the study was found as  $44.6\pm 14.8$  years. Of all the patients included in the study, 2735 (75%) were female and 903 (25%) were male. For the insulin resistant group, the HOMA-IR was  $4.87\pm 4.10$  ( $p<0.001$ ) and the Tg-HDL ratio was  $3.79\pm 1.86$  ( $p<0.001$ ). The ROC analysis for the Tg-HDL ratio was determined as 0.656 AUC (0.638-0.673  $p<0.001$ ), while the specificity for estimating the insulin resistance of the TG-HDH was 62.4, and the sensitivity was 56.7 (cutoff value 3.01). As a result, in our study, we evaluated the Tg-HDL ratio as an alternative to the HOMA-IR index in determining insulin resistance. Current studies have also assessed that the Tg-HDL rate, a new parameter recommended to indicate the presence of insulin resistance, can be used as an alternative method when compared with the homa-IR index.

**Keywords:** HDL cholesterol, insulin resistance, triglyceride, triglycerides/HDL ratio, insuline resistance marker

**BİPOLAR AFFEKTİF BOZUKLUĞA SAHİP KİŞİLERDE, COVİT 19  
KORKUSUNUN, HASTALIK SEYRİ VE İŞLEVSELLİK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ  
THE EFFECT OF COVİT 19 FEAR ON DISEASE PROGRESS AND FUNCTIONALITY  
IN PEOPLE WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER**

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**ÖZET**

Çalışmamız 2021 yılı Ocak ile 2022 Şubat Ayları arasındaki süre içerisinde Malatya Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi Psikiyatri Polikliniğine başvuruda bulunmuş ve araştırma kriterlerimize uygun olduğu belirlenmiş hastalarımızda; Covid 19 Pandemisinin oluşturduğu kaygı ve korkunun; Polikliniğimize başvuran Bipolar Affektif Bozukluğu tanısına sahip kişilerin işlevsellik düzeyi, tedavi uyumu ve hastalık atakları üzerine etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya, hastanemiz psikiyatri polikliniğine, 2021 yılı ocak ayı ile 2022 yılı şubat ayı arasında başvuran 322 hasta alınmıştır. 16 hastamız çalışmaya uyum sağlayamadığından çalışma dışı bırakılmış ve çalışma 306 kişi ile tamamlanmıştır. Hasta ve hasta yakınlarının izni ile geçmiş hastane kayıtları incelenmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirme, ruhsal durum muayenesi ve alınan öykü sonucu kişilerin, Bipolar Affektif Bozukluğu tanıları doğrulanmıştır. Çalışmaya devam edebilen 306 kişinin hastalıkları, kullandıkları ilaçları ve bu kişilerin Sosyodemografik bulguları özel olarak oluşturulan Veri Formu ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmaya alınan tüm hastalarımızın işlevsellik düzeyleri; Global Değerlendirme Ölçeği ( GDÖ ) ile değerlendirilmiştir. İşlevselliğin değerlendirmesinde; psikolojik, toplumsal ve mesleki fonksiyonellik ayrı ayrı göz önüne alınmıştır. İşlevselliğin değerlendirilmesinde; çevresel yani fiziksel kısıtlılıklar göz önüne alınmamıştır. Çalışmaya devam edebilen hastalarımıza; Koronavirüs -19 ( CP 19-S ) Fobisi Ölçeği uygulandı. Çalışmamızdan elde edilen tüm veriler; IBM SPSS v25.0 istatistik paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir İstenilen kriterlere uygun bir şekilde çalışmamıza devam edebilen hastalarımızın yaş ortalaması  $42,7 \pm 7,6$  yıldır. Bipolar hastalarımızın ilk tanı sonrası ortalama hastalık süresi  $7,3 \pm 3,5$  yıl olarak tespit edilmiştir. Hastalarımızın %40,6'sında düşük seviyede tedavi uyumu olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmayı sürdürebilen hastaların ortalama FCV-19 S skoru  $29,6 \pm 3,25$  idi. Ortalama FCV-19 S skorları yüksek olanların tedavi uyumlarının ve global değerlendirme ölçeği puanlarının ( işlevselliklerinin) düşük olduğu dikkat çekmiştir ( $p < 0.05$ ). Hastalarımızın büyük çoğunluğunun , COVID-19' a yakalanma ihtimali korkusuyla, hastanemize ve düzenli doktor kontrolüne gelemediği veya gelmekten kaçındığı görülmüştür. COVID-19 Fobisi Korkusu, Bipolar Affektif Bozukluğu hastalarında, tedaviye uyumu ve

işlevselliği negatif etkilemektedir. Bipolar Affektif Bozukluğuna sahip hastalarımızın, COVID-19 Fobisi korkularının değerlendirilmesi ve kaygısı yüksek kişilerin korkularının azaltılması; kişilerin tedaviye uyumunu arttırmak, hastaneye yatışları azaltmak ve kişilerin işlevselliğini arttırmak için oldukça önemli olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid 19, Bipolar Affektif Bozukluk, Tedavi Uyumu, İşlevsellik.

## ABSTRACT

In our study, our patients who applied to Malatya Training and Research Hospital Psychiatry Outpatient Clinic between January 2021 and February 2022 and were determined to be suitable for our research criteria; The anxiety and fear caused by the Covid 19 Pandemic; The aim of this study was to examine the effects of people with a diagnosis of Bipolar Affective Disorder who applied to our outpatient clinic on the level of functionality, adherence to treatment and disease attacks. The study included 322 patients who applied to the psychiatry outpatient clinic of our hospital between January 2021 and February 2022. Since 16 of our patients could not adapt to the study, they were excluded from the study and the study was completed with 306 people. Past hospital records were reviewed with the consent of the patients and their relatives. The diagnosis of Bipolar Affective Disorder was confirmed as a result of the evaluation, mental state examination and history taken. The diseases of 306 people who could continue to work, the drugs they used, and the sociodemographic findings of these people were evaluated with a specially created Data Form. The functionality levels of all our patients included in the study; It was evaluated with the Global Evaluation Scale (GDS). In the evaluation of functionality; psychological, social and occupational functionality were considered separately. In the evaluation of functionality; environmental constraints were not taken into account. To our patients who can continue to work; The Coronavirus -19 ( CP 19-S ) Phobia Scale was applied. All data obtained from our study; Analyzed with IBM SPSS v25.0 statistical package program

The average age of our patients who can continue to work in accordance with the desired criteria is  $42.7 \pm 7.6$  years. The mean disease duration of our bipolar patients after the first diagnosis was  $7.3 \pm 3.5$  years. It was observed that 40.6% of our patients had a low level of treatment compliance. The mean FCV-19 S score of the patients who could continue the study was  $29.6 \pm 3.25$ . It was noted that those with high mean FCV-19 S scores had low treatment compliance and global assessment scale scores (functionality) ( $p < 0.05$ ). It has been observed that the majority of our patients cannot or avoid coming to our hospital and regular doctor check-ups for fear of catching COVID-19. Fear of COVID-19 Phobia negatively affects adherence to treatment and functionality in patients with Bipolar Affective Disorder. Evaluating the fears of COVID-19 Phobia of our patients with Bipolar Affective Disorder and reducing the fears of people with high anxiety; It will be very important to increase the



adherence of people to treatment, to reduce hospitalizations and to increase the functionality of people.

**Keywords:** Covid 19, Bipolar Affective Disorder, Treatment Compliance, Functionality.

**ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM L. EKSTRELERİNİN TOPLAM FENOLİK VE  
FLAVONOİT MADDE KOMPOZİSYONLARININ VE ANTIOKSIDAN  
ETKİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC AND FLAVONOID COMPOSITIONS AND  
ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM L.* EXTRACTS

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**ÖZET**

Dünya genelinde ve Türkiye’de çeşitli tıbbi amaçlarla kullanımı bilinen bitkilerden biri olan civanperçemi (*Achillea millefolium L.*) Compositae familyasına dahildir. *Achillea millefolium* antioksidan, antimalaryal, antiparazitik, antimikrobiyal, antifungal, antihipertansif, vazodilatör ve bronkodilatör aktiviteleri olan bir türdür. Bu çalışmada bu bitkinin on farklı ekstresi hazırlanarak (%10-%99.9 etanol) bu ekstrelerin toplam fenolik, toplam flavonoit içerikleri ve ayrıca antioksidan aktiviteleri değerlendirilmiştir. Toplam fenolik ve toplam flavonoit içeriği en yüksek %90 etanol ekstresi bulunmuştur ( $146,24 \pm 0,80$  mg<sub>GAE</sub>/g<sub>ekstre</sub>,  $62,73 \pm 1,26$  mg<sub>CA</sub>/g<sub>ekstre</sub>).

Antioksidan aktivite DPPH ve ABTS radikallerini süpürücü özellikleri üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir. DPPH radikalini süpürücü aktivitede ekstreler 0,00095-1 mg/mL aralığında 11 farklı konsantrasyonda çalışılmıştır. %60-%99.9 aralığında etanol yüzdesine sahip ekstrelerin daha polar olan ekstrelere göre radikali daha güçlü inhibe ettikleri belirlenmiştir. ABTS radikali süpürücü aktivitede ekstreler 0,25 ve 0,5 mg/mL konsantrasyonda çalışılmış olup %70 etanol ekstresi 0,5 mg/mL konsantrasyonda  $2,29 \pm 0,16$  mmol/L Trolox değeriyle en güçlü aktivite sergileyen ekstre olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Geleneksel tıpta uzun yıllardır kullanılan bu türün farklı polaritedeki ekstrelerinin kimyasal içerikleri ve antioksidan aktiviteleri değerlendirilmiş olup çalışmalarımız farklı biyolojik aktivitelerinin incelenmesi yönünde devam etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Civanperçemi, *Achillea millefolium L.*, Antioksidan

**ABSTRACT**

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium* L.), which is one of the plants known to be used for various medicinal purposes in the world and Türkiye, belongs to the Compositae family. *Achillea millefolium* is a species that has antioxidant, antimalarial, antiparasitic, antimicrobial, antifungal, antihypertensive, vasodilator, and bronchodilator activities. In this study, ten different extracts of this plant (10% - 99.9% ethanol) were prepared and the total phenolic and flavonoid contents and their antioxidant activities were evaluated. The highest total phenolic and total flavonoid content was found in 90% ethanol extract ( $146.24 \pm 0.80$  mg<sub>GAE</sub>/g<sub>extract</sub>,  $62.73 \pm 1.26$  mg<sub>CA</sub>/g<sub>extract</sub>).

Antioxidant activity was evaluated on DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging properties. In DPPH radical scavenging activity, the extracts were studied at 11 different concentrations in the range of 0.00095-1 mg/mL. It was determined that the extracts with an ethanol percentage in the range of 60%-99.9% inhibited the radical more strongly than the more polar extracts. In ABTS radical scavenging activity, the extracts were studied at 0.25 and 0.5 mg/mL concentrations, and the 70% ethanol extract was evaluated as the extract exhibiting the strongest activity with a Trolox value of  $2.29 \pm 0.16$  mmol/L Trolox at a concentration of 0.5 mg/mL. The chemical contents and antioxidant activities of different polarity extracts of this species, which have been used in traditional medicine for many years, have been evaluated and our studies continue to examine different biological activities.

**Keywords:** Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium* L., Antioxidant

**BENİGN PAROKSİSMAL POZİSYONEL VERTİGOLU HASTALARDA SERUM  
25-OH VİTAMİN D DÜZEYLERİ**  
SERUM 25-OH VITAMIN D LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PAROXISMAL  
POSITIONAL VERTIGO

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**ÖZET**

Benign paroksismal pozisyonel vertigo (BPPV) vertigonun en yaygın nedeni olup kısa süreli şiddetli vertigo, bulantı kusma ve nistagmusla karakterize bir durumdur. Çalışmamızda amacımız çok merkezli olarak BPVV'li olguların 25 OH vitamin D düzeylerinin kontrol gruplarına göre farklı olup olmadığı geniş serili popülasyonumuzda araştırmaktır. Çalışmamız retrospektif vaka kontrol çalışması olup çok merkezli bir çalışmadır. Hastanelerimize baş dönmesi şikayeti ile başvurup BPVV tanısı alan ve başka bir hastalığı olmayan 2094 hasta ile başvuru öncesi son 1 yıl içerisinde baş dönmesi veya dengesizlik hikayesi olmayan check-up merkezlerimize başvuran 2094 sağlıklı kontrol çalışmaya dahil edildi. Tiroid bezi, böbrek ve karaciğer hastalıkları, osteoporoz, inme, akciğer amfizemi, astım, kanser, romatoid artrit, multiple skleroz, metabolik kemik hastalıkları, inflamatuvar hastalıklar ve D vitamini replasman tedavisi almış kişiler çalışmaya dahil edilmedi. BPPV grubu 1596 kadın (%76,2) ve 498 erkek (%23,8) hastadan oluşmaktaydı. BPPV grubunda ortalama yaş 46,34±0,34 olarak bulundu. Kontrol grubu 1608 kadın (%76,7) ve 486 (% 23,3) erkek kişiden oluşmaktaydı. Bu grupta ortalama yaş 47,35±0,29 olarak bulundu. BPPV hasta grubumuzla kontrol grubu arasında yaş ve cinsiyet açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark yoktu ( $p>0.05$ ). BPPV'li hastalarımızın vitamin D düzeyleri (20,13±0,26) kontrol grubuna (25,90±0,32) göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düşüktü ( $p<0.001$ ). Çalışmamızda BPPV hastalarında serum 25-OH vitamin D düzeylerinin anlamlı derecede düşük olduğu saptanmıştır. Azalmış serum 25-OH vitamin D düzeylerinin BPPV gelişimi açısından önemli bir risk faktörü olabileceğini desteklemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Benign paroksismal pozisyonel vertigo (BPPV) , 25-OH vitamin D, vestibüler sistem

**ABSTRACT**

Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is the most common cause of vertigo and is characterized by short-term severe vertigo, nausea, vomiting and nystagmus. Our aim in our study is to investigate whether the 25 OH vitamin D levels of BPVV cases are different from the control groups in our large-series population. Our study is a retrospective case-control study and is a multicenter study. 2094 patients who applied to our hospitals with the complaint of dizziness and were diagnosed with BPVV and did not have any other disease, and 2094 healthy controls who applied to our check-up centers without a history of dizziness or imbalance in the last 1 year before admission were included in the study. Thyroid gland, kidney and liver diseases, osteoporosis , stroke, pulmonary emphysema, asthma, cancer, rheumatoidarthritis, multiple sclerosis, metabolic bone diseases, inflammatory diseases and people who received vitamin D replacement therapy were not included in the study. The BPPV group consisted of 1596 female (76.2%) and 498 male (23.8%) patients. The mean age in the BPPV group was 46.34+-0.34 years. The control group consisted of 1608 women (76.7%) and 486 (23.3%) men. The mean age in this group was 47.35+-0.29 years. There was no statistically significant difference between our BBPV patient group and the control group in terms of age and gender ( $p>0.05$ ). Vitamin D levels (20.13+-0.26) of our patients with BPPV were statistically significantly lower than the control group (25.90+-0.32) ( $p<0.001$ ). In our study, serum 25-OH vitamin D levels were found to be significantly lower in BPPV patients. It supports that decreased serum 25-OH vitamin D levels may be an important risk factor for the development of BPPV.

**Keywords:** Benign paroxysmal positionel vertigo (BPPV), 25-OH vitamin D, vestibular system

**DİYARBAKIR İLİ VE YÖRESİNDEKİ YENİDOĞAN BEBEKLERDE HEPATİT A  
ANTİKORLARININ ALTI AY SÜRE İLE İZLENMESİ**  
SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP OF HEPATITIS A ANTIGENS IN NEWBORN INFANTS IN  
DİYARBAKIR PROVINCE AND ITS REGION

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**ÖZET**

**Giriş:** Hepatit A virüsünün (HAV) neden olduğu akut viral hepatit dünyanın her yerinde görülen ve ülkemizde endemik kabul edilen, genellikle kendi kendini sınırlayan bir enfeksiyondur. Hepatit A virüs, enfekte kişilerin dışkılarıyla atıldığından kişiden kişiye başlıca fekal-oral yol ve ev içi bulaş ile yayılır (1,2,3). Epidemiyolojik veriler, küçük çocukların enfeksiyonu genellikle asemptomatik geçirmelerinden dolayı HAV'ın oral-fekal yolla yayılışını kolaylaştırdıklarını göstermiştir (4). Yöremizin sosyoekonomik durumunun düşüklüğü, halen hijyen şartlarının tam sağlanmamış olması, kırsal kesimden kente göçün çok olması ve kalabalık ortamlarda yaşanılması HAV enfeksiyonunun sık görülme nedenidir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelere halen önemli halk sağlığı sorunlarından biri olmaya devam etmektedir (5,6). Ülkemizdeki HAV seroprevalansının gelişmekte olan ülkelere benzerlik gösterdiği, 0-10 yaş arasındaki sağlıklı çocuklarda %40'ın altında, 15 yaş üzerinde ise yaklaşık %90 olduğu bildirilmektedir (7,8). Bu çalışma Diyarbakır ve yöresinde sağlıklı yenidoğan bebeklerde anneden geçen anti-HAV antikorlarının sürekliliğini belirlemek amacı ile yapıldı.

**Gereç ve Yöntem:** Çalışma da örnekler Dicle Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Kliniği'nde doğan ve anabilim dalımız sağlam çocuk polikliniğine başvuran sağlıklı yenidoğan bebeklerden seçildi. Çalışma için ailelerden izin alındı. Demografik ve medikal bilgiler ailelerle görüşülerek ve hastane verilerinden sağlandı. Enzim immünassay yöntemi kullanılarak Hepatit A virüsüne karşı oluşan IgM ve IgG yapısındaki antikorlar tarandı. İstatistiksel analiz için chi-square testi kullanıldı.

**Bulgular:** Toplam 112 sağlıklı yeni doğmuş bebek çalışmaya alındı (gebelik yaşı 38.7± 0.6 hafta). 62 erkek (% 55.3), 50 kız (%44.7) idi. Çalışma için seçilen 112 bebekten 28'i (%25) çalışmayı tamamlamadı. 112 bebekten 95'i (%84.8) birinci ayda, 84'ü (%75) altıncı ayda antikor tespiti için geldi. Yenidoğan bebeklerde ki Anti HAV IgG pozitifliği %90.1'dir (101 olgu) ve altıncı aya kadar bu değerde artan bir azalma gözlenmiştir. Altıncı ayda ki seropozitiflik geçmiş aylarda tespit edilmiş oranlara göre oldukça düşük bulundu (p=0.001).

**Sonuç:** Ülkelerin endüstrileşme ve eğitim düzeyi arttıkça anti-HAV prevalansında azalma görülmektedir. Böylece daha büyük bir toplum kesimi hassas hale geldiğinden aşı ile korunma

çok önem kazanmaktadır. Bu sebeple önlemlerin ivedilikle alınması konusunda gerekli duyarlılığın artırılması sağlanmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hepatit A, çocuk, aşılama, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Acute viral hepatitis caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV) is a generally self-limiting infection seen all over the world and considered endemic in our country. Since hepatitis A virus is excreted in the feces of infected individuals, it is spread from person to person mainly by fecal-oral route and domestic transmission (1,2,3). Epidemiologic data have shown that young children facilitate the spread of HAV by the oral-fecal route since they usually have asymptomatic infection (4). The low socioeconomic status of our region, the fact that hygiene conditions are still not fully ensured, the high rate of migration from rural to urban areas and living in crowded environments are the reasons for the high prevalence of HAV infection. It is still one of the important public health problems in developing countries (5,6). It has been reported that the seroprevalence of HAV in our country is similar to that in developing countries, being below 40% in healthy children aged 0-10 years and approximately 90% in those over 15 years (7,8). This study was conducted to determine the persistence of maternally transmitted anti-HAV antibodies in healthy newborn infants in Diyarbakır and its region.

**Materials and Methods:** Samples were selected from healthy newborn babies who were born in Dicle University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and admitted to the healthy child outpatient clinic of our department. Permission was obtained from the families for the study. Demographic and medical information was obtained by interviewing the families and from hospital data. IgM and IgG antibodies against Hepatitis A virus were screened using enzyme immunoassay method. Chi-square test was used for statistical analysis.

**Results:** A total of 112 healthy newborn babies were included in the study (gestational age 38.7± 0.6 weeks). 62 were male (55.3%) and 50 were female (44.7%). Of the 112 babies selected for the study, 28 (25%) did not complete the study. Of the 112 infants, 95 (84.8%) came for antibody detection in the first month and 84 (75%) in the sixth month. Anti HAV IgG positivity in newborn infants was 90.1% (101 cases) and a progressive decrease was observed until the sixth month. Seropositivity in the sixth month was significantly lower than the rates detected in previous months (p=0.001).

**Conclusion:** As the level of industrialization and education of countries increases, the prevalence of anti-HAV decreases. Thus, as a larger segment of the society becomes susceptible, vaccine protection becomes very important. For this reason, it should be ensured that the necessary sensitization is increased to take measures urgently.

**Keywords:** Hepatitis A, child, vaccination, Southeastern Anatolia Region

**CAFES, SOCIALIZING, AND CULTURAL EVENTS****Irina-Ana DROBOT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to analyse perceiving cafes in relation to intellectual discussions. Cafes are increasingly becoming, in the capital city of Romania, Bucharest, sites of literary and cultural discussions. This is visible from various announcements on social media, which advertise such events. Within the framework of netnography theory, the author of the present paper can look at this phenomenon through participatory observation, as she is a member on Facebook groups related to book reading communities and literary writers' communities. Haiku poetry authors have started the promotion of this type of poem by donating their books to a cafe centred on literary discussions. They hope that, in this way, clients will discover this type of poem together with their online community and maybe join. An administrator of a group reading community on Facebook organizes discussions based on a novel everyone participation should have read by then, followed by book related activities, such as games and book exchange. The cafes offer an element of socialising, as while talking, the participants can also have a coffee, tea or juice. A famous book shop, Carturesti, also has a cafe where book launchings and poetry readings are organized. The tradition of writers meeting for discussions in cafes is an old one, from 19th century Bucharest at least. For a while, cafes were no longer associated with intellectual discussions, but only with superficial talk and simply with status, as some cafes were very expensive in some areas. Mass media articles would criticize the placement of a cafe next to a neighbourhood library, and see the two in opposition: the library as a site of culture, and the cafe as a site of superficiality, where you would find people that were not reading any book.

**Keywords:** social media, reading communities, netnography, creativity



## GLORIFICATION OF UNHEALTHY BEHAVIOR AND ITS IMPACT ON YOUTH: A STUDY OF ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Media has immense power in society. It can alter the audience's behaviour as well as outlook. However, the audience has a choice over the media content they consume and thus, only their chosen media channel has the power to influence them. The audience chooses media according to their needs, and entertainment media is able to fulfil most of such needs. Thus, when entertainment-based media (such as TV shows, movies and content on OTT platforms) glorify the practice of unhealthy behaviour patterns, whether it's indulging in emotional, physical, or substance abuse, or exerting/tolerating toxic behaviour, it can alter the world-view of young masses and normalize unhealthy behaviours in their real-life activities. To study the prominent genres that promote this, the degree of real-life impact and the reasons behind this, this research was conducted through ex-facto, descriptive and analytical research design using sampling and analysis of pre-existing content and themes. The findings of this research were that romanticized portrayal of unhealthy behaviours such as violence, sexually implicit or explicit undertones, intoxication, etc., are prevalent throughout various kinds of entertainment media- namely films, music and content on OTT platforms, and young masses are affected by such content on heavy and extended exposure which can in turn influence them to recreate and repeat such behaviours in their real life. The research also inferred that the residents of regions with less exposure to vigilance of modern society such as sub-urban and rural areas are more likely to participate in recreation of unhealthy behaviours inspired by media violence.

**Keywords:** Entertainment-based Media, Glorification, Unhealthy Behaviour Patterns, Young Masses

**ROLES OF BRAND IMAGE TOWARD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: A CASE STUDY OF STARBUCKS COFFEE IN DANANG****Truong Dinh Nhan***Dungluan company***Ngo Hai Quynh**

Dr. The University of Danang - Vietnam-Korea University of Information and Communication Technology

**ABSTRACT**

Customer satisfaction is emerging in the marketing literature with preliminary research indicating that it has an important construct that not only reflects the results of customers' interactive experience and the specific brand but also enhances a firm's financial value. Contemporaneously, regarding interactive, business environments, customer satisfaction represents a wise strategy with the aim of boosting business performance including sales revenue, outstanding competitive advantage, and profitability. Therefore, the discovery of the importance of customer satisfaction was carried out in the Starbucks service context. We found that brand image factor has the most influence on customer satisfaction, followed by customer experience and service quality. Concurring with this observation, we suggest that specific customer satisfaction relational outcomes may expand to activate as its antecedents in ensuring customer satisfaction procedures and/or cycles over time. These findings, therefore, help Starbucks in Da Nang improve to serve customers better and make Starbucks have better marketing or service strategies in the future.

## HEINRICH HEINE IN ALBANIAN LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

Those who wrote about and introduced Heinrich Heine into Albanian literature and culture are the following distinguished Albanian intellectuals, researches and scholars: Javer Malo, Nexhip Gami, Vehbi Bala, Perikli Jorgoni, Pertef Kruja, Robert Shvarc, Petraq Kolevica, etc. However, no all-embracing articles or papers in English or German were written about Heinrich Heine's presence, popularity and influence on Albanian literature. Therefore, through qualitative and comparative literature methods this article attempts to illuminate the presence, popularity and impact of Heine's poetry on the poems of some of the most popular Albanian writers and poets, such as: Çajupi, Konica, Noli and Poradeci by focusing on the main similarities and differences of Heine's poems with those of the aforementioned Albanian poets. The paper demonstrates and proves that it is beyond doubt that the poems of the aforesaid Albanian poets share strange and interesting similarities and a kind of concordance with the topics, motifs, messages and style of Heine's poems and that he influenced those poets in different ways and to various degrees. The themes and motifs of politics, patriotism, social injustice, longing for motherland, freedom, brotherhood, nature, enthusiasm, love, hate, pain, sadness, disbelief, tradition, anticipation of future, dreams, etc. best connect the poems of Albanian poets to Heine's.

**Keywords:** German and Albanian literature, Heinrich Heine, Reception, Influence.

**PAKISTAN WORKING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) BY HRIMS IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS****Muhammad FAISAL**

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**ORCID:** 0000-0002-5797-766X**ABSTRACT**

Pakistan has shown honorable obligation to the 2030 Plan for Maintainable Advancement as it was perhaps the earliest country to underwrite it all around the world. The Parliament collectively endorsed the Supportable Advancement Objectives as the public improvement plan. It additionally framed the Parliamentary (Sustainable Development Goals) SDGs Secretariat based at the Public Gathering - one of a handful of the nations to do as such. This course of regulation was the first and critical stage in mainstreaming and limiting the SDGs. The most common way of confining the SDGs in Pakistan has been something other than consenting to formal game plans with government accomplices. It has additionally been a comprehensive interaction depending on proof-based answers for change theoretical SDG yearnings into genuine and objective focuses for all partners, including nearby entertainers. The eighteenth sacred correction reverted a few public capabilities including the arrangement of social administrations from the bureaucratic to the commonplace legislatures. The public authority of Pakistan led conversations on the post-Thousand years Improvement Objectives with all partners for organizing and reinforcing endeavors at government and common levels to accomplish Pakistan's manageable turn of events and destitution decrease targets. The meeting system accentuated the requirement for public classification of SDGs, further developed information assortment and authorization of checking instruments. The seven mainstays of Vision-2025 are completely lined up with the SDGs, giving an extensive long-haul procedure for accomplishing comprehensive development and supportable turn of events. Aggregately, all accomplices can uphold correspondence of the new plan, reinforcing associations for execution, and filling in the holes in accessible information for observing and survey. Human Rights Information Management System (HRIMS), Uniquely Service of Basic liberties go about as prevailing laborer for good human existence in Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Gathering, mainstreaming, consenting, bureaucratic, reinforcing, Aggregately.

**COMMUNICATION ORGANISATIONNELLE AU SEIN DE LA POSTE DU BENIN  
S.A: QUEL ENJEU POUR LA MOTIVATION DU PERSONNEL?  
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION WITHIN “POSTE DU BENIN S.A”: WHAT ISSUE  
FOR STAFF MOTIVATION?**

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**RÉSUMÉ**

La communication interne (l'un des volets de la communication organisationnelle) est un atout capital dans la compétitivité et la performance d'une entreprise. C'est un levier de management car elle prend une part active dans la création d'une atmosphère saine au sein de l'organisation en incitant les employés à la collaboration et la participation. Les salariés étant des vecteurs de communication, la bonne circulation de l'information et la création du dialogue au sein d'eux facilitent l'atteinte des objectifs de l'organisation. Cependant plusieurs entreprises banalisent l'importance de la communication organisationnelle dans la réussite de leurs activités. C'est de la Poste du Bénin S.A, une société d'Etat qui semble ne pas placer la communication au premier plan de toutes ces activités. Cet article entend évaluer la place de la communication organisationnelle au sein de la Poste du Bénin S.A dans son volet interne. Il emprunte les théories de la communication des organisations après avoir utilisé une démarche méthodologique couplant l'approche quantitative et celle qualitative afin d'analyser les résultats qui permettent de résoudre le problème de déficit lié à la communication interne de cette société étatique.

**Mots-clés:** communication organisationnelle, motivation, personnel, Poste du Bénin, circulation de l'information,

**ABSTRACT**

Internal communication (one of the components of organizational communication) is a key asset in the competitiveness and performance of a company. It is a management lever because it takes an active part in creating a healthy atmosphere within the organization by encouraging employees to collaborate and participate. Employees being vectors of communication, the good circulation of information and the creation of dialogue within them facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the organization. However, many companies trivialize the importance of organizational communication in the success of their activities. It is from the “Poste du Bénin S.A”, a state-owned company that does not seem to place communication at the forefront of all these activities. This article intends to evaluate the place of organizational communication within the “Poste du Bénin S.A” in its internal aspect. It borrows the theoretical approaches of the communication of organizations after having used a methodological approach coupling the quantitative approach and the qualitative one in order to analyze the results which make it possible to solve the problem of deficit related to the internal communication of this state company.

**Keywords:** organizational communication, motivation, staff, Benin Post, information flow,

**TRACES OF STEFAN ZWEIG RECEPTION IN ALBANIAN****Naser Mrasori**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study article is to examine and to evaluate Stefan Zweig's work in Albanian, as well as the perception of Albanian's readers. This article attempt to explain the popularity of S. Zweig from 1939, when his first short story was translated in Albanian. While before the sixties the reception of Zweig's works in Albanian language was modest, later, in the sixties of the last century, the reception of his works, especially short stories, was more intensive. Both Albanian critics and readers were more interested first for his short stories and then for his biographies, portraits, novels and dramas. The recent reception of Zweig's works in Albanian has been preceded and prepared by many introductions, essays, and articles. His works began to influence even the Albanian writers, especially the works of Sterjo Spase. Hence, we can trace and find certain parallels, similarities, influences and impacts of Zweig's works in Spase's works. When Zweig was translated for the first time in Albanian the opinions of both readers, simple reader and of special reader, was qualitative and uncensored. The works of Zweig were read by the readers of such a social class, which were educated in the west. In this context, Zweig was considered as "a hunter of souls" and had many readers in Albania. During the period of 1937-1944, Zweig was not under the censorship. After 1962 the first collection of Zweig's short stories translated by Mahmut Bobrati and Klio Evangjeli was published. After a couple of years, in 1988, second edition of collected short stories of Zweig, was published translated by Mahmut Bobrati, Robert Schwartz, Enver Fico and Klio Evangjeli. In this year, began the marathon of translations of Zweig's works in Albania, whereas sometimes there were cases that one work was translated by two different translators.

**Keywords:** Reception, chronological; translation; influence; similarities; criticism; ideological, censorship

## THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE OF ABUSE OF THE DUTY, THE CHALLENGE OF THE ALBANIAN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses mainly on the treatment of the criminal offense of "Abuse of duty", provided by article 248 of the Albanian Penal Code. In addition to the classic treatment has been paid attention to the criminal offense starting from the object, the subject, as well as the content of the provision, it has been continued with the suggestions for the necessary changes in the Albanian legislation in order to harmonize with the EU directives.

The criminal offense of abuse of office is associated with cases of improper behavior by public administration employees.

The question of what should be understood by the phrase "the person who exercises public functions" is the subject of jurisprudential debates which lean towards a subjective interpretation of the actors of the law.

Special attention is paid to the study of how cases related to forms of abuse of office were judged, but also the criminal policy that was followed in these provisions, as well as the study of the objectivity of the judgment by the judges and the presentation of the prosecution's charge.

**Keywords:** Abuse of duty, person exercising public functions, EU directives, criminal policy and objectivity of judgment.

**O AMPARO FINANCEIRO À GESTANTE POR SUBSTITUIÇÃO: ORDENAMENTO JURÍDICO BRASILEIRO EM UMA ANÁLISE COM O DIREITO COMPARADO**  
FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PREGNANT WOMEN BY SUBSTITUTION: BRAZILIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN AN ANALYSIS WITH COMPARATIVE LAW

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**RESUMO**

A gestação por substituição surgiu a partir da década de 80, com as técnicas de fertilização *in vitro*. No Brasil ainda não há normativa jurídica regulamentando esse procedimento, mas apenas uma Resolução expedida pelo Conselho Federal de Medicina, o que não indica certeza quanto aos direitos dos envolvidos. Além disso, os avanços da tecnologia vem trazendo preocupações com o valor da dignidade da pessoa humana, o qual vem sendo ameaçado pela possibilidade de “coisificação” do ser humano. O objetivo da pesquisa foi explicar o tratamento do tema no ordenamento jurídico brasileiro comparado a outros sistemas jurídicos, assim como analisar a viabilidade de regulamentação, principalmente quanto ao amparo à gestante de substituição. De início, foi necessário discorrer sobre a natureza jurídica da gestação por substituição e eventuais riscos de “coisificação” do ser humano. Da mesma forma, necessário se fez explanar quanto ao tratamento dispensado à gestação por substituição no plano internacional. Ainda, analisou-se a gestação por substituição no ordenamento jurídico brasileiro, a fim de constatar eventual viabilidade de se regulamentar a gestação por substituição quanto ao suporte financeiro à gestante pelas despesas experimentadas.

**Palavras-chave:** Despesas. Dignidade humana. Gestação. Legislação. Substituição.

**ABSTRACT**

Surrogacy came about in the 1980s with in vitro fertilization techniques. In Brazil, there is still no legal norm regulating this procedure, but only a Resolution issued by the Federal Council of Medicine, which does not indicate certainty as to the rights of those involved. In addition, advances in technology have brought concerns about the value of human dignity, which has been threatened by the possibility of “commodification” of human beings. The



objective of the research was to explain the treatment of the subject in the Brazilian legal system compared to other legal systems, as well as to analyze the feasibility of regulation, mainly in terms of support for surrogate mothers. Initially, it was necessary to discuss the legal nature of surrogacy and possible risks of “commodification” of human beings. Likewise, it was necessary to explain the treatment given to pregnancy by substitution at the international level. Also, the surrogate pregnancy was analyzed in the Brazilian legal system, in order to verify the eventual viability of regulating surrogacy in terms of financial support for the pregnant woman for the expenses experienced.

**Keywords:** Expenses. Gestation. Human dignity. Legislation. Replacement.

**ADDRESSING CHALLENGES ARISING FROM THE USE OF CRYPTO-ASSETS****MINKOVA GANETA MINKOVA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Digitalization has developed rapidly over the past two decades, covering increasingly important sectors of socio-economic life worldwide. Like any process, digitalization has both positive and negative aspects. In the field of finance, digitalization has raised new problems related to payments, currency exchange, tax evasion, etc. Some of these go beyond purely finance matters, as they concern, on the one hand, national security and the sovereignty of the state to issue payment instruments, and, on the other hand, the rights of citizens to obtain protection against fraudulent practices.

One of the phenomena associated with digitalization is the emergence of crypto-assets. Society as a whole is largely unprepared to deal with the challenges associated with crypto-assets. This topic is not being extensively discussed, and it lacks in-depth legal-theoretical research. In addition, this type of assets requires not only knowledge of the law, but also of digital technology.

One of the new initiatives of the European Union is the legislative proposal for regulation by the European Parliament and the Council of Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA). The proposal was first published in September 2020 and has been subject to revisions. Bulgaria, as a Member State, will directly implement the regulation, which should integrate seamlessly into the existing national legal system. Without the objective of exhausting the discussion, this article aims to examine the main ideas behind the proposal and to point out which Bulgarian laws border on the prepared EU regulation. This study does not deliver a comprehensive description of economic implications of the use of crypto-assets.

**Keywords:** crypto-assets, Distributed Ledger Technology, accountancy, Value Added Tax

**AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL IN JAMES BALDWIN'S *GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN*****P. Mathan Kumar**

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**ABSTRACT**

James Baldwin is one of the famous as well as well-known writers in American Literature. Baldwin is a novelist, essayist, playwrights and short story writer in literature. His first novel, *Go Tell It on the Mountain* was published in 1953. The novel's title is taken from a famous African American spiritual song for the birth of Jesus Christ. The paper examines both wrath of God against sin and God's grace towards the protagonist to committed sin and repent. Baldwin explores the novel or theme is full of violence, struggles and negative aspects of the religious ideas. This paper portrays how to use in religion as justification for inexcusable character of the Jhon. The novel has a different types theme like, religion, racism, family relationships. He was instrumental in his works creation. 1) He is doing for under-graduate at the racial issues or problems in African Americans black communities, Baldwin's community in Harlem also affected by the city police of New York in 1943. 2) There is a big tragedy for the life Baldwin's stepfather died because his family has consisted eight brothers and sister also more struggle for his family. Baldwin worked day and night, he knows that is life of real situation for the each and every individual for the society. These two things are changed for the Baldwin's as a renowned writer of the American society.

**Keywords:** Race, Religion, Struggles, Famous, Violence and Black communities.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND: ORGANIZATION, ROLE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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### ABSTRACT

This article is a research and analysis of one of the most important organizations in the world, which is IMF, and how it influence global, regional and country economies. This article also analyzes the organization system and the goals that drive IMF, how it works and which is it`s role in the great economical game”.

The institutional structure of international monetary and financial relations includes numerous monetary and financial organizations that, to one extent or another, perform the functions of regulating international monetary, credit and financial relations, conducting research on the problems of the monetary and financial sphere of the world. economy and the development of recommendations and offers. These organizations are united by a common goal - to develop cooperation and ensure the integrity and stabilization of a complex and contradictory world economy.

Among them, a special place is occupied by the organizations of the UN system: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its three affiliates - the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

**Keywords:** international cooperation, financial assistance, institutional support

**LOGIC AND PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIETAL RESEARCH****Andrii GRYTSENKO**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article draws attention to the fact that the current deep transformation of the world order, one of the dramatic evidence of which was the Russian-Ukrainian war, necessitates the modernization of the scientific tools of research at the two theoretical planes intersection – the theory of societal development and economic theory. Paying tribute to the foundational work of Talcott Parsons and Pytyrim Sorokin, who in their studies of the societal dynamics processes used integral and historical-cultural approaches, the authors of the article, relying on the logical-historical methodological foundation, justify the perspective of the reflexive-dynamic approach to the study of the societal systems development. The specified approach, according to the researchers' scientific argumentation, is fully congruent with the realities of the modern digital era with its inherent dynamism of societal and global transformations, and involves clarifying the forms of reflexive interaction of changes in social reality caused by shock effects (for example, a large-scale hybrid war waged against of Ukraine) with changes in their knowledge, deconstruction of existing and construction of new social norms and realities. In fact, the reflexive-dynamic approach in societal research allows to holistically show the reflective relationship of the general society with the special and individual, to reveal the mutual influence of changes in society and its actors, and to logically connect this mutual influence with the dynamism of the societal system, using for this purpose the symbolic scheme of "interdependent and mutually nourishing elements of a societal system transforming" (global circumstances change society and actors → actors change society and local circumstances → changed society and actors influence the formation of global circumstances). The authors see further prospects for societal research in the application of the proposed reflexive-dynamic approach to the study of Ukrainian societal changes caused by the influence of modern hybrid threats and challenges.

**Keywords:** Global Transformations, War Shocks, Societal System, Reflexive-Dynamic Approach.

**THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERATURE, FINANCIAL INCLUSIVENESS AND THE SOUL OF ISLAMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH LOCUS OF CONTROL AS INTERVENING VARIABLES IN GARMENT MSMES IN COMAL SUB-DISTRICT, PEMALANG REGENCY”**

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**ABSTRACT**

The research in this thesis is motivated by the role of Micro and Small Enterprises and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in contributing to national economic growth and the sector that creates jobs for the community. However, the performance of MSMEs is not accompanied by good financial management. The low understanding of finance for MSMEs actors is because financial education for business actors is still not optimal. The lack of access to financial institutions and the low level of awareness of Muslim entrepreneurs in running a business in accordance with the Islamic order. The entrepreneurial spirit of Islam is based on the paradigm as a creature who carries out God's commands in aspects of his life, including the business he runs. A long-term business that is not only for the benefit of the world but also the hereafter. MSMEs actors that still experience many failures in decision making related to financial problems, because these business actors have not been able to control themselves (locus of control) well so that decisions are not yet effective and efficient. This study aims to determine the effect of financial literacy financial inclusion and Islamic entrepreneurship spirit on financial performance through locus of control as a moderating variable in garment SMEs in Comal sub-district, Pemalang regency. This study uses a quantitative research approach. The sampling technique is Non Probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Data collection tools used are in the form of questionnaires. The data analysis used in this research is using multiple linear regression analysis and moderated regression analysis (MRA), with the help of SPSS version 26 program. The results of this study indicate that financial literacy, financial inclusion and Islamic entrepreneurship have a positive and significant effect on financial performance with locus of control as moderating (strengthening) the relationship between these variables.

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion, The Soul Of Islamic Entrepreneurship, Locus Of Control And Financial Performance

## IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING PROJECTS IN BUSINESS: SUCCESS FACTORS

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### ABSTRACT

The rapid emergence of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has prompted experts to study their impact on the economy and business. However, the implementation of these technologies requires a substantial investment of capital, time, and resources and necessitates a change management process, whether the technologies are adaptive or disruptive.

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the critical success factors that influence the achievement of objectives pursued by technological consulting projects in the business environment. A literature review will be conducted using the Scopus database to identify research related to implementation problems of these technologies. Productivity gains depend on the success of implementation projects, which makes it crucial to identify and understand these success factors.

Based on the results of this review, a questionnaire will be designed and administered to over 65 professionals in the technology consulting sector in Spain. The empirical study will evaluate the critical success factors of digital transformation projects and how they affect the implementation of technology consulting projects.

The present study adds value to the existing literature by examining the extent to which factors influence the various types of success in digital transformation projects, and identifying the factors that contribute most significantly to the attainment of each project objective.

**Keywords:** technology consulting, projects, success factors, ICT

## EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGIES IN MUSEUM EDUCATION: A CONTRIBUTION TO CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

This study addresses the use of new technologies in non-formal education settings, such as museums, with a focus on virtual reality and augmented reality. Through a series of inquiries, this work aims to understand how these technologies can enhance museum visits and promote the teaching and learning process (Di Tore, 2016; Todino, 2019; Todino, Campitiello, Di Tore, 2022a, 2022b; Di Tore, Campitiello, Caldarelli, Todino, Di Tore, Iannaccone, Sibilio, 2022; Di Tore, Di Tore, Todino, Berthoz, Sibilio, 2023). The research aims to contribute to the promotion of culture and art, as well as the dissemination of knowledge and skills. The potential of remote access to museum collections through digital resources has been explored, and the experience of university distance education departments has been utilized to create museum-based learning paths that promote knowledge and accessibility. Moreover, this study provides innovative proposals for a more inclusive and accessible education, serving as a valuable tool for the academic community and anyone interested in the topics of culture and art. In addition to their educational benefits, the integration of virtual and augmented reality technologies in informal learning contexts such as museums has significant economic implications for a country. By leveraging these technologies to create engaging and accessible museum experiences, for example by introducing edugame or gamification as teaching tools in such contexts, museums can attract larger and more diverse audiences, leading to increased tourism revenue and job creation. Furthermore, the development and implementation of such technologies can contribute to the growth of the tech industry and its related sectors, thus boosting the overall economy. For these reasons, this work aims to explore the potential of virtual and augmented reality technologies in enhancing museum education and its economic impact, providing insights for educators, museum professionals, and policymakers. Further information about the already developed technologies, and in particular the virtual museum, can be found at the following address: <http://www.labh.it/disuff/download/>, where they can also be downloaded and tested. From a bibliographical point of view, this work is based on various scientific works joined together and it explores various themes related to education



and learning theory, with particular attention to creativity, children's world-building, and the importance of interaction and experience in education. The first research that gives the field of action of this work is the concept of simplicity by Alain Berthoz and its didactic declination which was proposed by Maurizio Sibilio, Berthoz (2015) focuses on vicariance, the brain's ability to create possible worlds, Sibilio highlights the potential of vicariance and interaction in the field of education. Other studies taken into consideration, which form the basis of what is proposed at a techno-practical level, are those of Bruner (Bruner, 1966, 1982; Bruner & Haste, 1987), he presents his theories on education and the construction of possible worlds through narration, research then sustained by Iannaccone (2019). Hein discusses the role of museums as places for experiential and interactive learning, from a constructivist point of view (Hein, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2006), while the articles by Hamari (Hamari, Koivisto, & Sarsa, 2014), Oliveira (Oliveira, Hamari, Shi, Toda, Rodrigues, Palomino, & Isotani, 2023), Plass (Plass, Homer, Kinzer, 2015), Tobias, Fletcher and Wind (Tobias, Fletcher, Wind, 2014) explore the effectiveness of game-based learning. Finally, the texts by Norman (2002, 2004) and Verganti (Norman, Verganti, 2014) analyse the relationship between emotion, design, and educational technologies. Overall, these texts suggest that learning is a creative, experiential, and interactive process that requires the construction of possible worlds through imagination, narration, and active participation.

## COMPARISON OF ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND PURCHASING HABITS OF CONSUMERS IN CROATIA AND GERMANY: AN IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Sustainability is an omnipresent concept that pervades both business practices and consumer lifestyle. Today's consumers are demanding but informed, educated and conscientious. Being aware of the footprint their consumption leaves on the environment, consumers seek and purchase organic and environmentally friendly products. However, even though ecological awareness is a new and invigorating trend among consumers, it cannot be interpreted unequivocally between markets with different levels of development. The paper aims to study and compare ecological awareness and resulting purchasing habits between consumers in Croatia and Germany. The study is conducted through a series of in-depth interviews with Croatian and German consumers. Qualitative analysis reveals that both Croatian and German consumers recognize the relevance of care for the environment, as well as the weight that each individual carry in obtaining environmental goals. Likewise, majority of respondents proclaim their preferences towards organic and environmentally friendly products and would prefer to buy an ecological and environmentally friendly product instead of a conventional one. The difference between Croatian and German consumers arises when faced with market offer of ecologic and environmentally friendly products and monetary incentives for recycling. It can be argued that a higher economic development and a greater supply of organic and environmentally friendly products could substantially contribute to environmental protection.

**Keywords:** ecological awareness, organic and environmentally friendly products, purchasing habits, in-depth interview, Croatia, Germany.

## A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF BITCOIN ON THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

The paper studies the role and impact of the digital currency Bitcoin has on the global financial system. In the last decade, bitcoin has begun to be implemented in the public perception as an investment tool and a means of payment, causing significant changes in the traditional financial structure. The study aims to research two themes: the evolution of bitcoin as an alternative to traditional currencies and its influence on financial institutions and regulations with all the implications brought by adoption in the economy. The methodology used in this study includes an analysis of the specialized literature in the field of cryptocurrencies and finance. The research results indicate an increase in adoption, even though there are the issues related to price volatility and lack of regulation. As a result of this growth, traditional financial institutions have begun to integrate blockchain technology into their own systems, innovating the field of fintech, and working with regulatory authorities to find solutions to eliminate risks in order to incorporate the benefits associated with using this currency. Following the results, it was determined that bitcoin together with the technology through which it operates has generated enough interest to be able to produce significant changes in the global financial system.

**Keywords:** Bitcoin , Blockchain , Financial

## EDUCATIONAL TOURISM BOYCOTTS: INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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### ABSTRACT

Multiple factors intervene in the choice of a tourist destination, the buyer's decision in the tourist field being among the most volatile. Areas affected by war, natural disasters, economic, ecological and medical crises, those with high criminality or where transport accidents have occurred, areas with prolonged strikes and protests strongly feel the decrease in the flow of tourists, especially international ones. A negative impact can be felt by certain tourist destinations and as a result of the phenomenon of the tourist boycott, a topic rarely present in specialized literature. The awareness of ethical aspects, the wide use of social media are factors that contribute to the expansion of the attitude of boycotting certain tourist destinations. The strongest effects are felt in the regions that depend heavily on international tourism. The methodological approach is based on a qualitative approach, through focus groups. The research took place in Romania and the Republic of Moldova, the target group being students, researchers and university teaching staff. In order to capture the differences in intergenerational perception, the participants were divided into 3 focus groups within each country, depending on age (18-35 years; 36-50 years; over 50 years). The reasons why potential tourists boycott certain areas were highlighted. The results of the study are of interest to decision-makers in the tourism field at the national or organizational level.

**Keywords:** Educational tourism, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Tourist boycott

**SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF BIODIESEL BY DIFFERENT RATIO****BOUGHEDIR NADIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

We have tested our synthesized materials as catalysts in esterification reactions of adipic acid which is a natural molecule of the fatty acid family adipic acid or hexanedioic acid is the organic compound with the formula  $(CH_2)_4(COOH)_2$ . From an industrial perspective, it is the most important dicarboxylic acid: about 2.5 billion kilograms of this white crystalline powder are produced annually, mainly as a precursor for the production of nylon. Adipic acid otherwise rarely occurs in nature,<sup>[4]</sup> In chemistry, particularly in biochemistry, a fatty acid is a carboxylic acid with an aliphatic chain, which is either saturated or unsaturated. Most naturally occurring fatty acids have an unbranched chain of an even number of carbon atoms, from 4 to 28. The synthesis of biodiesel is done in 3 essential steps: the synthesis (esterification). Dissolve 0.05g of catalyst in 50ml methanol and pour this solution into 0.03g of adipic acid with vigorous stirring at 70°C for 3 hours (assembly under reflux). And after that Catalyst recovery by simple filtration and third steps by solvent evaporation. According to the characterization of the product obtained by TLC thin layer chromatography, using an eluent with a ratio of 3/2 (3 ml of DMC (dichloromethane) and 2 ml of methanol). And FT\_IR technique of characterisation

**Keywords:** esterification ;fatty acid ; adipic acid ; biodiesel.

## THE EFFECTS OF MARGINS ON THE GROWTH OF BARLEY (*HORDEUM VULGAR*)

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### ABSTRACT

Barley is one of the first domesticated cereals, because it occupies a very important place in human nutrition. It is the cereal with the widest geographical distribution, because of its productivity potential in tropical arid areas. The margine is a very polluting residue for the environment but it can be a fertilizer for soils that are poor in mineral elements and which is water-stressed. This work consists in studying the impact of the contribution of margines on the variety barley (Fouara) cultivated on the soil, under controlled conditions. The treatment included different doses of margines. These results prove that the treatment of barley with margines improves the growth of test plants as well as the production of above-ground biomass.

**Keywords:** barley, soil, margine, doses, growth

## EVALUATION AND FORMULATION OF CASEIN PROTEIN POWDER FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF FERTILITY AND IMMUNITY

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### ABSTRACT

Casein is found naturally in milk (which contains 88% of casein constitutes). Casein and caseinates are widely used in many industries for muscle-building supplements and improvement of physical appearance. The distribution of rudiments constituting casein is as follows C(96), H(13), O(47), N(60), P(86) ve S(78). Casein contains four introductory ingredients as the primary structure:  $\alpha$ 1- casein,  $\alpha$ 2- casein,  $\beta$ - casein  $\kappa$ - casein. The current study aimed to the form of casein protein powder for enhancing fertility and immunity. The materials used in it such as-Casein protein, Almond powder, Cardamom powder, Turmeric powder, Jaggery powder, Giloy powder, Cinnamon powder, Ashwagandha root powder, Maca root powder, Vidarikand powder, Shilajit powder. Firstly, they were dehydrated by drying method and then ground to make their powder form. Now mix these powders on a standard calculation. A total of 10gm of powder gives 52.46 calories and supplements based on a protein diet chart for 90 days. Body mass index, lean body mass, semen analysis, and hormonal profile (FSH, LH, and Estrogen) were evaluated at the beginning and the end of the study. After 90 days there was a significant increase in mean BMI, mean lean body mass, and progressively motile sperm, and found Changes in semen volume, sperm count, and hormonal level up to 55%. Hence the Casein protein supplementation did a positive impact on Fertility and Immunity.

**Keywords:** Caseinate, Supplementation, Fertility, Immunity

## FASTING STIMULATES STEM CELL REGENERATION AND AIDS IN RESTORATION OF WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

Fasting promotes the stem cells to fix damage to all immune cells. One of the side effects of chemotherapy is damaging the immune system. Fasting has been known to have positive effects on human health, including the regeneration of stem cells and the repair of damaged immune systems. The fasting process involves abstaining from food for a certain period, usually 12 to 48 hours. During this time, the body undergoes several physiological changes, including the activation of stem cells. Stem cells are specialized cells that can develop into different types of cells and tissues in the body. Recent research has suggested that fasting can promote stem cell regeneration, which can help repair the immune system. The immune system plays a vital role in protecting the body from infections and diseases. However, over time, the immune system can become impaired, leading to a variety of health problems. By stimulating stem cell regeneration, fasting may be able to reverse this process and improve immune function. Studies have shown that fasting can increase the production of white blood cells, which are responsible for fighting off infections and diseases. This increase in white blood cells is thought to be due to the activation of stem cells, which can differentiate into different types of immune cells. Additionally, fasting has been found to increase the production of antioxidants and reduce inflammation, both of which can have positive effects on the immune system. While the effects of fasting on stem cell regeneration and immune function are promising, more research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms behind these effects. It is also important to note that fasting may not be suitable for everyone, and individuals should consult with a healthcare professional before embarking on a fasting regimen.

**Keywords:** Antioxidants, Chemotherapy, Immune system, Stem cells



## ONION AND GARLIC PEEL LEFTOVERS' EFFECTS ON SOIL FERTILITY AND THE GROWTH OF DUMP CANE

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### ABSTRACT

Onion and garlic peel is a remaining sustainable having the potential as a source of organic fertilizer. The product vegetables can be a major source of nutrients having a potential phytochemical, antioxidant, and antimicrobial potential. The biological properties of onion and garlic peel bulbs are well studied, with the husks, are not well investigated. Plants have two types of reproduction sexual resulting in embryo production, and sexual in vegetative bodies commonly derived from stems and roots. Here we wanted to investigate the properties of dead organs enclosing plant asexual reproduction bodies, focusing on the garlic and onion peel bulb. We are investing in the biological and biochemical properties of an outer peel enclosing the bulb and the inner peel enclosing the clove using various methodologies, including bioassays, proteomics, and metabolomics. The garlic and onion peel differentially affected germination and a post-germination growth, with the outer peel demonstrating a strong negative effect on seed germination of the post-germination growth of the dumb cane plant. Proteome analysis showed that the dead garlic and onion peel possess 67% protein, including proteases, which retained an enzymatic activity.

**Keywords:** Onion and garlic peel, Dump cane, antioxidant, antimicrobial potential.

## IMPACT OF MILK ADULTERATION ON HUMAN HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

Milk is a part of people's food regime that is inseparable. It is a nutritive fluid that plays an important role in human health. It is packed with several nutrients, vitamins, and calcium. The addition of any unwanted substance in a product that affects the quality of the product as well as human health is known as adulteration. This is done intentionally to increase the quantity of the product to gain profit. Milk adulteration is a severe public health concern that affects the quality of milk and endangers the health of consumers. Adulteration of milk is very common in almost all countries, which poses serious health hazards. Adulteration in milk not only decreases the nutritional value but also causes a risk to human health. Some adulteration techniques are the addition of water, detergent, etc. into the milk. There are several adulterants like Melamine, Starch, Urea, Oxytocin injection, Hydrogen peroxide, Detergents, Formalin, Ammonium sulfate, etc. Consumption of adulterated milk has been linked to several health issues, including digestive problems, kidney damage, cancer, and even death. Additionally, some adulterants in milk may cause severe allergic reactions, leading to anaphylaxis in some individuals, and it may also cause gastrointestinal complications. The addition of melamine and urea can cause kidney-related problems. Home-based milk adulteration tests can be conducted to check the purity of milk, and laboratory methods for checking the quality of milk can also be used.

**Keywords:** Adulteration, Cancer, Formaline, Health issues, Melamine, Starch.

## PRODUCTION OF COOKIES BY COMBINING SWEET POTATO, COMPOSITE FLOUR, AND TASTE ENHANCEMENT WITH CARDAMON

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### ABSTRACT

This review investigates the feasibility of producing cookies by incorporating sweet potato, composite flour, and cardamom to improve the taste. The study aimed to evaluate the physicochemical properties, sensory characteristics, and nutritional composition of the cookies produced. A total of four different formulations were prepared by substituting wheat flour with sweet potato, composite flour, and cardamom in different proportions. The physicochemical properties such as moisture content, water activity, and texture analysis were determined. The sensory evaluation was conducted by a trained panel to assess the appearance, aroma, taste, texture, and overall acceptability of the cookies. The nutritional composition of the cookies was determined by analyzing the protein, fat, and carbohydrate content. The results revealed that the cookies produced with the incorporation of sweet potato, composite flour, and cardamom had significantly improved physicochemical and sensory characteristics. The cookies had a soft and chewy texture, which was attributed to the high moisture content and water activity. The trained panel also rated the cookies highly for their aroma, taste, and overall acceptability. The protein, fat, and carbohydrate content of the cookies were also found to be within the recommended range for a healthy diet. The findings suggest that the use of sweet potato, composite flour, and cardamom in cookie production can be an effective strategy to enhance the taste and nutritional value of cookies. This research provides a potential alternative to conventional cookie production methods and can open new avenues for the use of locally available and underutilized crops in the food industry. Further research is required to optimize the formulation and processing conditions to produce cookies with improved nutritional value and sensory characteristics.

**Keywords:** Composite flour, Cardamom, Healthy diet

## MICROPROPAGATION OF MEDICINAL PLANT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ECLIPTA ALBA (L.) HASSK

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### ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are used in many countries and cultures as a source of medicine. In India's traditional Ayurvedic medical system, *E. alba* is widely employed. Skin, liver, and hair conditions have all been treated with *E. alba*, which is also utilized as an antioxidant, antibacterial, analgesic, anti-hemorrhagic, and anti-hyperglycemic agent. Many active metabolites are found in *E. alba*, including coumestans, triterpenoid saponins, flavonoids, alkaloids, and triterpene glucoside. Biotechnological tools such as tissue culture are important for the genotypic selection, propagation, and conservation of medicinal plants. A micropropagation protocol was developed for cloning several medicinal plants using different concentrations of plant growth regulators in environmental strains of Murashige and Skoog media. In this study, the micropropagation of medicinal plants, especially *Eclipta alba*, was done in addition to the preparation of culture medium and stock solutions. The effect of various concentrations and duration of mercury chloride treatment on the explants of *Eclipta alba* were examined. This study also evaluated the percentage of survival and overall survival of *Eclipta alba* explants with mercury chloride treatment. The outcome shows that the high concentration and duration of mercury chloride can be harmful to the explants and make them dead. The explants we have used for micropropagation followed by *Eclipta alba* include *Ocimum sanctum*, *Justicia adhatoda*, etc. Thus, we can say that micropropagation is beneficial as it provides enough plantlets for planting from a stock plant, which does not produce seeds. In-Vitro propagation or tissue culture of plants holds tremendous potential to produce high-quality plant-based medicines.

**Keywords:** Micropropagation, Murashige and Skoog, *Eclipta alba*, mercury chloride, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Justicia adhatoda*.

## REGULAR GENERALIZED $g\xi^*$ -COMPACT AND LINDELOF TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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### ABSTRACT

Most references on topological spaces seem to define a compact space in terms of open coverings of a space having finite sub coverings. Formally, we say that a collection of open sets  $\{U_i : i \in I\}$ , indexed by some set  $I$ , is an open covering of a topological space  $K$  if  $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ . We define  $K$  to be compact if there exist finitely many open sets  $U_{i_1}, U_{i_2}, \dots, U_{i_n}$  in the open covering such that  $K \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^n U_{i_j}$ . There exists a number of equivalent definitions of a compact space, which we briefly mention here. A topological space  $K$  is compact if and only if  $K$  has the finite intersection property: if  $\{E_i : i \in I\}$  is a collection of a closed sets indexed by a set  $I$  such that, for any finite subset  $I_0 \subseteq I$ ,  $\bigcap_{i \in I_0} E_i \neq \emptyset$ , then  $\bigcap_{i \in I} E_i \neq \emptyset$ . Another equivalent definition is in terms of nets. A topological space  $K$  is compact if and only if every net  $(x_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda)$  in  $K$  has a convergent subnet. In 2013, M. C. Sharma and Hamant Kumar introduced a new class of sets, namely regular generalized  $g\xi^*$ -closed ( $rgg\xi^*$ -closed) sets and investigated some of their basic properties in topological spaces. We will extend the concept of compactness via  $rgg\xi^*$ -open sets by introducing  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact and  $rgg\xi^*$ -Lindelof spaces in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including  $rgg\xi^*$ -continuous functions and  $rgg\xi^*$ -irresolute functions. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space,  $rgg\xi^*$ -Lindelof space, countably  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space, almost  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space, and mildly  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new types of  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact spaces in topological spaces.

**Keywords:** Topological space,  $rgg\xi^*$ -open set,  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space,  $rgg\xi^*$ -Lindelof space, countably  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space, almost  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space, mildly  $rgg\xi^*$ -compact space.

## REGULAR GENERALIZED $g_{\xi}^*$ -CONTINUOUS AND 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 2013, M. C. Sharma and Hamant Kumar introduced a new class of sets, namely regular generalized  $g_{\xi}^*$ -closed ( $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed) sets and investigated some of their basic properties in topological spaces. In this paper, we introduce  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -continuous function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -irresolute function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -open function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed function, pre- $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -open function, and pre- $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed function and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

**Keywords:** Topological space,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -open set,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed set,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -interior set,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closure set,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -continuous function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -irresolute function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -open function,  $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed function, pre- $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -open function, pre- $rgg_{\xi}^*$ -closed function.

**PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA KAYNAKLI FENOLİK BİLEŞİKLERİN BİYODİZEL-DİZEL KARIŞIMLARININ OKSİDASYON KARARLILIĞINA ETKİSİ**  
**THE EFFECT OF PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA-SOURCED PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS**  
**ON OXIDATION STABILITY OF BIODIESEL-DIESEL MIXTURE**

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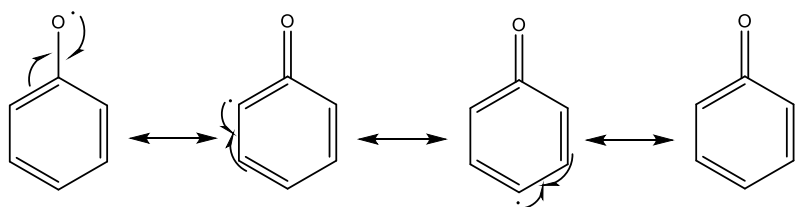
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**ABSTRACT**

With the passage of time, the demand for energy is also increasing. Increasing energy needs are met from fossil resources. Since the use of fossil resources increases environmental pollution, the number of studies on alternative fuels is increasing. It has been understood that the use of biodiesel, which is a renewable energy source, is necessary for a clean environment (Singh et al., 2019; Al-Samaraae et al., 2020). The use of biodiesel provides many advantages. One of these advantages is that it is non-toxic, safe and economical. Due to repeated chain modifications during the production of biodiesel, free radicals prone to oxidation are formed in the environment as a result of chemical reactions (Romola et al., 2021). This oxidation reaction, which takes place, adversely affects the storability period of biodiesel, fuel storage and engine performance (Godri et al., 2019). Standardization and fuel quality assurance in Europe are crucial factors for the acceptance of the biodiesel market, and storage stability is one of the main quality criteria (García et al., 2017). Antioxidants are molecules that end the oxidation process by preventing the formation of free radicals or prevent damage to the cell by scavenging existing radicals, thus controlling the oxidation of biodiesel even at low concentrations and generally carrying phenolic functional groups in its structure (Kumar, 2017). They significantly slow down the degradation of biodiesel (Medeiros et al., 2014). It has emerged that natural and synthetic antioxidants should be added to biodiesel in order to determine and maximize oxidative stability. Thanks to the added antioxidants, reducing the amount of free radicals in biodiesel and delaying oxidation come to the fore (Aktaş et al., 2020; Atabani & Al-Rubaye, 2022). In this study, phenolic substances obtained as a result of extraction of natural and environmentally friendly, easily available (Hou et al., 2022). Plantago lanceolata plant extract with a soxhlet apparatus were used to stop the radical reactions in biodiesel-diesel fuel mixtures produced from plant sources. The antioxidant capacity of the phenolic substances used has been demonstrated by comparing it with Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT), one of the synthetic antioxidant types thought to be toxic and carcinogenic. For this purpose, biodiesel-diesel mixtures were prepared in certain proportions in the form of B100, B30D70, B30D70P, B30D70BHT, D100. Plantago lanceolata plant extract was obtained with soxhlet apparatus. After extract was added to the mixtures at a concentration of 3000 ppm. Antioxidant activity of Plantago lanceolata plant

extract was evaluated by characterization techniques such as DSC, FT-IR, HPLC and DPPH. As a result of this study, it was observed that phenolic compounds, which are natural antioxidants, significantly reduced the oxidation of biodiesel-diesel mixtures. The general oxidation mechanism of unsaturated fatty acids is as follows. Phenolic antioxidants (AH), which are also contained in the Phenolic antioxidants plant extract, are free radical terminators. They are generally preferred because they are environmentally friendly, effective, natural, cheap and easily available. Due to the resonance delocalization that takes place in phenolic antioxidants, it does not contain areas to be attacked by molecular oxygen and stable radical intermediates are formed. Therefore, phenolic antioxidants are good hydrogen donors (Agarwal et al., 2018; Marchetti et al., 2007). Stabilization of the phenoxy radical occurs by delocalization of unpaired electrons around the aromatic ring, as demonstrated by the valence bond isomers (Rice-Evans et al., 1996; *Temiz Enerjiye Genel Bakış*, n.d.).



**Figure 1.** Stabilization of the phenoxy radical

**Keywords:** *Plantago lanceolata*, Phenolic antioxidant, Biodiesel, BHT, DSC



## TEL ÇEKME PROSESİNDEKİ YAĞLAYICILARIN GERİ KAZANIMI İÇİN SİSTEM TASARIMI SYSTEM DESIGN FOR THE RECOVERY OF WIRE DRAWING SOAPS

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### ÖZET

Tel çekme yöntemi, plastik şekil verme yöntemlerinden biri olup civatadan yay yapımına kadar birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Her proses gibi tel çekme prosesinde de sarf malzemeler vardır. Sarf malzemelerin ise çoğunluğunu yağlayıcılar oluşturmaktadır. Yağlayıcılar ise, yüksek ısınma, içerisine yabancı madde karışımı gibi etkenlerden dolayı uzun süre kullanılamamaktadır.

Bu makalede, Demiryaka Holding bünyesinde, tel çekme prosesinde yağlayıcı olarak kullanılan sodyum bazlı VICAFIL TN 3785 F sabununun geri dönüşüm çalışması anlatılmıştır. Proseste sabun içerisine zamanla telden gelen metal parçacıklar ürüne zarar verdiği için sabunun tamamı değiştirilmekte ve atık sabun olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışmada en önemli husus sabunun kimyasal yapısını bozmamak olmuştur. Bu nedenle fiziksel ayırma yöntemleri ile devam edilip eleme, suda çözme, kurutma ve öğütme yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. İlk aşamada eleme ile sabun boyutundan büyük metal parçaları ve yanmış sabun ayrıştırılmıştır ve elde edilen geri dönüştürülecek sabun tozu, su ile belirli sıcaklıkta karıştırılarak çözelti hazırlanmıştır. Suda çözülmeyen metal parçacıklar daha yüksek mesh değerindeki elekten geçirilerek çözülden ayrıştırılmıştır. Yabancı maddelerden ayrıştırılan çözelti halindeki sabunun proseste kullanılacak hale getirilmesi için sudan arındırılması ve orijinal sabun tane büyüklüğüne getirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bunun için sıradaki işlemler sırasıyla buharlaştırma ve öğütme olmuştur. Buharlaştırma işleminde, çözeltinin içinden suyu ayırmak için 75 °C'de etüvde kurutma işlemi yapılmıştır. Öğütme işleminde ise amaç sabunun proseste kullanılacak tane büyüklüğüne getirmek olmuştur. Bunun için ise bilyeli değirmen ile öğütme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Üzerinde çalışılan bu ayrıştırma tekniklerinden başarılı sonuçlar aldıktan sonra ise sistem tasarımına geçilmiştir.

Sistem tasarımında kapasite, şirket ihtiyaçları, tek operatörün çalıştırabilmesi ve kurutma işleminin süzülen sabunu bekletmeden tek seferde yapılabilmesi göz önünde bulundurularak 100 kg olarak belirlenmiştir. Sistem tasarımında hat diziliminin yanı sıra her bir prosese özgü

ana tasarım parametreleri belirlenmiştir. Son olarak amortisman hesabı yapılmış ve 1 yıldan daha az olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Plastik şekil verme, Tel çekme, Sodyum bazlı sabun, Geri kazanım, Bilyeli değirmen, Sistem tasarımı

## ABSTRACT

The wire drawing method is one of the plastic forming methods and is used in many areas from bolt to spring making. Like every process, there are consumables in the wire drawing process. Lubricants constitute the majority of consumables. Lubricants, on the other hand, cannot be used for a long time due to factors such as high heating and foreign matter mixture.

In this article, the recycling study of sodium-based VICAFIL TN 3785 F soap which is used as a lubricant in the wire drawing process at Demiryaka Holding is explained. Since metal particles coming from the wire into the soap in the process damage the product, all of the soap has been replaced and considered as waste soap. The most important issue in the study has been not to disturb the chemical structure of the soap. For this reason, physical separation methods were continued and sieving, water dissolving, drying and grinding methods were used. In the first stage, metal pieces larger than soap size and burnt soap were separated by sieving and a solution was prepared by mixing the soap powder to be recycled with water at a certain temperature. Metal particles insoluble in water were separated from the solution by passing through a sieve with a higher mesh value. In order for the soap in solution form, which is separated from foreign substances, to be used in the process, it must be purified from water and brought to the original soap grain size. For this, the next processes were evaporation and grinding respectively. In the evaporation process, an oven drying process was carried out at 75 °C to separate the water from the solution. In the grinding process, the aim is to bring the soap to the grain size that can be used in the process. For this, the grinding method with a ball mill was used. After obtaining successful results from these decomposition techniques, the system design was started.

In the design of the system, the capacity has been determined as 100 kg, taking into account the needs of the company, the ability to operate by a single operator and the drying process can be done at once without waiting for the filtered soap. In the system design, besides the line array, the main design parameters specific to each process were determined. Finally, the depreciation calculation was made and it was seen that it was less than 1 year.

**Keywords:** Plastic forming, Wire drawing, Sodium-based soap, Recovery, Ball mill grinding method, System design

## HİBRİT EĞİTİM MODELİNDE SINIF TASARIMI CLASSROOM DESIGN IN HYBRID EDUCATION MODEL

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### ÖZET

Covid – 19 pandemisiyle tanıştığımız hibrit eğitim modeliyle hayatımıza girdi. Yerel pandemiyle uzaktan ve daha sonra hibrit eğitime geçildi. Hibrit eğitimde sınıfların düzenini, sınıfların mevcudu, sınıfların altyapısı bu noktalar önemlidir. Sınıflar her iki ortama da uyarlanmalıdır ve öğrencilerin yüz yüze ve çevrim içi eğitim ihtiyaçları karşılanacak şekilde planlamalıdır. Alt yapısı uygun olmayan bina ve sınıflar için hibrit eğitim zordur. Sınıfların fiziksel düzeni de öğretmenin dikkatini çekmemeli. Bu zorluk maliyet ve iş yükü beraberinde getirecektir. Hibrit eğitimde teknolojik açıdan en önemli nokta kamera açısı ve netliği, mikrofondan sesin güzel gitmesi, bu gibi etkenler çevrim içi bağlanan öğrenciye zorluklar çıkaracaktır. Bundan dolayı kamera açıları mikrofondan dersi anlatana yakınlığı dikkat edilmesi lazım. Ayrıca Öğrencinin internete erişimin kolaylaştırılması ve interaktif öğrenme araçlarına odaklanmalıdır. Hibrit eğitim modelinde maliyet konusu bu sistemin hem artısı hem de eksisi. Öğrenci için artı, eğitim öğretim yeri için eksidir. Hibrit eğitim modeli verimli ve daha az zamanda ve maliyetten de kaçınma sağlamaktadır. Hibrit eğitimde öğrenci kendine göre öğrenme gerçekleştirebilir, öğretmen tarafından ders kayıt edilirse. Öğretim elemanları için yüksek sayısı çok büyük problem, hem sınıf hemde çevrim içi yüksek öğrenci yönetmek çok zordur. Öğrenciler arasında interaktif öğrenme araçlarına ulaşmada problemler yaşanır. Hibrit eğitimin en büyük eksilerinden biri de yaşanacak teknik zorluklardır. Hibrit eğitime öğretmenin ve öğrencininde uyum sağlaması önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hibrit eğitim, Sınıf tasarımı, Teknolojik Alt Yapı

### ABSTRACT

Covid-19 entered our lives with the hybrid education model we met with the pandemic. With the local pandemic, distance and then hybrid education was introduced. In hybrid education,

the organisation of the classes, the size of the classes, the infrastructure of the classes, these points are important. Classrooms should be adapted to both environments and should be planned to meet the face-to-face and online education needs of students. Hybrid education is difficult for buildings and classrooms with unsuitable infrastructure. The physical layout of the classrooms should also not attract the teacher's attention. This difficulty will bring cost and workload. The most important point in terms of technology in hybrid education is camera angle and clarity, good sound from the microphone, such factors will cause difficulties for the student connected online. Therefore, the camera angles and the proximity of the microphone to the lecturer should be taken into consideration. In addition, the student's access to the internet should be facilitated and interactive learning tools should be focused on. The cost issue in the hybrid education model is both a plus and a minus of this system. It is a plus for the student and a minus for the place of education. The hybrid education model is efficient and provides less time and cost avoidance. In hybrid education the student can learn on his/her own, if the course is recorded by the teacher. For lecturers the high number of students is a big problem, it is very difficult to manage a high number of students both in the classroom and online. There are problems in accessing interactive learning tools among students. One of the biggest disadvantages of hybrid education is the technical difficulties. It is important that teachers and students adapt to hybrid education.

**Keywords:** Hybrid Education, classroom design, technological infrastructure

## MİNİ İNSANSIZ HAVA ARAÇLARINDA MALZEME SEÇİMİNİN YER TESTLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL SELECTION ON GROUND TESTS IN MINI UNMANNED  
AERIAL VEHICLES

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## ÖZET

İnsansız hava araçları (İHA), teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle birlikte çok hızlı bir şekilde gelişmektedir ve kullanım alanları her geçen gün çeşitlenmektedir. İnsansız hava aracı türlerinden biri olan mini İHA'lar da bu gelişimde yer edinmiştir. Mini İHA gelişimi ve kullanım alanlarının artması, tasarım ve malzeme kullanımında çeşitliliğe sebep olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı aynı aerodinamik tasarıma sahip fakat farklı malzemelerde üretilmiş, iki adet mini insansız hava aracına yer testleri uygulamak ve test sonuçlarını karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışma kapsamında üretilen insansız hava araçlarının malzeme seçimi, tasarımı ve üretim süreçleri gösterilmektedir. Tasarımda yatay iniş kalkış yapan, sabit kanatlı, sabit hatveli pervanenin kullanıldığı elektrik takati ile hareket sağlayan mini insansız hava aracı konfigürasyonu seçilmiştir. Hava araçlarında yapısal malzeme olarak ahşap (balsa) ve köpük (polistren) malzemeler her bir uçak için ayrı ayrı kullanılmıştır. Her iki hava aracına ağırlık, CG noktası, motor itki, kanat yükleme testleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen yer testleri sonrasında test sonuçlarına ek olarak; üretim, mühendislik, malzeme ve ekipman, bakım ve operasyon maliyetleri, tasarım, üretim, bakım ve onarım süreleri, faydalı yük kapasitesi, uçuş

menzili ve süresi, pist uzunluğu ihtiyacı, aerodinamik rijitlik gibi parametrelerde her iki hava aracı kıyaslanmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen kıyaslama sonrasında her iki çeşit hava aracının aralarındaki avantajları ve dezavantajları ortaya konulmuştur. Çalışma sonrasında elde edilen verilerin literatüre katkı sağlaması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İHA, İnsansız Hava Aracı, Mini İHA, Havacılık Malzemeleri, Tasarım, Üretim.

## ABSTRACT

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are developing very rapidly with the advancement of technology and their usage areas are diversifying day by day. Mini UAVs, one of the types of unmanned aerial vehicles, have also taken part in this development. The development of mini UAVs and the increase in usage areas cause diversity in design and material use. The aim of this study is to apply ground tests to two mini unmanned aerial vehicles with the same aerodynamic design but made of different materials and compare the test results. The material selection, design and production processes of the unmanned aerial vehicles produced within the scope of the study are shown. In the design, a horizontal landing and take-off, fixed-wing, fixed-pitch propeller is used, and a mini-unmanned aerial vehicle configuration that provides movement with electric power has been chosen. Wood (balsa) and foam (polystyrene) materials were used separately for each aircraft as structural materials in aircraft. Weight, CG point, engine thrust and wing loading tests were carried out on both aircraft. In addition to the test results after the ground tests; Both aircraft were compared in parameters such as production, engineering, material and equipment, maintenance and operation costs, design, production maintenance and repair times, useful load capacity, flight range and duration, runway length requirement, aerodynamic rigidity. After the comparison, the advantages and disadvantages of both types of aircraft are presented. It is aimed that the data obtained after the study will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** UAV, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Mini UAV, Aviation Supplies, Design, Manufacture.

**EKLEMELİ İMALAT YÖNTEMİYLE ÜRETİLEN KAFES YAPILARDA DİKME  
GEOMETRİSİNİN BASMA TESTİ ALTINDA İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF STRUT GEOMETRY IN LATTICE STRUCTURES PRODUCED BY  
ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD UNDER COMPRESSION TEST

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**ÖZET**

Birim hücre geometrisine bağlı olarak üretilen gözenekli kafes yapıları tasarım ve modelleme özgünlüğü nedeniyle eklemeli imalat için popüler yapılar olmuştur. Bu yapılar yüksek mukavemet, hafiflik, enerji emme yeteneği gibi üstün mekanik özelliklere sahiptir. Fakat gözenekli kafes yapılarının bu mekanik özellikleri farklı birim hücre modelleri, uzunluk, hücre geometrisi gibi özellikler arasındaki etkileşim tarafından yönetilmektedir. İstenilen mekanik özelliklerin sağlanması için dikme boyutları, dikme çapları ve dikme konfigürasyonuna bağlı olarak tasarım yapılmalıdır. Gözenekli yapıların boyut etkileri ve dikme modeli hesaba katılarak istenen mekanik özellikler ve deformasyona karşı göstermiş olduğu tepki kontrol edilebilmektedir. Bu çalışma, 3 mm çapında daire, 3 mm çapında iç teğet altıgen, 3 mm çapında iç teğet kareden oluşan 3 adet 20 x 20 mm PLA küp yapılarının basma testi altında deformasyon tepkisinin birim hücre çapı, birim hücre uzunluğu ve dikme modeline bağlı değişimine odaklanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dikme Geometrisi, PLA, Basma Testi

**ABSTRACT**

Porous lattice structures produced depending on the unit cell geometry have been popular structures for additive manufacturing due to their design and modeling originality. These structures have superior mechanical properties such as high strength, lightness, and energy absorption ability. However, these mechanical properties of porous lattice structures are governed by the interaction between different unit cell models, length, and cell geometry. In order to provide the desired mechanical properties, the design should be made depending on

the strut dimensions, strut diameters and strut configuration. The desired mechanical properties and response to deformation of porous structures can be controlled by taking into account the size effects and strut pattern. This study focused on the variation of deformation response depending on unit cell diameter, unit cell length and strut model under compression test of 3 pieces of 20 x 20 mm PLA cube structures consisting of 3 mm diameter circle, 3 mm diameter inner tangential hexagon, and 3 mm diameter inner tangent square.

**Keywords:** Strut Geometry, PLA, Compression Test



## ARAMA MOTORLARINDA YAPAY ZEKÂ TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN KULLANIMI THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN SEARCH ENGINES

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### ÖZET

Arama motorları, kullanıcılardan aldığı belirli anahtar kelimeler ile arama yapan ve sonuç olarak anahtar kelimeler ile ilgili sayfaların listelendiği web uygulamasıdır. Arama motorlarında web sayfaların filtrelenip listelenmesi ve arama sorgularının işlenmesi için yapay zekâ teknikleri kullanılmaktadır. Yapay zekâ, bilgisayar sistemlerinin insana benzer şekilde öğrenme, problem çözme ve karar verme yeteneklerini kazanmasını sağlayan bir teknolojidir. Arama motorlarında, kullanıcıların arama sorgularını anlama, sonuçları doğru sırada listeleme ve kullanıcılara özel sonuçlar sunma gibi işlevler için yapay zekâ kullanılmaktadır. Arama motorlarında, yapay zekâ teknikleri olarak makine öğrenimi, doğal dil işleme ve derin öğrenme kullanılmaktadır. Makine öğreniminde, arama motorlarına büyük veri setleriyle eğitilmiş algoritmalarının kullanılmasını sağlar ve kullanıcının arama sorgusuna en uygun sonuçları listelemektedir. Doğal dil işleme, kullanıcıların doğal dilde arama yapmasına olanak sağlar ve arama motorlarının sorguları anlamasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Derin öğrenme ise daha karmaşık veri kümelerinin analiz edilmesine izin verir ve daha doğru sonuçlar listelemektedir. Arama motorlarının kullanıcılara avantajları, hızlı ve kolay erişim sağlamasıdır. Kullanıcıların sorgu yapma sürelerini hızlandırarak zaman kazandırır ve araştırma sürecinde kullanıcılara yol gösterir. Dezavantajları ise, kişisel bilgilerin çalınması ve yanlış veri seti ile eğitilmiş AI ile yanlış sonuçlar listeleme gibi sorunlar ortaya çıkarmasıdır. Yapay zekâ, arama motorlarının sorgularını daha iyi anlamalarına, sonuçları daha doğru listelemesine ve kullanıcılara daha iyi bir deneyim sunmalarına yardımcı olur. Yapay zekânın arama motorlarındaki kullanımı hala geliştirilmeye açıktır. Kullanıcılara daha iyi hizmet vermek için sürekli yenilikler yapılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yapay zekâ algoritmalarının kullanımı, bazı etik sorunları da gündeme getirmektedir. Örneğin, bir arama motorunun sonuçlarını sıralamak için kullanıcıların kişisel bilgilerini kullanması, gizlilik sorunlarına neden olabilmektedir. Ayrıca, algoritmaların yanlış sonuçlar verebileceği veya önyargılarla çalışabileceği de bir risk olarak kabul edilmektedir. Arama motorlarındaki yapay zekâ teknolojileri, daha doğru sonuçlar vererek kullanıcı deneyimini artırmakta ve internet

aramalarını kolaylařtırmaktadır. Ancak, yapay zekâ algoritmalarının kullanımı etik sorunları da beraberinde getirdiđi için dikkatli bir řekilde ele alınması gereken bir konudur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapay zekâ, Arama Motorları, SEO

## ABSTRACT

Search engines are web applications that use artificial intelligence techniques to filter and list web pages related to specific keywords entered by users in search queries. Artificial intelligence enables computer systems to learn, solve problems, and make decisions in a manner similar to humans. In search engines, artificial intelligence is used for functions such as understanding users' search queries, listing results in the correct order, and providing personalized results to users. Machine learning, natural language processing, and deep learning are used as artificial intelligence techniques in search engines. Machine learning allows algorithms trained with large data sets to be used in search engines and provides users with the most suitable results for their search queries. Natural language processing enables users to search in natural language and helps search engines understand queries. Deep learning allows for the analysis of more complex data sets and provides more accurate results. The advantages of search engines for users are fast and easy access. They speed up users' query times, save time, and guide users in their research. The disadvantages are issues such as theft of personal information and listing incorrect results due to incorrect data sets trained with AI. Artificial intelligence helps search engines understand queries better, list results more accurately, and provide users with a better experience. The use of artificial intelligence in search engines is still being developed to provide better service to users. However, the use of artificial intelligence algorithms also raises some ethical issues. For example, the use of users' personal information to rank search engine results can raise privacy issues. Additionally, algorithms may produce incorrect results or work with biases, which is also considered a risk. Artificial intelligence technologies in search engines improve user experience and facilitate internet searches by providing more accurate results. However, the use of artificial intelligence algorithms must be carefully considered due to the ethical issues that arise with their use.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, Search engines, SEO

## İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE SU KAYNAKLI YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER BASED RENEWABLE ENERGY

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### ÖZET

Türkiye'nin nüfusu gittikçe artmaktadır. Nüfus artışı ile birlikte sanayileşme ve teknolojik gelişmeler de beraberinde ilerlemektedir. Buna bağlı olarak gelecek yıllarda enerji talebi de artacaktır. Enerji elde etmede halen kaynak olarak yaygın bir şekilde fosil yakıtlar kullanılmaktadır. Enerji kaynağı olarak fosil yakıtların kullanılması çevreye büyük zararlar vermektedir. Aynı zamanda fosil yakıt rezervleri enerji kaynağı olarak bu oranda kullanılmaya devam ederse; kaynaklar tükenecek ve bu durum enerji üretimi ve sürdürülebilirliği bakımından büyük sorunlar yaşanmasına sebep olacaktır. Sürdürülebilir ve çevreci olmalarından dolayı enerji elde etmede kaynak olarak, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelimi artırmak gerekir. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları içerisinde su kaynaklı enerji elde etmek gerek kurulum gerekse de işletme maliyetleri bakımından diğer yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına göre önemli avantajlara sahiptir. Ülkemiz Türkiye'nin su kaynakları potansiyeli de bunun için yeterli olmakla birlikte, bu potansiyel halen tam olarak değerlendirilmemektedir.

Bu çalışmada, iklim değişikliğinin su kaynaklı yenilenebilir enerji projeleri üzerindeki etkisi değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İklim Değişikliği, Çevre, Su Kaynaklı Yenilenebilir Enerji

### ABSTRACT

The population of Turkey is increasing more and more. Along with population growth, industrialization and technological developments are also progressing along with it. Accordingly, energy demand will also increase in the coming years. Fossil fuels are still widely used as a source for obtaining energy. The use of fossil fuels as an energy source causes great harm to the environment. At the same time, if fossil fuel reserves continue to be used as an energy source at this rate, the resources will be depleted and this will cause major problems in terms of energy production and sustainability. Since they are sustainable and environmentally friendly, it is necessary to increase the orientation to renewable energy sources as a source for obtaining energy. Obtaining water-based energy from renewable energy sources has significant advantages over other renewable energy sources, both in terms of installation and operating costs. Although the water resources potential of our country

Turkey is also sufficient for this, this potential is still not fully evaluated. In this study, the impact of climate change on water-borne renewable energy projects was evaluated.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Environment, Water-Based Renewable Energy.

**ABIES EQUI-TROJANI'DE İBRE NEKROZUNA NEDEN OLAN SYDOWIA  
POLYSPORA'YA KARŞI ANTAGONİSTİK FUNGUS TRICHODERMA  
KONINGII'NİN, İN VİTRO ORTAMDA ETKİNLİLİĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
IN VITRO EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANTAGONISTIC  
FUNGUS *TRICHODERMA KONINGII* AGAINST *SYDOWIA POLYSPORA*, WHICH  
CAUSES NEEDLE NECROSIS IN *ABIES EQUI-TROJANI*

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**ÖZET**

*Sydowia polyspora* (Bref. & Tavel) E. Müll. (Anamorph= *Hormonema dematioides* Lagerb. & Melin), genellikle kozalaklı ağaçlarda dünya çapında yaygın bir şekilde görülen endofit bir fungus olarak bilinmektedir. Bu fungus çevresel koşullar değiştiğinde kozalaklı ağaçlarda ibre kurumalarına neden olarak patojen hale geçmektedir. Etmenin kozalaklı ağaçlarda önemli derecede kurumalara yol açtığı birçok araştırmacı tarafından bildirilmiştir. Ülkemizde de göknar ağaçlarında (*Abies equi-trojani* [Aschers. et Sint. ex Boiss] Mattf. [Kazdağı göknarı]) ibre kurumalarına neden olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, biyolojik mücadelede kullanılacak antagonistik fungus *Trichoderma koningii* Oudem.'nin, *S. polyspora*'ya karşı etkinliğinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla daha önce göknarlarda kurumanın olduğu ibrelerden izole edilen *S. polyspora* izolatu kullanılmıştır (Çakar et al. 2022'den temin edilmiştir). Püskürtme yöntemiyle etmen fungusun  $1 \times 10^6$  spor süspansiyonu sağlıklı göknar fidanlarına (5 adet 3-4 yaşlı tüplü fidan) ibrelerin tamamına dağılacak şekilde uygulanmıştır. Uygulamadan bir hafta sonra tüm fidanların ibrelerinde, kontrollere göre değerlendirildiğinde ortalama %30 oranında hastalık belirtisi görülmüştür. Aynı fidanlara uygulamadan 1 ay sonra antagonistik bir fungus olan *T. koningii*'nin  $1 \times 10^6$  spor süspansiyonu hazırlanarak püskürtülmüş ve ibreler üzerindeki etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Antagonistik fungusun uygulanmasından 15 gün sonra sararan ibrelerin dökülmeye başladığı ve yeni ibre lezyonlarının görülmediği gözlenmiştir. İlk uygulamadan 2 ay sonra fidanlarda canlılığın devam ettiği, ibrelerin ise yaklaşık %60'nın sağlıklı olarak fidan üzerinde bulunduğu görülmüştür. Sonuçlardan yola çıkarak antagonistik fungusun *S. polyspora*'ya karşı etkili olduğu in vitro çalışmada ortaya konulmuştur. Bu sonuçların, aynı koşullar altında daha fazla fidan üzerinde uygulama yapılması ve saha çalışmalarında da ortaya konulması uygun olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Antagonistik fungus, biyolojik mücadele, ibre kuruması, *Abies* spp.

**ABSTRACT**

*Sydowia polyspora* (Bref. & Tavel) E. Müll. (Anamorph= *Hormonema dematioides* Lagerb. & Melin) is a widespread endophyte on conifers that become could pathogen under certain climatic conditions. Studies have been shown that needle necrosis is related to this fungus on *Abies* spp. The fungus has been identified as the causal agent of CSNN (Current Season Needle Necrosis) on *Abies equi-trojani* (Aschers. et Sint. ex Boiss) Mattf. in Turkey. The aim of study was to determine the effectiveness of antagonistic fungi *Trichoderma koningii* Oudem. against to *S. polyspora* for biological control studies. Spor suspensions of *S. polyspora* were prepared at a concentration  $1 \times 10^6$  and were sprayed onto five healthy fir saplings, each 3-4 years old (isolates has been obtained from other study, Çakar et al. 2022). After one week from the application, an average of 30% disease symptoms were observed on the needles of all seedlings, as evaluated by the controls. One month after the initial application,  $1 \times 10^6$  spore suspension of *T. koningii*, an antagonistic fungus, was prepared and sprayed on the same seedlings to evaluate its effect on the needles. After 15 days of the antagonistic fungus application, it was observed that the yellowed needles began to fall off, and no new lesions were seen. Two months after the initial application, it was observed that the seedlings were still alive, and approximately 60% of the needles remained healthy. These results suggest that the antagonistic fungus is effective against *S. polyspora*, as demonstrated in vitro. These results should be applied to more seedlings under the same conditions and demonstrated in fieldwork for a broader perspective.

**Keywords:** Antagonistic fungi, biological control, needle necrosis, *Abies* spp.

**KESTANE AĞAÇLARINDA KABUK NEKROZUNA NEDEN OLAN  
GNOMONIOPSIS SMITHOGILVYI'NİN TÜRKİYE'DE TESPİTİ  
OCCURRENCE OF *GNOMONIOPSIS SMITHOGILVYI* IN TURKEY, THE CAUSAL  
AGENT OF BARK NECROSIS OF CHESTNUT**

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## ÖZET

Kestane ağacı (*Castanea sativa* Mill.), ülkemizin önemli bir türüdür. Kestane ağacının yenilebilir meyvesi, kerestesi, odunu ve bal üretimi olmak üzere çok farklı kullanım alanları vardır. Türkiye kestane meyve üretiminde, dünya'da 3. sırada yer almaktadır. Bu önemli ağaç birçok hastalıkla karşı karşıya gelmiştir. En önemli hastalıklarından biri olan *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) M.E. Barr, 1967 yılında ilk kaydından günümüze kestane yetişen tüm sahalarımıza yayılmıştır. Son yıllarda da kestane meyvelerinde çürüklük oluşturup verim kaybına neden olan *Gnomoniopsis smithogilvyi* Tamietti (Synonym: *Gnomoniopsis castaneae*) (*Gnomoniaceae*, *Diaporthales*)'nin ülkemizde meyvelerde sık görülmesi, kestane fidanları ve ağaçları üzerinde patojenik etkilerini araştırmamıza yol açmıştır. Bu hastalık, iki orman fidanlığı (Düzce Pınar Fidanlığı, Kastamonu Gölköy Fidanlığı) ve 2 orman sahasında (Bolu ve Sinop) toplamda 10 lezyonlu kabukta tespit edilmiştir. *Gnomoniopsis smithogilvyi* için Bl\_01, Si\_18, Gl\_12 ve Dz\_18 izolatlarının, internal transcribed spacer (ITS) bölgesi, beta-tubulin (*tub*) ve translation elongation factor 1-alpha (*tef*) gen bölgeleri dizinleri gen bankasında sırasıyla OQ727045, OQ727046, OQ727047, OQ727048 (ITS), OQ736722, OQ736723, OQ736724, OQ736725 (*tub*), OQ736718, OQ736719, OQ736720, OQ736721 (*tef*) erişim numaraları ile kaydedilmiştir. İzolatların NCBI'da kayıtlı diğer izolatlarla %100 benzerlik (NR\_166040 [ITS], LN999975 [*tub*] ve KX929733 [*tef*]) gösterdiği görülmüştür. Bu dört izolatın 1-2 yaşlı 6 adet kestane fidanın da kabuk altı patojenite uygulamalarının 28. gününde 2.15-3.0 cm arası nekrozlar oluşturduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Kontrollerde ise kabuk altına steril boş agar yerleştirilmiş ve lezyon görülmemiştir. Sonuçlarımız bu türün kestane ağacında patojen olduğuna dair yapılan çalışmaları desteklemiştir. Bu türün ülkemiz için kestane ağacında patojen olduğuna dair ilk tespit olmuştur. Hastalık etmeninin kestane sahalarında kurumalarla ilişkisinin ve yaygınlığının ortaya konması, ayrıca diğer ağaç türleri ile ilişkisinin de araştırılması ormanlarımız açısından önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Castanea sativa*, Kabuk nekrozu, *Gnomoniopsis castaneae*, Fungus

**ABSTRACT**

Sweet chestnut, *Castanea sativa* Mill., is an important species in Turkey, with its edible fruits and with its a range of beneficial uses such as timber, coppice, wood, honey production, which occupies the third rank in the world for the chestnut fruit production. The tree has been encountered with various diseases. One of the most widespread ones, Chestnut blight, *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) M.E. Barr, has spread to all chestnut-growing areas since its first recorded outbreak in 1967. Recently, frequent occurrence of *Gnomoniopsis smithogilvyi* Tamietti (Synonym: *Gnomoniopsis castaneae*) (*Gnomoniaceae*, *Diaporthales*), a fungal pathogen, on chestnut fruits has guided us to search its pathogenic effects on chestnut saplings and trees. This disease was detected from the bark lesions of total 10 samples from two nurseries, Düzce Pınar Nursery and Kastamonu Gölköy Nursery, and two chestnut-growing areas in Bolu and Sinop. A BLASTn search of the sequences the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region, the translation elongation factor 1-alpha (*tef*) and beta-tubulin (*tub*) genes of Bl\_01, Si\_18, Gl\_12 and Dz\_18 isolates were compared with NCBI database, search of the sequences (GenBank accession nos. OQ727045, OQ727046, OQ727047, OQ727048 [ITS], OQ736722, OQ736723, OQ736724, OQ736725 [*tub*], OQ736718, OQ736719, OQ736720, OQ736721 [*tef*]) showed 100, 100, and 100% nucleotide identity with the ITS (Accession no. NR\_166040), *tub* (Accession no. LN999975), and *tef* (Accession no. KX929733). Pathogenicity of four isolates were tested on six two-year-old chestnut sapling and bark necrosis of 3.0 to 2.15 cm long were obtained in 28<sup>th</sup> day, which has been supported by the literature. Controls were mock inoculated with sterile PDA discs. No symptoms were observed the control plants. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on *G. smithogilvyi* as causes of bark necrosis on chestnut in Turkey. Identifying the correlation and prevalence of disease incidence with drying in chestnut fields, as well as investigating its relationship with other tree species, is crucial for our forests.

**Keywords:** *Castanea sativa*, Bark necrosis, *Gnomoniopsis castaneae*, Fungus



**TROPİKAL VE SUBTROPİK BİTKİLERİN MİKOBİYOTALARININ TÜR  
BİLEŞİMİ (MERKEZİ BOTANİK BAHÇESİ)**  
SPECIES COMPOSITION OF MYCOBIOTA OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL  
PLANTS (CENTRAL BOTANICAL GARDEN)

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**ÖZET**

Sunulan çalışmada, Azerbaycan Ulusal Bilimler Akademisi Merkez Botanik Bahçesi koleksiyonunda tutulan tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin mikobiyotası, tür kompozisyonu ile karakterize edilmiştir. Kaydedilen mantarların taksonomik yapısının belirlenmesi sırasında, kaydedilen mantar cinslerinin büyük çoğunluğunun mantarlar krallığına (Mycota) ve bazılarının da mantar benzeri organizmalara (Chromista) ait olduğu ortaya çıktı. Bunu sayısal olarak ifade etmek gerekirse, kaydedilen 141 türün 14'ünün Chromista'ya, geri kalanının ise Mycota'ya ait olduğu açıktır. Genel olarak, anamorfik mantarların, tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin mikobiyotasının oluşumunda daha aktif bir şekilde yer aldığına dikkat edilmelidir, çünkü kaydedilen gerçek mantarların %56,7'si bu özelliğe karşılık gelir. Bunlar arasında, kaydedilen tüm mantarların yanı sıra, fitopatojenliği çeşitli araştırmalarda tekrar tekrar doğrulanan epeyce tür vardır. Koleksiyonun uzun süreli gözlemleri sonucunda en çok türün bulunduğu şu cinsler belirlendi: Phytophthora - 7 tür, Septoria - 7 tür, Colletotrichum - 8 tür, Fusarium - 8 tür, Gloeosporium - 11 tür, vb. Araştırmada koleksiyonda bulunan 69 cinsten 42'sinin bir tür tarafından temsil edildiği belirlendi. Tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin keşfedilen patojenik mantarlarının çoğu, çok tehlikeli hastalıkların etken maddeleridir. Bu nedenle, limonluk koşullarında tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin hastalıkları zararlı ve çeşitlidir (vejetatif ve generatif organların çeşitli kısımlarının ve gövde tabanının çürümesi, kök çürüklüğü ve kök çürüklüğü; lekelenme, fusarium çürüklüğü, yumuşak çürüklük, kloroz, esmerleşme). , kökün ıslak çürüklüğü, gövdenin çekirdeğinin kuru çürüklüğü vb.). Limonlukta tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin toplanmasında patojenik mikobiyota oluşumu değişkenlik göstermektedir. Hastalığın zayıflamış, zayıf bitki örtüsüne sahip bitkilere zarar verdiğini dikkate alırsak, o zaman tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin toplanmasını sürdürmek için, vejetasyon sürecinde en uygun yetiştirme koşullarını takip etmek gerekir. Bu nedenle, doğru agrotekniki zamanında yapmak, gerekli koruma önlemlerini gerekçelendirmek ve hastalığın dinamiklerini ortaya çıkarmak, ardından tropikal ve subtropikal bitkilerin fitopatojenlerinin izlenmesi gerekir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Tropikal ve subtropikal bitkiler, mikobiyota, tür kompozisyonu, anamorfik mantarlar.

**ABSTRACT**

In the presented study, the mycobiota of tropical and subtropical plants kept in the collection of the Central Botanical Garden of Azerbaijan National Academy of Science was characterized by species composition. During the determination of the taxonomic structure of the recorded fungi, it became clear that the vast majority of the recorded genera of fungi belong to the kingdom of fungi (Mycota), and some of them belong to fungi-like organisms (Chromista). Expressing this numerically, it is clear that 14 of the 141 recorded species belong to Chromista, and the rest belong to Mycota. In general, it should be noted that anamorphic fungi are more actively involved in the formation of the mycobiota of tropical and subtropical plants, as 56.7% of recorded true fungi correspond to this characteristic. Among these, as well as all recorded fungi, there are quite a few species whose phytopathogenicity has been repeatedly confirmed in various studies. As a result of long-term observations of the collection, the following genera with the most species were identified: *Phytophthora* - 7 species, *Septoria* - 7 species, *Colletotrichum* - 8 species, *Fusarium* - 8 species, *Gloeosporium* - 11 species, etc. During the research, it was determined that 42 of the 69 genera found in the collection are represented by one species. Most of the discovered pathogenic fungi of tropical and subtropical plants are the causative agents of very dangerous diseases. Therefore, the diseases of tropical and subtropical plants in orangery conditions are harmful and diverse (rotting of various parts of vegetative and generative organs and the base of the stem, root rot and root rot; spotting, fusarium rot, soft rot, chlorosis, browning, wet rot of the root, dry rot of the core of the stem and so on.). The formation of pathogenic mycobiota in the collection of tropical and subtropical plants in the orangery varies. If we take into account that the disease damages weakened, poorly vegetated plants, then in order to maintain the collection of tropical and subtropical plants, it is necessary to follow the optimal conditions of cultivation during the vegetation process. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out the correct agrotechnics in time, justify the necessary protection measures and reveal the dynamics of the disease, the subsequent monitoring of phytopathogens of tropical and subtropical plants.

**Keywords:** Tropical and subtropical plants, mycobiota, species composition, anamorphic fungi

**ADIPOR1 AND ADIPOR2 RECEPTOR GENE EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME INDUCED BY FRUCTOSE DIET**  
FRUKTOZ DİYETİYLE METABOLİK SENDROM OLUŞTURULAN RATLARDA ADİPOR1 VE ADİPOR2 RESEPTÖR GEN EKSPRESYONU

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**ABSTRACT**

Fructose is a monosaccharide found naturally in fruits, grains, and root vegetables and is one of the essential energy sources for the body. Fructose, also known as fruit sugar, is the sweetest of all natural sugars. An increase in the consumption of high-fructose corn syrup has occurred nowadays. Since fructose increases the taste and delays the feeling of satiety, it reveals health risks with excessive food consumption. It has been demonstrated that a diet high in fructose leads to glucose intolerance and insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes, obesity, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases.

In this study, it was aimed to investigate serum adiponectin levels and AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 gene expressions in rats with metabolic syndrome with fructose diet. The rats in the control group (n=12) were fed only with water and rat food while the rats in the experimental group (n=12) were fed with water containing 20% D-fructose and rat food for 16 weeks with ad libitum.

In the control and metabolic syndrome groups, weight differences between the beginning and end of the experiment and the abdominal circumference measured at the end of the experiment were found statistically significant at the level of  $p < 0.001$ . Adiponectin levels were measured by ELISA in serum samples at the end of the experiment. Fructose administration caused a statistically significant decrease in serum adiponectin levels compared to the control group ( $p < 0.001$ ). At the end of the period of fructose application time in liver tissue, quantitative change of AdipoR1 gene was observed as 1.97 fold decrease compared to control according to RT-PCR results, while a decrease of 3.11 fold was observed in the quantitative change of AdipoR2 gene. As a result, high fructose consumption decreases

serum adiponectin levels and significantly deteriorates adiponectin receptor expression in the liver.

**Keywords:** Adiponectin, AdipoR1, AdipoR2, Fructose, Metabolic syndrom

## ÖZET

Fruktoz, meyvelerde, tahıllarda ve kök sebzelerde doğal olarak bulunan bir monosakkarittir ve vücut için gerekli enerji kaynaklarından biridir. Meyve şekeri olarak da bilinen fruktoz, tüm doğal şekerlerin en tatlısıdır. Günümüzde yüksek fruktozlu mısır şurubu tüketiminde bir artış meydana gelmiştir. Fruktoz tadı arttırdığı ve tokluk hissini geciktirdiği için aşırı gıda tüketimi ile sağlık risklerini ortaya çıkarır. Fruktoz açısından yüksek bir diyetin glukoz intoleransı ve insülin direncine, tip 2 diyabete, obeziteye, hipertansiyona ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklara yol açtığı gösterilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada fruktoz diyetiyle metabolik sendrom oluşturulan ratlarda serum adiponektin düzeyleri ve AdipoR1 ve AdipoR2 gen ekspresyonlarının araştırılması amaçlandı. Kontrol grubundaki ratlar (n=12) sadece çeşme suyu ve rat yemi ile beslenirken deney grubundaki ratlar (n=12) % 20'lik D-fruktoz içeren çeşme suyu ve rat yemi ile 16 hafta ad libitum beslendi.

Kontrol ve metabolik sendrom grubundaki ratların deneme başlangıcı ve sonu arasındaki kilo farkları ve deneme sonunda ölçülen karın çevreleri gruplar arasında  $p<0,001$  düzeyinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulundu. Deneme sonunda serum örneklerinde adiponektin düzeyleri ELISA yöntemi ile ölçüldü. Fruktoz uygulaması kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında serum adiponektin düzeyinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı azalışa neden oldu ( $p<0,001$ ). Karaciğer dokusunda fruktoz uygulama süresi sonunda RT-PCR sonuçlarına göre AdipoR1 geninin kantitatif değişiminde kontrole göre 1,97 kat bir azalış gözlenirken, AdipoR2 geninin kantitatif değişiminde ise 3,11 katlık bir azalma belirlendi.

Sonuç olarak yüksek fruktoz tüketimi, serum adiponektin düzeyini azaltırken karaciğerde adiponektin reseptörü ekspresyonunu belirgin şekilde bozduğu görüldü.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Adiponektin, AdipoR1, AdipoR2, Fruktoz, Metabolik sendrom

**SÜT SIĞIRLARINDA MİKROBİYOTA-MASTITİS BAĞLANTISI: VERİMLİLİK  
VE SAĞLIK İÇİN ETKİLERİ**  
MICROBIOTA-MASTITIS CONNECTION IN DAIRY CATTLE: IMPLICATIONS FOR  
PRODUCTIVITY AND HEALTH

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**ÖZET**

Artan dünya nüfusu nedeniyle hayvansal protein ihtiyacı her geçen gün artmaktadır. Hayvan sağlığı, çiftlik hayvanlarında maksimum verimlilik için önemli bir faktör haline gelmektedir. Özellikle mikrobiyota sağlığı, hayvan performansını ve refahını iyileştirmek için kritik bir parametredir. Mastitis, süt sığırlarında süt üretiminin, kalitesinin ve hayvan refahının azalmasına neden olan yaygın ve ekonomik açıdan önemli bir hastalıktır. Meme bezinde bulunan mikrobiyota, mastitisin gelişiminde ve şiddetinde çok önemli bir rol oynar. Meme bezinin mikrobiyotası, bakteriler, mantarlar ve virüsler dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli mikroorganizmalardan oluşur. Bununla birlikte, mastitisin en yaygın etkenleri bakterilerdir; *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus uberis* ve *Escherichia coli* en sık izole edilen patojenlerdir. Sağlıklı meme bezlerinin mikrobiyotası, antimikrobiyal peptitler üreterek besin ve bağlanma bölgeleri için potansiyel patojenlerle rekabet ederek meme bezinin sağlığını korumaya yardımcı olan koagülaz-negatif stafilokoklar (CNS) gibi commensal bakteriler tarafından yönetilmektedir. Bununla birlikte, meme bezindeki dysbiosis veya mikrobiyal topluluğun bozulması, patojenik bakterilerin aşırı büyümesine yol açarak mastitis ile sonuçlanabilir. Yeni nesil dizileme gibi moleküler tekniklerin kullanılması, mastitisle ilişkili mikrobiyotanın meme bezinde bulunan yeni mikroorganizmaların tanımlanmasına olanak tanır. Son zamanlarda yapılan çalışmalar meme mikrobiyotasının genetik ve beslenme gibi faktörlerden etkilenebileceğini göstermiştir. Bu bildiride, sığırlarda mastitis ile ilişkili mikrobiyotanın anlaşılması, hastalık için etkili kontrol ve önleme stratejilerinin

geliştirilmesinde mastitis duyarlılığı ile ilişkili spesifik mikrobiyal belirteçlerin tanımlanması, disbiyozun önlenmesi ve meme bezi sağlığının iyileştirilmesi gözden geçirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Süt Sığı, Mikrobiyota, Mastitis, Verimlilik ve Sağlık

## ABSTRACT

The need for animal protein is increasing day by day due to the growing world population. Animal health is becoming an important factor for maximum productivity in farm animals. In particular, microbiota health is a critical parameter to improve animal performance and welfare. Mastitis is a common and economically significant disease in dairy cattle that results in reduced milk production, quality, and animal welfare. The microbiota present in the mammary gland plays a crucial role in the development and severity of mastitis. The microbiota of the mammary gland consists of a diverse range of microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, and viruses. However, the most common agents of mastitis are bacteria, with *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus uberis*, and *Escherichia coli* being the most frequently isolated pathogens. The microbiota of healthy mammary glands is dominated by commensal bacteria such as coagulase-negative staphylococci (CNS), which help to maintain the health of the mammary gland by producing antimicrobial peptides and competing with potential pathogens for nutrients and attachment sites. However, dysbiosis or disruption of the microbial community in the mammary gland can lead to the overgrowth of pathogenic bacteria, resulting in mastitis. The use of molecular techniques such as next-generation sequencing allows the identification of new microorganisms present in the mammary gland of the mastitis-associated microbiota. Recent studies have shown that breast microbiota can be influenced by factors such as genetics and nutrition. This article reviews will review the understanding of the microbiota associated with mastitis in cattle, the identification of specific microbial markers associated with mastitis susceptibility in the development of effective control and prevention strategies for the disease, preventing dysbiosis and improving mammary gland health.

**Keywords:** Dairy cattle, microbiota, mastitis, health and productivity.

**RUMİNANLARDA PARATUBERKÜLOZ HASTALIĞI VE KONAK GENETİĞİ İLİŞKİSİ****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARATUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AND HOST GENETICS IN RUMINANTS****Yasin PAK**

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**ÖZET**

Paratuberküloz (Johne hastalığı), *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* (MAP) bakterisi tarafından neden olunan bir ruminant bağırsak hastalığıdır ve hayvancılık sektörü için önemli bir ekonomik yük oluşturmaktadır. Bu hastalığa karşı dirençli hayvan ırklarının geliştirilmesi, hastalığın kontrol altına alınması açısından önemlidir. Konak genetiği, hayvanların hastalığa karşı direnci ile ilgili genetik faktörlerin incelenmesini kapsar. Paratuberküloz hastalığına karşı direncin genetik yönleri, enfeksiyonun erken aşamalarında MAP'nin tanınması, enfeksiyonun yayılmasının önlenmesi ve enfekte hücrelerin öldürülmesi gibi biyolojik süreçlerle ilişkilendirilmiş genler ile ilgilidir. Bu alanda yapılan araştırmalar, belirli genetik varyasyonların sığır ve diğer bazı hayvan ırklarında paratuberküloz hastalığına karşı direnci arttırdığını göstermiştir. Ancak, her hayvan ırkında aynı varyasyonların etkinliği değişebilir ve daha fazla çalışma yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle, paratuberküloz hastalığına karşı dirençli hayvan ırklarının geliştirilmesi için genetik seçim programlarının tasarlanması, hastalığın önlenmesi ve kontrolü açısından önemlidir. Bununla birlikte, henüz spesifik genlerin rolleri tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır. Çeşitli genomik teknolojiler, hayvanların hastalığa karşı direnci ile ilgili genlerin tanımlanması ve karakterizasyonu için kullanılmaktadır. Bu teknolojiler, hastalığa karşı direnci etkileyebilecek gen varyasyonlarının tanımlanmasına ve genetik seçim programlarının geliştirilmesine yardımcı olacaktır. Sonuç olarak, ruminantlarda paratuberküloz hastalığına karşı direncin genetik yönleri, hastalığın önlenmesi ve kontrolü açısından önemlidir. Ancak, daha fazla çalışma yapılması gerekmekte

ve spesifik genlerin rolleri tam olarak anlaşılmadığı için bu alan hala gelişmekte olan bir araştırma alanıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Paratüberküloz, *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* (MAP), Konakçı genetiği, Genetik seçim ve direnç.

## ABSTRACT

Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) is a ruminant intestinal disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* (MAP) and represents a significant economic burden for the livestock industry. The development of animal breeds resistant to this disease is important for its control. Host genetics encompasses the study of genetic factors related to animal resistance to the disease. The genetic aspects of resistance to paratuberculosis are associated with genes involved in biological processes such as the recognition of MAP in the early stages of infection, prevention of the spread of infection, and killing of infected cells. Research in this field has shown that specific genetic variations increase resistance to paratuberculosis in certain cattle and other animal breeds. However, the effectiveness of the same variations can vary in different animal breeds, and further research is necessary. Therefore, the design of genetic selection programs for the development of animal breeds resistant to paratuberculosis is important for disease prevention and control. However, the roles of specific genes have not yet been fully understood. Various genomic technologies are used to identify and characterize genes related to animal resistance to the disease. These technologies will aid in identifying gene variations that may affect resistance to the disease and in developing genetic selection programs. In conclusion, the genetic aspects of resistance to paratuberculosis in ruminants are important for disease prevention and control. However, further research is necessary, and this area is still an evolving research field due to the fact that the roles of specific genes have not yet been fully understood.

**Keywords:** Paratuberculosis, *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* (MAP), Host genetics, Genetic selection and resistance.



**TAKIM SPORLARI VE BİREYSEL SPORLAR İLE İLGİLENEN BİREYLERİN  
İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN  
TEAM SPORTS AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS

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**ÖZET**

İnsanın şahsiyetini inşa etmesi, kendini geliştirmesi, güven ve aidiyet bağlarını oluşturması, toplumun içinde kendini anlamlı hissedebilmesi için iletişim hem temel araç hem de temel amaçtır. Sportif faaliyetler gerçekleştirilirken hem takım sporları hem de bireysel sporlarda gerek birbiri ile gerekse diğer kişiler ile kurulan iletişim kişinin kendini doğru bir biçimde ifade edebilmesi için önem arz eder. Basit Rastgele Örneklem Modeli Muş, Bitlis ve Bingöl illerindeki farklı takımlarda mücadele eden sporcuların iletişim becerilerinin incelendiği bu çalışma cinsiyet, yaş, spor yılı, spor türü ve kitap okuma alışkanlığı değişkenleri dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Korkut ve Bugay (2014) tarafından geliştirilen “İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği (İBÖ)”kullanılan çalışmaya 93 erkek 51 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 144 katılımcı iştirak etmiştir. Verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiği ile iki ve ikiden fazla grupların karşılaştırılmasında sırasıyla t-Testi ve One Way ANOVA testleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığı ile yapılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi  $p<0.05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcıların cinsiyet ve yaş değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken spor türü ve kitap okuma alışkanlığı değişkenlerine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ( $p<0,05$ ). Sonuç olarak; sporcularda kitap okuma alışkanlığının artmasının iletişim becerilerini de arttırdığı görülmüştür. Ortaya çıkan sonuçların diğer sporcularla paylaşılmasının ve farklı örneklem grupları ile çalışmalar yapılmasının literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spor, İletişim, Bireysel, Takım Sporları, Kitap Okuma

**ABSTRACT**

Communication is both the basic tool and the main purpose for human beings to build their personality, to develop themselves, to form bonds of trust and belonging, and to feel meaningful in society. While performing sports activities, communication with each other and with other people in both team sports and individual sports is important for the person to

express himself/herself correctly. Simple Random Sampling Model This study, in which the communication skills of athletes competing in different teams in Muş, Bitlis and Bingöl provinces were examined by taking into account the variables of gender, age, years of sport, type of sport and reading habits. A total of 144 participants, 93 males and 51 females, participated in the study in which the Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and the "Communication Skills Scale (CBS)" developed by Korkut and Bugay (2014) were used. The descriptive statistics of the data and the t-Test and One Way ANOVA tests for the comparison of two and more than two groups, respectively, were conducted through the SPSS 23.0 package program and the significance level was accepted as  $p < 0.05$ . While no significant difference was found according to the gender variable of the participants, significant differences were found according to age, years of sport, type of sport and book reading habit variables ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result; it was seen that increasing the habit of reading books in athletes also increased their communication skills. It is thought that sharing the results with other athletes and conducting studies with different sample groups will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** Sport, Communication, Individual, Team, Reading a Book

**HALI SAHADA FUTBOL OYNAYAN BİREYLERİN SPORDA YARALANMA DURUMLARININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ**  
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE INJURIES IN SPORTS OF INDIVIDUALS PLAYING FOOTBALL ON ASTROTURF ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES

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**ÖZET**

Futbol dünya üzerinde en popüler spor branşlarından biridir. Futbol oyunu müsabaka esnasında sıklıkla sayısız ikili mücadelelere sahne olmaktadır. Bu tip mücadelelerde yüksek oranlarda yaralanma riski söz konusudur. Çalışmamızda Muş ilinde yer alan halı sahalarda futbol oynayan bireylerin yaralanma durumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Sporda Yaralanma Anketi kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların yaş, sigara içme durumları, aktif spor yapma durumları, yaralanma yaşanan anatomik bölge, yaralanma sıklığı, maça başlamadan önce ısınma hareketleri yapma durumları, yaralanma teşhisi, yaralanma nedeni ve ilk yardım eğitimi alma durumu sorularına cevap aranmıştır. Katılımcıların daha önce halı saha da en az bir kez yaralanma yaşayan bireylerden seçilmesine özen gösterilmiştir. Çalışmaya 96 erkek katılımcı iştirak etmiştir. Yüzde frekans olarak belirlenen değerlere göre yaralanma sıklığının genellikle (%52) ayak bileği bölgesinde daha fazla olduğu ve katılımcıların sporda ısınma hareketlerine dikkat etmedikleri görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak sporda yaralanma, kişilerin hem sosyal hayatını kısıtlayan hem de sportif faaliyetleri gerçekleştirmesini engelleyen önemli bir sağlık problemi olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda risklerin en aza indirilmesi adına kişilere ilk yardıma yönelik eğitimlerin verilmesi ve yaralanmanın kişiler üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi ve oluşması muhtemel hasarın daha iyi bir şekilde anlatılması için alandaki uzmanların da (Fizyoterapist, Spor hekimi vb.) işin içine dâhil edilerek panel, konferans, seminer gibi bilimsel ortamlarda aktarılmasının sağlanmasının literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Futbol, Yaralanma, Halı saha, İlk Yardım

**ABSTRACT**

Soccer is one of the most popular sports in the world. The game of soccer is often the scene of numerous duels during the competition. There is a high risk of injury in such struggles. In our

study, it was aimed to examine the injury status of individuals playing soccer in the artificial turf fields in Muş province. Sports Injury Questionnaire developed by the researchers was used in the study. Participants' age, smoking status, active sports status, anatomical region of injury, frequency of injury, warm-up movements before starting the match, injury diagnosis, cause of injury and first aid training status were asked. Care was taken to select the participants from individuals who had experienced at least one injury in the astroturf field before. 96 male participants participated in the study. According to the values determined as percentage frequency, it was seen that the frequency of injury was generally (52%) higher in the ankle region and the participants did not pay attention to warm-up movements in sports. As a result, it was seen that injury in sports is an important health problem that both restricts people's social life and prevents them from performing sports activities. In this context, in order to minimize the risks, it is thought that providing trainings for first aid to people in order to minimize the risks and to explain the negative effects of injury on people and the possible damage that may occur in a better way, including experts in the field (physiotherapist, sports physician, etc.) and ensuring that they are transferred in scientific environments such as panels, conferences and seminars will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** Football, Injury, Astroturf, First Aid

## GENÇLİK VE SPOR İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÇALIŞANLARININ ZİHİNSEL ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN SPORTİF ETKİNLİKLERİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE ATTITUDE LEVELS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS TOWARDS THE SPORTIVE ACTIVITIES OF MENTALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

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### ÖZET

Sportif etkinlikler zihinsel engelli bireylerin tüm gelişim yönlerini olumlu yönde etkileyen, özel eğitimin amaçlarının gerçekleşmesini sağlayan ve zihinsel engelli bireylerin tüm gelişim özellikleri üzerine olumlu katkı sağlayan bir faaliyettir. Elâzığ Merkez Gençlik Spor ve İl Müdürlüğünde görev yapan çalışanların zihinsel engelli bireylerin sportif etkinliklerine yönelik tutum düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, ailede engelli birey olma durumu ve spor yapma durumu değişkenleri dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve İlhan, Esentürk ve Yarımkaaya (2016) tarafından geliştirilen “Zihinsel Engelli Bireylerin Sportif Etkinliklerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği” kullanıldığı çalışmaya 53 erkek 34 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 87 katılımcı gönüllü olarak katılım sağlamıştır. Verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiği ile iki ve ikiden fazla grupların karşılaştırılmasında sırasıyla t-Testi ve One Way ANOVA testleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığı ile yapılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi  $p < 0.05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcıların cinsiyet ve yaş durumu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken, ailede engelli birey olma durumu ve spor yapma durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sonuç olarak katılımcıların spor yapma değişkeninin zihinsel engelli bireylerin sportif etkinliklere katılımına yönelik genel tutumlarının olumlu etkilediği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gençlik ve Spor, Zihinsel Engel, Sportif Etkinlik, Tutum

### ABSTRACT

Sportive activities are an activity that positively affects all developmental aspects of individuals with intellectual disabilities, ensures the realization of the goals of special education and contributes positively to all developmental characteristics of individuals with intellectual disabilities. In this study, which was conducted to examine the attitudes of the employees working in Elâzığ Central Youth Sports and Provincial Directorate towards the sportive activities of individuals with intellectual disabilities, the participants' gender, age, the status of having a disabled person in the family and the status of doing sports were examined by taking into account the variables. A total of 87 participants, 53 males and 34 females, voluntarily participated in the study in which the "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers and the "Attitude Scale Towards Sportive Activities of Mentally Disabled Individuals" developed by İlhan, Esentürk and Yarımkaya (2016) were used. Descriptive statistics of the data and t-Test and One Way ANOVA tests for the comparison of two and more than two groups, respectively, were performed through SPSS 23.0 package program and the significance level was accepted as  $p < 0.05$ . While no significant difference was found according to the gender and age status of the participants, significant differences were found according to the variables of having a disabled person in the family and doing sports ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result, it was seen that the variable of doing sports positively affected the general attitudes of the participants towards the participation of individuals with mental disabilities in sportive activities.

**Key words:** Youth and Sports, Mental Disability, Sportive Activity, Attitude

**SPOR LİSESİ VE GÜZEL SANATLAR LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DUYGUSAL  
ZEKÂ DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS OF SPORTS HIGH  
SCHOOL AND FINE ARTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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**ÖZET**

İnsanların çevresine ve kendisine ait duyguların farkına varması, duyguları yönetmesi, hisleri tanıma ve kendini motive etme yeteneği duygusal zekâ olarak tanımlanır. Duygusal zekâ hem sportif hem de sanatsal faaliyetler de ortaya iyi bir ürün koyabilmek adına önem arz etmektedir. Muş ilinde yer alan Spor Lisesi ve Güzel Sanatlar Lisesinde öğrenimine devam eden öğrencilerin duygusal zekâ durumlarının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada katılımcıların lise türü, cinsiyet, sınıf, aile gelir durumu ve kardeş sayısı değişkenleri dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Reuven Bar-On (1997) tarafından geliştirilen ve Tekin ACAR (2001) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan “Bar-On Duygusal Zekâ Ölçeği” kullanıldığı çalışmada belirlenen liselerde öğrenim gören 93 erkek, 56 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 149 katılımcı çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılım sağlamıştır. Verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiği ile iki ve ikiden fazla grupların karşılaştırılmasında sırasıyla t-Testi ve One Way ANOVA testleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığı ile yapılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi  $p<0.05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcıların kardeş sayısı ve aile gelir durumu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken, lise türü, cinsiyet, sınıf değişkenine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılık tespit edilmiştir ( $p<0,05$ ). Sonuç olarak yapılan çalışmalara bakıldığında farklı örneklerle duygusal zekâ düzeylerinin incelendiği çalışmalara yer verilse de spor lisesi ve güzel sanatlar lisesine yönelik çalışmaların sınırlı olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda farklı il veya bölgelerde benzer çalışmalar yapılmasının literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lise, Duygusal Zekâ, Spor, Güzel Sanatlar,

**ABSTRACT**

The ability of people to be aware of the feelings of their surroundings and themselves, to manage emotions, to recognize feelings and to motivate themselves is defined as emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is important for both sports and artistic activities in order to be able to put a good product out. In this study, conducted to examine the emotional intelligence status of students attending Sports High School and Fine Arts High School in Muş Province, the variables of the participants' high school type, gender, class, family income status and number of siblings were examined by taking into account. Turkish version of the Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and the “Bar-On Emotional Intelligence Scale” developed by Reuven Bar-On (1997) and adapted to Turkish by Tekin ACAR (2001) were used in the study, 93 male and 56 female high school students, including a total of 149 participants voluntarily participated in the study. In comparing the descriptive statistics of the data with two and more than two groups, the t-Test and One Way ANOVA tests were performed using the SPSS 23.0 package program, respectively, and the significance level was considered to be  $p < 0.05$ . As a result, although there are studies examining emotional intelligence levels with different samples, studies on sports high school and fine arts high school are limited. In this context, it is thought that conducting similar studies in different provinces or regions will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** High School, Emotional Intelligence, Sports, Fine Arts



## VOLEYBOLCULARDA SPORDA YARALANMA KAYGISININ İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF INJURY ANXIETY IN SPORTS IN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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### ÖZET

Sportif faaliyetlerin bireylere hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel faydalar sağladığı bilinmektedir. Bireyler farklı spor branşlarında amatör veya profesyonel olarak mücadele etmektedirler. Sportif faaliyetler esnasında bireylerin yaralanma durumları söz konusu olabilmektedir. Yaralanmaya maruz kalmak bir zaman sonra korkuyu ve beraberinde kaygıyı getirebilmektedir. Muş, Bingöl, Bitlis ve Van illerinde amatör veya profesyonel olarak mücadele eden voleybolcuların sporda yaralanma kaygılarının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, sporda yaralanma yaşama durumu, sporculuk düzeyi ve sigara kullanma durumları dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeğinin (SYKÖ) kullanıldığı çalışmada belirlenen illerdeki takımlarda mücadele eden 121 erkek, 86 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 207 katılımcı çalışmaya iştirak etmiştir. Verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiği ile iki ve ikiden fazla grupların karşılaştırılmasında sırasıyla t-Testi ve One Way ANOVA testleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığı ile yapılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi  $p < 0.05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcıların sigara kullanma durumu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken, sporda yaralanma yaşama durumu, cinsiyet, yaş ve sporculuk düzeyi değişkenine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sporda yaralanma yaşama durumunun kaygıyı oluşturan önemli bir etken olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu konuda uzman kişiler tarafından yaralanmanın minimum düzeye indirilmesi için panel, konferans ve kongrelerin düzenlenmesinin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sporda yaralanma, Kaygı, Voleybol, Cinsiyet

### ABSTRACT

It is known that sports activities provide both physical and mental benefits to individuals. Individuals are competing as amateurs or professionals in different sports branches. There may be injury situations of individuals during sports activities. Exposure to injury can bring fear and anxiety with it after a while. In this study, which was conducted to examine the

injury concerns of amateur or professional volleyball players in Muş, Bingöl, Bitlis and Van provinces, the gender, age, injury status in sports, level of sportsmanship and smoking status of the participants were examined by taking into account. A total of 207 participants, including 121 men and 86 women, participated in the study using the Personal Information Form and the Sports Injury Anxiety Scale developed by the researchers, who competed in teams in the provinces determined by the study. In comparing the descriptive statistics of the data with two and more than two groups, the t-Test and One Way ANOVA tests were performed using the SPSS 23.0 package program, respectively, and the significance level was considered to be  $p < 0.05$ . While there was no significant difference according to the smoking status variable of the participants, significant differences were found according to the sports injury status, gender, age and level of sportsmanship variable ( $p < 0.05$ ). It is thought that the condition of experiencing an injury in sports is an important factor that constitutes anxiety. In this context, it is thought that it would be useful to organize panels, conferences and congresses by experts on this subject to minimize the injury.

**Keywords:** Sports injury, Anxiety, Volleyball, Gender

## GENÇLİK VE SPOR İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÇALIŞANLARININ YER BAĞLILIĞI DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF PLACE ATTACHMENT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF  
THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

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### ÖZET

İnsan hareketliliği yüzyıllar boyunca süregelen bir eylemdir. İnsanlar yaşadıkları yerlerden ayrılmanın bazen bir ihtiyaç bazen de bir zorunluluk olarak yaptıkları söylenebilir. Ancak bu hareketlilik sürecinde yere olan bağlılık durumu da önemli bir husustur. Yer kavramını sadece fiziksel olmasından ziyade insanların özellikle birbirleri ile olan etkileşimlerinde de merkez konumundadır. Van ili ipek yolu ilçesi Gençlik ve Spor İlçe Müdürlüğünde görev yapan çalışanların yer bağlılığı düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum ve gelir düzeyi durumları dikkate alınarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Williams ve Roggenbuck (1989) tarafından geliştirilmiş Ayar ve ark. (2022) Türkçeye uyarlanan Yer Bağlılığı Ölçeğinin kullanıldığı çalışmaya 48 erkek 30 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 78 katılımcı gönüllü olarak katılım sağlamıştır. Verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiği ile iki ve ikiden fazla grupların karşılaştırılmasında sırasıyla t-Testi ve One Way ANOVA testleri SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığı ile yapılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi  $p<0.05$  olarak kabul edilmiştir. Katılımcıların yaş değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken cinsiyet, medeni durum ve gelir düzeyi durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir ( $p<0,05$ ). Sonuç olarak gelir düzeyi durumunun yer bağlılığı üzerinde önemli bir etken olduğu söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gençlik ve Spor, Yer Bağlılık, Gelir Düzeyi

### ABSTRACT

Human mobility is an action that has been going on for centuries. It can be said that people sometimes leave the places where they live as a need and sometimes as a necessity. However, in this mobility process, attachment to place is also an important issue. The concept of place is

not only physical but also central to people's interactions, especially with each other. In this study, which was conducted to examine the place attachment levels of the employees working in the Youth and Sports District Directorate of the Silk Road District of Van Province, the age, gender, marital status and income level of the participants were taken into consideration. A total of 78 participants, 48 men and 30 women, participated voluntarily in the study in which the Personal Information Form developed by the researchers and the Place Commitment Scale developed by Williams and Roggenbuck (1989) and adapted into Turkish by Ayar et al. (2022) were used. Descriptive statistics of the data and t-Test and One Way ANOVA tests for the comparison of two and more than two groups were performed through SPSS 23.0 package program and the significance level was accepted as  $p < 0.05$ . While no significant difference was found according to the age variable of the participants, significant differences were found according to gender, marital status and income level status variables ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result, it can be said that income level is an important factor on place loyalty.

**Keywords:** Youth and Sports, Place Commitment, Income Level

**FARKLI İLLERDE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR YÜKSEKOKULU  
ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE METHODS OF COPING WITH STRESS OF PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCHOOL STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES

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**ÖZET**

Bu bildirinin amacı, sporun eğitim boyutunun önemli temsilcileri olan Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin stresle başa çıkma yöntemlerinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ilgili alan yazını incelenerek yol haritası belirlenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak; Folkman ve Lazarus tarafından geliştirilmiş olan, Şahin ve Durak (1995) tarafından kısaltması ve üniversite öğrencilerine uyarlaması yapılan, yeni adıyla “Stresle Başa Çıkma Tarzları Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmenliği Öğrencileri(n=363), Spor Yöneticiliği Bölümü öğrencileri(n=246), ve Antrenörlük Bölümü öğrencileri(n=183) olmak üzere toplam 792 öğrenci gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda demografik değişkenlerden; bölüm ve cinsiyet değişkenine göre olası bir farklılık tespit edilmemiştir. Yaş değişkenine göre; kendine güven yaklaşımı alt boyutunda gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiş olup 25-29 yaş arasındaki öğrencilerin 20-24 yaş arasındaki öğrencilerden daha yüksek kendine güven yaklaşımı gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgunun eğitim kapsamında edinilen bilgi ve deneyim kaynaklı olabileceği düşünülebilir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin buldukları sınıf değişkenine göre kendine güven yaklaşımı ve sosyal destek arama alt boyutları dışındaki anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Bu farklılıklar incelendiğinde ise; 2. Ve 3.sınıfların diğer sınıflara göre daha yüksek iyimser algı ortalaması sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu durumun gerekçesi 2.sınıfta okuyan öğrencilerin alan eğitimi açısından daha motive olmasının etkili olabileceği yorumu yapılabilir. Nitekim elde edilen bulgularda, 2.sınıfların 3.sınıflara göre daha yüksek çaresizlik ve boyun eğici yaklaşımı gösterdiğinin tespiti de bu yorumu destekler niteliktedir. Bağlantılı olarak analizi yorumladığımızda, 2.sınıfların iyimser yaklaşımlarının olumlu oluşu, negatif bir yaklaşım olarak çaresiz ve boyun eğici yaklaşımı etkileyebileceği yönündedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Stres, Stresle Başa Çıkma, Beden Eğitimi, Spor.

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this paper is to examine the methods of coping with stress of Physical Education and Sports School students, who are important representatives of the education dimension of sports. For this purpose, a road map was determined by examining the relevant literature. In this direction, as a data collection tool in the research; The newly named “Stress Coping Styles Scale”, which was developed by Folkman and Lazarus, abbreviated by Şahin and Durak (1995) and adapted for university students, was used. A total of 792 students voluntarily participated in the study, including Physical Education and Sports Teaching Students (n=363), Sports Management Department students (n=246), and Coaching Department students (n=183). As a result of the analyzes made, demographic variables; No possible difference was determined according to department and gender variable. According to the age variable; There was a significant difference between the groups in the self-confidence approach sub-dimension, and it was determined that the students between the ages of 25-29 showed a higher self-confidence approach than the students between the ages of 20-24. It can be thought that this finding may be due to the knowledge and experience gained within the scope of education. In addition, a significant difference was found, except for the sub-dimensions of self-confidence approach and seeking social support, according to the class variable of the students. When these differences are examined; It has been determined that the 2nd and 3rd grades have a higher optimistic perception average than the other grades. The reason for this situation can be interpreted that the fact that the students studying in the 2nd grade are more motivated in terms of field education can be effective. As a matter of fact, in the findings obtained, the determination that the 2nd graders show a higher level of helplessness and submissive approach compared to the 3rd grades also supports this interpretation. When we interpret the analysis in connection, the positive approach of the 2nd graders is that it can affect the helpless and submissive approach as a negative approach.

**Keywords:** Stress, Coping with Stress, Physical Education, Sports.

**TAEKWONDOCULARA UYGULANAN FARKLI ISINMA TEKNİKLERİNİN  
ANAEROBİK PERFORMANSA AKUT ETKİSİ**  
ACUTE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT WARM-UP TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO  
TAEKWONDO PLAYERS ON ANAEROBIC PERFORMANCE

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma, taekwondoculara uygulanan farklı ısınma tekniklerinin anaerobik performansa akut etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya haftada üç gün boyunca düzenli egzersiz yapan 18-25 yaş aralığında en az 4 yıl Taekwondo sporu yapan 14 erkek sporcu katıldı (yaş  $20,64 \pm 1,73$  yıl; boy  $172,64 \pm 3,29$  cm;  $69,07 \pm 2,81$  kg; BMI  $23,20 \pm 3,34$ ). Sporculara 48 saat ara ile köpük silindir masajı ve spor masajı uygulamalarından sonra 505 çeviklik ve dikey sıçrama testleri uygulandı. Dikey sıçrama testi sonrası sporcuların anaerobik performansını ölçmek için Johson ve Bahamonde (1996) formülü kullanılarak sporcuların anaerobik zirve gücü ve güç ortalamaları hesaplandı. Köpük silindir masajı grup içi 505 çeviklik ve dikey sıçrama testleri ön test-son test değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak fark olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca dikey sıçrama sonrası zirve ve ortalama güç değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak fark olduğu belirlendi. Spor masajı grup içi 505 çeviklik ve dikey sıçrama testleri ön test-son test değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak fark olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca dikey sıçrama sonrası zirve ve ortalama güç değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak fark olduğu belirlendi. Ancak köpük silindir masajı ve spor masajı gruplar arası 505 çeviklik ve dikey sıçrama testleri ön test-son test değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak fark olmadığı belirlendi. Sonuç olarak, spor masajı uygulamasının köpük silindir masajı uygulamasına kıyasla 505 çeviklik ve dikey sıçrama testleri ortalamalarını olumlu yönde etkilediği belirlendi. Ayrıca dikey sıçrama performansına bağlı olarak zirve ve ortalama güç değerlerinin de spor masajı sonrası daha etkili olduğu belirlendi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Taekwondo, Köpük Silindir, Spor Masajı.

**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to determine the acute effect of different warm-up techniques applied to taekwondo players on anaerobic performance. 14 male athletes between the ages of 18-25, who have been doing Taekwondo for at least 4 years, who exercise regularly for three days a week, participated in the study (age  $20.64 \pm 1.73$  years; height  $172.64 \pm 3.29$  cm;  $69.07 \pm 2.81$  kg; BMI  $23.20 \pm 0.34$ ). 505 agility and vertical jump tests were applied to the athletes after 48 hours of foam roller massage and sports massage applications. In order to measure the anaerobic performance of the athletes after the vertical jump test, the anaerobic peak power and power averages of the athletes were calculated using the Johnson and Bahamonde (1996) formula. It was determined that there was a statistical difference in the pretest-posttest values of the foam roller massage 505 agility and vertical jump tests within the group. In addition, it was determined that there was a statistical difference in the peak and average power values after the vertical jump. It was determined that there was a statistical difference in the pretest-posttest values of the 505 agility and vertical jump tests within the sports massage group. In addition, it was determined that there was a statistical difference in the peak and average power values after the vertical jump. However, it was determined that there was no statistical difference in the pretest-posttest values of 505 agility and vertical jump tests between foam roller massage and sports massage groups. Conclusion, It was determined that the sports massage application had a positive effect on the average of 505 agility and vertical jump tests compared to the foam roller massage application. In addition, it was determined that peak and average power values were more effective after sports massage depending on vertical jump performance.

**Keywords:** Taekwondo, Foam Roller, Sports Massage.



**IMPORTANCE OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY TO QUARANTINE  
PROCEDURE IN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.  
A MOBILE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) METHOD**

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**ABSTRACT**

Contagious diseases have become a menace globally. The emergence of human Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) which rapidly spread to every part of the world, raised concern over containment of the epidemic and any future epidemiological diseases, especially in Africa and other third world countries because of inadequate healthcare facilities. A crucial intervention of the World Health Organization (WHO), which adopted COVID-19 Protocol, among which included Quarantine Procedure known as Isolation, was reviewed in Nigeria, West Africa, as its Government resulted to issuing an order to foreign visitors to Self-Isolate, largely due paucity of funds to cope with the increasing cost of the pandemic. This proved to be negated by the number of COVID-19 cases recorded at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> week (18<sup>th</sup> May, 2020) of the nation's Index case, as a total of 5,621 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were recorded, of which 71% of the confirmed cases were classified as no epidemiological connection with any identified cases. This lives a vacuum, hence this study. According to John Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Centre (2021), as at 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, the active cases at global level had reached 233,800,338 confirmed cases with 4,784,177 deaths recorded, while Nigeria had an active case of 205,926 with 2,723 deaths recorded. Earlier in 2014, Ebola virus epidemic was contained with Quarantine/Isolation procedure, that served as a useful tool in the containment of the virus in Nigeria, in which only 20 cases were recorded with 8 death. The goal of the study was to demonstrate Mobile Geographic Information System (Mobile GIS) as a veritable tool to contain widespread of contagious diseases, while objectively considering, the cases of compliance and non-compliance to Self-Isolation Procedure, using a model Digital Contact Tracing COVID-19 Application.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Quarantine/Isolation, Mobile GIS, Digital Contact Tracing Application, Mobile GIS

## DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN THE MEKONG DELTA REGION, VIETNAM: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The Mekong Delta Region in Vietnam is rich in natural resources, cultural heritage, and biodiversity, offering significant potential for community-based tourism (CBT) development. CBT can contribute to sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in the region. However, the development of CBT faces numerous challenges, including a lack of skilled human resources, insufficient application of scientific innovations, and limited awareness of the importance of sustainable tourism practices.

**Purpose:** This study aims to explore the role of education and scientific innovation in promoting the development of CBT in the Mekong Delta Region, and to provide practical recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

**Methodology:** A mixed-method approach was employed, combining a review of the literature, case studies of successful CBT models in other countries, and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders from local communities, tourism businesses, government agencies, and educational institutions.

**Results:** The findings reveal that education and scientific innovation play crucial roles in developing CBT in the Mekong Delta Region. Enhancing the quality of education and vocational training for local communities, promoting scientific research and technological applications in sustainable tourism management, and fostering international cooperation in education and research are essential for CBT development. The study also identifies key challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited funding, and insufficient collaboration among stakeholders.

**Conclusion:** The development of CBT in the Mekong Delta Region can be fostered by incorporating education and scientific innovation into tourism policies and practices. This requires coordinated efforts from various stakeholders, including the government, educational institutions, tourism businesses, and local communities. The findings of this study can provide valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners seeking to promote CBT development in the Mekong Delta Region and other similar contexts.

**Keywords:** community-based tourism, Mekong Delta Region, education, scientific innovation, sustainable development, stakeholder collaboration

## CHANGING THERMAL CONDITION AND MINIMIZING STRATEGIES: A CASE STUDY FROM EASTERN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Urban sprawl, growing population density is a general trend all across the world. For securing livelihood opportunity and getting different forms of facilities and amenities, peoples move to the urban area. For building infrastructure for the living of such huge population, natural environment is getting changed with faster pace. Green and blue infrastructure (GBI) provision in urban area may create an ambient environment for living. But these are loosing with very faster rate. Sustainable maintenance and proliferation of GBIs is a good ecological approach for enhancing ecological efficiency, liveability, livelihood benefits, human well-being and building a resilient city. Global literature and a case study on a small city of English Bazar Municipality (EBM) based studies on the impact of GBIs on urban ecological ambient reported that good proportion of GBIs could reduce heat island effect, pollutant concentration, anthropogenic heat flux, increase physical, physiochological, emotional and overall human well-being. EBM based study revealed that temperature in last 30 years has been increased by 2-4°C. Morphologically core area has greater momentum of temperature rise than peripheral area. Green space area has witnessed 1-2°C lesser temperature than neighbouring area. Thermal simulation was carried out setting five distinct conditions (Existing UHI condition (Condition 1), 100% greening of roof (Condition 2), 100% greening of roof and walls (Condition 3), 50% greening of roof and walls (Condition 4) and plantation at suitable area with 50% greening of roof and walls (Condition 5)) and found decrease of temperature by 1.29 ° C to 2.47 ° C. So, for sustainable urban environment, people should go with green space.

**Keywords:** Urban sprawl, Temperature modification, Green space, Temperature minimization and Urban sustainability

## VALORISATION OF A SOLID WASTE AND ITS USE IN THE DEGRADATION OF DYES

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### ABSTRACT

The textile industry is one of the most waters consuming industries and discharges large volumes of wastewater highly charged with organic matter and especially non-biodegradable dyes of various kinds. Therefore, the treatment of these discharges is necessary to reduce their nuisance and their impact on the environment. Various physical, chemical and biological techniques have been developed and tested for the degradation of organic pollutants.

Among these possible processes, photocatalysis appears to be a method of choice. Indeed, this method, conducted at room temperature, allows the complete oxidation of most of these wastes.

In this research work, we have shown that the biocomposite prepared from oyster shells (OS) can successfully degrade a cationic (Methylene Blue) and anionic (Orange G) dye. Our support has been characterized by many analytical techniques namely: XRD, SEM-EDS, IR and X-Ray FLUORESCENCE. Different parameters (catalyst concentration, pH, temperature...) have been studied in order to evaluate their influence on the degradation of organic pollutant.

**Keywords :** Photocatalysis, Composite, Methylene blue, Orange G, Environment.

## PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE OIL BY-PRODUCTS AND ITS DERIVATIVES USED IN ALBANIA AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the physico-chemical characteristics of the by-products and derivatives of oil for the transport sector in Albania. The study of physicochemical properties also plays an important role in the aspect of the environment. Determination of the physico-chemical properties of oil by-products and the study of the connection that exists through parameters of petroleum by-products, reached from the experimental results we got applying different samples from the local markets of hydrocarbures which is of a greater importance due to some factors as followed:

*First*, oil by-products such as diesel and gasoline are those that come from imports and are classified as light by-products since the amount of residues after the end of the process of distillation, does not exceed the value of 2 ml. However, the amount of sulfur in these byproducts even though in the standard norms, something that brings consequences to the environment is considered high range.

*Second*, the by-product with the highest viscosity is the lubricating oil where we can say that the oils that marketed in the Republic of Albania can be classified as of good quality, starting from the experimental data for the graph slopes.

*Third*, the density parameter provides information about the composition of the product which we have analyzed, and as it is known higher density products contain heavier fractions compared to products which have lower density.

*Fourth*, the content of ash and waste in all analyzed products was in all samples very low. In cases where we had non-standard samples, penalty actions were taken against subjects who were caught in violation of such on the basis of the law, once the cause of the out-of-standard sample has been distinguished.

On the other hand, liquefied petroleum gas is marketed for some main purposes in our market: for thermal, civil, industrial and transportation vehicles. Quality indicators for liquefied gas used for vehicles and residential purposes have shown different values depending on the

trading purpose. For example: if LPG is traded for thermal and civil purposes it has been important that the saturated vapor pressure does not exceed 1000 KPa at 40°C and if marketed for transportation vehicles it has been important that the vapor pressure does not exceed the value of 1300 Kpa. The method for determining the compounds in LPG was used the Gas Chromatograph method, but for analyzing propane, butane, and mix gas samples showed that 1-3butadiene and C5 which are considered dangerous, were not present in the liquid gas.

During our laboratory examination, the flash point served to determine whether the products were heavy or not and so a judgement come in raw to show if crude oil contains heavy components. The values of the flash point for fuel oil for the samples analyzed, vary from 100°C to 148 °C.

Ash and Sulphur, especially the latter, are considered undesirable substances and harmful to the environment. From the analyzing procedure carried out, the Sulfur values were within the standard allowed values. So, from the analysis performed was better understood that the bitumen samples were within the standard and also the amount of water in bitumen was very low and even in trace contents. Considering our experience, heavy petroleum by-products have normaly higher ash content than by-products

At the end of our study searching also for the dependence of TBN on samples for different types of oils we noticed high TBN content also have high ash content, this indicates more alkaline reserves or ability to neutralize harmful acids. The standard used for for the determination of ash was S SH EN ISO 6245:2007, but to determine the density at 15°C, the S SH EN ISO 12185:1996 standard ws used where the minimum value allowed was 820.0 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and the maximum was 845.0 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Keywords:** Oil Characterization, By-Products and Derivatives analysing, Environmental Impact

## PROCESS SIMULATION OF BIOGAS PRODUCTION FROM AN ALBANIAN WINERY WASTE USING ASPEN PLUS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to model and investigate whether biogas can be produced in wineries meanwhile an anaerobic digester can be connected to the operations of other units that serve it, as in preservation of physico-chemical conditions in the solvent as well as in the transformation of digestion products into matter useful fuels and nutrient sources bringing economic and environmental benefits. Anaerobic digestion of food waste, specifically waste from the wine industry and not only, were chosen as the subject research due to the growing popularity and availability of validation data.

So, like many other organic substrates, food waste is potentially a good source of energy renewable in the form of biogas through anaerobic digestion. Worldwide energy demand e coupled with concerns about greenhouse gas emissions has fueled international interest in the resources of untapped renewable energy sources such as degradable organic materials. In this context, anaerobic digestion provides a useful energy production technology. food waste, a substrate with high energy potential, can be successfully converted by this technology to it produce biogas.

For high efficiency in the operation of a biogas plant that treats waste substrate food, an adequate knowledge of options for design, control and system operation, can be necessary, in order to get the best results and reach an effective way of waste treatment. This can be achieved by using suitable models that can handle system elements individually and in combination. In the current research a simulation model of a biogas plant, has been used combining two existing tools: the standardized platform ADM1 and Aspen Plus software.

The ADM1 model was chosen to simulate anaerobic digestion with some modifications and improvements for to adapt to the real results of digesting food waste. When using food waste has a tendency to accumulate intermediate products of volatile fatty acids, and in especially propionic acid, which eventually causes the pH to drop and digestion to fail.

Our simulation procedure has shown some optimistic results, and we are now trying to follow practical and experimental work, being performed in our pilot plant lab of chemical engineering.

**Keywords:** Process Simulation, Biogas Production, Winery Waste, Aspen Plus Program

**ANTI-VENOMS FOR SNAKE BITE: A TRADITIONAL DRUGS REVIEW****R. Devi**

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**ABSTRACT**

Traditional anti-venoms are created by extracting venom from live snakes and injecting it into animals, such as horses, that produce antibodies against the venom. The anti-venoms are then extracted from the animal's blood and purified and can be administered to a patient who has been bitten by the same species of snake. While traditional anti-venoms have been in use for many years, they are not without their drawbacks. They require a steady supply of live snakes to extract venom from, and this can be difficult to obtain in some regions. In addition, traditional anti-venoms can cause allergic reactions in some patients, which can be severe or even life-threatening. Overall, both synthetic and traditional anti-venoms have their advantages and disadvantages. While synthetic anti-venoms offer some benefits, they are still relatively new and require more research to determine their efficacy and safety. Traditional anti-venoms have been in use for many years and are generally effective, but they can be difficult to produce and can cause allergic reactions in some patients. The choice of which type of anti-venom to use will depend on a variety of factors, including the type of snake involved, the severity of the bite, and the availability of the anti-venom in the region. It is important to seek immediate medical attention in the event of a snake bite and to follow the advice of medical professionals in determining the appropriate treatment.

**Keywords:** horses, anti-venoms, snake, allergic reactions, safety



## INFLUENCE OF TURMERIC RHIZOME (*Curcuma Longa Linn*) POWDER ON THE BLOOD PROFILE PARAMETERS AND GUT MICROBIAL COUNTS OF BROILER FINISHERS

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### ABSTRACT

An eight weeks study was conducted to determine the effect of turmeric rhizome (*Curcuma longa linn*) powder supplementation on the blood profile parameters and gut microbial counts of broiler finishers. A total of 120 arbor acres day-old broiler chicks were purchased and randomly allotted into five dietary treatments of three replicates each and eight birds/replicate in a completely randomized design. The dietary treatments designated as T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 were formulated to contain oxytetracycline (100g/tonne), 0.5% turmeric, 1.0% turmeric, 1.5% turmeric and no oxytetracycline respectively. At eight-week ending, 5ml of blood samples were collected from three birds/replicate through the brachial wing vein for haematological and serum parameters. Also, jejunal and ileal contents from two birds/replicate were collected for gut microbial counts. All haematological parameters with the exception of Packed Cell Volume (PCV), Haemoglobin (Hb) and Red Blood Cell (RBC) were not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ) across the treatment groups. A similar trend however was observed in the PCV and Hb, highest value obtained in birds fed diets supplemented with 0.5% turmeric-T2 (30.0% and 10.2g/dl respectively) and lowest value recorded in birds fed diets supplemented with oxytetracycline-T1 (23.5% and 7.5g/ dl respectively). Serum biochemical parameters of broiler finishers were not significantly affected ( $P > 0.05$ ) by the different level of turmeric rhizome supplementation. The study clearly revealed a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) increase in total bacterial counts of birds fed T5 ( $6.35\text{cfu/g} \times 10^8$ ) while birds fed T3 recorded the least total bacterial count ( $5.39\text{cfu/g} \times 10^8$ ). Turmeric rhizome supplementation in birds diet recorded a significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) total fungi count when compared with the control (T1 and T5). Turmeric supplementation at 0.5% improved physiological status of broilers and inclusion up to 1.5% limited the growth and colonization of numerous pathogenic species of micro-organisms in broilers gut.

**Keywords:** Finishing phase, broiler chickens, antibiotics, turmeric supplementation

**EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA****R. Saravanan**

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**ABSTRACT**

Plant biotechnology was promoted to express the foreign antigen in plant tissues as edible vaccine. Vaccination was the best known and most successful application of immunological principles to human health.

In this present study CT-B antigen was prepared from *Vibrio cholera* (MTCC 3904). The size of the CT-B antigen (11.6 kDa) was confirmed by 12% SDS-PAGE. Then CT-B was eluted from SDS-PAGE and then used for vector construction. The CT-B cassette was digested with both Bam H1 and EcoR1 then recovered in pBLUESCRIPT SK+. The cassette was then excised and sub cloned gene between the Bam H1 and EcoR1 sites of pGEM-T to create a clone contains the CT-B sequence. The expression of CT-B antigen was confirmed by amplification of product by PCR. The triparental mating transformation experiment confirms the transfer of CT-B in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (LBA 4404) strain. The transformants containing CT-B antigen was used to confirm the expression of CT-B in the 3 month old callus culture of banana by microinjection.

After 4 months 5 mm size of callus segment were segregated from the mother culture and homogenized. The CT-B expressed product was prepared from homogenized mixer. The presence of CT-B expression in Banana culture was confirmed by western blot analysis. The result revealed the presence of 11.6 kDa CT-B antigen in constructed plasmid and experimentally confirmed. The transformed gene expression was used for the edible vaccine preparation in Banana Callus.

**Keywords:** CT B, Banana, Transgenic plant, Plasmid, Vector

## CONDITIONS FOR ALTRUISTIC GESTATIONAL SURROGACY UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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### ABSTRACT

Vietnam has promulgated the Law on Marriage and Family since 1959 and then the Laws on Marriage and Family 1986, the Law on Marriage and Family 2000. However, Altruistic gestational surrogacy is only regulated from the marriage and family law 2014. In order to perform surrogacy for humanitarian purposes, certain conditions must be met by the requesting party and the requested surrogacy party. In this article, the conditions of Altruistic gestational surrogacy will be presented and analyzed in accordance with Vietnamese law. On the basis of analyzing the current provisions of Vietnamese law on altruistic gestational surrogacy, the article will present the shortcomings of Vietnamese law on Conditions for altruistic gestational surrogacy gestational surrogacy. From there, the article proposes some recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on conditions for altruistic gestational surrogacy.

**Keywords:** Altruistic gestational surrogacy; surrogacy; Altruistic gestational.

## PROPERTY REGIME OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AS AGREED UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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### ABSTRACT

The property regime of husband and wife under the agreement is a new issue regulated from the Law on Marriage and Family of Vietnam 2014. The property regime includes many complicated legal issues such as the time of establishing the property regime of the spouses husband and wife according to the agreement, the form of the written agreement on the establishment of the property regime, the content of the agreement on the husband's property regime, the issue of amendments and supplements to the agreement on the property regime of the husband and wife husband and wife, the agreement on the husband and wife's property regime is invalid... In this article, we will analyze the legal issues of the couple's property regime under the agreement in accordance with the law Vietnam. On the basis of presenting and analyzing the legal provisions on the property regime of husband and wife under agreement, the article presents the shortcomings and limitations of this regulation. At the same time, some recommendations are presented to improve the legal provisions on the property regime of husband and wife under the agreement.

**Keywords:** Property regime of husband and wife as agreed; Property regime; Property regime of husband and wife.

## CHALLENGES OF AGRI-START-UPS IN POST HARVEST AND STORAGE PARAMETERS OF PERISHABLE COMMODITIES

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### ABSTRACT

Agri-start-ups are used for direct contact with experts for input needs and advisory services by client. New products are developed through supply chain, value chain, infrastructure, logistics, e-commerce, delivery, retail models etc. This study aims to document the challenges of Agri-start-ups in post-harvest and storage parameters of perishable commodities. The primary and secondary survey was carried out to make better suggestions to the institutions about how to join the market and capture the customer. Ex-post facto research design and purposive random sampling was adopted to capture the customer and market. The data indicated that different temperature is required for different units as to store different kind of commodity in cold storage unit. 65% of units were getting the commodities directly from farmers, 70% were using the backup generators, 35% from traders, 5% from others. 60% of units were desired to get low electricity bill and 11% of units were desired to come out of generator usage whereas 35% of units were willing to get both non dependency on generator and low electricity and 8% units were willing to reduce other costs.

**Keywords:** Agri-start-ups, Cold storage, Ex-post facto research design, Purposive random sampling

## THE RIGHT OF LITIGANTS TO AGREE IN THE STAGE OF INITIATING AND ACCEPTING THE CASE

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### **ABSTRACT**

The right of litigants to agree is one of the basic principles and throughout the stages of court proceedings, in the process of settling civil cases, litigants have the right to agree with each other on the settlement of issues of the case and this agreement is respected by law. There are many ways by which litigants can reach an agreement with each other and when conflicts and issues in the case are resolved by legal agreement, between the litigants, the agreement is recognized by the Court.

Within the scope of this article, the author mentions the current legal provisions on the right of agreement of litigants in the stage of litigation, handling commercial business cases at the Court, analyzing the limitations and inadequacies of the law. As well as practical issues. From there, propose and propose to complete the legal provisions on the right of agreement of litigants in the stage of initiating lawsuits and accepting cases to settle commercial business disputes at the Court. Methods of law analysis, synthesis methods, comparative jurisprudence methods, in order to clarify issues related to the right of agreement of litigants in the stage of litigation and acceptance of business-commercial cases.

**Keywords:** Agreement, commercial business, litigation, lawsuit

**THE RIGHT OF LITIGANTS TO AGREE IN THE PROCESS OF SETTling  
ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURE OF SHORTENING BUSINESS-  
COMMERCIAL CASES UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW**

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**ABSTRACT**

Abbreviated procedure is a procedural procedure applied to settle a civil case that meets the conditions prescribed by the Civil Code with a simple order compared to the procedure for settling ordinary civil cases in order to resolve the case quickly but still ensure compliance with the law.

Within the scope of this article, the author discusses the current legal provisions on the bargaining rights of the parties in the stage of settling business and commercial cases according to abbreviated procedures in court, and at the same time highlights the limitations and inadequacies of Vietnamese law, as well as problems in practice. From there, propose solutions to improve the legal provisions on the bargaining rights of litigants in the process of settling commercial business cases according to the abbreviated procedure at the Court. Legal analysis methods, synthetic methods, comparative jurisprudence methods, logical historical methods are used to carry out the analysis and synthesis of issues from historical to modern in order to clarify issues related to the right of agreement of litigants in the process of settling according to the abbreviated procedure of commercial business cases.

**Keywords:** agreement, summary proceedings, commercial business, court

## THE EFFECTS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) AND CORPORATE IMAGE ON SATISFACTION -THE CASE OF NESTLÉ VIETNAM-

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### ABSTRACT

This paper explores how CSR factors and corporate image influence customer satisfaction based on the Stakeholder theory and Consumer Behavior Theory. This study focused on the consumer perspective of CSR. The brand studied is Nestle Vietnam. Data collected from 201 customers using structure questionnaire. Cronbach Alpha, EFA, descriptive statistics, and regression were employed in this study. The findings show that there all five dimensions of CSR and corporate image have significantly positive impact on customer satisfaction. The importance order of CSR dimensions is as follows: ethical responsibility, environmental responsibility, economic responsibility, philanthropic responsibility.

**Keywords:** Customer satisfaction, CSR, Corporate image, Stakeholder theory, Consumer behavior theory



## THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMBATTING VAT FRAUD AND EVASION IN THE EU

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### ABSTRACT

VAT, as one of the forms of indirect taxes, is an important source of income not only for EU member states but also for the EU budget. However, VAT fraud and evasion remains a constant problem. This research aims to examine how technology can be used to combat VAT fraud and evasion in the EU. More specifically, it analyses how effectively modern technologies like digital reporting and real-time data analytics work to detect and prevent VAT fraud and evasion. The limitations and difficulties of using technology in combating VAT fraud and evasion are also discussed in the study, including issues about data security and privacy. The methodologies that might be used in this research could include quantitative and qualitative analyses. The key findings indicate that technology has the ability to drastically reduce VAT fraud and evasion in the EU, but its efficacy depends on a thorough and integrated strategy that takes into account concerns with data privacy, cybersecurity, and stakeholder cooperation. The study has significant relevance for policymakers, tax authorities, companies, and other parties involved in the EU's fight against VAT fraud and evasion. The study can assist guide policy choices, shape technical advancements, and eventually help the EU's VAT system become more effective and efficient by offering insights into the role of technology in this field.

**Keywords:** Revenue, Governments, Security, Benefits, Tax Authorities.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW****Argona Kuçi**

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**ABSTRACT**

Based on the general definition, it is said that private international law is the set of legal norms that regulate the private relations of citizens of different states. From this it is understood that private international law has a special importance for all states since almost all states encounter the application of the laws of which state they apply to create, change, extinguish or protect a right on the private legal relationship. More specifically, private international law is a branch of private law as it regulates only private relations between natural and legal persons, but without public interest. Specifically, private international law begins to be applied at the moment when any conflict arises which originates from the private legal relationship, specifically any conflict arising from the elements of the private legal relationship such as the rights, obligations, object or subjects of the legal relationship. This right is created by the need to harmonize solutions in a globalized world where the presence of a number of differentiated legal systems creates the possible existence of legal relationships and situations that seem related. Thus, in case of dilemmas as to which law to apply, then based on private international law we can make an easier solution for the specific case. Thus, regarding the importance of private international law, I will speak more extensively during the presentation of this paper.

**Keywords:** international, private law, legal relationship, foreign element, importance.

## INTEREST AS A PENALTY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

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### ABSTRACT

Taxes as public revenue, on the basis of which the state budget is formed, are quite important and also binding for the subjects of the law, whether for natural or legal persons. Regarding taxes and the importance of taxes, a special law has been formed based on which the definition, importance and collection of taxes is presented. Thus, based on legal provisions, it is emphasized that taxes are contributions or any other amount paid to TAK according to the applicable legislation in Kosovo. In addition to the definitions, all the procedures to be undertaken by the state and other legal subjects related to the payment of taxes are also highlighted. Among other things, it is emphasized that taxes are mandatory for the subjects, and that in case of non-fulfillment of the obligation by the parties, then the taxpayer will be obliged to pay interest. Interest may also be calculated on those penalty amounts that are based on the amount of the basic tax according to the conditions that will be described in the by-law that will be issued by the Minister. More specifically, in case of non-fulfillment of the obligation by the parties within the deadline set by the state, then the taxpayers will pay that tax with double the basic obligation, and that according to the tax law this is called payment with interest, as a punitive measure for the parties who have not fulfilled the tax obligation in the specified time. Thus, in more detail regarding the fulfillment of the obligation and the amount of punishment for taxpayers, I will speak more extensively during the presentation of this paper.

**Keywords:** tax right, obligation, fulfillment of the obligation, interest, tax obligation.

## COMPENSATION OF DAMAGES, FOR THE PARTY INJURED BY THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL DECISION

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### ABSTRACT

The decisions taken by the regular courts of the country, whether the basic, appeal or supreme court, must be based on the constitutional provisions, otherwise that decision is invalid and the annulment of the decision must be requested. In these cases, where the decision was made only based on legal provisions that are in conflict with the constitutional provisions, then the party that has the legal interest must first submit the request to the constitutional court to get an answer that the law about which there is a dilemma and from the same a decision was made that is now all-powerful to me, is it anti-constitutional or not. In the event that the Constitutional Court gives an answer and finds that the law based on which a decision was made by the regular court, the same is against the constitutional provisions, and that decision should be annulled. The injured party must take care of the cancellation, as well as the request for compensation. So, after receiving the answer from the Constitutional Court, the injured party can submit a request to the Basic Court, seeking compensation for the damage, in case he feels damaged either materially or morally. As for the annulment of the decision, it is addressed to the last court that made the unconstitutional decision. Therefore, the party that has sufficient evidence and basis can submit the request to the basic court to seek compensation for the damage, and not to the constitutional court, since the constitutional court has constitutional competence only to deal with the constitutionality of laws, by-laws such as and interpret the constitutional provisions. Thus, in more detail regarding the compensation of damage to the party injured by the unconstitutional decision, I will speak more extensively during the presentation of this paper.

**Keywords:** decision, unconstitutional, injured party, damage, compensation for damage.

**HEARING OF THE PARTIES IN ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS****Kastriote Vlahna**

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**ABSTRACT**

In regular courts as well as in the arbitration court, several principles must be taken into account during the procedure, both by the arbitrators and by the parties to the procedure. Among these principles is the oral principle, according to which the parties are allowed to take the floor and orally present their evidence in the court session. The same thing happens in the procedures developed before regular state courts. So, the moment a party starts to speak, the other party and all the arbitrators must listen, as it is the next principle that obliges the arbitrators and also the opposing party to definitely listen to the opposing party's position, which they express orally or in writing. So, based on the principle of hearing the parties, each party in the arbitration procedure has the right to present evidence before the court session and the others to hear it. Based on the principle of hearing, the party can request the presentation of evidence at any stage of the arbitration court procedure, as long as the decision has not been made, since after the decision is made, the parties cannot request the presentation of evidence afterwards. and be heard. again. The principle of hearing the parties in the arbitration session will be discussed in more detail during the presentation of this paper.

**Keywords:** arbitration, arbitration procedure, principles of procedure, principle of hearing the parties.

## MANAGING WORK STRESS THROUGH THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND LOCUS OF CONTROL

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of work stress on employee performance with locus of control and emotional intelligence as moderating variables in banking companies in Indonesia. The population used in this study were 57 permanent employees. Based on the results of research and data analysis using simple regression analysis, work stress has a positive and significant effect on performance so that the first hypothesis is rejected. Locus of control moderates the influence between job stress on employee performance. Emotional intelligence does not moderate the influence between job stress on employee performance so that the third hypothesis is rejected. The implication of this research relates to the need for making work stress management policies which include optimally managing workload so that work stress can still have a positive impact on employee performance and creating a mutually supportive work atmosphere by always providing social support and creating a comfortable work environment for each employee. The recruitment and selection process of employees in the future needs to pay attention to the level of job stress with internal locus of control owned by prospective employees so that the resulting performance is high.

**Keywords:** Job Stress, Employee Performance, Locus of Control, Emotional Intelligence

**BLENDED LEARNING: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTANI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS****Zohaib Hassan Sain**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to examine the standpoints of BS 4 year program (BSCS) students in Pakistani universities regarding the issues and challenges they face. The study utilized a descriptive survey method with a quantitative approach to quantify and measure students' perceptions and issues related to blended learning in education. The study collected data from 219 students out of 482 enrolled in the BS 4 year program (BSCS) at three public universities in Pakistan in the 2022 academic year. A questionnaire with a three-point Likert scale was used to gather data, which was then analyzed using frequencies, percentages, and diagrams. The findings showed that most students had a positive view of blended learning, but they also encountered various issues, such as lack of time, insufficient skills and support for proper use, lack of training, and unavailability of Learning Management Software (LMS) for technological learning tools. The study suggests the need for the development of institutional policies for the effective use of blended learning in universities and the implementation of training and skill development programs for teachers to integrate technology in their teaching.

**Keywords:** Blended Learning, Challenges, Standpoints, Teacher Education.

## STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the online instruction given to students during the COVID-19 epidemic. At the four universities of Lahore city that were the center of the study, 600 students pursuing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees participated. A mixed method was used to design the research using both qualitative and quantitative components. An online survey was employed during the quantitative phase. Online in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview form were carried out during the qualitative phase. Local Lahore, Pakistan, inhabitants were among the responses. The content analysis led to the identification of 21 categories and three major themes. The following themes were accomplished: "It could have been better!" for their suggestions, "Face-to-face education is better!" for the bad parts of the student's experiences, and "Better than nothing!" for the positive aspects of their experiences. It has been decided that a technology approach should be employed to further expand the distance education curriculum in the four universities that have been selected.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Distance Education, Online Education, University Students.



**DRIVERS OF SHADOW ECONOMY A CASE STUDY FROM BULGARIA****Radostina IVCHEVA**

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**ABSTRACT**

All aspects of economic structure are affected by the complex phenomenon of the informal economy. According to one hypothesis, the informal economy was an individual response to the consequences of state agency inefficiency and breach of contract. The informal economy, in turn, can adversely affect government budgets and distort fundamental indicators such as growth, unemployment and real GDP. Understanding the causes of such behavior is critical for policy makers. This article examines the main reasons why Bulgarian companies engage in the informal economy, using data from a survey of employers in all regions of Bulgaria conducted in early 2020. An index to assess the tax morale of the respondents is designed and it is used to address a series of questions. Moreover this article uses OLS regression to determine the propensity of each surveyed employer to engage in shadow activities. Based on their answers to questions about issues that negatively impact their business, you can take action that directly addresses the root causes of such target behaviors. The findings are in favor of authorities and managers, because knowing the main drivers of the shadow economy, they can take measures aimed directly at them.

**Keywords:** shadow economy, tax morale, tax evasion

## SÜT TOZU YERİNE NOHUT UNU KULLANIMIYLA ÜRETİLEN YOĞURTLARDA TRABZON HURMASI (*DIOSPYROS KAKI* L.) ALGINAT ENKAPSÜLASYONUNUN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF ALGINATE ENCAPSULATION OF PERSIMMON (*DIOSPYROS KAKI* L.) IN YOGURTS PRODUCED USING CHICKPEA FLOUR INSTEAD OF MILK POWDER

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### ÖZET

Modern mikroenkapsülasyon teknikleri, aktif molekül veya maddelerin işlenmesi ve kontrolünü kolaylaştırarak birçok avantaj sunmakta ve böylece gıda bilimi ve teknolojisinde büyük bir alan sağlamaktadır. Bu şekilde üretilen fonksiyonel gıdalar, hem tüketicilerin talepleri hem de üreticilerin olumlu sağlık iddiaları nedeniyle en hızlı büyüyen gıda kategorisini oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, süt tozu yerine nohut unu kullanımıyla üretilen set tipi yoğurtlarda, serbest ekstrakt (F-%1, %5) ve ekstrüzyon yöntemi ile üretilen mikroenkapsüle Trabzon Hurması (*Diospyros Kaki* L.) (M-%1, %5) kullanımının 1. ve 21. depolama günlerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Üretilen örneklerde (K, F1, F5, M1, M5) depolamanın 1. ve 21. günlerinde pH tayini, serum ayrılması analizi, su bağlama testi, antioksidan ve fenolik madde tayini, renk tayini ve duyusal analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre en düşük serum ayrılması değeri depolamanın 1. ve 21. günleri için sırasıyla %2.50 ve %4.06 olarak Trabzon hurması-alginat mikrokapsülleri ile hazırlanan yoğurt örneklerinden M1 örneğinde tespit edilmiştir ( $p<0.05$ ). Üründeki renk değişikliklerinin tüketiciler tarafından farkedilebilir ya da farkedilemez olduğunu belirten  $\Delta E^*_{ab}$  değeri depolamanın 1. gününde M1 örneğinde en yüksek olarak (6.86) bulunmuştur ( $p<0.05$ ). M1 örneği duyusal analiz değerlendirmesinde tüm kriterlerde en yüksek puanları almıştır ( $p<0.05$ ). Tüm örnekler arasında en yüksek antioksidan aktivite (9.56 mM TE) ve fenolik madde içeriği (1640.00 mg GAE/kg) depolamanın 21. gününde M1 örneğinde tespit edilmiştir ( $p<0.05$ ). Sonuç olarak, enkapsüle Trabzon hurması kullanımının süt tozu ikamesi olarak nohut unu kullanımıyla üretilen yoğurdun fenolik madde ve antioksidan aktivitesini geliştirdiği, fizikokimyasal ve duyusal analiz parametrelerinde olumlu değişim sağladığı ve bu nedenle de bu uygulamanın yüksek besinsel özellikleri ile fonksiyonel yoğurt üretiminin geliştirilmesinde kullanılabileceği düşünülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enkapsülasyon, Fonksiyonel, Yoğurt

**ABSTRACT**

Modern microencapsulation techniques offer many advantages in the processing and control of active molecules or substances, thereby providing a significant area in food science and technology. Functional foods produced in this way constitute the fastest growing food category due to both consumer demand and positive health claims by producers. In this study, the effects of using microencapsulated persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki L.*) (M-%1, %5) produced by free extract (F-%1, %5) and extrusion methods in set-type yogurts made with chickpea flour instead of milk powder were investigated on the 1st and 21st days of storage. pH determination, syneresis analysis, water holding capacity, antioxidant and phenolic substance determination, color determination, and sensory analysis were carried out in the produced samples (K, F1, F5, M1, M5) on the 1st and 21st days of storage. According to the results obtained, the lowest syneresis value was found in the yogurt sample prepared with persimmon-alginate microcapsules, with 2.50% and 4.06% for the 1st and 21st days of storage, respectively, in the M1 sample ( $p < 0.05$ ). The  $\Delta E^*_{ab}$  value indicating whether the color changes in the product were noticeable or imperceptible by consumers was found to be highest in the M1 sample on the 1st day of storage, at 6.86 ( $p < 0.05$ ). The M1 sample received the highest scores in all criteria in the sensory analysis evaluation ( $p < 0.05$ ). The highest antioxidant activity (9.56 mM TE) and phenolic substance content (1640.00 mg GAE/kg) among all samples were detected in the M1 sample on the 21st day of storage ( $p < 0.05$ ). As a result, the use of encapsulated persimmon improved the phenolic substance and antioxidant activity of yogurt produced with chickpea flour as a milk powder substitute, provided positive changes in physicochemical and sensory analysis parameters, and therefore, it is considered that this application can be used in the development of functional yogurt with high nutritional properties.

**Keywords:** Encapsulation, Functional, Yogurt

**BUĞDAY BITKİSİNDE AZOTLU GÜBRELEMENİN FUNGAL HASTALIKLARLA OLAN İLİŞKİSİ****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND FUNGAL DISEASES IN WHEAT PLANT****Süreyya Betül RUFALOĞLU**

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Geniş adaptasyon özelliğine sahip olan buğday, değişik iklim koşullarında (ılıman, sulu, kuru ve bol yağışlı) yetişebilen bir bitkidir. Bu adaptasyon özelliklerinden dolayı Türkiye’de ve dünyada buğday (*Triticum spp. L.*) üretimi yapılan tahıl ürünleri içerisinde en büyük paya sahip olan, önemli bir bitkidir. Dünya nüfusunun artmasıyla, küresel gıda ihtiyacını karşılamak için buğday üretiminde elzem bir artışa ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Fakat üretimin istenilen miktardan daha azalması tüm dünyada ağırlıklı olarak biyotik ve abiyotik stres faktörleriyle açıklanması mümkündür. Her yıl üretim sezonunun bitmesiyle, elde edilen ürünün yaklaşık %20’sinin buğday hastalıkları nedeniyle kaybolduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Özellikle fungal hastalıkların neden olduğu bu kayıplar uzun dönemde çok ciddi sorunlara yol açacağı öngörülmektedir. Bu nedenle buğday yetiştiriciliğinde bitki hastalıkları ile mücadele üzerinde dikkatle durulması gereken konulardan biridir. Azot (N), bitkilerin ve hayvanların büyüme ve gelişmesi için gerekli, önemli, makro besin elementlerinden biridir. Eksikliğinde üretimde bir düşüş görüleceği gibi, fazlalığı da, çevreye ciddi zararlar verebilmektedir. Kardeşlenmeyi hızlandırdığı gibi, fotosentezin yapılabilmesini ve tahılda protein oluşturmayı sağlamaktadır. Buğday üretimin artırılmasına yönelik yapılacak olan azotlu gübre çalışmalarında öncelikle toprakta bulunan azot mevcudiyeti, azotlu gübre uygulamalarının zamanlaması, oranı, biçimi ve yerleştirilmesi yönetilerek buğdayın büyüme aşamaları boyunca dikkatli bir şekilde düzenlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sebeple üreticilerin, azot (N) yönetimine dikkat etmesi gerekmektedir. Örneğin azot (N) fazlalığı buğday bitkisinde, hasatta yatmaya yol açabilir veya hastalıkları teşvik ederek verim kayıplarına neden olabilmektedir. Bu derleme azotlu gübreleme ve bitkide görülen fungal hastalıklar arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya

çıkmasında ilerde yapılacak olan çalışmalara bir alt yapı niteliğinde katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Buğday, fungal hastalık, azot, gübreleme, üretim

## ABSTRACT

Wheat, which has wide adaptability, is a plant that can grow in different climatic conditions (temperate, hydrated, dry and rainy). Due to these adaptation features, wheat (*Triticum* spp. L.) is an important plant that has the largest share among the cereal products produced in Turkey and worldwide. As the world population grows, wheat production must increase to ensure the global food demand. However, it is possible that the decrease in production more than the desired amount can be explained by biotic and abiotic stress factors all over the world. Approximately, the 20% of the obtained product is lost by the end production season due to wheat diseases each year. These losses, especially caused by fungal diseases, are predicted to cause serious problems in the long term. For this reason, combating plant diseases in wheat cultivation is one of the issues that should be carefully considered. Nitrogen (N) is one of the essential macronutrients for the growth and development of plants and animals. It is deficiency will cause a decrease in production, and its excess can cause serious damage to the environment. It not only accelerates tillering, but also enables photosynthesis and protein formation in grain. Nitrogen fertilizer studies to be carried out to increase wheat production must first be carefully regulated throughout the growth stages of wheat by managing the availability of nitrogen in the soil, the timing, rate, form and placement of nitrogen fertilizer applications. For this reason, producers should pay attention to nitrogen (N) management. For example, excess nitrogen (N) can cause laying in the harvest in the wheat plant or cause yield losses by promoting diseases. It is thought that this review will contribute to the future studies in the emergence of the relationship between nitrogen fertilization and fungal diseases in the plant.

**Keywords:** Wheat, fungal disease, nitrogen, fertilization, production

**PAMUK BİTKİSİNDE BAZI BESİN ELEMENTLERİ İLE FUNGAL HASTALIKLAR  
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER**  
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOME NUTRIENTS AND FUNGAL DISEASES IN  
COTTON PLANT

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**ÖZET**

Bir endüstri bitkisi olan pamuk (*Gossypium hirsutum*), Ebegümeçigiller (Malvaceae) familyasına sahip olup sentetik lif üretiminin sürekli artmasına karşın dünya tekstil sanayinde kullanılan hammaddeler arasındaki yeri ve önemini halen koruyan stratejik bir bitkidir. Tekstil ve yağ sanayii ürünü olmasının yanında küspesi ile de hayvancılığın gelişmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Pamuk bitkisi çok sayıda biyotik ve abiyotik etmenlere maruz kalmaktadır. Ülke ekonomisinde önemli bir yeri olan pamuk, büyüme ve gelişme dönemleri boyunca çok sayıda besin elementine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bir abiyotik faktör olan bu besin elementlerinin yetersiz veya fazla olması durumunda bazı bitki hastalıklarına davetiye çıkmaktadır. Bu hastalıkların başında fungal hastalık etmenleri yer almaktadır. Örneğin bitki besin elementleri bitki hücrelerinde zarların incelik kalınlaşması, hücre boylarının azalması veya artması gibi morfolojik değişikliklere; fotosentez karbonhidrat ve protein sentezi, enzim aktivasyonları gibi birçok metabolik ve fizyolojik olaylara katılmakta ve yeterli alınımları bitkilerin toplam fenol içeriğini arttırmaktadır. Tüm bu sebepler doğrultusunda besin elementlerinin fungal hastalıklara karşı pamuğun direnç sağlaması için önemli bir faktör olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu derlemede, besin elementleri ve fungal hastalıklar arasındaki etkileşimlerin vurgulanması amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Pamuk, fungal hastalık, besin elementi, direnç, bitki gelişimi

**ABSTRACT**

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*), an industrial plant, belongs to the Malvaceae family and is a strategic plant that still maintains its place and importance among the raw materials used in the world textile industry, despite the continuous increase in synthetic fiber production. In addition to being a textile and oil industry product, it also contributes to the development of livestock with its pulp. Cotton plant is exposed to many biotic and abiotic factors. Cotton, which has an important place in the country's economy, needs a large number of nutrients during its growth and development periods. In case of insufficient or excess of these nutrients, which are an abiotic factor, some plant diseases are invited. Fungal disease factors are at the forefront of these diseases. For example, plant nutrients cause morphological changes such as thinning and thickening of membranes, decrease or increase in cell size in plant cells; It participates in many metabolic and physiological events such as photosynthesis, carbohydrate and protein synthesis, enzyme activations, and their sufficient intake increases the total phenol content of plants. For all these reasons, nutritional elements are thought to be an important factor for cotton to provide resistance against fungal diseases. In this review, it is aimed to emphasize the interactions between nutrients and fungal diseases.

**Keywords:** Cotton, fungal disease, nutrient, resistance, plant growth

## ZEYTİN BAHÇESİ TOPRAKLARINDA GELENEKSEL TOPRAK İŞLEME SİSTEMİNİN AGREGAT STABİLİTESİ VE GÖZENEK BÜYÜKLÜKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF A TRADITIONAL SOIL TILLAGE SYSTEM ON AGGREGATE STABILITY AND PORE SIZE IN AN OLIVE ORCHARD

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Aydın ilinde bulunan bir zeytin bahçesinde geleneksel toprak işlemenin toprak agregasyonu üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Toprak örnekleri bahçe içerisinde farklı yerlerden ve derinlikten alınmış olup, toprağın agregasyonu mikro-morfolojik teknikler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, biyolojik aktivitenin toprak agregasyonunda önemli bir rol oynadığını, kök bölgesinin diğer bölgelere göre daha fazla makroagregat içerdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Kök bölgesindeki yoğun biyolojik aktivite nedeniyle illit mineralleri, agregatların kenarlarına yapışarak çimento etkisi yaratmıştır. Bu durum pedojenik oluşumun kil ve çimentoyu birleştirerek agregatları daha kararlı hale getirebileceğini göstermektedir.

Elde edilen sonuçlara göre kök bölgesindeki agregatların çoğunun alüvyal ortamlardan geldiğini ve metamorfik kuvarsit parçacıkları içerdiğini göstermiştir. Kök bölgesindeki yüksek topraklanma seviyesi, özellikle solucanlar gibi yüksek faunal aktivite ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Bu zondaki agregatlar 100 ila 250 µ arasında değişen boyutlarda olup, illit killeri ve kaya parçalarından oluşan bir matrisle çevrilidir.

Bu çalışmanın bulguları, özellikle zeytinliklerde, sağlıklı toprak koşullarını korumak için toprak işleme işlemi en aza indirmek ve biyolojik aktiviteyi teşvik etmenin gerekliliğini göstermektedir. Bununla beraber tarımsal ortamlarda sağlıklı toprak koşullarını korumak için toprak agregasyonunu etkileyen mekanizmaların anlaşılmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Bu



araştırma, toprak işleme işleminin toprak agregasyonu üzerindeki etkisini anlamaya yardımcı olmakta ve sürdürülebilir tarım uygulamalarına dair farkındalık sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zeytinlikler, toprak işleme, kök bölgesi, makro-agregat, illit mineralleri.

## ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of traditional cultivation on soil aggregation in an olive grove in Aydın, Turkey. Soil samples were taken from different places and depths in the garden, and the aggregation of the soil was analyzed using micro-morphological techniques. Results indicate that the root zone contained more macroaggregates than other areas, showing that biological activity played an essential role in soil aggregation. Due to a lot of biological activity in the root zone, illite minerals had a cementing effect on the edges of aggregates. This shows that pedogenic formation can make aggregates more stable by bonding clay and cement together.

The study showed that the majority of root zone aggregates originated from alluvial environments and contained metamorphic quartzite particles. The higher level of aggregation in the root zone was related to the high faunal activity, especially earthworms. The aggregates in this zone ranged in size from 100 to 250  $\mu$  and were formed of illite clays and fragments of rock surrounded by a matrix of illite clay.

The findings of this study suggest that minimizing tillage and encouraging biological activity might be necessary for maintaining healthy soil in agricultural settings, particularly olive groves. This study emphasizes the significance of understanding the mechanisms that influence soil aggregation in order to maintain healthy soil conditions in agricultural settings. This research helps to understand the effect of tillage on soil aggregation and offers insights into sustainable agricultural practices.

**Keywords:** Olive orchards, tillage, root zone, macro-aggregate, illite minerals.

**TOPRAK İŞLEME METODLARININ TOPRAK SIKIŞMASI ÜZERİNDEKİ  
ETKİLERİNİN ANLAŞILMASI**  
UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS OF TILLAGE METHODS ON SOIL COMPACTION

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**ÖZET**

Toprak sıkışması, tarımda önemli bir sorundur ve toprak fiziksel özelliklerini ve ürün verimliliğini olumsuz etkileyebilir. Bu nedenle, farklı toprak işleme yöntemleri geliştirilmiştir. Geleneksel işleme yöntemi, toprağı derinlemesine sürerek hazırlama yapar. Ancak bu yöntem diğer yöntemlere göre daha fazla toprak sıkışmasına neden olabilir. Minimum işleme yöntemi ise yüzeydeki toprağı daha az bozar ve sadece hafifçe sürer. Sıfır işleme yöntemi ise hiçbir şekilde toprağı bozmaz ve tohumlar doğrudan bozulmamış olarak toprağı ekilir. Bu bağlamda korumalı toprak işleme minimal bir şekilde toprağı bozar ve erozyonu azaltarak organik madde içeriğini artırarak toprak sağlığını korumayı amaçlar.

Bu derlemede farklı toprak işleme uygulamalarının toprak sıkışması üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Geleneksel işlemenin diğer tekniklere göre daha fazla toprak sıkışmasına neden olduğu bulunmuştur. Toprak sıkışması su infiltrasyonunu azaltabilir, akış hızını arttırabilir ve kök büyümesini sınırlayabilir. Korumalı toprak işleme ise erozyonu azaltarak toprak sağlığını korur ve su infiltrasyonunu arttırır. Ancak, farklı toprak işleme yöntemlerinin ürün verimliliği dışındaki toprak fiziksel özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri henüz tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır. Toprak tipi, iklim koşulları, bitki artığı yönetimi ve diğer faktörler, toprak sıkışması üzerindeki etkileri belirleyebilir. Toprak üstü bitki kalıntıları, toprak korumalı koruma işleme gibi minimum işleme yöntemleriyle birlikte kullanıldığında, erozyonu azaltarak toprak sağlığını korur ve su infiltrasyonunu arttırır. Bu nedenle, tarım uygulamalarında doğru toprak işleme yöntemi seçimi önemlidir. Toprak sıkışmasını azaltmak için minimum işleme veya korumalı toprak işleme gibi yöntemler tercih edilmelidir. Sonuç olarak, farklı toprak işleme yöntemlerinin toprak sıkışması üzerindeki etkileri karmaşıktır ve birçok faktöre bağlıdır. Ancak, minimum işleme veya korumalı toprak işleme gibi yöntemlerin kullanımı ile birlikte doğru bitki artığı yönetimi ile birlikte uygulandığında, toprağı organik madde açısından zenginleştirerek toprak sağlığını koruyabilir ve su tutma kapasitesini arttırabilir. Bu da hem çiftçilerin hem de çevrenin yararına olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Toprak İşleme Yöntemleri, Sürdürülebilir tarım, Toprak fiziksel özellikleri, Bitki Verimi.

## ABSTRACT

Soil compaction is a significant issue in agriculture and can have negative effects on soil physical properties and crop yield. Therefore, multiple techniques of soil cultivation have been developed. The conventional method of soil preparation involves extensive tillage. This technique, however, can result in greater soil compaction than others. The minimum tillage method disturbs and tills the soil surface minimally. Using the zero-tillage procedure, seeds are planted directly into untouched soil. In this context, protected soil treatment reduces erosion and increases organic matter content while minimizing soil degradation.

This review examines the effects of various agricultural techniques on soil compaction. It has been found that conventional tilling causes greater soil compaction than other methods. Soil compaction can decrease water infiltration, increase discharge, and limit root growth. Conservation tilling, on the other hand, preserves soil health by minimizing soil erosion and enhancing water infiltration. However, the effects of different soil tillage techniques on soil physical properties besides crop yield are not fully understood. Depending on soil type, climate, plant residue management, and other variables, the effects of these methods on soil compaction may differ. Aboveground plant residues protect soil health by reducing erosion and enhancing water infiltration when combined with soil conservation tillage. Therefore, selecting the right tillage method is essential in agricultural practices. Minimal tilling and protected tilling should be preferred to reduce soil compaction. In conclusion, the effects of various agricultural techniques on soil compaction are complex and dependent on a number of variables. However, using minimum or conservation tillage methods together with effective plant residue management can protect soil health by enriching it with organic matter, reducing soil erosion, and increasing its capacity to store water for the benefit of producers and environmental protection.

**Keywords:** Tillage methods, Sustainable Agriculture, Soil Physical Properties, Plant Yield.

## DÜZCE İLİ FINDIK BAHÇELERİNDE YABANCI OT SORUNU WEED PROBLEM IN HAZELNUT ORCHARDS IN DÜZCE PROVINCE, TURKEY

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye fındık üretiminin önemli yörelerinden biri olan Düzce ilinde yabancı ot sorununu ortaya koymaktır. Düzce ili fındık bahçelerinde sorun olan yabancı ot türlerini belirlemek, üreticilerin yabancı otlar ile ilgili sorunlarını ve uyguladıkları mücadele yöntemlerini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla 2021-2022 yıllarında 100 üretici ile yüz yüze görüşmek suretiyle anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Anketlerin dağılımı, fındık yetiştiriciliği yapılan ilçelerde üretim alanı büyüklüğüne oransal olarak homojen bir şekilde yapılmıştır. Anket çalışmalarında her üreticiye 30 soru yönelterek, çiftçiyi tanıma, fındık yetiştiriciliği ile ilgili bilgiyi ölçme ve üreticilerin yabancı ot sorununun belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Anket sorularının 10 tanesi beşli Likert ölçeğine tabi tutulmuş, 5 tanesi genel bilgi içerikli ve 15 tanesi ise ucu açık sorular olup uygun istatistik ve grafiksel yöntemlerle değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, ankete katılan üreticilerin eğitim düzeyinin orta olduğu, geçimlerini sağlamak için üretim yaptıkları ve genellikle fındık dışında başka bir tarımsal ürün yetiştirmedikleri belirlenmiştir. Üreticilerin fındık yetiştiriciliğindeki bitki koruma sorunları; zararlı böcekler, hastalıklar ve yabancı otlar şeklinde sıralanmışlardır. Bahçelerdeki yabancı ot yoğunluğunun çok yüksek olduğu, mücadelede genellikle biçme ve kısmen herbisit uygulandığı tespit edilmiştir. Üreticilerin yarısından fazlasının herbisitleri zirai ilaç bayilerinden aldıkları ve bayinin Ziraat Mühendisi olmasına dikkat ettikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Dar yapraklı yabancı otlardan brom otu (*Bromus tectorum* L.), köpek dişi ayrığı (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.), darıcan (*Echinochloa crus-galli* L.), salkım otu (*Poa annua* L.), yapışkan otu (*Setaria viridis* L.), geniş yapraklı yabancı otlardan yara otu (*Prunella vulgaris* L.), şifa otu (*Conyza canadensis* L.), yabani yonca (*Medicago sativa* L.), şebrek (*Lapsana communis* L.), sinir otu (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), kuzukulağı (*Rumex acetosella* L.), sürünücü üçgül (*Trifolium*

*repens* L.), yavşan otu (*Veronica persica* Poir L.) ve çok yıllık yabancı otlardan ise böğürtlen (*Rubus sanctus* Schreb), tarla sarmaşığı (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) ve dağ çileği (*Fragaria vesca* L.) bahçelerdeki yaygın türler olarak bildirilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Düzce, fındık, yabancı ot, mücadele, anket

## ABSTRACT

This paper aims to reveal weed problems in Düzce, which is one of the important regions of hazelnut production in Turkey. To determine the weed species that are a problem in the hazelnut orchards of Düzce, to reveal the problems of the producers about weeds and the control methods they apply, a survey study was conducted with 100 growers in 2021-2022. The questionnaires were distributed homogeneously in proportion to the size of the production area in the districts where hazelnut cultivation is carried out. In the survey studies, it was aimed to get to know the farmer, to measure the knowledge about hazelnut cultivation and to determine the weed problem of the producers by asking 30 questions to each grower. Of these survey questions, 10 were subjected to a five-point Likert scale, 5 of them were general information and 15 of them were open-ended questions and were evaluated with appropriate statistical and graphical methods.

As a result, it has been determined that the education level of the growers is medium, most of the growers grow hazelnut as a livelihood and generally they do not grow another crop. Growers sorted pests, diseases, and weeds as the plant protection problems in their orchards. It was determined that the weed density was very high, generally mowing and partially herbicides applied for the weed control. More than half of the growers provide the herbicides from pesticide dealers and pay attention to the dealer being an Agricultural Engineer. From narrow-leaved weeds downy brome (*Bromus tectorum* L.), bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli* L.), annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* L.), green foxtail (*Setaria viridis* L.); from broad-leaved weeds self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris* L.), horseweed (*Conyza canadensis* L.), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), Common nipplewort (*Lapsana communis* L.), Ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* L.), white clover (*Trifolium repens* L.), *persian speedwell* (*Veronica persica* Poir L.) and from perennial weeds holy bramble (*Rubus sanctus* Schreb), the field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) and wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca* L.) were stated as the wide species in the orchards.

**Keywords:** Düzce, hazelnut, weed, control, survey

## İTAKONİK ASİT BAZLI HİDROJELLERİN SENTEZİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ITACONIC ACID BASED HYDROGELS

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### ÖZET

Hidrojeller, genellikle büyük miktarda su tutabilen, üç boyutlu, su ile temasında çözünmeyen, çapraz bağlı polimer ağlardan oluşan yumuşak malzemeler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu polimer ağları genellikle kimyasal veya fiziksel etkileşimler sonucunda çapraz bağlanır. Polimer hidrojel sistemleri günlük yaşamda ve endüstride önemli uygulamalarda kullanılmaktadır.

pH, sıcaklık, iyonik kuvvet vb. dış etkilere duyarlı olan hidrojeller "Akıllı Hidrojeller" olarak adlandırılmakta ve biyomedikal, biyoteknoloji, kontrollü ilaç salımı gibi çeşitli alanların son yıllardaki araştırma konularının içinde oldukça geniş yer tutmaktadır.

İtakonik asit (IA), sahip olduğu iki karboksil grubu nedeniyle özellikle pH ve sıcaklığa duyarlı hidrojellerin sentezinde oldukça yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. İtakonik asitin polimerize esterleri, yapıştırıcı ve boya/kaplama endüstrilerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. IA monomeri, biyoyumluluğu ve biyobozunabilirliği nedeniyle biyomedikal amaçlarla hidrojellerin oluşumu için büyük ölçüde kullanılmaktadır.

Reaktif boyaların atık sulardan uzaklaştırılması için çeşitli teknolojiler vardır. Ancak bu tekniklerin çoğu hem ekonomik maliyet hem de enerji tüketimi açısından yüksektir ve bu teknolojilerin bazıları kirletici ve toksik atıkları ortadan kaldırmamakta, ikincil kirliliğe neden olmaktadır. Alternatif olarak adsorpsiyon yüksek verimi, kolay kullanımı ve adsorbanların işlenecek madde ile düşük reaktivitesi nedeniyle en etkili yöntemlerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Boya adsorbanı olarak genellikle geniş yüzey alanına sahip aktif karbon, zeolit, ve iyon değişim reçineleri kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu malzemeler, adsorpsiyon verimliliklerinin düşük olması, maliyetlerinin yüksek olması ve çevre dostu olmamaları gibi dezavantajlara sahiptirler. Adsorbent olarak hidrojeller, tüm bu dezavantajların üstesinden gelebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, itakonik asidin N-hidroksimetil akrilamit, akrilamit ve stearil metakrilat ile yapılan hidrojellerinin sentezi, hidrojellerin şişme davranışı, şişme kapasitesi, şişmeye pH ve sıcaklığın etkisi incelenmiştir. Son olarak bu hidrojellerin atık sulardan boyar maddelerin uzaklaştırılmasındaki uygulamaları çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hidrojel, itakonik asit, akrilamit, N-hidroksimetil akrilamit.

## ABSTRACT

Hydrogels are generally defined as soft materials consisting of three-dimensional, cross-linked polymer networks that are insoluble in contact with water, capable of holding large amounts of water. These polymer networks are often crosslinked as a result of chemical or physical interactions. Polymer hydrogel systems are used in important applications in daily life and industry.

Hydrogels, which are sensitive to external influences such as pH, temperature, ionic strength etc., are called "Smart Hydrogels" and have a wide place in recent years' research topics in various fields such as biomedicine, biotechnology, and controlled drug release.

Itaconic acid (IA) is widely used, especially in the synthesis of pH and temperature sensitive hydrogels, due to its two carboxyl groups. Polymerized esters of itaconic acid are widely used in the adhesive and paint/coating industries. The IA monomer is widely used for the formation of hydrogels for biomedical purposes due to its biocompatibility and biodegradability.

There are several technologies for the removal of reactive dyes from wastewater. However, most of these techniques are high in terms of both economic cost and energy consumption, and some of these technologies do not eliminate polluting and toxic wastes, causing secondary pollution. Alternatively, adsorption is accepted as one of the most effective methods due to its high efficiency, easy use and low reactivity of adsorbents with the material to be treated. Activated carbon, zeolite, and ion exchange resins with large surface area are generally used as paint adsorbent. However, these materials have disadvantages such as low adsorption efficiency, high cost and not being environmentally friendly. Hydrogels as adsorbent can overcome all these disadvantages.

In this study, the synthesis of itaconic acid hydrogels made with N-hydroxymethyl acrylamide, acrylamide and stearyl methacrylate, swelling behavior of hydrogels, swelling capacity, the effects of pH and temperature on swelling were investigated. Finally, the applications of these hydrogels in the removal of dyestuffs from wastewater were studied.

**Keywords:** Hydrogel, itaconic acid, acrylamide, N-hydroxymethyl acrylamide.

## SÜPER ABSORPLAYICI POLİMERLER SUPER ABSORBENT POLYMERS

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### ÖZET

Süper absorplayıcı polimerler, çapraz bağlı, yapılarında kendi ağırlıklarının en az 100 katı kadar suyu tutabilen ağ yapılı polimerlerdir. Suda veya başka herhangi bir çözücünde çözünmezler. Hidrojeller olarak da bilinmektedirler. Yapılarına suyu çektikçe şişerler ve jel kıvamını alırlar. Yapılarında tuttıkları su miktarı onların kimyasal yapılarına bağlıdır. Kimyasal yapılarındaki  $-COOH$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SH$  gibi polarlık yaratan fonksiyonel grupların sayısı arttıkça su tutma kapasiteleri de artmaktadır. Hidrojellerin su tutma kapasiteleri, şişme davranışları ve ortam özelliklerine karşı duyarlı oluşları onların kullanım alanlarını belirlemektedir. Kullanım alanları arasında bebek bezleri, tarım, kontrollü ilaç salımı, yapay organ yapımı, atık suların arıtılması gibi alanlar yer almaktadır.

Hidrojellerin üretiminde en fazla kullanılan monomerler arasında akrilik asit ve akrilamit yer almaktadır. Bu monomerlerin kullanıldığı polimerler, bileşimlerine bağlı olarak 1 kat ile binlerce kat suyu yapılarında tutabilmektedirler. Monomerlerin polar gruplar taşımalarının yanı sıra çapraz bağ yoğunluğu, ortamın pH'ı, ortamın sıcaklığı da şişme kapasitesine etki etmektedir. Bazı durumlarda akrilamit gibi yüksek polariteye sahip monomerler kullanıldığında hidrojellerin şişme kapasiteleri düşük olmaktadır. Bunun nedeni, hidrojellerin yapısındaki fonksiyonel grupların kendi aralarında yaptıkları güçlü etkileşimlerdir. Bu durumda yapıya az da olsa hidrofobik karakterde monomerler de eklemek gerekir.

Bu çalışmada, süper absorplayıcı polimerlerin özellikleri, sentezlenirken monomer seçiminin nasıl yapılacağı derleme şeklinde sunulacaktır. Bunu yaparken özellikle kendi grubumuz tarafından yapılmış olan çalışmalar örnek gösterilerek konunun detaylandırılması hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hidrojel, SAP, akrilik asit, akrilamit.

### ABSTRACT

Superabsorbent polymers are cross-linked, reticulated polymers that can hold at least 100 times their own weight in water. They are insoluble in water or any other solvent. They are also known as hydrogels. As they absorb water into their structures, they swell and acquire a gel consistency. The amount of water they hold in their structures depends on their chemical



structure. As the number of polarizing functional groups in their chemical structures such as –COOH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SH increases, their water holding capacity also increases. The water holding capacity, swelling behavior and sensitivity of hydrogels to environmental properties determine their usage areas. Its usage areas include baby diapers, agriculture, controlled drug release, artificial organ construction, and wastewater treatment.

Acrylic acid and acrylamide are among the most used monomers in the production of hydrogels. Polymers, in which these monomers are used, can hold 1 layer to thousands of layers of water depending on their composition. In addition to the polar groups of monomers, crosslink density, pH of the medium, and temperature of the medium also affect the swelling capacity. In some cases, the swelling capacity of hydrogels is low when using highly polar monomers such as acrylamide. The reason for this is the strong interactions between the functional groups in the structure of hydrogels. In this case, it is necessary to add monomers with hydrophobic character, albeit a little, to the structure.

In this study, the properties of superabsorbent polymers and how to choose monomers while being synthesized will be presented in the form of a review. While doing this, it is aimed to elaborate the subject by showing examples of studies made by our own group.

**Keywords:** Hydrogel, SAP, acrylic acid, acrylamide.

**COVID-19 HASTALARINDA 1 YIL SONRAKİ HEMATOLOJİK DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN İNCELENMESİ: TEK MERKEZ DENEYİMİ**  
EXAMINATION OF HAEMATOLOGICAL CHANGES AFTER A YEAR IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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## ÖZET

**Giriş:** Yeni tip koronavirüsün yol açtığı Covid-19 , dünyada birçok insanı enfekte ederek ölümüne yol açan bir halk sağlığı problemidir. Yeni tip Koronavirüs enfeksiyöz hastalık (COVID-19) dünya çapında yayılmakta olup şiddetli Covid-19 hastalarının takibi ve tedavisinde laboratuvar değerlerindeki değişiklikler diğer ülkelerde ve bölgelerde fayda sağlayabilir. Bu çalışmada, Covid-19 hastalarında tanı anında ve tanıdan 1 yıl sonraki hematolojik parametreleri karşılaştırmayı amaçladık.

**Materyal ve Metod:** Bu retrospektif çalışmaya Yunus Emre Devlet Hastanesi İç Hastalıkları ve Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları Kliniğinde 11 Mart 2020 ile 10 Mart 2022 yılları arasında takip edilen, ağız ve burundan alınan örneklerle PCR aracılığıyla Covid-19 tanısı konulan 100 hasta dahil edildi. Hematolojik laboratuvar parametrelerinde tanı anında ve tanı anından 1 yıl sonraki değerler incelendi.

**Bulgular:** Yapılan çalışmada tanı anında lökosit, lenfosit düzeylerinin düşük ve D-Dimer düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu saptandı. Bu hastaların 1 yıl sonraki incelemelerinde ise lökosit ve lenfosit düzeylerinin normal olduğu ancak D-Dimer düzeylerinde ise ılımlı yükseklik olduğu saptandı.

**Sonuç:** Rutin kan parametrelerindeki dinamik değişiklikler, COVID-19 hastalarının prognozunda ve tedavi etkisinin değerlendirilmesinde yardımcı olabilir. Covid geçirmiş hastalardaki lökosit sayısındaki değişikliklerin izlenmesi post Covid sendromunun daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkı sunabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid-19, hasta, laboratuvar, lökosit

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The disease caused by the novel coronavirus (COVID -19) is a vital public health problem that has now affected approximately many people and caused deaths around the world. Novel coronavirus infectious disease (COVID-19) has been spreading worldwide, and tracking laboratory indexes during the diagnosis and treatment of patients with severe COVID-19 can provide a reference for patients in other countries and regions. In this study,

we aimed to correlate the hematologic laboratory parameters in COVID-19 patients at the time of initial diagnosis and after a year

**Material and Method:** This retrospective study included 100 patients admitted to Yunus Emre State Hospital, Internal Medicine and Infectious Disease Departments between March 11, 2020, and March 10, 2022, and diagnosed with COVID-19 by PCR test with a throat and nasal swab. Hematologic laboratory parameters of the patients were analyzed at the time of initial diagnosis and after a year.

**Results:** In the study, it was determined that leukocyte and lymphocyte levels were low and D-dimer levels were high at the time of initial diagnosis. Leukocyte and lymphocyte levels were found to be normal, but D-dimer levels were moderately elevated after a year

**Conclusion:** Dynamic changes in routine blood parameters might be helpful for the prognosis of COVID-19 patients and evaluation of the treatment effect. The presence of typical changes in WBC count in a patient with the past COVID-19 requires a profound examination for the post-COVID-19 syndrome.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, patient, laboratory, leucocyte

## COVID-19 PNÖMONİSİ NEDENİYLE YATAN HASTALARDA SAĞ VENTRİKÜL FONKSİYONLARININ HASTANE İÇİ MORTALİTE VE BİR YIL SONRAKİ MORTALİTE İLE İLİŞKİSİ

RELATIONSHIP OF RIGHT VENTRICULAR FUNCTIONS WITH IN-HOSPITAL AND ONE YEAR LATER MORTALITY IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 PNEUMONIA

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### ÖZET

**GİRİŞ VE AMAÇ:** Covid-19 pnömonisi nedeniyle yatırılan hastaların, sağ ventrikül fonksiyonlarının hastane içi mortalite ve taburcu edildikten 1 yıl sonraki mortalite ile ilişkisini belirlemektir.

**METOD:**2020-2022 tarihleri arasında Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Tıp fakültesi hastanesinde yapıldı. Covid-19 pnömonisi nedeniyle yatan 156 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Tüm hastaların demografik bilgileri ve rutin alınan laboratuvar bulguları kaydedildi. Tüm hastaları ekokardiyografileri yapıldı. Hastane yatışı sırasında yaşayan ve ölen hastaların verileri karşılaştırıldı. İyileşerek taburcu edilen hastalardan birinci yıl sonunda yaşayan ve ölen hastalar tespit edilerek veriler kaydedildi. Mortaliteye etki eden faktörlerin istatistiksel analizi yapıldı.

**BULGULAR:** Erkek cinsiyet, yoğun bakımda yatışlı olanlar, O<sub>2</sub> desteği alan hastalar ile sigara kullanan hastaların yatış sırasındaki mortalite oranları daha yüksek saptandı. Bir yıl sonunda yoğun bakımda yatışlı olanlarla, O<sub>2</sub> desteği alan ve diabetes mellitusu olan hastaların mortalitesi yüksek saptandı. Ekokardiyografik bulgulardan sol ventrikül ejeksiyon fraksiyonu (EF) düşük olanların hem erken hem de bir yıllık mortaliteleri daha yüksek saptandı. Sağ ventrikül fonksiyonlarından düşük fraksiyonel alan değişimi (FAC),yüksek sistolik pulmoner arter basıncı (SPAB), kısalmış pulmoner akselerasyon zamanı, düşük miyokardiyal sistolik sapma hızı (RVS'), artmış sağ atrium alanı ve inferior vena kava çapı yüksek mortalite ile ilişkili saptandı. Bir yıllık mortalitede artmış sağ atrium alanı ve inferior vena kava çapı, yüksek sistolik pulmoner arter basıncı, kısalmış pulmoner akselerasyon zamanı mortalitede anlamlı olarak tespit edildi. Perikardiyal efüzyon varlığı yatış sırasında mortaliteyle ilişkilirken, bir yıllık mortalitede anlamlı çıkmadı. Sağ ventrikül fonksiyonları ile ilişkili olan BNP ile hem hastane mortalitesi hem 1yıllık mortalite arasında anlamlı ilişki bulundu.

**SONUÇ:** Covid-19 pnömonisi izleminde sağ ventrikül fonksiyonları erken ve geç dönem mortalitede önemli görülmektedir. Taburcu edilen hastalar için mortalitede rol oynayan parametrelerden bir takip programının yapılandırılması yararlı olabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Transtorasik Ekokardiyografi, sağ ventriküler fonksiyon, COVID-19

**ABSTRACT**

**INTRODUCTION AND AIM:** Determining the association of right ventricular function with in-hospital mortality and mortality one year after discharge in Covid-19 pneumonia patients.

**METHOD:** It was conducted at Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Medical Faculty Hospital between 2020-2022. The study included 156 patients hospitalized with Covid-19 pneumonia. All patients' demographic information and routine laboratory findings were recorded. Echocardiography was performed in all patients. Data of patients who lived and died during hospitalization were compared. The data of those who survived and died after one year were recorded among the discharged patients. Factors affecting mortality were analyzed statistically.

**RESULTS:** Male gender, patients hospitalized in intensive care unit, patients receiving O2 support, and smokers had higher mortality rates during hospitalization. Intensive care patients, patients receiving O2 support, and diabetic patients had higher mortality rates after one year. Among echocardiographic findings, patients with low left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) had higher early and one-year mortality rates. Low fractional area change (FAC), high systolic pulmonary artery pressure (SPAP), shortened pulmonary acceleration time, low myocardial systolic deviation velocity (RVS'), increased right atrium area, and inferior vena cava diameter was associated with high mortality. Increased right atrium area and inferior vena cava diameter, increased systolic pulmonary artery pressure, and shortened pulmonary acceleration time were significant in one-year mortality. Pericardial effusion was associated with mortality during hospitalization but not one-year later mortality. There was a significant association between BNP, which is associated with right ventricular function, and hospital and 1-year mortality.

**CONCLUSION:** In the follow-up of Covid-19 pneumonia, right ventricular function is important in early and late mortality. Structuring a follow-up program for discharged patients from parameters that affect mortality may be useful.

**Keywords:** Transthoracic Echocardiography, right ventricular function, COVID-19

**MEZUNLAR ALDIKLARI MEZUNİYET ÖNCESİ TIP EĞİTİMİ BAĞLAMINDA  
HEKİMLİK PERFORMANSLARINI NASIL DEĞERLENDİRİYOR? KALITATİF  
BİR ÇALIŞMA**

**HOW DO GRADUATES EVALUATE THEIR CLINICAL PERFORMANCE WITH  
UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION? A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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**ÖZET**

Tıp eğitiminde çağdaş yaklaşımlar arasında mezunların saha performanslarını değerlendirmek ve verilen mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitimi geliştirecek önemli verileri ortaya çıkarmak, verileri müfredatın gelişimi için kullanmak önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmadaki amacımız, mezunların sahadaki hekimlik performanslarına ilişkin görüşleri ve hekimlik performanslarını etkileyen faktörleri ve bu faktörlerle mezuniyet öncesinde alınan eğitimin dinamikleri arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma nitel desende tasarlanmıştır. Devlet Hizmeti Yükümlülüğü ile 18 Ekim 2021’de yayınlanan 100. kurada Trabzon’a atanan ve göreve başlayan mezunlardan, kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem yöntemi ile farklı çalışma alanlarında hizmet eden mezunlar çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Mezunlar ile iletişim KTÜ Tıp Fakültesi’nin mezunlar ofisinin desteği ile kurulmuştur. Araştırmaya dahil etme kriterleri: herhangi bir asistanlık eğitimi almamış olması, en az 6 ay atandığı yerde bir fiil çalışmış olması, en fazla 2 yıl görev geçmiş olması, mezuniyetinin üzerinden en fazla 2 yıl geçmiş olması, şeklinde belirlenmiştir. Çalışma mezunlarla iletişime geçilmesi, odak grup görüşmelerinin yapılması, görüşme içeriklerinin analizi ve raporlama olmak üzere toplam 4 safhadan oluşmaktadır. Odak grup görüşmeleri Zoom platformu üzerinden yarı yapılandırılmış sorularla çevrim içi yapılmıştır. Nitel veri analizlerin Creswell’in analiz yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Veri analizinde tüm araştırmalar rol almıştır. Veri analizine başlanmadan önce nitel veri analizinde yetkin olan yürütücü tarafından diğer tüm araştırmacılara, 3 saatlik yapılandırılmış ve uygulamalı bir ‘Nitel Veri Analizi Kursu’ düzenlenmiştir. Nitel veri analizi sürecine tüm araştırmacılar katkı sunmuştur. Belirlenen 55 mezundan dahil etme kriterlerine uyan 25’i çalışmaya davet edilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 17 mezun ile iki ayrı odak grup görüşmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin içerik analizleri sonucunda: aldıkları eğitimin sahaya olumlu yansımaları; mesleki uygulamalarda hissedilen eksiklikler, hissedilen mesleki yetersizlikleri etkileyen faktörler; mesleki performansa etki eden eğitimler; eğitim ve saha uyumsuzlukları, isimli temalar ortaya çıkmıştır. Ülkemizde son yıllarda gelişen mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitiminde akreditasyon süreçleri ile mezun yetkinliklerinin elde edilmesi ve mezunların yetkinliklerini sağlık hizmeti sunumuna nasıl yansıttıklarının önemine ilişkin farkındalık artmaktadır. Ancak, ülkemizde tıp fakültelerinin mezunlarını izleme, değerlendirme ve ortaya çıkan verileri kendi programlarını geliştirme süreçlerinde kullanmaya ilişkin faaliyetleri yeterli değildir. Ülkemizde tıp fakültelerinin mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitimlerinin mezunlarının hekimlik performanslarına yansımalarını değerlendiren bir kalitatif çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Çalışmamızda, görüşmelerde ortaya çıkan veriler alan yazın bağlamında değerlendirildiğinde, mezunlarımızın öğrenimlerinde maruz kaldıkları ölçme-değerlendirme yaklaşımında standardizasyonun yetersiz olduğu ve amacına uygun yapılandırılmadığı, müfredat yapısının öğrencileri mezuniyet sonrasında sahaya yeterince hazırlamadığı söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitimi, Mezunlar, Program geliştirme, Nitel çalışma

**ABSTRACT**

Among the contemporary approaches in medical education, it is important to evaluate the performance of graduates to reveal important data that will improve the undergraduate medical education given, and to use the data for the development of the curriculum. Our aim was to reveal the views of graduates regarding their medical performance in the field and the factors affecting their medical performance and the relations between these factors and the dynamics of the education received before graduation. This is a qualitative study. Among the graduates appointed to Trabzon and started to work in different fields by 100th lottery published on October 18, 2021 with the mandatory State Service, were included in the study with an easily accessible sampling method. Communication with the alumni was established with the support of the alumni office of the Faculty of Medicine. Inclusion criteria for the study: not having received any assistantship training, to have worked at the assigned place for at least 6 months, to have a maximum of 2 years of work history, to have passed a maximum of 2 years since graduation. The study consists of a total of 4 stages: contacting the graduates, conducting focus group interviews, analyzing the content of the interviews and reporting. Focus group interviews were conducted online with semi-structured questions over the Zoom platform. Creswell's analysis approach of qualitative data analysis was adopted. All studies took part in data analysis. Before starting the data analysis, a 3-hour structured and applied 'Qualitative Data Analysis Course' was organized for all other researchers by the coordinator who is competent in qualitative data analysis. All researchers contributed to the qualitative data analysis process. Of the 55 selected graduates, 25 who met the inclusion criteria were invited to the study. Two separate focus group interviews were conducted with 17 graduates who volunteered to participate in the study. As a result of the content analysis of the data, the themes: positive reflections of the training they received into the field; deficiencies felt in professional practices, factors affecting felt professional inadequacies; trainings that affect professional performance; training and field conflicts, were emerged. Awareness about the importance of accreditation processes in undergraduate medical education, which has developed in recent years in our country, and the importance of acquiring graduate competencies and how graduates reflect their competencies in health service delivery are increasing. However, the activities of medical faculties in monitoring and evaluating their graduates and using the resulting data in the development of their own programs are not sufficient. In our country, no qualitative study has been found that evaluates the reflections of undergraduate medical education of medical faculties on the clinical performance of graduates. In our study, when the data revealed in the interviews are evaluated in the context of literature, it can be said that the standardization in the assessment and evaluation approach that our graduates were exposed to in their education is insufficient and is not structured in accordance with its purpose, and the structure of the curriculum does not adequately prepare the students to the clinical services after graduation.

**Keywords:** Undergraduate medical education, Graduates, Program development, Qualitative study



**TIP FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KLİNİK ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE EĞİTİM-  
ÖĞRETİM SÜRECİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ: ÖZEL DURUM ÇALIŞMASI**  
THE VIEW OF MEDICAL STUDENTS ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF PRE-  
CLINICAL PERIOD: A CASE STUDY

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**ÖZET**

Tıp eğitiminin temel amacı bütün toplumun sağlık düzeyini arttırıcı, nitelikli hekimler yetiştirmektir. Bu amaca hizmet edecek şekilde nitelikli hekimlerin yetişmesi, eğitim-öğrenme sürecinin nitelikli bir şekilde planlanmasına bağlıdır. Sürekli olarak değişen, gelişen ve artan bilgi birikiminin sonucu olarak eğitim öğretim sürecinin de revize edilmesi, süreçte kullanılan yöntem ve tekniklerin çeşitlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bunun için bu eğitim sürecinin değerlendirilmesi ve süreç değerlendirme sonuçlarının sürecin niteliğini arttırmak için kullanılması gerekmektedir. Değişen ve gelişen eğitim öğretim süreçlerinde öğrencilerin tıp eğitiminde yaşadıkları problemler ve süreçten beklentilerinin de değişime uğraması olası bir durumdur. Günümüzde tıp eğitiminin akreditasyonuna yönelik faaliyetlerin giderek önem kazandığı düşünüldüğünde, eğitimin geliştirilmesine yönelik süreçlerde öncelikle ilgili kişilerin görüşlerini belirlemeye çalışmak gerekmektedir. Buradan hareketle araştırmanın amacı, tıp fakültesi 3. sınıf öğrencilerinin eğitim-öğretim ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesi için, klinik öncesi dönemde eğitim-öğretim süreciyle ilgili görüşlerinin ortaya çıkarılmasıdır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımı benimsenmiş olup, özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu amaçla, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında öğrenim gören, Tıp Fakültesi 3. sınıf öğrencilerinin “Dolaşım ve Solunum Sistemleri” kurulundaki, kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak belirlenen öğrenciler ile araştırmacılar tarafından odak grup görüşmeleri yapılmıştır. Odak grup görüşmelerinde; kurulda yer alan derslerin önemi ve gerekliliği, öğrencilerin kuruldaki derslerde karşılaştıkları problemler (zorluklar), eğitici davranış ve tutumları ve süreçteki kendi rollerine ilişkin düşüncelerini kolaylaştıracak

yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ile görüşleri ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Araştırmada analiz sürecinde Creswell (2002)'nin yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel veri analizi türlerinden betimsel analiz yapılmıştır. Araştırma sürecine katılan tıp fakültesi dönem 3 öğrencileri meslek hayatlarına olumlu etkileri olacağını düşündükleri eğitim faaliyetlerini temel hekimlik uygulamaları ve vaka-olgu tartışmaları olarak belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin meslek hayatlarına olumsuz etkileri olacağını düşündükleri faktörler ise; standardize edilmemiş eğitim faaliyetleri, iyi tasarlanmamış dersler içerikleri, ölçme ve değerlendirmedeki sınırlılıklar, eğitim içeriklerinin klinik entegrasyonundaki yetersizlikler ve yetersiz rehberlik şeklinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Ülkemizde sunulan tıp eğitiminin son yıllarda uluslararası alanla entegrasyonu için şart koşulan akreditasyonuna yönelik faaliyetler tıp fakülteleri tarafından müfredat faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesi için fırsata çevrilmelidir. Öğrenci görüşlerinde ortaya çıkan güçlü yanlar müfredatın geneline yayılarak çeşitli yöntemlerle yaygınlaştırılmalıdır. Ortaya çıkan görüşlerdeki sorunlar iyi yapılandırılmış eğitim faaliyetleri, bu faaliyetleri tasarlama ve yürütme yetkinliklerine sahip eğiticilerin geliştirilmesi ve program değerlendirme süreçlerinin hedeflenen eğitim çıktılarını odağa alır nitelikte tasarlanması ile çözülebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** tıp öğrencisi, tıp eğitimi, düşünüm, özel durum çalışması

## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of medical education is to train competent physicians to support the healthy status of society. The training of competent physicians to serve this purpose depends on the good instruction of the education-learning process. As a result of constantly changing, developing and increasing knowledge, the education and training process should be revised and the methods and techniques used in the process should be diversified. For this reason, it is necessary to evaluate this training process and use the results of the process evaluation to increase the quality of medical education. In the changing and developing education and training processes, it is possible that the problems experienced by the students in medical education and their expectations from the process will also change. Considering that the activities for the accreditation of medical education are becoming increasingly important today, it is necessary to try to determine the opinions of the stakeholders in the processes for the development of education. From this point of view, the aim of the research is to reveal the opinions of the 3rd year medical faculty students about the education-teaching process in the preclinical period in order to determine their educational needs. This is a qualitative case study. Focus group interviews were conducted by the researchers with the students selected by the "Circulatory and Respiratory Systems" committee of the 3rd grade students of the Faculty of Medicine, studying in the 2022-2023 academic year at Karadeniz Technical University, using the easily accessible sampling method. In focus group discussions; the importance and necessity of the lectures and the problems (difficulties) encountered by the students in the lectures in the program, their educational behaviors and attitudes, and their

views on their own roles in the process were revealed with a semi-structured interview technique. In the research, Creswell (2002)'s approach was adopted in the analysis process. In the research, descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis types, was performed. The 3rd year medical students who participated in the research process stated the educational activities that they thought would have positive effects on their professional life as basic medical practices and case discussions. The factors that students think will have negative effects on their professional life are; non-standardized educational activities, poorly designed course contents, limitations in assessment and evaluation, inadequacies in clinical integration of educational content, and inadequate guidance. Activities for the accreditation of medical education offered in our country, which are required for the integration of medical education with the international field in recent years, should be turned into opportunities for the development of curriculum activities by medical faculties. The strengths that emerge in students' views should be spread throughout the curriculum and disseminated through various methods. The problems in the emerging views can be solved by developing well-structured training activities, developing trainers with the competencies to design and conducting these activities, and designing the program evaluation processes in a way that focuses on the targeted training outcomes.

**Keywords:** medical student, medical education, reflection, case study

## APPENDİKS MUKOSELİ APPENDICEAL MUÇOCELE

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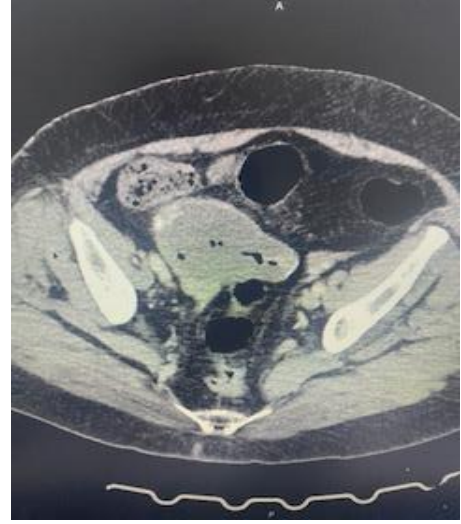
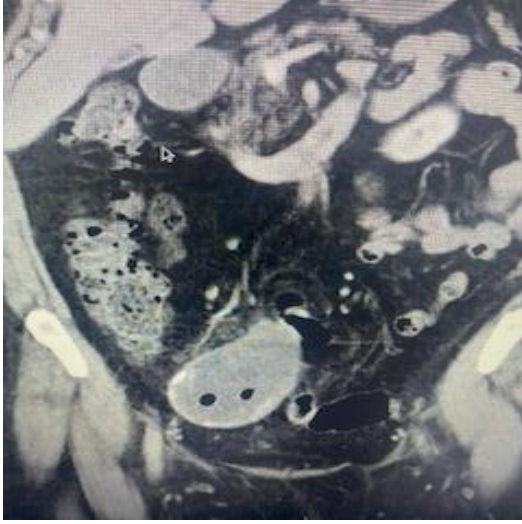
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### ÖZET

Appendiks mukoseli; apendiks lümeninin anormal mukus birikimi sonucu gelişen distansiyonu olup nadir görülen bir durumdur. Hastalara sıklıkla diğer nedenlerle abdominal tarama yapılırken veya cerrahi ile rastlantısal olarak tanı konulur . En yaygın semptomları karın ağrısı ve sağ alt kadranda palpabl kitledir. Appendiks mukoseli intestinal obstrüksiyon, kanama, torsiyon, invajinasyon ve psödomiksoma peritonei gibi komplikasyonlar ile de kendini gösterebilir. Karın ve pelvis bilgisayarlı tomografisi (BT) tanıda önemlidir. Apendektomi spesimenlerinin %0.2–0.3'ünde saptanır. Tedavisi cerrahi olup, cerrahi şeklinin belirlenmesinde apendektomi veya sağ hemikolektomi arasında seçim konusunda fikir birliği yoktur.

Bizim vakamızda 65 yaşında bayan hasta aralıklı sağ alt kadranda ağrı ve dispeptik şikâyetleri nedeniyle hastanemiz acil servisine başvurmuştur. Hastanın yapılan değerlendirmesinde defans, rebaud ve hassasiyet mevcuttu. Kan biyokimyasında Hb 13.5 g/dL, Beyaz küre 15250/mm<sup>3</sup> , CRP 40 mg/L, AST 12 U/L, ALT 13 U/L, ALP 82, GGT 70 U/L saptandı. Karın ultrasonografisinde sağ alt kadranda 20 mm bağırsak ansını çevreleyen 12x65 mm boyutunda yoğun içerikli sıvı koleksiyonu, apendiks mukoseli ile uyumlu görünüm tespit edildi. Karın bilgisayarlı tomografisinde (BT) sağ alt kadranda çekumu, çıkan kolonun proksimal kesimini ve ileal ansları komprese eden çekumla yakın ilişkili duvarında ve içerisinde kalsifikasyonlar bulunan yaklaşık 12x6 cm boyutlarında ince cidarlı kistik kitle olarak raporlandı. Sağ alt kadranda aralıklı ağrı şikâyetleri olan hastaya laparotomi planlandı. Laparotomide ileoçekal bölgede belirgin dilatasyon ve plastrone görünümde apendiks mukoseli izlendi. Kitle çekum tabanından ayrılarak total rezeke edildi. Hasta postoperatif ikinci günde oral alım açıldıktan sonra dördüncü günde taburcu edildi. . Histopatolojik tanı benign kistadenom geldi.



Karın bilgisayarlı tomografisinde sağ alt kadranda çekumu, çıkan kolonun distal kesimini ve ileal ansları komprese eden çekumla yakın ilişkili, duvarında ve içerisinde kalsifikasyonlar bulunan kistik kitlenin görüntüsü



Laparotomide ileoçekal bölgeden rezeke edilen apendiks mukoseli

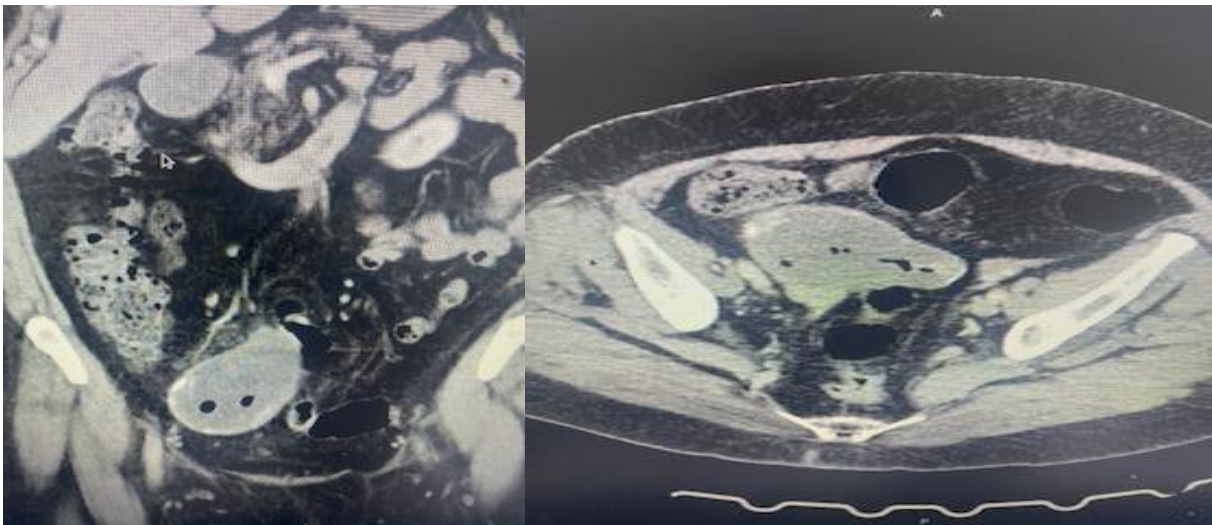
Apendiks mukosel benign ve malign nedenlerden kaynaklanabilir. Majör komplikasyonu malign nedenlerden kaynaklanan mukoselin psödomiksoma peritonei'ye progresiyonudur. Tedavisi cerrahiye ek olarak altta malign bir neden varsa kemoterapidir. Prognoz etyolojik nedene bağlıdır. Özellikle yaşlı kadınlarda neoplastik peritoneal yayılım riski nedeniyle apandisit benzeri klinikte tanıda dikkatli olunmalıdır. Benign mukosel tedavisinde standart olarak sadece appendektomi önerilirken, Apendiks mukoseli ve kolon kanserleri arasında sıkı bir ilişki olduğu gösterilmişinden dolayı malignite şüphesi varsa standart olarak sağ hemikolektomi yapılmalıdır. Sonuç olarak, sağ alt kadranda kitle ile gelen hastalarda apendiks mukoseli mutlaka ayırıcı tanıda düşünülmelidir. Apendiks mukoseli ile kolon kanseri arasındaki sıkı ilişki göz önüne alındığında mukosel tanısı alan her hasta kolonoskopik olarak izleme alınmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mukosel, apendiks, kistadenom, apendektomi

**ABSTRACT**

Appendiceal mucocele; It is a rare condition that is the distension of the appendix lumen due to abnormal mucus accumulation. Patients are often diagnosed incidentally during abdominal scanning or surgery for other reasons. The most common symptoms are abdominal pain and a palpable mass in the right lower quadrant. Appendiceal mucocele may present with complications such as intestinal obstruction, bleeding, torsion, intussusception and pseudomyxoma peritonei. Computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis is important in the diagnosis. Detected in 0.2–0.3% of appendectomy specimens. The treatment is surgical, and there is no consensus on choosing between appendectomy or right hemicolectomy in determining the surgical method.

In our case, a 65-year-old female patient applied to the emergency department of our hospital due to intermittent right lower quadrant pain and dyspeptic complaints. In the evaluation of the patient, there was defense, rebound and tenderness. Her blood biochemistry revealed Hb 13.5 g / dL, White blood cell 15250 / mm<sup>3</sup>, CRP 40 mg / L, AST 12 U / L, ALT 13 U / L, ALP 82, GGT 70 U / L. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed a 12x65 mm thick fluid collection surrounding the 20 mm intestinal loop in the right lower quadrant, and an appearance compatible with appendiceal mucocele. On abdominal computed tomography (CT), it was reported as a thin-walled cystic mass of approximately 12x6 cm in size, with calcifications in the cecum and its wall, which compresses the cecum, proximal part of the ascending colon, and ileal loops in the right lower quadrant. Laparotomy was planned for the patient with intermittent pain in the right lower quadrant. At laparotomy, marked dilatation in the ileocecal region and appendiceal mucocele with a plastron appearance were observed. The mass was separated from the base of the cecum and totally resected. The patient was discharged on the fourth day after oral intake was opened on the second postoperative day. . Histopathological diagnosis was benign cystadenoma



On abdominal computed tomography, the image of a cystic mass with calcifications on its wall and inside, closely related to the cecum, compressing the cecum, distal part of the

ascending colon, and ileal loops in the right lower quadrant.



Appendix mucocoele resected from the ileocecal region at laparotomy

Appendiceal mucocoele can be caused by benign or malignant causes. The major complication is the progression of the mucocoele resulting from malignant causes to pseudomyxoma peritonei. The treatment is chemotherapy in addition to surgery if there is an underlying malignant cause. The prognosis depends on the etiologic cause. Especially in elderly women, due to the risk of neoplastic peritoneal spread, care should be taken in the diagnosis of appendicitis-like clinic. While only appendectomy is recommended as a standard in the treatment of benign mucocoele, right hemicolectomy should be performed as a standard if malignancy is suspected, since it has been shown that there is a close relationship between appendiceal mucocoele and colon cancers.

In conclusion, appendiceal mucocoele should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients presenting with a mass in the right lower quadrant. Considering the close relationship between appendiceal mucocoele and colon cancer, every patient diagnosed with a mucocoele should be followed up colonoscopically .

**Keywords:** Mucocoele, appendix, cystadenoma, appendectomy

**AORTA ABDOMİNALİS DEVIASYON SEVİYESİ İLE BİFURCATİO AORTAE  
SEVİYESİNİN YAŞ VE CİNSİYETE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF ABDOMINAL AORTA DEVIATION LEVEL AND AORTIC  
BIFURCATION LEVEL ACCORDING TO AGE AND GENDER

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**ÖZET**

Aorta abdominalis, diaphragma hiatus aorticus seviyesinde başlar, L4 gövdesinde orta hattın hafif solunda bifurcatio aortae olarak son bulur. Bifurcatio aortae'nın anatomik bilgisi tanı ve tedavi girişimlerinde komplikasyonların riskini azaltabilir. Deviasyon, damar lümeninin tıkanmasına ve buna bağlı semptomların oluşmasına sebep olmaktadır. Son çalışmalar BTA veri setleri kullanılarak cerrahiden önce aort deviasyonunun ölçülmesinin yararlılığını göstermektedir. Çalışmamızda bifurcatio aortae'nın seviyesi ile deviasyonun varlığına ve seviyesine bakılarak, yaş ve cinsiyetle olan ilişkisini değerlendirmek amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya 156'sı kadın (%52,17), 143'ü erkek (%47,83) toplam 299 kişi dahil edildi. Olguların yaş ortalaması  $49,85 \pm 18,74$  idi. Elde edilen 3B görüntüler üzerinde bifurkasyonun ve deviasyonun seviyesi belirlendi.

Bifurkasyon vertebra seviyesi, tüm kişilerde en sık 76 kişide (%25,8) L4 orta, bunu takiben 70 kişide (%23,7) L4 üst, 67 kişide (%22,7) L4 alt seviyede görülmüştür. En az görülen seviye ise 1 kişiyle (%0,34) L5 ortadır. Deviasyon vertebra seviyesi, tüm kişilerde en sık 21 kişide (%26,25) L2-3 disk seviyesinde, bunu takiben 13 kişide (%16,25) L3 orta, 11 kişide (%13,75) L4 alt seviyede görülmüştür. En az görülen seviyeler 1 kişiyle (%1,25) L1 Üst, L1-2 disk, L4 Üst, L4 Alt, L4-5 disk seviyesidir. Kişilerin %73,06'sında (n=217) deviasyon olmadığı, %26,94'ünde (n=80) deviasyon olduğu belirlenmiştir. Olguların deviasyon durumları ile cinsiyetleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir



( $p < 0,05$ ). Buna göre deviasyonu olanlarda kadınlar daha fazladır. Ek olarak deviasyon durumları ile yaş ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir. Buna göre deviasyonu olanların yaş ortalaması deviasyonu olmayanlara göre daha yüksektir.

Bifurcatio aortae ve deviasyon seviyelerinin anatomik bilgisi, özellikle aortailiak ateroskleroz, aort anevrizması gibi hastalıkların teşhis ve tedavisinde kullanılan cerrahi işlemler sırasında faydalıdır. Hem ameliyat sırasında istenmeyen yaralanmaların önlenmesinde hem de ameliyat sonrası çeşitli komplikasyonların önlenmesinde büyük katkı sağlar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aorta Abdominalis, Bifurcatio Aortae, Deviasyon

## ABSTRACT

Abdominal aort begins at the level of the diaphragma hiatus aorticus and ends in the L4 trunk as the aortic bifurcation, slightly to the left of the midline. Anatomical knowledge of the aortic bifurcation can reduce the risk of complications in diagnosis and treatment. Deviation causes the obstruction of the vessel lumen and associated symptoms. Recent studies demonstrate usefulness of measuring aortic deviation before surgery using CTA datasets. In our study, it was aimed to evaluate the relationship between age and gender by looking at the level of aortic bifurcation and presence and level of deviation.

A total of 299 people, 156 women (52.17%) and 143 men (47.83%), were included in the study. The mean age of the cases was  $49.85 \pm 18.74$  years. The level of bifurcation and deviation was determined on the 3D images obtained.

Bifurcation vertebra level was most common in 76 (25.8%) L4 middle, followed by L4 upper level in 70 (23.7%), L4 lower level in 67 (22.7%) individuals. The least common level is L5 medium with 1 person (0.34%). Deviation vertebra level was most common at the L2-3 disc level in 21 (26.25%) individuals, followed by the L3 medium level in 13 individuals (16.25%), the L4 lower level in 11 individuals (13.75%). The least common levels are L1 Upper, L1-2 disc, L4 Upper, L4 Lower, L4-5 disc levels with 1 person (1.25%). It was determined that there was no deviation in 73.06% ( $n=217$ ) of the subjects and there was deviation in 26.94% ( $n=80$ ) of them. It was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between the deviation status of the cases and their gender ( $p < 0.05$ ). Accordingly, women with deviations are more common. In addition, a statistically significant difference was determined between deviation status and mean age. Accordingly, the average age of those with deviations is higher than those without deviations.

Anatomical knowledge of the levels of aortic bifurcation and abdominal aort deviation is especially useful during surgical procedures used in both diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as aortailiak atherosclerosis, aortic aneurysm.

**Keywords:** Abdominal Aort, Aortic Bifurcation, Deviation

## TOTAL DİZ PROTEZİ UYGULANAN HASTALARIN BİREYSEL BAKIM ALGISININ İYİLİK HALLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL CARE PERCEPTION ON RECOVERY QUALITY OF  
THE PATIENTS UNDERGOING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

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### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışma total diz protezi uygulanan hastaların bireysel bakım algısının iyilik hallerine etkisini belirlemek amacı ile tanımlayıcı olarak yapıldı.

**Gereç Yöntem:** Bu çalışma tanımlayıcı olarak, Ocak- Ekim 2021 tarihleri arasında bir üniversite hastanesinin Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji kliniğinde yapıldı. Örneklemi, 149 erişkin hasta oluşturdu. Araştırma verileri, literatür bilgileri doğrultusunda araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmış olan “Hasta Bilgi Formu” ve “Bireyselleştirilmiş Bakım Skalası-B (BBS-B)”, “İyileşme Kalitesi Ölçeği” (QoR-40), kullanılarak toplandı. Verilerin değerlendirilmesi, SPSS (Statistical Packet for The Social Science) 25.0 paket programı kullanılarak yapıldı. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler (minimum, maksimum, ortalama, standart sapma, medyan, birinci çeyreklik, üçüncü çeyreklik, sıklık ve yüzde) ve Shapiro-Wilk testi, Bağımsız gruplar t testi, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis, Dunn-Bonferroni, Pearson korelasyon analizi kullanıldı. Tüm bulgular  $p < 0,05$  anlamlılık düzeyinde değerlendirildi.

**Bulgular:** Hastaların yaş ortalaması  $66,74 \pm 7,12$ , %73,2’sinin kadın, %71,1’inin evli, %62,4’ünün ilkökul mezunu, hastanede yatış süreleri ortalaması  $5,73 \pm 1,65$  olduğu belirlendi. Araştırma kapsamındaki hastaların %49’unu sağ gonartroz tanılı hastaların oluşturduğu belirlendi. Çalışmaya katılan hastaların İyileşme Kalitesi Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması  $181,72 \pm 13,49$ , alt boyutları puan ortalamaları ise Fiziksel rahatlık  $53,62 \pm 4,89$ , Duygusal durum  $41,44 \pm 3,22$ , Fiziksel bağımsızlık  $20,19 \pm 3,33$ , Hasta desteği  $34,17 \pm 1,74$  ve Ağrı  $32,3 \pm 3,62$  olduğu saptandı. Hastaların BBS-B Toplam puan ortalamaları  $4,60 \pm 0,37$ , alt boyutları puan ortalamaları ise Klinik durum  $4,72 \pm 0,40$ , Kişisel yaşam durumu  $4,64 \pm 0,53$ , Karar verme kontrolü  $4,43 \pm 0,36$  olduğu belirlendi. Bireysel bakım algılama düzeyi ve tüm alt boyutları ile iyileşme kalitesi düzeyi ve tüm alt boyutları arasında pozitif yönde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki olduğu saptandı.

**Sonuç:** Total diz protezi uygulanan hastaların bireysel bakım algılama düzeyleri ve iyileşme kalitesi düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu belirlendi. Bireysel bakım algılama düzeyi arttıkça

iyileşme kalitesi düzeyinin de arttığı belirlendi. Bakım bireyselleştirildiğinde bireye en uygun olan bakımın verildiğinde olumlu hasta sonuçları oluşmakta, hastaların iyileşme kaliteleri, iyilik halleri olumlu etkilenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bireysel bakım, hemşirelik, iyileşme kalitesi ,Total diz protezi

## ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** This descriptive study was conducted to determine the effect of individual care perception on the recovery quality of patients who underwent total knee arthroplasty in orthopedics and traumatology services.

**Methods:** The research was carried out with 149 patients who underwent total knee arthroplasty in the orthopedics and traumatology wards of a university hospital between the dates January- October 2021. The data of the study were collected Patient Information Form, Individualized Care Scale-B, Quality of Recovery-40 Questionnaire (QoR-40). Statistical analyzes of the data obtained from the patients were performed in the SPSS (Statistical Packet for The Social Science) 25.0 package program. Descriptive tests in data analysis (minimum, maximum, mean, median, standard deviation, first quartile, third quartile, frequency and percentage), Shapiro-Wilk test, Independent groups t test, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis Test, Dunn -Bonferroni, Pearson correlation analysis were used.

**Results:** The mean age of the patients included in the study was  $66,74 \pm 7,12$ , 73,2% were female, 71,1% were married, 38% were primary school graduates, and the average length of hospital stay was  $5,73 \pm 1,65$ . It was observed that 49% of the patients in the study consisted of patients with a diagnosis of right gonarthrosis. Individual care perception levels of the patients, mean total score were determined to be  $4,60 \pm 0,37$ , sub-dimensions mean scores, respectively Clinical situation was determined to be  $4,72 \pm 0,40$ , Personal life situation was determined to be  $4,64 \pm 0,53$ , Decision control was determined to be  $4,43 \pm 0,36$ . The total mean score of the QoR-40 scale of the patients was determined to be  $181,72 \pm 13,49$ , sub-dimensions mean scores Physical comfort were determined to be as  $53,62 \pm 4,89$ , Emotional situation was determined to be as  $41,44 \pm 3,22$ , Physical independence was determined to be as  $20,19 \pm 3,33$ , Patient support was determined to be as  $34,17 \pm 1,74$  and Pain was determined to be as  $32,3 \pm 3,62$ . A statistically significant positive correlation was found in the correlation between the patients level of individual care perception and all sub-dimension mean scores, and the quality of recovery and all sub-dimension mean scores.

**Conclusion:** It was determined that the patients who underwent total knee arthroplasty had high levels of individual care perception and quality of recovery. It was determined that as the level of individual care perception increased, the level of quality of recovery increased as well. When the care is individualized and the most appropriate care is given to the individual, positive patient outcomes occur, and the quality of recovery and well-being of the patients are positively affected.

**Keywords:** Individual care, nursing, quality of recovery, total knee arthroplasty

**GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU BÖLGESİNDE ÇOCUKLARDA AKREP  
SOKMALARININ RETROSPEKTİF İNCELENMESİ**  
RETROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF SCORPION STINGS IN CHILDREN IN  
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION

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## ÖZET

Çalışmamızda, retrospektif olarak akrep zehirlenmelerinde ağır zehirlenme bulguları olan olguları tanımlamak, prognoza etkili faktörleri belirlemek amaçlanmaktadır.

248 akrep sokması tanılı hasta 01 Ocak 2000 - 31 Aralık 2009 tarihleri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Yaşları 1 ile 15 yıl(ort.  $8.4 \pm 2.6$  yıl) olan 248 akrep sokması olgusu çalışmaya alındı (151 erkek, 97 kız). Olguların 165'i (% 66.5) kırsal, 83 ü (%33.5) kent merkezlerinden başvurmuştu. Başvuru en sık 144'ü(%58.1) Temmuz-Ağustos aylarında gözlemlendi. Olgularda sokulma yeri olarak 104'ü (% 41.9) alt ekstremitelerde ve 148'i (% 59.7) gece gözlemlendi. Acil servise başvuru öncesi 248'ine(% 100) damar yolu açılıp mayi desteği, 178'ine (% 71) tetanoz aşısı, 203'üne (%81.8) akrep serumu, 203'üne (%81.8) deksametazon, 203'üne (%81.8) antihistaminik yapılmıştı. Hastanemizde 248'ine (%100üne) antibiyotik tedavisi başlandı. En sık başvuru şikayeti; yerel yanma şeklinde ağrı, kızarıklık ve şişlik (% 89.2) idi. 57 olgu (% 22.9) yoğunbakıma alındı. 22 olguda (% 13.7) ağır sistemik belirtiler gözlemlendi. İki olguda (%0.8) platelet sayısı düşük bulundu. Hiperglisemi 62 olguda (% 24,8) tespit edildi. 4 olgu akciğer ödemi. Bir olgu solunum ve dolaşım yetmezliği ile vefat etti.

Sonuç olarak yoğun bakım ihtiyacı için tek anlamlı parametre hastaneye ulaşım zamanı olarak tespit edildi. Sistemik bulguları olan olgular Çocuk Yoğun Bakım olan bir merkeze sevk edilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Akrep zehirleri, Zehirlenmeler, Çocuklar

## ABSTRACT

In our study, we aimed to define the cases with severe poisoning findings in scorpion poisonings retrospectively and to determine the factors affecting the prognosis. 248 patients with a diagnosis of scorpion sting were analyzed retrospectively between January 01, 2000 - December 31, 2009. In our study, 248 cases of scorpion sting between 01.01.2000-31.12.2009 were retrospectively analyzed. 248 scorpion sting cases (151 boys, 97 girls) aged 1 to 15 years (mean  $8.4 \pm 2.6$  years) were included in the study. Of the cases, 165 (66.5%) applied from

rural centers and 83 (33.5%) from urban centers. 144 (58.1%) applications were observed most frequently in July-August. In the cases, 104 (41.9%) cases were observed in the lower extremities and 148 (59.7%) were observed at night as sting sites. Before applying to the emergency department, 248 (100%) patients received intravenous access and fluid support, 178 (71%) received tetanus vaccine, 203 (81.8%) scorpion serum, 203 (81.8%) dexamethasone, 203 (81.8%) Antihistamine was administered to 81.8%. Antibiotic treatment was started in 248 (100%) of them in our hospital. The most common application complaint; local burning pain, redness and swelling (89.2%). 57 cases (22.9%) were taken to the intensive care unit. Severe systemic symptoms were observed in 22 cases (13.7%). Platelet count was low in two patients (0.8%). Hyperglycemia was detected in 62 patients (24.8%). 4 cases of pulmonary edema. One patient died with respiratory and circulatory failure.

As a result, the only significant parameter for the need for intensive care was determined as the time to reach the hospital. Cases with systemic findings should be referred to a center with Pediatric Intensive Care. **Keywords:** Scorpion venoms, Poisonings, Children

**Keywords:** Scorpion venoms, Poisonings, Children

## ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 VE MUHASEBE SÜRECİ INDUSTRY 4.0 AND THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

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### ÖZET

Tarih boyunca gerçekleşen sanayi devrimleri işletmelerin tüm fonksiyonlarını etkilemiş, işletme faaliyetlerindeki iş süreçlerini değiştirmiştir. 1. Sanayi devrimi 18. yy. sonlarında buhar gücünün makinalarda kullanılmaya başlanmasıyla tarım ekonomisinden sanayi ekonomisine geçilmesini sağlamıştır. 1. Sanayi devrimi ardından 20 yy.'da hayata geçirilen seri üretim süreci 2. Sanayi devrimi olarak adlandırılan endüstri devrimi başlamıştır. 1970'lerde otomasyonun gelişmesi ile 3. Sanayi devrimine geçilmiştir. 2011 yılında resmi olarak başlayan yeni sanayi devriminin temelleri şüphesiz 20. yüzyılın sonlarında başlamış, 21. Yüzyılda ise gelişimini hızla sürdürmüştür. İlk üç sanayi devrimi, mekanizasyon, elektrik ve bilgi teknolojilerinin sonucunda ortaya çıkmıştır. 4. Sanayi devrimi veya Endüstri 4.0 olarak da adlandırılan yeni sanayi devrimi, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelerle üretim sistemlerinin dijital dönüşümünü ifade etmektedir. Endüstri 4.0 ile beraber meydana gelen üst düzey dijitalleşmeyle endüstri, ekonomi ve insan hayatı bir dönüşüme uğrayacaktır. Dönüşümün etkileyeceği önemli alanlardan biri de muhasebe sistemi olacaktır. Muhasebe sürecindeki değişimlerin başında kaydetme, sınıflandırma, özetleme ve raporlama fonksiyonlarının akıllı makineler, akıllı üretim sistemleri, akıllı depolar ve akıllı stoklara devredilmesi ve verilerin gerçek zamanlı olarak muhasebe sistemine kaydedilmesi gelmektedir. Endüstri 4.0 ile birlikte muhasebe meslek mensuplarının mesleki yeterliliklerini sağlayan koşullarda da değişimler yaşanacaktır. Günümüzde işletmeler küreselleşme ve gelişen teknolojinin etkisi ile Endüstri 4.0'ın etkisine girmişlerdir. Bu çalışma ile Endüstri 4.0'ın muhasebe sistemi üzerindeki olası etkileri açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Endüstri 4.0. Muhasebe Süreci, Denetim.

### ABSTRACT

Industrial revolutions throughout history have affected all functions of businesses and changed the business processes. 1st industrial revolution enabled the transition from agricultural economy to industrial economy with the use of steam power in machines at the end of the 18th century. Mass production process, which was implemented in the 20th century after the 1st industrial revolution, started the industrial revolution, which is called the 2nd industrial revolution. In the 1970s, with the development of automation, the 3rd industrial revolution was started. Foundations of the new industrial revolution, which officially started

in 2011, undoubtedly started at the end of the 20th century and continued to develop rapidly in the 21st century. The first three industrial revolutions emerged as a result of mechanization, electricity and information technologies. New industrial revolution, also called the 4th Industrial Revolution or Industry 4.0, refers to digital transformation of production systems with developments in information and communication technologies. Industry, economy and human life will undergo a transformation with the high-level digitalization that has occurred with Industry 4.0. One of the important areas that transformation will affect will be accounting system. At the beginning of changes in the accounting process are the transfer of recording, classification, summarization and reporting functions to smart machines, smart production systems, smart warehouses and smart stocks, and recording data in real time into accounting system. With Industry 4.0, there will also be changes in the conditions that ensure the professional competence of accountants. Today, businesses have been under the influence of Industry 4.0 with the effect of globalization and developing technology. With this study, possible effects of Industry 4.0 on accounting system have been tried to be explained.

**Keywords:** Industry 4.0. Accounting Process, Audit.

**KUR KORUMALI VADELİ TL MEVDUATI KAZANÇLARIYLA İLGİLİ  
VERGİ İSTİSNASI**  
TAX EXEMPTION ON CURRENT TERM TURKISH LIRA DEPOSIT EARNINGS

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## ÖZET

Türk Lirası'nın yabancı para birimleri karşısında aşırı değer kaybetmesinin ardından Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası birtakım tedbirler almıştır. Bu kapsamda Kur Korumalı Mevduat hesabı uygulaması getirilmiştir. Kur korumalı vadeli TL mevduat hesabı ile ülkemizdeki tasarruf sahiplerinin Türk lirasına yönelmeleri ve böylelikle dövize olan talebin düşürülmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Kur korumalı mevduat hesabı önce gerçek kişilerin belli döviz cinsinden hesaplarına yönelik getirilmiş, sonra kapsama altın hesapları alınmış, en sonunda ise tüzel kişiler sisteme dahil edilmiş ve bu hesaplara dönüşüm halinde kurumlar ve gelir vergisi avantajları getirilmiştir. Türk Lirası Mevduat ve Katılma Hesaplarına Dönüşümün Desteklenmesi Hakkında Tebliğle; yurt içi gerçek kişilerin ABD doları, Euro ve İngiliz Sterlini cinsinden dövizlerinin, talep etmeleri durumunda; dönüşüm kuru üzerinden bankaca Türk Lirasına çevrileceği, kur korumasından yararlanacağı belirtilmiştir. Türk Lirası Mevduat Ve Katılma Hesaplarına Dönüşümün Desteklenmesi Hakkında Tebliğ'de Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Tebliğle; kur korumalı mevduat hesabı uygulamasına tüzel kişiler de dahil edilmiş ve gerçek kişilerin en az 3 ay vadeli, tüzel kişilerinse en az 6 ay vadeli döviz tevdiat hesaplarının TL' na çevrilerek mevduat hesabına yatırılması durumunda kur korumasından yararlanacağı belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca altına endeksli mevduat ve katılım hesapları bulunan gerçek ve tüzel kişilerin, bu hesaplarını TL vadeli mevduat ve katılım hesaplarına çevirmeleri durumunda kur korumasından yararlanacağı belirtilmiştir.

Bu çalışma, döviz cinsinden mevduat ve katılım fonlarını Türk lirasına çeviren kurumlar vergisi mükelleflerinin; dönüşüm esnasındaki kazançları ile bu kapsamda açılan vadeli Türk lirası mevduat ve katılma hesaplarında elde edecekleri kazançlarıyla ilgili vergi istisnasını açıklanmak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mevduat, Katılım Fonu, Kur Korumalı TL Vadeli Mevduat Hesabı.

## ABSTRACT

Following the excessive depreciation of the Turkish Lira against foreign currencies, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey took some measures. In this context, Currency Protected Deposit Account application has been introduced. With currency protected deposit account, it



is aimed that savings in the country will turn to Turkish Lira and thus reduce the demand for foreign currency. Currency-protected deposit accounts were first brought to accounts of real persons in certain foreign currencies, then gold accounts were included, and finally, legal entities were included in system and corporate and income tax advantages were brought to these accounts in case of conversion. With the Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts; has been stated that foreign currencies of domestic real persons in US Dollars, Euros and British Pounds will be converted into Turkish Lira by the bank at the conversion rate upon their request and will benefit from exchange rate protection. With the Communiqué Amending the Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposits and Participation Accounts; legal entities are also included in the currency protected deposit account application and it is stated that real persons will benefit from currency protection if their foreign currency deposit accounts with a maturity of at least 3 months and legal entities with a maturity of at least 6 months are converted into TL and deposited into a deposit account. It has also been stated that real and legal persons with gold-indexed deposit and participation accounts will benefit from exchange rate protection if they convert these accounts into TL time deposit and participation accounts.

This study was carried out in order to explain tax exemptions on earnings of corporate taxpayers who convert their foreign currency deposits and participation funds into Turkish lira during the conversion and their earnings in time deposit and participation accounts opened in this context.

**Keywords:** Deposit, Participation Fund, Currency Protected TL Time Deposit Account.

## TÜRKİYENİN FİNANSAL KRİZLERDEN ÇIKIŞINDA IMF'NİN ROLÜ THE ROLE OF IMF IN TURKEY'S GOING FROM FINANCIAL CRISES

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma IMF nin amaçlarını istikrarlı büyüme için gerekli olan ve önerdiği yöntemlerini açıklama amacı taşımaktadır. Türkiye, son yıllarda ekonomik krizler yaşamış ve IMF ile birçok kez programlar imzalamıştır. IMF programları, genellikle makroekonomik politikaları düzenlemek, kamu finansmanını yeniden yapılandırmak, mali disiplini sağlamak, özelleştirmeleri hızlandırmak, rekabeti artırmak ve iş gücü piyasalarını reform etmek gibi yapısal reformları içerir. Bu reformlar, genellikle zorlu ve acı verici olabilir, ancak uzun vadede ekonomik istikrarı ve sürdürülebilir bir kalkınmayı destekleyebilir. IMF, Türkiye'nin ekonomik krizlerden çıkışında önemli bir rol oynamıştır. IMF programları, Türkiye'nin ekonomik reformları gerçekleştirmesine yardımcı olmuş ve ülkenin ekonomik kalkınmasına destek olmuştur. Dünya ekonomisi' de her zaman istikrarlı bir seyir izlemediği için ülkeler ekonomik krizlerle sık sık karşılaşabiliyor. Bu noktada Uluslararası Para Fonu (IMF) devreye girmektedir. IMF, dünya ekonomisindeki dalgalanmaları önlemek ve üye ülkelerin mali istikrarını desteklemek amacıyla kurulmuş bir uluslararası finansal kuruluştur. IMF, üye ülkelerin ekonomik politikalarını izler, mali yardım sağlar ve uluslararası ekonomik işbirliğini teşvik eder. Sonuç olarak bu bildiride IMF'nin Türkiye ile ilişkisini, IMF'nin Türkiye ekonomisi üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmek ve bir değerlendirme yapmaktır. Türkiye' de çıkan ekonomik krizlerin başlıca nedenlerine bu krizlerden kurtulabilmek adına yapılmış IMF anlaşmalarına Türkiye-IMF ilişkilerinden, politikalarından kriz dönemlerinde ihtiyaç duyulan finansmanı sağlama konusunda izlemiş oldukları yollara aynı zamanda 1980 sonrası ilk ciddi kriz olma niteliği taşıyan 1994 ve 2001 yılı krizlerinin Türkiye' ye Ekonomik ve Sosyal açıdan maliyeti yüksek olan sorunlara yol açtığını ve bunların neler olduğuna değinilmeye çalışılmıştır. Tüm bunlara ek olarak IMF'nin ne olduğu, Amaçları, Nasıl işlediği, Türkiye ile IMF arasındaki ilişki, IMF kredilerinin Türkiye'deki etkisi' de ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:**(IMF-Türkiye İlişkisi, IMF Programları, Krizler

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the goals of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for achieving stable growth and the methods it proposes. Turkey has experienced economic crises in recent years and has signed numerous programs with the IMF. IMF programs generally include structural reforms such as regulating macroeconomic policies, restructuring public

financing, ensuring fiscal discipline, accelerating privatizations, increasing competition, and reforming labor markets. These reforms can be challenging and painful, but can support long-term economic stability and sustainable development.

The IMF has played an important role in Turkey's exit from economic crises. IMF programs have helped Turkey carry out economic reforms and support the country's economic development. Since the world economy does not always follow a stable course, countries can often face economic crises. At this point, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) intervenes. The IMF is an international financial institution established to prevent fluctuations in the global economy and support member countries' financial stability. The IMF monitors the economic policies of member countries, provides financial assistance, and promotes international economic cooperation. As a result, this paper aims to evaluate the relationship between the IMF and Turkey, the IMF's impact on the Turkish economy, and to make an assessment. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the relationship between Turkey and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as the impact of the IMF on the Turkish economy, and provide an assessment. The main reasons behind the economic crises in Turkey and the IMF agreements made to overcome these crises, Turkey-IMF relations, policies, and the ways in which they provide the necessary financing during crisis periods are discussed. Additionally, the paper addresses the high economic and social costs of the 1994 and 2001 crises, which were the first serious crises in Turkey after 1980, and what problems they caused. In addition to all of these, the paper covers what the IMF is, its goals, how it works, the relationship between Turkey and the IMF, and the impact of IMF loans on Turkey.

**Keywords:** IMF-Türkiye Relationship, IMF Programs, Crises

## TV REKLAMLARINDA MİZAH HUMOR IN COMMERCIALS

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### ÖZET

Mizah, reklamcılıkta yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak mizah daha iyi reklamların garantisini değildir, dikkatlice planlanması gerekir. Yaklaşık beş televizyon reklamından biri mizahi çağrışımlar içermektedir. Mizahi reklamların konu edildiği TV programları ve bu tür reklamlara verilen ödüller, reklamlarda mizahın günlük hayatın önemli bir parçası haline geldiğini göstermektedir. Pazarlama performansı, etkili ve başarılı reklamcılığa bağlı olduğundan, mizahın bir uygulama taktiği olarak kullanılması pazarlamacılar için özellikle ilgi çekicidir. Reklamcılıkta mizah, dikkat ve farkındalık yaratır, olumlu duyguları artırır. Mizahın en çok genç ve iyi eğitilmiş tüketicilerde, özellikle erkeklerde işe yaradığı düşünülmektedir. Mizahın anlaşılması, bilişsel gelişimin aşamalarına göre değişen ve bu nedenle yaşa ve eğitime bağlı olan bilişsel yetenekler gerektirir. Yani mizahı anlama ile yaş negatif, eğitim ise pozitif yönde ilişkilidir. TV reklamlarının basılı reklamlardan daha fazla mizah ağırlıklı olması şaşırtıcı değildir. Farklı ürünlerle birlikte kullanıldığında mizahın etkililiği değişiklik gösterebilir.

Ürünlerin işlevsellik boyutunda sınıflandırılması, işlevsel değer (düşünme, bilgi) ve hedonik değer (hissetme, duygusal) ürünleri birbirinden ayırır. Gulas ve Weinberger (2006), bu çerçeveleri beyaz, kırmızı, mavi ve sarı ürünleri ayıran dört ünlü bir renk matrisinde özetlemektedir. Bu tipolojiye dayanarak, mizahın her bir renge uygunluğu, bir başka önemli faktör dikkate alınarak türetilir. Beyaz ürünler, bilgileri daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde işlemeye degecek kadar riskli, yüksek katılım/yüksek risk ve fonksiyonel ürünlerdir. Mizah, özellikle tüketiciler ayrıntılı bilgi işleme ile meşgul olduklarında, konuyla ilgili bir argüman olarak hizmet edebilir. Kırmızı ürünler, izleyicinin bilgiyi daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde işlediği yüksek katılımlı/yüksek riskli ve hedonik ürünlerdir. Reklamlar duygusal özgünlük sağlamalı ve tüketiciler reklamı beğenmeli ve reklamda gösterilen ürünle özdeşleşmelidir; bilgi de verilebilir. Mavi ürünler, ayrıntılı bilgi gerektirmeyen düşük katılımlı/düşük riskli ve işlevsel ürünlerdir; deneme tecrübesi yeterlidir. Reklamlara gelince, ürünün temel faydalarına odaklanan basit bir sorun-çözüm formatı en uygun olanıdır. Mizah, tüketicinin dikkatini

ürünün temel faydalarına ilişkin başarılı bir bilgi aktarımından uzaklaştırma riski taşıyabilir. Sarı ürünler, düşük katılım/düşük risk ve hedonik ürünlerdir. Marka tutum stratejileri, markaya özgü duygusal çekiciliğe odaklanmalı ve hedef kitle reklamı beğenmelidir. Reklamlarındaki mizahın ürün ile ilgili olması şart değildir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Mizah, Reklamlar, TV, Ürün Tipi.

## ABSTRACT

Humor is widely used in advertising. But humor isn't a guarantee of better ads, it needs to be carefully planned. About one in five commercials contain humorous connotations. The TV programs in which humorous advertisements are the subject and the awards given to such advertisements show that humor in advertisements has become an important part of daily life. The use of humor as a practice tactic is of particular interest to marketers, as marketing performance depends on effective and successful advertising. Humor in advertising creates attention and awareness, increases positive emotions. Humor is thought to work best with young and well-educated consumers, especially men. Understanding humor requires cognitive abilities that vary with stages of cognitive development and therefore depend on age and education. In other words, age is negatively related to understanding humor, and education is positively related. It's not surprising that TV ads are more humorous than print ads. The effectiveness of humor may vary when used with different products.

Classification of products in terms of functionality distinguishes functional value (thinking, knowledge) and hedonic value (feeling, emotional) products. Gulas and Weinberger (2006) summarize these frames in a four-product color matrix separating the white, red, blue, and yellow products. Based on this typology, the suitability of humor to each color can be derived by considering another important factor. White products are high-involvement/high-risk and functional products that are risky enough that the information is worth further processing. Humor can serve as a relevant argument, especially when consumers engage in detailed information processing. Red products are high participation/high risk and hedonic products where the viewer processes the information in more detail. Ads should provide emotional authenticity and consumers should like the ad and identify with the product shown in the ad; information can also be given. Blue products are low involvement/low risk and functional products that do not require detailed information; trial experience is sufficient. When it comes to advertisements, a simple problem-solution format that focuses on the core benefits of the product is most appropriate. Humor may risk diverting the consumer's attention from successful communication of the product's core benefits. Yellow products are low participation/low risk and hedonic products. Brand attitude strategies should focus on brand-specific emotional appeal and the target audience should like the ad. The humor in their advertisements is not necessarily product related.

**Keywords:** Humor, Commercials, TV, Product Types.

**FİLİSTİN MEVDUAT SİGORTA KURUMU**  
THE AUTHORITY OF PALESTINIAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE

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**ÖZET**

Mevduat sigorta sistemi esas olarak, en büyük kısmı genellikle küçük mevduat sahiplerinin mevduatından oluşan bankalardaki nakit mevduatlarını korumak suretiyle ülkelerin ulusal ekonomilerini güvence altına almayı amaçlamaktadır. Ülkelerin mevduat sigorta sistemine önem vermelerinin nedeni bu sistemin ikiamaca hizmet etmesidir. Birinci amaç, bankaların etkinliği ile sürekliliğini sağlamak ve bankaları iflas riskinden korumaktır. Buna bağlı olan ikinci amaç ise, bankaların iflas riskinden korunmasıyla birlikte devletin banka müşterilerinin ve özellikle de küçük mevduat sahiplerinin mevduatını güvence altına alabilmesidir. Herhangi bir ülkenin ekonomik güvenliğinin korunabilmesi için bu ülkenin, sınırlılıklarına rağmen sigortanın önemi konusunda farkındalığı artırarak halkın bankacılık sistemine olan güvenini koruması gerekmektedir. Bu da ancak halka bu güveni veren ve halkı tasarrufa teşvik eden bir bankacılık sisteminin kurulmasıyla mümkündür. Dolayısıyla halkın fon ve mevduatlarının, bu mevduatların yasal olarak sahibi olup onları müşterisi oldukları bankaların işlerini denetleyemeyen mevduat sahiplerince bilinmeyen bir şekilde kullanan bankanın mali durumuna bağlı olmaması için sigortaların bulunması gerekli olmuştur. Filistin'deki yasa koyucular, bankalardaki mevduat sahiplerinin haklarını korumak amacıyla mevduat Sigorta Kurumu'nu kurmaya kalkışmıştır. Bankalardaki mevduatlar, bankaların bankacılık faaliyetlerini yürütebilmesi için en önemli araç olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu mevduatları elinde tutmayıp bir şekilde değerlendiren bankalar, talep üzerine veya anlaşmaya varılan süre sonunda mevduatları sahiplerine iade etmeyi taahhüt etmektedir. Bu nedenle yasa koyucular, bankaları denetlemek için sıkı bir sistem uygulamaya ve bir bankanın mevduatları sahiplerine iade edememesi durumunda garantiler vermeye özen göstermiştir.

Bu çalışmanın konusunun önemi, Filistin Mevduat Sigorta Kurumu'nun Filistin'de faaliyet gösteren bankalardaki mevduat sahiplerinin haklarını ve aynı zamanda dünyada yaşanan ekonomik krizler ışığında Filistin ulusal ekonomisini ve Filistin bankacılık sistemini korumadaki rolünün ortaya konulmasında yardımcı olmasında ve Filistin Mevduat Sigorta Kurumu'nun çalışma mekanizmasına ilişkin çok az sayıda hukuk çalışmasının yapılmış olmasında yatmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mevduat, Sigorta Kurumu, ekonomik krizler, ekonomik güvenlik.

**ABSTRACT**

The primary objective of the deposit insurance system is to safeguard a country's economy by protecting the cash deposits held by banks. A significant portion of these deposits belong to small depositors, which makes the deposit insurance system attractive to countries to serve two purposes: Firstly, it helps banks maintain their operations and avoid the risk of bankruptcy. Secondly, when banks are insured against bankruptcy risk, the state can provide insurance for customers' deposits, particularly those of small depositors, which further strengthens the stability of the financial system. To ensure the economic security of a country, it is important to increase public awareness of the banking system and its guarantees, despite their limitations. This can only be achieved through the establishment of a banking system that instills trust in the public and encourages them to save. Guarantees must be in place to protect the public's deposits and prevent them from being held hostage to the financial situation of the bank that legally owns them. Depositors do not have the ability to monitor the bank's business practices, which makes guarantees essential for ensuring the safety and security of their funds. By spreading awareness of the importance of the guarantee, the public can have greater confidence in the banking system and be more willing to participate in it. The Palestinian legislator took the initiative to establish the Deposit Guarantee Corporation to protect the rights of depositors in banks. These deposits are the most important means through which banks can conduct their banking activities. Banks do not keep these deposits, but rather dispose of them and it is obligated to return it upon request or the agreed-upon term. Therefore, the legislator was keen to put in place a tight system for banks control. Moreover, guarantees in the event that the bank is unable to return the deposits to their owners.

The importance of this study lies in shedding light on the role of Deposit Insurance Corporation in protecting the rights of the depositors in banks operating in Palestine, the national economy of Palestine and the banking system of Palestine in light of the current economic crises around the world. Furthermore, another important aspect of this study would be the fact that there are few legal studies on the operational mechanism of the Palestine Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**Keywords:** Deposit, Insurance Agency, Economic Crises, Economic Security.

## DEPREM GERÇEĞİNDE KALİTE MALİYETLERİ ÖĞRETİSİ QUALITY COSTS DOCTRINE IN EARTHQUAKE REALITY

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### ÖZET

Deprem olgusu geçmişte yaşanan, bugün yaşamaya devam ettiğimiz ve gelecekte de yaşanacak bir olgudur. Denetleyici kurumların ve inşaat sektöründe yer alan tüm kişi ve kurumların bu realiteyi göz önünde bulundurarak, jeolojik çalışmalarla yerleşim yeri seçimine ve inşaat deprem yönetmeliklerinde istenilen standartları sağlayan inşaatlar yapmaya özen göstermesi gerekir. Özellikle deprem gerçeğini yaşayan ülkelerde, yeterli önleme maliyetlerine katlanılmayan yapılarda, üzücü sayıda insan kayıpları ve bunun yanında geri dönüşümü sağlanamayan ekonomik kayıplar ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Yeterli önleme maliyetine katlanılan yapılarda, kalite sağlama süreci, deprem riskinin zeminde tespiti ile ve zeminin özelliğine bağlı olarak zeminde kalite sağlama süreci ile başlar. Bina yönetmeliklerine uyan taşıyıcı sistemler tasarlamak ve üretim sürecinde planları harfiyen uygulamakla devam eder ve inşaatın başlangıcından bitimine yapılan denetimlerle depreme dayanıklı oturulabilir nitelik kazanır.

Çalışmada 6 Şubat tarihinde gerçekleşen ve literatüre Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay depremi olarak geçen büyük felaketin, kalite maliyetleri açısından analizi yapılmıştır. Maraş depremi Türkiye’de oldu, Japonya’da da olsaydı seçenekleri kalite maliyetleri açısından karşılaştırılmıştır. Büyük felaketlerin yarattığı hasarı, en aza indirebilmek için bazı önleme maliyetlerine katlanılarak, Maraş depreminde de ortaya çıkan başarısızlık maliyetleri en aza indirilebilirdi önermesi ile kalite maliyet analizinde iki seçeneğin karşılaştırması yoluna gidilmiştir. Birisi Türkiye’nin yaşadığı deprem gerçeği, yüksek başarısızlık maliyetleri yani mevcut durum (Maraş depreminde yıkılan binalar nedeni ile herhangi bir önleme maliyeti öngörülmemiştir), ikincisi çok ciddi önleme faaliyetlerinin yapıldığı dolayısıyla önleme maliyetlerine katlanıldığı ve sonuçta çok daha az tutarda başarısızlık maliyetlerinin ortaya çıktığı ikinci bir seçenektir. İkinci seçenek olarak, aşırı derecede depreme maruz kalan ve ciddi önleme maliyetlerine katlanılan ve çok düşük başarısızlık maliyetlerinin ortaya çıktığı Japon modeli yaklaşımı alınmıştır ve bu model ile Maraş depreminin başarısızlık maliyetlerinin çok daha az tutarda gerçekleşebilirdi gerçeği



gösterilmeye çalışılmıştır. Özetle düşük önleme maliyeti (Türkiye) ile yeterli önleme maliyetine katlanılması (Japonya) sonucu ortaya çıkan önleme ve başarısızlık maliyetleri hesaplanarak karşılaştırılmış ve önleme ile ölçme-değerleme maliyetlerinin, başarısızlık maliyeti üzerindeki etkisi ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Deprem, Kalite Maliyetleri, Önleme Maliyeti, Başarısızlık Maliyeti

**JEL Kodu:** M41

## ABSTRACT

Earthquake is a phenomenon that happened in the past that we witness today and that will happen in the future. Supervisory institutions and all persons and institutions in the construction sector should take this reality into consideration and they should take care to build constructions that meet the standards required in the construction earthquake regulations. Unfortunately, there are sad number of human losses and economic losses that cannot be recovered especially in countries experiencing the reality of earthquakes with structures where adequate prevention costs are not applied.

The process begins with the determination of the earthquake risk on the ground and soil improvement depending on the characteristics of the ground to ensure quality in buildings with adequate prevention costs. It continues by designing carrier systems that comply with building regulations and strictly implementing the plans in the production process and with the inspections made from the beginning to the end of the construction. Ultimately the building gains an earthquake resistant habitable feature.

This study analyses the great disaster that took place on February 6 and was referred to as the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay earthquake in the literature in terms of quality costs. If the Maraş earthquake had occurred in Turkey and Japan, the options were compared in terms of quality costs. In order to minimize the damage caused by major disasters, the two options were compared in the quality cost analysis with the proposition that the costs of failure in the Maraş earthquake could have been minimized by bearing some prevention costs. The first option is the fact of the earthquake that Turkey has experienced, that is, the current situation (since the buildings were destroyed in the Maraş earthquake, it wasn't foreseen prevention costs) , hhe second is the option, in which very serious prevention activities are carried out, so prevention costs are applied to buildings and as a result, much less failure costs may arise. The study discusses the second option that is the Japanese model approach, which is experiencing a strong earthquake and serious prevention costs have been applied. The study proposes that the failure costs of the Maraş earthquake could be much lower with this model. In summary the study calculates prevention and failure costs of constructions constructed with low prevention costs (Turkey model) and those with adequate prevention costs (Japon Model). Later they are compared in terms of cost and the effects of prevention and measurement-supervision costs on the cost of failure.

**Keywords:** Earthquake, Quality Costs, Prevention Cost, Failure Cost

**JEL Code:** M41

## EFFECTIVE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

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### ABSTRACT

For learners in our communities who have special educational needs, inclusive education has emerged as a major concern in education today. In recent years, many governments have made enrolling all learners in school a top priority; Liberia is no different. This is because of international initiatives and conventions like Education for All, the Right to Education, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Despite the best of intentions, there have been several obstacles to creating high-quality inclusive learning, including poor teacher quality, personnel and management problems, curricular issues, pedagogical issues, physical access issues for learners, and a lack of funding. By focusing on the records of learning for learners with special educational needs and studying the existing relevant legislation, this research focuses on the problems and opportunities of how inclusive education might be effectively developed by focusing on the context. Using a qualitative method, this study explored effective inclusive education for learners with special educational needs and the tasks and prospects of how comprehensive education can be implemented. The participants of the research included fifty-nine teachers, forty-five principals, thirty parents, nineteen caregivers, and thirteen educational managers of which 129 males and 37 females were included in the study group during the first semester of 2021-2022. They were asked to respond to ten open-ended interview questions about inclusive education and special education needs. The research recommends that the government through the Ministry of Education, international partners, and educational managers take concrete initiatives to prepare teachers and create a disable friendly school to better navigate and have inclusive schools and make a more specific emphasis on working with learners with special needs during teacher training and placements and improving schools and deeper integration of inclusive practices into all programs.

**Keywords:** Inclusive Education, Special Needs, Teacher, Learners, Education Program

## THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE EVALUATION OF ITS NARRATIVES

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### ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage is a combination of cultural assets and the attribution of society that is inherited from the past. It is a concept that bridges the past, future, and present application of approaches, which makes its interdisciplinary image. The historical practices of the cultural heritage are characterized by its complex vision evolving continuously. The concept is an integral part of both cultural and natural heritage, which is based on its changing value system and developed by groups of people from the past, such as world heritage. The creation of cultural concepts is due to a long historical development process through which historical values relate to monuments, palaces, works of art, cultural assets, landscapes etc., which are recognized as narratives for historical explanation. The descriptions of cultural heritage are called outstanding universal value that belongs to humanity. Institutionalization of the cultural heritage can be done by collecting small pieces of artwork or any objects, such as collections from the late medieval to the early modern period. Paintings are to be recognized as the whole world in a room which is a comprehensive collection. The narratives of the creation of national museums and monuments are part of the preservation of cultural heritage that has been encouraged internationally. Cultural heritage, through historical evaluation, contributes to the protection of values and objects of every civilization, while cultural business is its critical evaluation. The paper's objective is to discuss the historical importance of heritage narration, while the outcome is to gain knowledge over narratives through monuments, artworks, physical assets, palaces etc. Books, journals and university academic informational pages on history and cultural heritages have been taken for the methodological process of the paper. The question is, how did history help humanity to explore narratives through interdisciplinary discourses?

**Keywords:** Culture, Heritage, Treaty, Historical Document, Historical Ornaments.

A FEMINIST STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF ZAYNAB ALKALI'S *THE STILLBORN***Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper seeks to examine and demonstrate how the literary language of Zaynab Alkali's *The Stillborn* enacts gender. In other words, it aims to analyse the way the novelist portrays male and female characters in her novel with a view to finding out the extent to which she holds onto or subscribes to mainstream (malestream in Sara Mills' terms) views of/about gender, role assignment and power. It draws its theoretical underpinnings from Feminist Stylistics (henceforth, FS) (Mills, 1995/1998). FS, by definition, is a sub-branch of stylistics which aims to account for the way in which gender concerns are linguistically encoded in texts, and which attempts to do so by employing some of the frameworks and models pertaining in the stylistics tool-kit (Montoro, 2014). Underlying FS is the view that there is a male hegemony in both the treatment of women in society and their characterisation in literary works (Ufot, 2012). To reach its set goal, this study uses the Hallidayan transitivity theory (Eggins, 2004; Fontaine, 2013, etc.), the qualitative descriptive research method and the purposive sampling method to explore how gender concerns materialise linguistically in two extracts drawn from the fiction. The findings exude that Alkali does not exclusively reproduce the patriarchal status quo. In other words, she represents gender issues somewhat fairly in her fiction.

**Keywords:** Feminist stylistics, gender, male hegemony, role assignment, transitivity.

**SCHOOL BULLYING AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL DERIVATES****Lindita DURMISHI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of the present work is the analysis the phenomenon of bullying in the scholastic reality of some high schools in the city of Elbasan (Albania). Based on the data collected through a questionnaire on bullying, we want to evaluate the relationship between some variables related to the incidence of the bullying phenomenon, the coping strategies adopted by the victims to react to bullying, the emotional world of the bullies, and the victims. Attention is paid to the analysis of any correlations between variables relating to coping strategies and variables relating to the emotional field of alexithymia (difficulty in identifying and communicating emotions). The selected sample consists of 200 students, 100 males and 100 females enrolled in the first and second classes of 12 secondary schools in the province of Elbasan involved in the research. The level of significance chosen for the test is  $p=0.05$ . Results showed that gender had a significant influence on whether bullying is suffered (56%) or done (44%). The dependencies between gender and the types of bullying are also confirmed. For females, there is a greater propensity for acts of bullying of a psychological type ( $F = 2$ ;  $SM = .786$ ;  $df = 4.5$ ) (such as backbiting, or exclusion from companies), while for male forms of direct physical bullying ( $F = 2$ ;  $SM = .723$ ;  $df = 4.5$ ) (such as physical aggression or threats) prevail. Furthermore, most females are always willing to ask for help from friends and parents, thus adopting strategies aimed at seeking social support. A very important result was the confirmation of the correlation hypotheses between coping strategies and alexithymia: in particular, it seems clear that those who have fewer difficulties in the field of alexithymia have a higher propensity to adopt coping strategies of a social type (aimed at seeking support) and of an active type (aimed at finding a solution) to resolve the difficult situation, in our case the arrogance suffered ( $rs = .695$ ;  $p < .01$ ;  $rs = .350$ ;  $p < .01$ ). Furthermore there is an inverse tendency on those who have greater difficulties in the field of alexithymia and seem to have a greater propensity for strategies of social isolation and manifest more difficulties in seeking a solution to the difficult situation ( $rs = -.546$ ;  $p < .01$ ). In **conclusion**, the authors recommend drawing attention to conducting psychoeducational training on

resources of social support and positive sources of resilience that can be used effectively in the management of school bullying and prevention activities.

**Keywords:** Bullying, Psychosocial derivatives, Adolescents, School, Mental health

## PROPOSING A NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL ANNUAL PROTOCOL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AS A PROMOTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

According to the latest data, about 21% of children and adolescents in Italy are overweight, while 10% of them, especially boys, are obese. The present work aims to highlight the issue of obesity and non-pharmacological treatment in children and adolescents as a significant public health issue. The method of the present research is a statistical subject-to-subject design that combines training protocols of Resistance Physical Training (RT) and Aerobic Training (AT) for overweight and obese teens in the Elementary schools of Ancona, Region of Marche, Italy. Three hundred overweight students were randomly clustered into three protocol groups to perform the 6-week AT training program. After the first three-week monitoring, all RT groups showed a significant improvement in terms of reduction of fat mass ( $F=4$ ;  $p=0.032$ ;  $\eta^2=0.013$ ), Flamingo Balance Test ( $F=3$ ;  $p<0.004$ ;  $\eta^2=0.625$ ), Sit and Reach Test ( $F=3$ ;  $p<0.001$ ;  $\eta^2=0.456$ ), Shuttle Test ( $F=3$ ;  $p=0.05$ ;  $\eta^2=0.465$ ), Abdominal Curl Test ( $F=2.98$ ;  $p<0.001$ ;  $\eta^2=0.654$ ). The rate of adherence to exercise was an average of 90% in both RT groups, whereas in the AT group, it was 70%. The results of the chi-squared test showed significant differences among the three groups relative to participation in physical activity after the end of the intervention (chi-square value = 7;  $p=0.04$ ). The present study provides preliminary evidence that moderate-to-intense RT, followed by AT, can be an effective treatment for overweight adolescents, and the positive effects are maintained even after another 6 weeks of follow-up public health program. These findings are in line with the other multidisciplinary evidence-based theories and EU initiatives that strongly suggest the improvement of non-medical sport-intervention programs for empowering youth and adults' health.

**Keywords:** Obesity, Non-pharmacological treatment, Resistance Physical Training, Adolescents, Public Health

## PERCEPTIONS OF UNDERGRADUATES TOWARDS CYBERCRIMES IN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

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### ABSTRACT

Cybercrimes are violations committed against a person or a group of persons with the purpose of hurting innocent people and gaining financial advantage. Several people, especially young ones, are seduced by cybercrimes for a variety of reasons. The undergraduate students of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka attitudes regarding cybercrime are the subject of this study. During focus group discussions, data from 54 UNN undergraduates were gathered using an explorative research design. They were chosen at random from the institution's six departments. Themes were used to analyze the data. Study findings showed that every participant was aware of cybercrimes. The main effects of cybercrime on undergraduates were disruptions to students' academic activity, which in turn caused trauma and depression. In line with the study, the government should make sure that the existing cybercrime laws are fully implemented. Moreover, experts like social workers could be able to rehabilitate repented cybercrime perpetrators through education and counselling.

**Keywords:** Cybercrime, Perception, Perception of undergraduates, Undergraduates



**ADDITION TO SOCIAL NETWORKS AND FEAR OF MISSING OUT****Ana Paula Monteiro**

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**ABSTRACT**

The excessive use of social networks can be partially explicated by the concept of Fear of Missing Out (FoMO), given that individuals with high levels of FoMO may feel compelled to frequently check their social networks to keep constantly updated and connected with others. Thus, this communication characterizes addiction to social networks and its relationship with FoMO. It is also presented a research that aimed to know the habits of use of Social Networks and study the associations between Addition to Social Networks, FOMO and personality. A total of 524 university students participated in this investigation, a Sociodemographic and Social Network Use Questionnaire, the Social Media Addiction Scale, the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO FFI-20) and the Fear of Missing Out Scale were applied. The main results indicate negative associations between FoMO, Extraversion and Conscientiousness and positive associations with Neuroticism and Agreeableness. The results also showed that the most used social network is Instagram and the mobile phone, represent the main device of access to social networks. Limitations of the investigation and suggestions for future studies are also discussed.

**Keywords:** addition to social networks, fear of missing out, personality

## THE PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA AND THE HALYCH-VOLHYNIAN PRINCIPALITY IN 1219 – AS BEGINNING OF THE STATE

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### ABSTRACT

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania (furthermore GDL) was a puffer-state in the Middle Ages, between the western, Roman Catholic part of Europe on one side, and the evolving Muscovy, which began to grow in the 14<sup>th</sup> c, on the other side. By the 1300s, it reached its borders from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Already in 1219, it was of such strength that the Principality of Halych-Volhynia, a Slavic State, made a peace treaty with it, being humble for the GDL. Thus, this date of 1219 must be accepted for the beginning of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Whenever two states make a peace treaty, they never are equal: one of them requests peace, and the other gives its agreement. Hence, when the Halych-Volhynian Principality requested a peace treaty with “The Lithuanians”, it meant that the former felt itself weakening or being at risk, and the latter seemed to be the stronger because they were addressed to give peace. Therefore, we cannot agree with Rowell, who dates the beginning of the Lithuanian state to the very end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (1295), which contradicts the peace treaty in 1219. — However, there is no consensus in the literature on the field when the beginning of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (furthermore GDL) should be dated. A prominent Lithuanian author, Alfredas Bumblauskas overlooked the various opinions and came to the decision that there is no decision. Lately, since Lithuanians officially celebrate the beginning of their state on the anniversary of the coronation of Mindaugas (‘Mindog’ in Slavic sources), which happened in 1253, albeit that was not continued, he did not ground any dynasty. He remained an episodic-only Lithuanian king who was murdered by his Lithuanian elite. Therefore, the Lithuanian state remained a ‘grand duchy’ after him, therefore, it was not subordinated under the indirect political rule of the Roman Pope. On the other hand, it was not a ‘pagan’ state at all, contrary to Rowell, 1994, even if Lithuanians cultivated pagan costumes as their confessional identification. Because not the (Roman) Catholic confession was, nor could be, the only religion that was able to shape the state organization. There were non-Christian states, too, in history, and they had also been real states, of course. We can think about the huge Islam Empires of the Arabs, and the Ottoman Turkish states, which were organized using the Classical Arabic, and Classical Ottoman Turkish script, and the cohesion of the Islam faith. The question is whether the Lithuanian state was a ‘pagan’, and whether a ‘pagan’ state is not a real state. The Lithuanian rulers often married Slavic princesses of Orthodox confession, and they baptized themselves, too, according to Orthodox Christianity, thus by the Byzantine-

rite form of the Christian religion. Their chancellery was managed in the Church Slavic language, their clerks were Slavic priests and scribes of Orthodox Christianity, and the Orthodox metropolitan in Kyiv (now Ukraine), the chief priest of the Slavic, Orthodox believers, was a well-integrated subject of the Lithuanian Grand Dukes, after Lithuanians conquered the former territories of the Kyivan Ruś, except for the Nordic and Eastern lands. Therefore, it was a de facto Christian state with a huge number of Orthodox believers and a written chancellery language, the local redaction of the Church Slavonic. This was very similar to the role of Latin language played in West Europe. It was a powerful and dynamically developing state in Eastern Europe from the early 13<sup>th</sup> up to the late 14<sup>th</sup> cc administered in the local variation of the Church Slavonic language. — The author raised this question in his previous lectures, such as the summarizing the history of the GDL 3rd International Black Sea Modern Scientific Research Congress in Samsun, Türkiye March 23-24, 2023 (Földvári, 2023) and he argued that the beginning of the GDL must be counted from the peace treaty with the Principality of Halych-Volhynia in 1219, in his presentation on the Cukurova 10th International Scientific Research Conference in Adana, Türkiye, April 2-4, 2023-(Földvári, 2023a); albeit he published only the abstract of the latter but the full-text of the former. Because the latter lecture arose the question of the interpretation of the peace treaty with the Principality of Halych-Volhynia in 1219, which requires textological and historical considerations. The literature in the field was biased toward the Polish views, thus the chronic Dlugosz was the most cited author, who wrote his chronicle in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, thus from the retrospective view, and being a Polish, Catholic monk who supported the Polish Kingdom with his work. The Slavic sources are rare; the fact of the treaty was only recorded in the Halych-Volhynian Chronicle, which remained in two manuscripts, and the dating was also a subject of debate, due to the Byzantine chronological system used by the chronic. We do not deal with these source-analyzing problems, for these have already been considered by a Lithuanian historian Baranauskas, T. (2019), but we consider how the fact of this peace treaty can argue for the date beginning of the Lithuanian state. Though peace treaty can be made with a gang, with a group of blackmailing bandits, or with anybody. We will argue for the stable cooperation of Lithuanian tribal chiefs, and for their power to campaign against Poland, which was asked by the Principality of Halych-Volhynia, and the historical background of this peace treaty. Therefore, a new lecture is required for the problem of this historical event, and the full-paper will be written after this presentation about this peace treaty, the full-text about the huge problem-area will be completed for this conference-volume.

**Keywords:** Grand\_Duchy\_of\_Lithuania, Eastern\_Europe, Kyivan\_Ruś, state\_building

## STUDENTS WHO GIVE UP: ASSUMED INADEQUACY AND LEARNED HELPLESSNESS

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this essay is to compare Seligman's (2019) concept of "learned helplessness" with the concept of "assumed inadequacy", from Jane Nelsen (2015), the creator of Positive Discipline. Based on the comparison of the two concepts, some solutions presented by the authors were discussed, but mainly some interventions for preventing learned helplessness and assumed inadequacy that can be applied by teachers through a respectful education approach. From Seligman's understanding that learned helplessness can lead to depression, it was concluded that a respectful education based on Positive Discipline can not only improve students' motivation, but also be a protective factor against depression in children and adolescents.

**Keywords:** Learned helplessness. Assumed inadequacy. Positive discipline. Positive psychology. Respectful education.

## HENRI CROUZAT'S AZIZAH DE NIAMKOKO OR FROM FEMINISM TO TRIPPING HUMANISM

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### Résumé

Cet article examine les aspects qui apparaissent comme humanisme « décapant » dans le roman intitulé *Azizah de Niamkoko* écrit par Henri Crouzat. L'auteur présente d'abord son protagoniste, Azizah, en tant que prototype humain spécifique soumis à la triple condition de femme, de métisse et de noire dans un environnement sous domination coloniale. Azizah devient ainsi un carrefour où l'humain, au sens large du terme, constitue sa propre source d'inspiration et son objet de quête.

**Mots-clés :** humanisme « décapant » - conditions de la femme- objet de quête- métisse et noire- domination coloniale.

### Abstract:

This article examines aspects of stripping humanism in Henri Crouzat's novel entitled *Azizah de Niamkoko*. The writer first presents her protagonist, Azizah as a specific human prototype subject to the triple condition of a woman, a Métis and a black in an environment under colonial domination. Azizah becomes a crossroads where the human, in the broad sense of the term, constitutes her own source of inspiration and her quest for self.

**Keywords:** "Stripping" humanism- woman's conditions- quest object- Métis and black-colonial domination.

## UTILIZATION OF PEELS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR EXTRACTING BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS USING STEAM DISTILLATION AND SOXHLET EXTRACTION

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### ABSTRACT

Extracting essential oil from citrus fruit peels is a common practice, as the peels contain high levels of essential oil. The essential oil is extracted by steam distillation, which involves passing steam through the peels to release the oil. The oil is then separated from the water and collected.

Another method for extracting essential oil from citrus fruit peels is through a Soxhlet apparatus. This method involves repeatedly extracting the peels with a solvent such as ethanol, which extracts the essential oil along with other compounds. The solvent is then evaporated, leaving behind the essential oil. The extracted essential oil from citrus fruit peels can be used in a variety of applications, such as in food flavorings, perfumes, and aromatherapy. Limonene, a bioactive component found in citrus essential oils, has also been found to have various medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer effects. Therefore, the utilization of citrus fruit peels for extracting essential oil is not only a sustainable practice but also offers potential health benefits. In this study, the very economical method is used to obtain essential oil from peels of citrus fruits. The extraction is done using Steam distillation and Soxhlet apparatus. In this study, the peels of four fruits namely orange, mandarin, sweet lime and lemon were extracted using Steam distillation and apparatus and their percentage yield was calculated. From the results, it is concluded that the percentage yield of all three-fruit peel sample using Steam distillation follows the order:

**Mandarin Peel EO > Orange Peel EO > Lemon Peel EO > Sweet Lime Peel EO**

From the results, it is concluded that the percentage yield of all four fruit peel sample using soxhlet extraction follows the order:

**Mandarin Peel EO > Orange Peel EO > Sweet Lime Peel EO > Lemon Peel EO**

It was also concluded from the result that the %yield of EO obtained using apparatus is more than steam distillation.

**Keywords:** Citrus fruits peels, Orange, Mandarin, Sweetlime, Lemon, Steam distillation, Soxhlet extraction.

## RECENT PROGRESS IN CANCER TREATMENT USING PHYTOMEDICINE: A MOLECULAR PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

Cancer's worldwide prevalence is on the rise, and researchers are constantly testing new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to combat the disease. The complexity of cancer pathobiology is a major hurdle for newly developed, targeted anticancer agents. Involved in both the development and control of cancer are the distinct essential cellular pathways of autophagy and apoptosis. Caused by multiple cancer types are developing resistance to chemotherapy due to defects in apoptosis signaling pathways. Autophagy has the potential to be studied as a separate cell fate mechanism in the search for targeted anticancer agents. Certain bioactive compounds have been shown to be effective in combating cancer, and they are essential for a wide variety of therapeutic applications. Autophagy and apoptosis are significant components in the underlying pathobiology of cancer growth and regulation, and scientists believe that phytochemicals can affect these processes. By targeting the autophagy-apoptosis signaling pathway with phytochemicals, pharmacologists can use a favorable technique that works in tandem with standard cancer chemotherapy. The purpose of this review is to investigate the autophagic-apoptotic pathway at the molecular level in order to understand its role in the pathobiology of cancer as well as to examine this fundamental cellular mechanism as a potential target for drug-based anticancer therapies. We took a holistic view of phytochemicals in cancer therapy, looking into their new mechanism of action, pharmacologic effects, and molecular signaling routes. This article summarizes the research on the molecular pharmacology of caspase, Nrf2, NF- $\kappa$ B, the autophagic-apoptotic pathway, and related pathways in cancer biology.

**Keywords:** Cancer chemotherapy, autophagy, molecular mechanism.



## ELECTRONIC AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES AND QUANTITATIVE STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP (QSAR) STUDIES

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### ABSTRACT

The SAR studies (qualitative and quantitative) are complementary to the structure activity relationship were achieved on a bioactive of isothiazole set.

The methods of molecular modeling used in our work are: PM3, ab initio (MP2, HF) and DFT with different basics. The structural and electronic comparison for the basic centre of isothiazole, shows similar results between different calculation methods: MP2, DFT and HF and the experimental results. We found that the MP2 method is the most suitable method for calculating the basic centre of the isothiazole and its derivatives. The nature of the type of the substitute (donor, acceptor) has influence on the electronic and energetic parameters of our basic centre. The qualitative studies of structure-activity relationship were affected on twenty eight derivatives of isothiazole, using amphiphilic parameters. The molecular electrostatic surface potential and Lipinski rule, Veber rule, the ligand efficiency (LE) and lipophilic efficiency of ligand (LLE). The studied compounds are inhibitors of NS5B enzyme, what could at least explain partially their anticancer activity.

The objective of the last part is to study the inhibition of NS5B enzyme which is the main cause of the hepatitis C disease and the ligands for the healing of this disease, by a molecular modeling methods (Molecular mechanic and molecular docking), for finally study the interaction between enzyme and ligands by the molecular docking for identifying the ligands that have the best inhibition. The ligands L<sub>14</sub>, L<sub>15</sub> and L<sub>20</sub> have the best inhibition of the 2IJN enzyme.

**Keywords:** 3D MESP, QSAR, PM3, 2IJN, Isothiazole, DFT.

## MOLECULAR DOCKING AND IN SILICO EVALUATION OF THE INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF CERTAIN ISOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INTEREST

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### ABSTRACT

Molecular docking is the step that allows to study the interactions between the residues of the active site of the enzyme and the inhibitors to form a stable complex, the Molegro Virtual Docker (MVD) software was used to carry out this study. We know the 3D structure of the target and we want to calculate the interaction of a series of molecules with the macromolecule.

Using MVD software, we detected the cavities in the enzyme in question. The table represents the volume and the surface of the 5 cavities detected. Note that the isothiazole reference ligand is in cavity 1. This allowed us to study cavity 1, this cavity has a larger volume than the other cavities detected. The ligand is generally an organic molecule. Graphical interface software and molecular mechanics are generally used for schematics. The ligand has too many degrees of freedom, this led us to obtain the most stable conformation during molecular docking.

**Keywords:** Isothiazole derivatives, QSAR, MVD, Molecular docking, AM1, NS5B.

**EFFECT OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF *SENNA OCCIDENTALIS* ROOT ON CARBON TETRACHLORIDE INDUCED HEPATOTOXIC ALBINO RATS.****R. U. Hamzah**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Senna occidentalis* is a medicinal plant used traditionally in the treatment of liver disease and other disorders. The study was designed to determine the effect of methanol extract of *Senna occidentalis* root in rats induced with carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>). Phytochemical screening and extraction of *Senna* root with methanol were determined using standard procedures. A total number of twenty (20) adult male wistar albino rats (100 - 180g) were randomly divided into five groups of four rats each. All the groups except group I were induced CCl<sub>4</sub> and were subsequently treated thus: Group 1 served as normal control and received only normal saline. Group 2 was treated with standard drug silymarin (100 mg/kg body weight). Group 3 was induced with CCl<sub>4</sub> but not treated. Groups 4 and 5 were treated with (100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg) body weight respectively of the methanol root extract. Biochemical parameters such as Aspartate transaminase (AST), Alanine transaminase (ALT), Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and antioxidant assay such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT) and Lipid peroxidation level were determined. Phytochemical screening and quantification revealed presence of bioactive compounds such as Tannins (0.112±0.01 mg/g), Phenols (6.78±0.23 mg/g) and flavonoids (0.56±0.21 mg/g). The serum activity of Aspartate Transaminase, Alanine Transaminase, Alkaline Phosphatase was significantly (p<0.05) increased in the CCl<sub>4</sub> induced but not treated group, when compared with the normal group. However, the administration of 100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg body weight of the methanol root extract significantly decreased the level of AST, ALT and ALP. The activity of SOD and CAT were significantly decreased (p<0.05) in the CCl<sub>4</sub> induced but not treated group, but was increased when treated with the methanol root extract. The lipid peroxidation level was significantly

increased in the CCl<sub>4</sub> induced but not treated rats, but was decreased on treatment with the methanol root extract. The observed results showed methanol extract of *Senna occidentalis* root have hepatoprotective effect in CCl<sub>4</sub> induced hepatotoxic rats and may therefore be harnessed as an alternative therapeutic in treating liver toxicity.

**Keywords:** Carbon Tetrachloride, Phytochemicals, Antioxidants, *Senna Occidentalis*

**SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF NOVEL 1,2,3-TRIAZOL  
BENZENSULFONAMIDES SUBSTITUTED OXIME ETHER COMPOUNDS AS  
CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I, II, IX AND XII INHIBITORS**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, using a tail approach we present a convenient method for the synthesis of Triazolo Sulfonamide substituted oxime ether compounds(6a-n) inhibitors of human  $\alpha$ -carbonic anhydrase (*hCA*). The inhibitory potential of these derivatives was evaluated against four isoforms of  $\alpha$ -hCA, namely **hCA I, II, IX, and XII**. The cytosolic isoform **hCA I** was potently inhibited by 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ethers (6a-n) with KIs in the low nanomolar range of 47.8–257.6 nM, indicating that all synthesized compounds (6a-n) are more potent inhibitors than reference drug AAZ (KI of 451.8 nM). The most active derivatives in this series enclose heptyl **6e**, naphthyl **6m**, and ethyl **6b** groups, which have KIs of 47.8, 68.6, and 75.9 nM, respectively. Compounds having acetamide **6j** and propargyl **6i** groups exhibited KIs of 195.0 and 197.5 nM, respectively. All of the newly synthesized 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ether derivatives (6a-n) were found to exhibit inhibitory activity towards the transmembrane tumor-associated **hCA IX** isoform, with KIs ranging from three to four digits (195.9–1072 nM). Notably, the heptyl **6e**, nonyl **6f**, ethyl **6b**,

allyl **6g**, and diethylacetamide **6k** derivatives displayed potent inhibition, with KIs of 195.9, 200.7, 228.0, 241.9, and 254.4 nM, respectively, surpassing that of the standard drug AAZ (KI of 437.2 nM). Furthermore, the anthryl **6n** derivative (KI of 297.9 nM) demonstrated activity equivalent to that of the pentyl **6d** derivative (KI of 298.3 nM). The 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ether compounds **6(a-n)** were found to effectively inhibit the transmembrane tumor-associated **hCA XII** isoform with KI values ranging from 116.9 to 558.6 nM, which is superior to the reference drug AAZ (KI of 338.9 nM). Notably, heptyl **6e**, naphthyl **6m**, nonyl **6f**, diethylacetamide **6k**, and ethyl **6b** derivatives displayed robust inhibition of **hCA XII** with KI values <200nM.

**Keywords:** 1,2,3-triazole, benzenesulfonamide, carbonic anhydrase, Oxime ether, molecular docking study

**NOVEL THERAPEUTIC TARGETS FOR BREAST CANCER****Mahira Firudin kizi Amirova**

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**ABSTRACT**

Breast cancer ranks first in the world in terms of new cases and deaths among all types of cancer, along with this, it is the second most common cause of cancer death among women, but survival can be improved via early diagnosis. When the tumor spreads through the lymphatic and hematological pathways, it gives a poor prognosis and leads to distant metastases. For this reason, early screening for initiation of treatment is preferable. In general, based on the absence or presence of ER (estrogen) or PR (progesterone) receptor and human epidermal growth factor 2 (ERBB2 or HER2) molecular markers, breast cancer (BC) can be classified into three main subtypes: 1) positive for both hormone receptors (ER and PR) and negative for ERBB2 - this group makes up 70% of all patients with breast cancer, 2) positive for the presence of ERBB2, makes up about 20% of patients, and 3) triple negative - these are tumors that lack all three standard receptors, and such patients account for 15% of all patients with BC. Among all BC types, the triple negative is the worst, as it lacks estrogen, progesterone, and human epidermal growth factor 2 receptors. The classification of TNBC into different subtypes opens up opportunities for targeted selection of potentially new treatment options. Nowadays, as therapeutic targets for TNBC are selected: involved in the synthesis of tumor gene, namely the poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) enzyme, as well as various receptors that target the delivery of the drug to the lesion foci, namely: the receptors for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF/VEGFR), epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF/EGFR), androgen receptor (AR), fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGF/FGFR), gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor  $\pi$ -subunit (GABRP). Programmed cell death (PD-1) receptor and PD-L1 (programmed death ligand 1), antigens for antibody-drug conjugates (ADC), seven in absentia homologue-centered targets are considered as

immunotherapeutic targets. Heat shock proteins 90 (HSP90), cell cycle regulators are also being considered as possible entry points for the treatment of TNBC. So, HSP90 is a chaperon that assists with post-translational stabilization and alternation of oncoproteins. Amid medicinal plants, licorice has proven itself with the help for elimination of adverse effects arising under chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The social status of the population also influences the outcome of treatment. Thus, the lowest 5-year survival rate was found for black women for each subtype and phase/stage of cancer.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, Enzymes, Hormone receptors, Oncoproteins, Target therapy



## ROLE OF SOLVENT IN THE REDOX KINETICS OF SENSITIZER-MEDIATOR FOR DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

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### ABSTRACT

Dye-sensitized solar cells are the most affordable of the various types of thin film solar cells (DSCs). The central component of a DSC is a photo-sensitized anode that is in contact with a counter electrode through an electrolyte solution. The electrolyte and counter electrode complete the circuit and produce energy when the photoanode and sensitizer, oxidized sensitizer and electrolyte, and oxidized electrolyte and counter electrode transport electrons in a particular medium, frequently an organic solvent(s). The purpose of the study is to comprehend how using various solvents and solvent mixtures, affect the kinetics of the sensitizer-mediator interaction. The reaction medium/solvent significantly affects the electron transfer activities that take place in the solution phase because of its ability to change the rate as well as the mechanism of the reaction. Solvents influence the solubility of reactants, products, and any intermediates formed during the reaction [1]. As a result, they have the ability to stabilize or destabilize molecules, modify reaction speeds, and play an important role in molecular interaction. To control a reaction, it is vital to choose the right solvent or solvent mixture to lead the reaction's thermodynamics and kinetics [2-3]. Because different solvents have different properties such as dielectric constant, surface tension, viscosity, hydrogen bonding etc., they can change the equilibrium constant of any reaction by stabilizing the reactants or products. The equilibrium tends to shift in the direction of the materials with the highest stability. This study has investigated the possible sensitizer-mediator redox reaction between dicyanobis(bpy)iron(III)-iodide in relation to solvents and their mixtures. A dye-sensitized solar cell's stability and effectiveness were contrasted in light of a detailed investigation into the kinetics of the process in various solvents.

**Keywords:** Dye-sensitized solar cells, various solvents, solvent mixtures

## MALACHIT GREEN DEGRADATION INDUCED BY SUNLIGHT AND PEROXYDISULFATE

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### ABSTRACT

Malachite green (MG), a toxic dye, is revealed to be degraded by peroxydisulfate when exposed to sunlight in this study. The silver oxide nanoparticles were produced by an inexpensive, environmentally friendly method utilising green tea leaf extract. Malachite green (MG), which degraded by 83% in 3 hours, is proof that the nanoparticles' photoactivity was good. As proven by the complete destruction of MG in just 21 minutes, persulfate ions showed a significant synergistic effect on the effectiveness of solar/Ag<sub>2</sub>O photocatalysis. The results shown that solar/Ag<sub>2</sub>O photocatalysis, more specifically solar/Ag<sub>2</sub>O/PS photocatalysis, is a reliable method for removing hazardous organic contaminants from wastewater.

**Keywords:** Silver oxide nanoparticles, photocatalysis, persulfate, synergistic effect

**DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS****Husna Bibi**

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**ABSTRACT**

Algebraic graph theory studies the relationship between algebraic structures (both abstract and linear) and graph theory. Many concepts of abstract algebra have been facilitated by constructing graphs. On other hand, graph theory also helps to characterize certain algebraic properties of any algebraic structures. Let  $G$  be a group and  $X$  be a nonempty subset of  $G$ . The commuting graph  $C(G, X)$  of  $G$  has  $X$  as the vertex set, where two elements in  $X$  are adjacent if and only if  $xy = yx$ . This work examines several incorrect results presented by [Faisal Ali, M. Salman, and S. Huang. *On the commuting graph of dihedral group. Communications in Algebra. 2016, 44: 2389–2401.*] such as detour eccentricity, distance degree sequence, average degree sequence and the resolving polynomial of the commuting graphs over dihedral groups. Furthermore, the independent dominating sets and polynomials of the same graph will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Algebraic graph, Commuting graphs, independent dominating sets.

**OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT****ORKHAN ALIBAYLI**

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**ABSTRACT**

OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) is a non-profit organization that was created in 2001 to help improve the security of web applications. Since then, it has become a leading authority in the field of application security and provides a wide range of resources and tools to developers, security professionals, and organizations. One of the most significant contributions of OWASP is the OWASP Top Ten. This list identifies the ten most critical web application security risks and is updated every few years. The current version includes risks such as injection, broken authentication and session management, cross-site scripting (XSS), and others. The OWASP Top Ten is widely used as a guide to help developers and organizations prioritize their security efforts.

To help address these and other risks, OWASP provides extensive documentation on secure coding practices, testing techniques, and other topics related to application security. This documentation is created and maintained by a community of volunteers who contribute their time and expertise to improve the security of web applications.

OWASP also provides a wide range of tools and frameworks to help developers and security professionals test and assess the security of their applications. These tools include vulnerability scanners, code review tools, and penetration testing frameworks. They cover various aspects of application security, including network security, cryptography, and authentication. One of the key advantages of OWASP is its community-driven approach. The organization is made up of volunteers who contribute their time and expertise to improve the security of web applications. This approach ensures that the resources provided by OWASP are constantly updated and improved, keeping up with the latest security threats and trends.

In addition to its online resources, OWASP hosts regular conferences and events worldwide. These events bring together experts and professionals in the field of application security to share knowledge and best practices. They also provide an opportunity for networking and collaboration among attendees.

OWASP's resources and tools are used by organizations of all sizes, from small startups to large enterprises. By following OWASP's guidelines and using its tools, developers and organizations can improve the security of their applications and reduce the risk of security breaches.

In summary, OWASP is a valuable resource for anyone involved in developing or securing web applications. Its community-driven approach, extensive documentation, and library of tools make it an essential organization for anyone seeking to improve the security of their web applications. By following OWASP's guidelines and using its resources, developers and organizations can reduce the risk of security breaches and protect their applications from malicious attacks.

**Keywords:** Web application, security, vulnerability, authentication

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UNIPOLAR AND BIPOLAR SPWM FOR THE POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF A SINGLE PHASE VOLTAGE SOURCE INVERTER

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### ABSTRACT

The developments in semiconductor technology have improved the efficiency, size, weight and cost of power electronic systems. Hence, different circuit configurations as multilevel inverters have become popular and widely used. Inverter is basically an interface between DC sources as photovoltaic cells or batteries and AC networks. There are two main parameters for the selection of inverters which are the efficiency and the output current distortion. There are many control techniques for inverters, these control techniques use different types of modulation and their main objective is to improve the output of the inverters by obtaining an output voltage or current very close to sine waveform. The most common technique is the Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), this technique provides a way to push harmonics to higher frequencies, to make filtering easier. Abundant Modulation techniques have been introduced as Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM), Space Vector PWM, Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM, etc. This paper presents a technique to improve the power quality by analyzing the total harmonic distortion (THD) content. Following that, a comparison study is made between the Unipolar and Bipolar Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM) and the models are simulated in Matlab-Simulink.

**Keywords :** Single-Phase Inverter, Pulse Width Modulation, Bipolar, Unipolar.

## FEASIBILITY STUDY OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM FOR A HOSPITAL FACILITY IN A REMOTE AREA OF PAKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

With the depletion of fossils, the world is moving towards Renewable Energy Resources (RERs) as they have many advantages. RERs are easily available, cost-effective, and have minimum losses. In Pakistan, energy deficiency issues have great significance, and these issues are seriously taken into account. Mostly, these issues have been aroused due to a lack of planning and implementation and can be reduced through proper load analysis and cost estimation. Moreover, fuel prices are changing on a daily basis which motivates the users to use RE resources for power generation instead of non-renewable energy. Pakistan has a huge potential for RE resources like; solar and wind. Although these RERs are already been used to produce electricity and meet power deficiency issues but still there is a vast untapped area in Pakistan where this mode of power generation can provide promising results. A feasibility study is carried out for a hospital facility in the remote area of Pakistan to check the possibility of power generation through a hybrid renewable energy system. The cost of energy, net present cost, and initial capital cost are taken into account to perform the analysis. After the analysis, the optimal system configuration is find out to get an efficient system configuration. HOMER Pro software is used to perform the feasibility analysis and to find the optimal system configuration. Moreover, RETScreen Expert software is used to compare the obtained results for feasibility analysis in which electricity production rate, total revenue, and initial cost are studied.

**Keywords:** Renewable energy, optimization, economic analysis, cost of energy.

## MODELLING AND PREDICTION OF POST-WELD INDUCED STRESS DISTRIBUTION (ISD) ON AISI 1020 MILD STEEL PLATE USING TIG WELDING EXPERIMENT AND ANN APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

A predictive model like Artificial Neural Network (ANN) could be used to forecast welding response variables outside the realm of experimental results. For the neural network modelling in this study, sixty (60) experimental data were produced by replicating the design matrix from the CCD. Prior to normalization, the experimental data were checked for weight variation, which could lead to overtraining. Additionally, consistent patterns in the training, validation, and testing curve behavior were seen, which was expected given that the raw data had been standardized before usage. Lower mean square error is a fundamental criterion used to determine the training accuracy of a network. The regression plot showed  $R = 0.99907$  as progress of training,  $R = 0.99905$  as progress of validation and  $R = 0.99973$  as progress of the training test. The overall correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) was computed as  $0.99915$ , indicating a reliable prediction for the weld Induced Stress Distribution (ISD). The trained network was used to forecast its own values of ISD using the same input parameters produced by the central composite design in order to assess the reliability of the network. A regression plot of the outputs was then computed based on the observed and predicted percentage ISD. An  $r^2$  value of  $0.99$  was found, which led to the conclusion that the trained network may be utilized to predict the ISD beyond the range of experiments. There was a significant correlation between the experimental and ANN predicted ISD, with both found between maximum ranges of  $402.36$  and  $402.3566$   $N/m^2$  at weld run No. 15 and minimum ranges of  $144.54$  and  $144.5457$   $N/m^2$  at weld run No. 8 respectively. This indicated that the ANN prediction approach used in the study may be used to acquire credible findings with accuracy and inconsequential flaws in actual welding scenario.

**Keywords:** TIG welding, Mild steel, Modelling and prediction, Induced stress, ANN model.



## FERTILIZER USE EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT RICE PRODUCTION MODELS IN AN GIANG PROVINCE, VIETNAM

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### ABSTRACT

A household survey was conducted in An Giang province with 60 rice farmers to analyze the efficiency of fertilizer use in different crop seasons and production patterns. Research results show that there are two models of rice production including two crops per year (2C1Y) and three crops per year (3C1Y). In 2C1Y model, the total amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers applied by farmers are 133; 56 and 71 kg/ha/crop, respectively. Meanwhile, these indicators in the 3C1Y model are 145; 81 and 79 kg/ha/crop, respectively. There is a difference in the efficiency of nitrogen and phosphorus uses between the two models. To produce one ton of rice, farmers use 18.1 kg of nitrogen fertilizer in the 2C1Y model, but in the 3C1Y model, it takes 21.2 kg of nitrogen fertilizer to produce one ton of rice. Similarly, phosphorous fertilizer use efficiency in the 2C1Y model is 7.6 kg and the 3C1Y model is 11.9 kg per ton of rice. This result implies that the more intensive farming, the lower the efficiency of fertilizer use. On the other hand, the more intensive farming model, the more fertilizer used, the greater the impact on the environment. In the context of higher fertilizer prices and increasingly polluted environment, it is necessary to improve fertilizer use efficiency by reducing the level of farming intensification.

**Keywords:** crop, fertilizer use, intensification, Mekong delta, rice production

## LIVELIHOODS OF LANDLESS AND LESS LAND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS: CASE STUDY AT CAO LANH DISTRICT, DONG THAP PROVINCE, VIETNAM

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### ABSTRACT

Land loss, fragmentation land, less land and landless are the direct causes of poverty and low income of rural people in the Mekong Delta. From a survey of 180 landless and less land households in 5 communes of Cao Lanh district, Dong Thap province was conducted in 2021. The purpose of the study is to analyze livelihoods and life development strategies of people in the study area. The results show that: the number of members of the family is among the average of the Mekong Delta, the main labor is 67% of the population of the study area. Most of the family is hired employed in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations, 15% operate in other fields. The education level of the household head is generally low, with the average being lower secondary school.

The surveyed households have few assets, most live in semi-permanent houses, only 15% of households inherit land from their parents. However, for households with less land and landless, they cannot generate enough income to live on. It is interesting that only 17% of less land households have low income due to fluctuating market prices and poor production management capacity. More than 50% of workers are employed in agriculture and other activities. Very few people work in commercial companies and workers in industrial zones. The average total income is about 45 million VND/year/household, in which income from non-agricultural activities accounted for the majority of more than 25 million dong. The average income per capita is about 8.5 million VND/year/person.

The regression model on household income is significant from factors such as education level, number of employees engaged in work, field of work/activity, health of the main family member. However, there is no income correlation between less land and landless households.

**Keywords:** household income, landless, less land, livelihood, non-agriculture.

## SOCIAL MONEY, EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING ALTERNATIVE INTERNATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL MONEY

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### ABSTRACT

Recently I finished the Master's program in Social Sciences at the UACM (Autonomous University of Mexico City), with the research thesis topic “social money” (“El Dinero Social. Exploración de la factibilidad de crear asociaciones bancarias alternas y moneda social internacional”). The thesis title translated to English is: “Social Money. Exploring the possibility of creating alternative international banking associations and international social money”. I am now awaiting my final thesis examination to obtain my degree.

The research was made with the sociological approach and using ethnographic techniques such as in-depth interviews and participant observation.

The results were divided into four categories: quantitative, coverage, technological and acceptance of alternate International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) Alternate.

The investigation was carried out through 22 events, which correspond to seven interviews and fifteen meetings. Which were carried out from 2019 to 2021.

The intention of my presentation will be to make a brief summary of the results obtained in said investigation.

**Keywords:** Social Money, Social Currency, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Alternate

## TÜRK HUKUKUNDA İKLİM MÜLTECİLİĞİNE YÖNELİK OLASILIKLAR POSSIBILITIES FOR CLIMATE REFUGEE in TURKISH LAW

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### ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği veya iklim krizi kavramları etrafında ifade edilen birçok ekolojik sorunun etki ve sonuçları neredeyse tüm dünyayı giderek daha güçlü bir şekilde sarmaktadır. 20. yüzyılın son çeyreğinden itibaren gündeme gelmeye başlayan iklim krizi olgusu, öncesinde küresel ısınma olarak ifade edilen kavramsallaştırmanın boyutlarının çok daha ötesinde bir tabloyu gözler önünde sermektedir. Bu tablonun yansımalarından biri de küresel iklim problemleri nedeniyle insanların geçici ya da kalıcı olarak yer değiştirmek durumunda kalmalarıdır. İnsanların iklim değişikliği ve çevre sorunları nedeniyle yer değiştirmeleri insanlık tarihinin başından itibaren düşünülebilir olsa da insan müdahalesinin doğada yarattığı tahribatın şiddetini de içerecek şekilde ortaya çıkan iklim sorunları, dünyanın birçok coğrafyasına yayılan bir göç hareketliliğini gözler önüne sermektedir. Bundan elbette ki şu ana kadar kitlesel bir durumla karşılaşmamış olsa da Türkiye'nin de nasibini alacağı öngörülmektedir. Türkiye'nin iklim mültecileri için hem geçiş hem de varış ülkesi olabileceği net olarak anlaşılmaktadır. Diğer taraftan Türkiye'den ülke dışına iklim mülteciliği bağlamında bir akın olacağını söylemekse şimdiden zor görünmektedir.

Göç hukukunda halihazırda oldukça yeni yer edinmeye başlayan iklim mülteciliği kavramıyla birlikte birçok hukuki belirsizlikle karşılaşmaktadır. Uluslararası hukuk belgelerinde henüz iklim mültecisi ifadesini karşılayan bir statü bulunmamaktadır. Aynı zamanda iklim krizi sebebiyle yer değiştiren insanların ülke içinde de yerinden edilme durumlarıyla karşılaşılabilirdiği dikkate alındığında durum iyice çetrefilleşmektedir. İklim mültecilerinin durumlarının netleştirilmemesi; devletlerin onları nasıl koruyacakları, nasıl yerleştirecekleri, görev ve rollerinin neler olacağı gibi başlıklarda bulanık bir alanın varlığına neden olmaktadır. Zira bu fotoğraf, Türk hukuku için de geçerlidir. Bu çalışmada Türk hukukunda iklim mülteciliğine ilişkin olası açmazların neler olduğunun tartışılmaya açılması hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İklim krizi, iklim mülteciliği, göç hukuku.

### ABSTRACT

The effects and consequences of many ecological problems, which are expressed around the concepts of global climate change or climate crisis, are increasingly enveloping the whole

world. The phenomenon of climate crisis, which has come to the fore since the last quarter of the 20th century, reveals a picture far beyond the dimensions of the conceptualization that was previously expressed as global warming. One of the reflections of this picture is that people have to relocate temporarily or permanently due to global climate problems. The displacement of people due to climate change and environmental problems can be considered from the beginning of human history. However, considering that the destruction caused by human intervention in nature is so severe, today's climate problems reveal a migration movement that spreads to many geographies of the world. Of course, it is foreseen that Turkey will get its share from this, although it has not encountered a massive situation so far. It is clearly understood that Turkey can be both a transit and a destination country for climate refugees. On the other hand, it seems difficult to say that there will be an influx from Turkey in the context of climate refugees.

Many legal uncertainties are encountered with the concept of climate refugee, which has just started to take place in immigration law. There is not yet a status corresponding to the term climate refugee in international legal documents. At the same time, the situation becomes more complicated when it is taken into account that internal displacement of people displaced due to the climate crisis may be encountered. Failure to clarify the situation of climate refugees; It causes the existence of a fuzzy field in the titles such as how the states will protect them, how they will settle them, what their duties and roles will be. Because this photograph is also valid for Turkish law. In this study, it is aimed to open a discussion about the possible dilemmas related to climate refugee in Turkish law.

**Keywords:** Climate crisis, climate refugee, immigration law.

## HAVA TAŞIMACILIĞININ ÇEVREDE YARATTIĞI GÜRÜLTÜ SORUNLARI. NOISE PROBLEMS CREATED BY AIR TRANSPORT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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## ÖZET

Ekonominin maddi temelinin önemli ve gerekli unsurlarından biri ulaşımdır. Taşıtlar, ülkenin ekonomik hayatında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Üretim sürecinin ve normal değişim cirosunun yanı sıra insanların bir yerden bir yere taşınması da araçlar yardımıyla sağlanmaktadır. Araçların asıl işi ve faaliyeti taşıma işlemi gerçekleştirilmektir. Üretim sürecinin uygulanması için önemli bir koşul nakliye sürecidir. Üretilen ve üretilen ürünler tüketim yerlerine (tüketicilere) taşınır. Bu, üretim sürecini tamamlar. Böylece araçların işletilmesi, ciro sürecinde üretim sürecinin devam etmesi anlamına gelmektedir.

Malların ve bireylerin bir yerden başka bir yere, bir yerden başka bir yere taşınması sürecinin özüdür. Taşıma işleminin temel amacı, kargo veya yolcuların taşınmasıdır. Taşıma işlemi belirli bir devletin topraklarında gerçekleştirilir. Ancak, taşıma işlemi iki veya daha fazla devletin topraklarında gerçekleşebilir. Bu nedenle iki tür taşımacılık ayırt edilir: yurtiçi taşımacılık ve uluslararası taşımacılık.

Uluslararası hava taşımacılığı, taşımacılık hizmetlerinin ihracatında ve taşımacılıkla dış ekonomik ilişkilerin sağlanmasında özel bir rol oynamaktadır. Pahalı bir ulaşım şekli olan hava ulaşımı, çabuk bozulan ve çabuk bozulan malların taşınmasında ve daha çok yolcu taşımacılığında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Modern zamanlarda havai hatların toplam uzunluğu 10 milyon km'dir. Yük ve yolcu trafiği yıldan yıla büyümeye devam ediyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** hava taşımacılığı, gürültü, gürültünün etkisi, uçak, desibel.

**ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the main physical factor affecting the population in populated areas near airports - noise. Air transport is one of the objects that have a significant impact on the environment around airports and in the region, as well as industrial noise and vibration. Studies conducted within the framework of socio-hygienic monitoring clearly show that there are negative effects on the reduction of the birth rate, increase in mortality, low life expectancy, increase in the incidence of chronic diseases.

The negative impact on the environment has increased as a result of the rapid development of air transport. Airplanes are one of the main sources of negative impact on the environment. Noise, emissions, electromagnetic radiation and sound shock are among the factors that negatively affect the environment of aircraft.

**Keywords:** Air Transport, Noise, The Effect Of Noise, Aircraft, Decibels.

**ULUSAL ÇIKAR VE ULUSLARARASI SORUMLULUK ARASINDA TÜRKİYE’NİN  
AFRİKA POLİTİKASI**  
TÜRKİYE’S AFRICA POLICY BETWEEN NATIONAL INTEREST AND  
INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

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**ÖZET**

Dış politikada etik/ahlâk kavramlarına yer olmadığı varsayımı ana akım uluslararası ilişkiler yaklaşımlarında hâkim bir düşüncedir. Literatürde etik bir dış politikanın imkânsızlığına vurgu yapanlar kadar bunun ikiyüzlü bir kandırmacadan ibaret olduğunu ileri sürenler de mevcuttur. Küresel güçlerin etik/ahlâk yönelimli dış politika vurgulu söylemlerini menfaat odaklı eylemlerine kılıf olarak kullandıkları argümanı 1990’ların sonlarından itibaren bu argümana uyan durumların ortaya çıkışıyla kendisine dayanak bulmuştur. Küresel siyasette etik meselesi akademide ve siyasette tartışmalı olmayı sürdürürken, Türkiye’de iktidara geldiği 2002 yılından itibaren Türk dış politikasına yeni bir yön veren Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AK Parti), söyleminde etik vurgusuna yer vermekten çekinmemiştir. Bu çalışma, AK Parti’nin değerler ve prensiplerden arındırılmış bir reelpolitik anlayışı reddettiği dış politika söylemini özellikle Afrika politikası üzerinden incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Uluslararası İlişkiler disiplininin önde gelen isimlerinden olan Chris Brown’dan mülhem “ahlâki mutlakiyetçilik” ile “pop (popüler) realizm” pozisyonlarına sivrulmadan etik bir dış politika anlayışı oluşturulabileceği fikri bu çalışmanın çıkış noktasıdır. Bu çerçevede çalışma, felsefi boyuttaki bu tartışmanın pratikteki mümkünlüğünü AK Parti’nin Afrika politikasında aramaktadır. Çalışma, etik-yönelimli dış politika anlayışıyla çıkar-odaklı anlayışın birlikteliğinin kendini en fazla Afrika politikasında gösterdiği argümanı ile konuya bu çerçeveden yaklaşmaktadır. Türkiye’nin tarihinin ve coğrafyasının kendisine yüklediği misyon ve sorumluluğa atıfta bulunarak kurguladığı kimlikle dış politikasını şekillendiren AK Parti, etkili bölgesel ve küresel bir güç olma stratejisini Afrika bağlamında bahse konu ahlâki vurgularla birleştirme çabasındadır. Bu durum, küresel siyasette etik ve çıkar arasındaki dinamiğin göz ardı edilemeyeceğine örnek teşkil etmekte ve böylece literatürdeki tartışmalara katkı sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye, Afrika, AK Parti, Dış Politika, Etik.



**ABSTRACT**

The assumption that there is no place for ethics/morality in foreign policy is dominant in mainstream international relations approaches. In the literature, some emphasize the impossibility of an ethical foreign policy and argue that it is a hypocritical deception. The argument that global powers use the rhetoric highlighting ethical/moral foreign policy as a cover for their interest-oriented actions has found its basis in the emergence of situations since the late 1990s. While the issue of ethics in global politics remains controversial in academia and politics, the Justice and Development Party (the AK Party), which has given a new direction to Turkish foreign policy since it came to power in 2002, has emphasized ethics in its discourse. This study analyzes the AK Party's foreign policy discourse, rejecting a realpolitik understanding divorced from values and principles, particularly through its Africa policy. This study's starting point is that an ethical understanding of foreign policy can be formed without drifting into "moral absolutism" and "pop realism", the positions coined by Chris Brown, a prominent figure in the discipline of IR. The study searches for the practical feasibility of this philosophical debate in the AK Party's Africa policy. It approaches the issue with the argument that the combination of ethical-oriented foreign policy and interest-based understanding manifests itself most in the policy on Africa. The AK Party shapes its foreign policy with the identity it constructs by referring to the mission and responsibility that Türkiye's history and geography impose on it. Hence, it strives to combine its strategy of becoming an effective regional and global power with the aforementioned moral emphases in the African context. This situation exemplifies that the dynamic between ethics and self-interest in global politics cannot be ignored and thus contributes to the debates in the literature.

**Keywords:** Türkiye, Africa, AK Party, Foreign Policy, Ethics.

## DİJİTAL DİPLOMASİ SEMANTİĞİ SEMANTICS OF DIGITAL DIPLOMACY

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### ÖZET

İletişim becerilerinin uluslararası ilişkileri etkileyecek seviyede gelişmesiyle eşgüdümlü olarak soyut faktörlerin uluslararası güç üzerindeki etkisi giderek artmıştır. Kültür, fikirler, gelenekler, inanışlar, düşünce biçimleri, devlet anlayışı, toplumsal bakış açısı gibi iletişimle aktarılabilen ve artık bir etki de yaratabilen faktörler uluslararası güç dayanağı haline gelmektedir. Buradaki asıl etken ise bireylerin kamuoyu oluşturmadaki ve toplu etki yaratabilmelerindeki güçtür. Bireylerin farkındalıklarının giderek artması uluslararası meselelere katılımlarında bir etkidir. Bireylerin zihinlerindeki resimlerin şekillendirilmesi ve kalplerinde bir yer edinmek devletlerin önemli gayretleri arasındadır. Özellikle dijital bir iletişim çağında bu bireysel farkındalık ile uluslararası ilişkiler meselelerin yönlendirilmesi rekabeti bilgi aktarımı ile ivme kazanmıştır. Günümüzde bu gayretlerin uluslararası ilişkiler literatürde ayrı ayrı karşılıkları ve stratejik süreçleri vardır. Kamu diplomasisi, dijital diplomasi, dijital propaganda, stratejik dijital iletişim gibi farklı birçok yeni kavram Soğuk Savaş sürecinden revize edilerek güncellenmiş ve kullanıma girmiştir. Bu kavramların akademik çalışmalarda kategorize edilmesi bir ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Çünkü bu kavramların pratikteki varlıklarını karşılayıp karşılamadıkları bir karmaşaya neden olmaya başlamıştır. Diğer yandan bu karmaşanın bir nedeni ise teorik üretim çabasından dolayıdır. Ayrıca literatürde var olan kavramlara eklenerek yeni olan ve gelişim sürecini devam ettirmeleri kavramlardaki bu anlam karmaşasına neden olan bir diğer etkidir. Karmaşıklığın özetini ise şöyle yapabiliriz: birbirlerinin yerine kullanılan kavramlar, birbirleri ile aynı olmasına rağmen farklı adlandırılan kavramlar, farklı olması gerekirken aynı anlamda kullanılan kavramlar. Örneğin dijital platformlardaki her politik iletişim dijital diplomasi değildir ya da dijital iletişimle yapılan her kamu diplomasisi dijital diplomasi değildir. Bu yüzden çalışma bu tür ayrımların yapılması ve tanımlanması için ele alınmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı dijital diplomasi kavramının pratikteki gerçek manalarına göre kategorize edilmesini ve tanımlanmasını sağlamaktır. Çalışmada mukayeseli bir tanımlama yapılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital Diplomasi, Kamu Diplomasisi, Dijital İletişim, Semantik.

**ABSTRACT**

In coordination with the development of communication skills to affect international relations, the effect of intangible factors on international power has gradually increased. Factors such as culture, ideas, traditions, beliefs, ways of thinking, understanding of the state, social point of view, which can be transmitted through communication and which can now have an impact, become an international power base. The main factor here is the power of individuals in forming public opinion and creating a collective effect. Increasing awareness of individuals is a factor in their participation in international affairs. Shaping the pictures in the minds of individuals and taking a place in their hearts are among the wishes of the states. Especially in a digital communication age, the competition of directing international relations issues with this individual awareness has gained momentum with the transfer of information. Today, these efforts have separate counterparts and strategic processes in the international relations literature. Many different new concepts such as public diplomacy, digital diplomacy, digital propaganda, strategic digital communication have been revised from the Cold War process, updated and put into use. It has become a necessity to categorize these concepts in academic studies. Because whether these concepts meet their practical existence or not has started to cause a confusion. On the other hand, one of the reasons for this confusion is due to the theoretical production effort. In addition, the fact that they are added to the existing concepts in the literature and that they continue the development process is another factor that causes this ambiguity in the concepts. We can summarize the complexity as follows: concepts that are used interchangeably, concepts that are called differently although they are the same, concepts that are used in the same sense when they should be different. For example, not all political communication on digital platforms is digital diplomacy, or not all public diplomacy with digital communication is digital diplomacy. Therefore, the study is considered to make and define such distinctions. The aim of the study is to categorize and define the concept of digital diplomacy according to its real meaning in practice. A comparative definition is made in the study.

**Keywords:** Digital Diplomacy, Public Diplomacy, Digital Communication, Semantics.

**CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI HÜKÜMET SİSTEMİNDE ÜST DÜZEY KAMU  
YÖNETİCİLERİNİN ATAMALARI VE LİYAKAT SİSTEMİ**  
THE APPOINTMENT OF HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS AND THE MERIT SYSTEM IN  
THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

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**ÖZET**

Türk siyasi tarihi açısından modern bürokrasinin temelleri Tanzimat döneminde atılmıştır. Siyasal iktidar karşısında etkin ve merkezi bürokrasi ile üst düzey yöneticiler, önemli bir konuma ve siyasal işlevlere sahip olmuşlardır. II. Abdülhamit'in 1909 yılında tahttan indirilmesi ile üst düzey asker ve sivil bürokrasi kendisini devletin asli sahibi gibi görmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum Cumhuriyetin kurulması ile devam etmiş, daha da öteye geçerek demokratik meşruiyet sıfatına haiz seçilmişler gibi davranmayı kendilerinin doğal hakkı görür olmuşlardır. Bürokrasinin "altın dönemi" olarak kabul edilen tek parti döneminin sonrasında seçilmiş siyasal iktidara karşı en güçlü ve organize muhalefet de bürokrasi kanadından yapılmıştır. 1960 Askeri Darbesi ve sonrasındaki plebisit 1961 Anayasası, büyük oranda asker ve yargı bürokrasinin siyasal denetimin dışında tutulduğu mahfuz alanlar oluşturarak günümüze kadar uzanan bürokratik vesayet düzenini inşa etmiştir.

Hem 1961 hem de 1982 Anayasalarının benimsediği parlamenter sistemde bürokratlara ilişkin net bir sınıflandırma bulunmamakla birlikte üst düzey yöneticiler istisnai memurluk olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Günümüze kadar üst düzey yöneticiler genel memur kavramı içerisinde değerlendirilmiş, sadece atama usul ve esaslarına değinilmiştir. Üst düzey yöneticilerin seçilme ve atamalarına dair gerekli düzenlemenin yapılmaması liyakat ve yeterlilik yerine sadakat kriterinin oluşmasına zemin hazırlamıştır.

Türkiye, 24 Haziran 2018 tarihinde yapılan seçimler ile parlamenter sistemi terk ederek kendine has özellikleri barındıran "Türk Tipi Başkanlık Sistemi"ne fiili olarak geçiş yapmıştır. Hükümet sistemi değişikliği ile devlet örgütünün yapılanmasında köklü

değişikliklere gidilmiş, Başbakanlık ve Bakanlar Kurulu kaldırılmış, yönetici ve üyeleri Cumhurbaşkanı tarafından atanan Ofis, Politika Kurulu ve on yedi bakanlık kurularak Cumhurbaşkanının hiyerarşisi altında sayısını kendisinin belirleyeceği yardımcılar istihdam edilmiştir. Parlamento içinden seçilmeyen bu kişilerin de üst düzey kamu yöneticisi kavramı içine dahil edildiği düşünülebilir. III. Nolu Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararı (CBK) ile kimlerin üst düzey kamu yöneticisi kavramına dahil olduğunu gösteren genel bir çerçeve çizilmiştir. Yeni sistemde üst düzey kamu yöneticilerine yönelik getirilen yenilikler devlet tüzel kişisinin daha etkin ve verimli çalışması, üstlendikleri görevlerde yetkinliklerinin olması, teknik bilgi ve becerilerini performanslarına yansıtabilecekleri bir ortam oluşturulmak istenmiştir. Kısaca bürokrasinin liyakat ilkesine uygun şekilde inşası tasarlanmıştır.

Ne var ki yeni sistemin uygulanageldiği beş yıllık süre zarfında karşılaşılan önemli eksiklik ve aksaklıklar da dikkat çekmektedir. Bu çalışmada ilk olarak bürokraside liyakat ilkesi kavramsal çerçevede incelenmiştir. Liyakat ilkesinin Türk siyasi tarihi içinde Tanzimat döneminden günümüze kadar ne şekilde bir yaşam döngüsüne sahip olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Daha sonra da 2018 yılından bu yana uygulanmakta olan “Başkanlık Sistemi’nin”, liyakat ilkesinin bürokrasi açısından olumlu ya da olumsuz yönde ne tür değişimlere sahne olduğu tartışılmıştır. Son olarak da parlamenter sistem ve başkanlık sisteminin bürokraside liyakat ilkesi bağlamında bir mukayesesi yapılarak çeşitli önerilere yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bürokraside Liyakat İlkesi, Üst Düzey Kamu Yöneticileri, Parlamenter Sistem, Başkanlık Sistemi, Türkiye

## ABSTRACT

In terms of Turkish political history, the foundations of modern bureaucracy were laid in the Tanzimat period. Effective and central bureaucracy and senior managers had an important position and political functions in the face of political power. With the abdication of II. Abdülhamit in 1909, the high-ranking military and civilian bureaucracy began to see itself as the original owner of the state. This situation continued with the establishment of the Republic, and they went further and considered it their natural right to act as if they were elected with the title of democratic legitimacy. After the single-party period, which is accepted as the "golden period" of the bureaucracy, the strongest and most organized opposition to the elected political power was made from the bureaucracy wing. The 1960 Military Coup and the aftermath of the plebiscite 1961 Constitution established the bureaucratic tutelage order that has survived to the present day by creating reserved areas where the military and judicial bureaucracy were largely kept out of political control.

Although there is no clear classification of bureaucrats in the parliamentary system adopted by both the 1961 and 1982 Constitutions, senior executives are named as exceptional civil servants. Until today, senior managers have been evaluated within the concept of general civil

servant, only the appointment procedures and principles have been mentioned. Failure to make the necessary arrangements for the election and appointment of senior managers has laid the groundwork for the establishment of loyalty criteria instead of merit and competence.

With the elections held on June 24, 2018, Turkey abandoned the parliamentary system and de facto transitioned to the "Turkish Type Presidential System", which has its own characteristics. With the change in the government system, radical changes were made in the structuring of the state organization, the Prime Ministry and the Council of Ministers were abolished, the Office, the Policy Board and seventeen ministries, whose managers and members were appointed by the President, were employed, and the number of deputies to be determined by the President himself under the hierarchy. It can be thought that these people who are not elected from within the parliament are also included in the concept of senior public administrator. With the Presidential Decision No.III (CBK), a general framework was drawn showing who is included in the concept of senior public administrator. In the new system, it was aimed to create an environment where the state legal entity can work more effectively and efficiently, have competence in the tasks they undertake, and reflect their technical knowledge and skills to their performances. In short, the bureaucracy was designed to be built in accordance with the principle of merit.

However, significant deficiencies and disruptions encountered during the five-year period in which the new system was implemented draw attention. In this study, firstly, the principle of merit in bureaucracy was examined in a conceptual framework. It has been revealed how the principle of merit has a life cycle in Turkish political history from the Tanzimat period to the present. Then, it has been discussed that the principle of merit in the "Presidential System", which has been implemented since 2018, has witnessed positive or negative changes in the bureaucracy. Finally, in the context of the principle of merit in bureaucracy, a comparison of the parliamentary system and the presidential system has been made and various suggestions have been included.

**Keywords:** Principle of Merit in Bureaucracy, Senior Public Administrators, Parliamentary System, Presidential System, Turkey

## THE 'BARE LIFE' OF REFUGEES AND TRANSIT MIGRANTS ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, we explore the process by which irregular migrants from different countries of Africa and the Middle East, in particular Syrian and Afghan refugees, are apprehended and locked in a removal center established in Pehlivan köyü, Kırklareli, the city on the border between Turkey and Bulgaria. Regardless of the confusion we encounter on the conceptual naming of those caught at the border, be as refugees, irregular migrants, or transits, in this study, the legal and social status of those migrants is discussed in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention, and the Readmission Agreement between the EU and Turkey signed in 2013. At the theoretical level, we employ the concept 'Bare Life' of Giorgio Agamben, with which he explicates the life of 'homo sacer' as the disruption of the lived life, as distinct from political life. Accordingly, we argue that the life of those immigrants, who cannot experience 'bio', that's, a qualified life, and yet do have to stay at the level of 'zoē', that's, in an anonymous life, makes them a 'homo sacer' who are not sacrificed but may be allowed to die.

**Keywords:** Bare life, Homo sacer, Irregular migrants, The Turkish-Bulgarian border, Kırklareli.

## HUKUK DEVLETİ KAVRAMININ ELEŞTİRİSİ: HANS KELSEN CRITICISM OF THE CONCEPT OF THE RULE OF LAW: HANS KELSEN

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### ÖZET

Hukuk devleti kavramı tarihte ilk olarak XIX. yüzyılda, Almanya’da polis devleti kavramına karşı ortaya atılmış ve zamanla önce Batı Avrupa’ya sonra da tüm dünyaya yayılmıştır. Polis devleti kavramı hukuki denetime tabi olmayan bir yönetim anlayışını ifade etmektedir. Hukuk devleti kavramı ise polis devletinin tam tersine tüm eylem ve işlemlerinde hukuku referans alan bir yönetim anlayışını ortaya koymaktadır. Siyasi iktidarın ve kamu kurumlarının tüm eylem ve işlemleri hukuk devleti ilkesi gereği yargısal denetime tabidir. Siyasi iktidar ve kamu kurumları kaynağını ülkede yürürlükte bulunan hukuki düzenlemelerden almayan hiçbir yetkiyi kullanamaz. Bu açıdan hukuk devleti kavramı temelde siyasi iktidarın sınırlandırılması çabasının bir ürünüdür ve insan hakları düşüncesiyle de derin bir ilişki içerisindedir. Bununla birlikte hukuk devleti kavramı hukuk ve devlet kavramları arasında yarattığı ikilik nedeniyle çeşitli eleştirilere tabi tutulmuştur. Hukuk devleti kavramına yönelik bu eleştirilerin başında Alman hukukçu Hans Kelsen’in eleştirileri gelmektedir. Kelsen’e göre hukuk devleti kavramı her şeyden önce bir totolojidir. Her devlet, hukuki bir düzen olarak, kaçınılmaz bir şekilde hukuk devletidir. Hukuk, devletten özerk ve devlete üstün bir gerçekliğe sahip değildir. Aksine hukuk ile devlet kavramları birbirine içkindir. Sadece merkezileşmiş siyasi iktidar olarak devlet değil, devletten önce var olan diğer siyasi düzenler de hukuki bir yapıya sahiptir. Bu nedenlerle bir devletin hukuk devleti olabilmesi için iddia edilenin aksine belli birtakım biçimsel ya da maddi şartları sağlamasına gerek yoktur. Demokratik olmayan otokratik devletler de vatandaşlarına herhangi bir hukuki güvenlik sunmamalarına rağmen hukuki bir düzene sahiptir. Devlet ve hukuk karşıt değil özdeş kavramlardır. Kelsen’e göre modern siyasi kuramın devlet ve hukuk kavramları arasında yarattığı ayırım ideolojik bir işleve sahiptir. Bu ayırımla devletin üzerine oturduğu güç ilişkileri devletten özerk ve devlete üstün olarak tasavvur edilen hukuk ile meşrulaştırılır. Bu çalışmada hukuk devleti kavramı kısa bir şekilde açıklandıktan sonra Kelsen’in bu kavrama yönelik güncelliğini yitirmeyen eleştirileri ayrıntılı bir şekilde irdelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hukuk devleti, Devlet ve hukuk özdeşliği, Hans Kelsen.

### ABSTRACT

The concept of the rule of law first proposed in XIX. century, against the police state concept in Germany and in time, it first spread to West Europe then to the whole world. The concept



of police state points out the understanding of an administration that is not subject to legal audit. Whereas the concept of the rule of law, on the contrary of police state, points out an administration understanding that subject to law in all actions and transactions. The whole actions and transactions of political power and public institutions subject to judicial review as a principle of rule of law. Political power and public institutions can not use any authority that does not derive it's source from legal regulations present in the country. From this point of view the concept of rule of law is basically product of efforts into limiting the political power and has in a deep relationship with human rights thought. Meanwhile the concept of rule of law has been criticized for causing a duality between concepts of law and state. The leading criticism towards the concept of rule of law comes from the German jurist Hans Kelsen criticisms. According to Kelsen, the concept of rule of law is firstly a tautology. Every state is inescapably a rule of law as a legal order. Law is not autonomous from the state and not superior to the state. On the contrary, the concepts of law and state are immanent to each other. Not only the state as a centralized political power, but also the other political orders existing before the state have a legal structure. For this reason, for a state to be rule of law, there is no necessary to provide certain formal or material conditions as claimed. non-democratic autocratic states also have also legal orders even though they do not offer their citizens any kind of legal security. The state and the law are not opposite but identical concepts. According to Kelsen the distinction that modern political theory creates between the concepts of state and law has an ideologic function. With this distinction, the power relations on which the state rests are legitimized by the law, which is conceived as autonomous from and superior to the state. In this study, after the concept of rule of law is shortly explained, criticisms of Kelsen towards this concepts, which are still up to date, will be examined in detail.

**Keywords:** Rule of law, Identity of state and law, Hans Kelsen.

## KARAMAN İLİ ÜZERİNDEN KADIN MECLİSLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY THROUGH KARAMAN PROVINCE

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### ÖZET

Kent konseyleri, yerel demokrasinin güçlendirilmesi ve katılımcı demokrasi anlayışının geniş alanlara yayılması amacını taşıyan, merkezi kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ile sivil toplum kuruluşlarının iş birliği içinde olduğu ve kentin sorunlarına karşı çözüm yolları bulmada aktif rol oynayan bir yapı olarak oluşturulmuştur. Kent konseyleri ile ilgili ilk adım 1992 yılında Rio'da gerçekleştirilen "Gündem 21" eylem planı ile atılmıştır. Türkiye'de kent konseyleri, 1997 yılında Bakanlar Kurulu kararı ile uygulamaya başlamış ve 2005 yılında kabul edilen Belediye Kanunu ile de kendisine yasal bir dayanak kazanmıştır. Yerel demokrasi açısından önemli bir yere sahip olan kent konseyleri bünyesinde; kadın, çocuk, genç, yaşlı, emekli, engelli ve mahalle meclislerini barındırmaktadır. Bu sayede kent konseyleri, kentte yaşamını sürdüren vatandaşların kent ile ilgili kararlara katılımında aktif bir rol üstlenmektedir.

2006 yılında çıkarılan Kent Konseyleri Yönetmeliği ile birlikte daha kurumsal bir nitelik kazanan kadın meclisleri önemli bir oluşum olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Kadın meclisleri; kadınların karar alma süreçlerinde daha fazla söz hakkı sahibi olmasını sağlayan, kadınlara özgü sorunların çözülmesinde aktif rol almalarına imkân veren, kadınlara özgüven kazandıran ve kadını pek çok yönden yapabilir kılmak için çalışmalar yürüten yapılardır. Kadın meclislerinin aldığı kararların tavsiye niteliğinde olması ve kendilerine ait bir bütçelerinin olmaması uygulamada bazı sorunları beraberinde getirebilmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı, kent konseyi bünyesinde kurulan kadın meclislerinin etkinliğinin Karaman örneği üzerinden incelenmesidir. Karaman Kent Konseyi Kadın Meclisinin yapısı ve işleyişi bu mecliste aktif rol alan kadın üyelerle yapılan mülakat verileri doğrultusunda değerlendirilmeye çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent Konseyleri, Kadın Meclisleri, Karaman

**ABSTRACT**

City councils have been established as a structure that aims to strengthen local democracy and spread the understanding of participatory democracy to large areas, in cooperation with central public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations, and plays an active role in finding solutions to the problems of the city. The first step regarding city councils was taken with the "Agenda 21" action plan held in Rio in 1992. In Turkey, city councils started to implement with the decision of the Council of Ministers in 1997 and gained a legal basis with the Municipality Law adopted in 2005. Within the city councils, which have an important place in terms of local democracy; It hosts women, children, young, old, retired, disabled and neighborhood councils. In this way, city councils take an active role in the participation of citizens living in the city in decisions about the city.

With the Regulation on City Councils issued in 2006, women's assemblies, which gained a more institutional character, emerge as an important formation. women's assemblies; They are structures that enable women to have a greater say in decision-making processes, enable them to take an active role in solving problems specific to women, give women self-confidence, and work to make women capable in many ways. The fact that the decisions taken by the women's assemblies are advisory and they do not have a budget of their own, may cause some problems in practice. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the effectiveness of the women's councils established within the city council through the example of Karaman. The structure and functioning of the Karaman City Council Women's Assembly will be evaluated in line with the data of the interviews made with the women members who take an active role in this assembly.

**Keywords:** City Councils, Women's Councils, Karaman

**KAVRAM HARİTALARI DESTEKLİ AÇILAR VE ÇOKGENLER KONULARINA İLİŞKİN GEOMETRİ ÖĞRETİMİNİN ORTAOKUL 7.SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARILARI VE TUTUMLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF TEACHING GEOMETRY ON CONCEPT MAPS APPLIED ANGLES AND POLYGONS ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND ATTITUDES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL 7TH STUDENTS

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ilköğretim 7. sınıf öğrencilerine yönelik uygulanan kavram haritaları destekli, problem çözme yöntemiyle geometri öğretiminin öğrencilerin geometrik düşünme düzeylerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada nicel ve nitel araştırma yöntemlerinin birlikte kullanıldığı karma yöntem uygulanmış ve ön test-son test kontrol gruplu deneysel modele göre desenlenmiştir. Katılımcılar 2004-2005 eğitim öğretim 2. döneminde yer alan İzmir ili Buca ilçesindeki bir devlet ortaokulunun 7. sınıfına devam eden 26 deney ve 26 kontrol grubu öğrencilerinden olmak üzere 52 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada her biri araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen problem çözme merkezli özgün etkinlikler, geometrik düşünme düzeyleri kullanılmıştır. Uygulama öncesi ve sonrası deney ve kontrol grupları arasındaki farklar SPSS programında analiz edilmiştir. Etkinlikler süresince öğrencilerden günlük tutmaları istenmiş ve araştırmacı tarafından gözlem formu doldurulmuştur. Çalışma sonunda deney grubu öğrencilerinden seçilen bireylerle görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiş görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazıyla kaydedilerek verilerin betimsel içerik analizleri yapılmıştır.

Çalışma sonunda deney ve kontrol grubu öğrencilerinin geometrik düşünme düzeyleri ( $U=326$ ,  $p > 0,05$ ), başarıları  $U= 0,021$   $p=211,5$   $P < 0,05$ ) ve tutumları ( $U=,87,50$ ,  $p= 0,000$   $p < 0,05$ ) arasında deney grubu lehinde anlamlı düzeyde bir fark olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca farklı geometrik düşünme düzeylerinde olan öğrencilerin gözlem formundaki puanları, geometrik düşünme düzeylerine göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği görülmüştür [ $X^2(2) = 17,99$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ]. Ders esnasında sorulan problemlerin deney grubu öğrencilerinin dikkatlerini çektiği,

grup çalışmalarına büyük bir istekle katıldıkları ve sorulan soruları yanıtlamak için büyük bir istek içinde oldukları gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geometrik düşünme düzeyleri, kavram haritası, problem çözme

## ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of geometry teaching with the concept maps supported and problem solving method applied to primary school 7th grade students on students' geometric thinking levels was investigated. Mixed method, in which quantitative and qualitative research methods are used together, was applied in the research and it was designed according to the experimental model with pretest-posttest control group. The participants consisted of 52 students, 26 from the experimental group and 26 from the control group, attending the 7th grade of a public secondary school in the Buca district of İzmir province in the 2nd semester of 2004-2005 education. In the study, problem-solving-centered original activities, geometric thinking levels test each of which was developed by the researcher, were used. The differences between the experimental and control groups before and after the application were analyzed in the SPSS program. During the activities, students were asked to keep a diary and an observation form was filled by the researcher. At the end of the study, interviews were conducted with individuals selected from the experimental group students, and the interviews were recorded with a voice recorder and descriptive content analysis of the data was made. At the end of the study, the geometric thinking levels ( $U=326$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ), success  $U= 0.021$   $p=211.5$   $P < 0.05$ ) and attitudes ( $U=,87.50, p= 0.000$ ) of the experimental and control group students ( $p < 0.05$ ), there was a significant difference in favor of the experimental group.

In addition, it was observed that the scores of the students with different geometric thinking levels in the observation form showed a significant difference according to their geometric thinking levels [ $X^2(2) = 17.99$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ]. It was observed that the problems asked during the lesson attracted the attention of the experimental group students, they participated in group work with great enthusiasm and they were very eager to answer the questions asked.

**Key words:** Geometric thinking levels, concept map, problem solving.

**KAVRAM HARİTALARI DESTEKLİ VE PROBLEM ÇÖZME MERKEZLİ  
GEOMETRİ ÖĞRETİMİNİN ORTAOKUL 7.SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN  
GEOMETRİK DÜŞÜNME DÜZEYLERİNE ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN  
İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONCEPT MAPS AID AND PROBLEM  
SOLVING CENTERED GEOMETRY TEACHING ON SECONDARY SCHOOL 7<sup>th</sup>  
STUDENTS' LEVELS OF GEOMETRIC THINKING

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada ilköğretim 7. sınıf öğrencilerine yönelik uygulanan kavram haritaları destekli, problem çözme yöntemiyle geometri öğretiminin öğrencilerin geometrik düşünme düzeylerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada nicel ve nitel araştırma yöntemlerinin birlikte kullanıldığı karma yöntem uygulanmış ve ön test-son test kontrol gruplu deneysel modele göre desenlenmiştir. Katılımcılar 2004-2005 eğitim öğretim 2. döneminde yer alan İzmir ili Buca ilçesindeki bir devlet ortaokulunun 7. sınıfına devam eden 26 deney ve 26 kontrol grubu öğrencilerinden olmak üzere 52 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Çalışma sonunda, oluşturmacı kurama göre dayanan problem çözme yöntemiyle öğrenim gören deney grubu ile geleneksel yönteme göre öğrenim gören kontrol grubu öğrencilerinin geometrik düşünme düzeyleri arasında, deney grubu lehine anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur.

Çalışma sonunda deney ve kontrol grubu öğrencilerinin geometrik düşünme düzeyleri ( $U=326$ ,  $p > 0,05$ ), başarıları  $U= 0,021$   $p=211,5$   $P < 0,05$ ) ve tutumları ( $U=,87,50$ ,  $p= 0,000$   $p < 0,05$ ) arasında deney grubu lehinde anlamlı düzeyde bir fark olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca farklı geometrik düşünme düzeylerinde olan öğrencilerin gözlem formundaki puanları, geometrik düşünme düzeylerine göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği görülmüştür [ $X^2(2) = 17,99$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ]. Deney grubundaki öğrencilerin uygulama süresince aldıkları gözlem puanlarının öğrencilerin geometrik düşünme düzeylerine göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği, gözlem puanı yüksek olan öğrencilerin geometrik düşünme düzeylerinin diğerlerine göre daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geometrik düşünme düzeyleri, kavram haritası, problem çözme

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the effect of geometry teaching with the concept maps supported and problem solving method applied to primary school 7th grade students on students' geometric thinking levels was investigated. Mixed method, in which quantitative and qualitative research methods are used together, was applied in the research and it was designed according to the experimental model with pretest-posttest control group. The participants consisted of 52 students, 26 from the experimental group and 26 from the control group, attending the 7th grade of a public secondary school in the Buca district of İzmir province in the 2nd semester of 2004-2005 education. At the end of the study, a significant difference was found in favor of the experimental group between the geometric thinking levels of the experimental group, which was educated with the problem solving method based on the constructivist theory, and the control group, which was educated according to the traditional method.

At the end of the study, the geometric thinking levels ( $U=326$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ), success  $U= 0.021$   $p=211.5$   $P < 0.05$ ) and attitudes ( $U=,87.50$ ,  $p= 0.000$ ) of the experimental and control group students  $p < 0.05$ ), there was a significant difference in favor of the experimental group. In addition, it was observed that the scores of the students with different geometric thinking levels in the observation form showed a significant difference according to their geometric thinking levels [ $X^2(2) = 17.99$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ]. It was determined that the observation scores of the students in the experimental group during the application showed a significant difference according to the geometric thinking levels of the students, and the geometric thinking levels of the students with high observation scores were higher than the other

**Key words:** Geometric thinking levels, concept map, problem solving.

**SOME EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR SET-VALUED NONLINEAR OPERATOR EQUATIONS****KÜME-DEĞERLİ LİNEER OLMAYAN OPERATÖR DENKLEMLERİ İÇİN BAZI VARLIK SONUÇLARI****Cesim TEMEL**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, lineer olmayan küme-değerli operatör denklemler için çözümün varlığı araştırılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda  $WC$ -Banach cebirleri üzerinde tanımlı küme-değerli operatörlerin toplamı ve çarpımının çözümü için bazı yeni sonuçlar elde ediliyor. Bu sonuçları ispatlamak için zayıf kompakt olmama ölçüsü tekniğini ve  $D$ -Lipschitzian özellikleri kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle, bu çalışma zayıf topoloji için bilinen tek-değerli operatörlerin sonuçları küme-değerli operatör denklemler için genişletmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küme-değerli operatör, zayıf kompakt olmama ölçüsü,  $WC$ -Banach cebiri.

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the existence of solutions for nonlinear set-valued operator equations is investigated. In this case, some new results are obtained for the solution of the sum and product of set-valued operators defined on  $WC$ -Banach algebras. To prove these results, the weak non-compact measure technique and  $D$ -Lipschitzian properties are used. In particular, this work extends the results of known single-valued operators with weak topology to the set-valued operator equations with weak topology.

**Keywords:** Set-valued operator, Measure of weak noncompactness,  $WC$ -Banach algebra.



**SOSYO-EKONOMİK FAKTÖRLERİN ÇEVRESEL BİLİNÇ ÜZERİNE  
ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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**ÖZET**

İnsan, 21. yüzyıla gelene kadar geçen süreçte doğayı ve çevreyi kendine rakip görmüş, doğayla mücadele ederek ona hükmetme eğiliminde bulunmuştur. Bu mücadeleden sonra insan ve diğer canlıların yaşamı yönünden dünyadaki taşıma kapasitesi azalmış, yaşanan uygarlık, doğal kaynakların hatalı kullanımı ve doğal yaşam alanları zarar görerek tehlikeye girmiştir. Bu nedenle insanoğlu artan bir şekilde hava, su, toprak, doğal bitki örtüsü, hayvan türleri ve kültürel çevrenin tahribatı gibi birçok çevre sorunuyla karşı karşıya kalmıştır.

Giderek artan çevre sorunlarının iyileşebilmesi, hükümetlere ve uluslararası politikalara bağlı iken, alınan yasal önlemlere ek olarak çevre eğitimi almış bireylerin yetişmesi de oldukça büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çevre eğitimi olarak yetişen bireyler, günlük faaliyetlerini çevreyi tahrip etmeden gerçekleştirebilirler. Yalnızca çevre eğitimi yoluyla insanlar bilinç kazanabilir ve bu sayede çevre için yapılan planlar, alınan kararlar amacına ulaşabilir. Çevre eğitiminin amaçlarına ulaşmasında çeşitli etkenler bulunmaktadır. Bu eğitimin önemli amaçlarından olan çevre bilincinin oluşmasında ise sosyoekonomik faktörlerin etkisinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Çevre sorunları ile mücadelede çevre bilinci kazanmak önemlidir. Çevre bilinci, çevreyi oluşturan unsurlar hakkında bilgi sahibi olarak çevreyi korumacı davranışlar göstermeyi içinde barındırmaktadır. Çevreyi korumaya yönelik önlemler son elli yıl içinde artış göstermektedir.

Günümüz koşullarında dünyanın gelmiş olduğu noktada çevre bilinci, artık bir ideal olmaktan çıkarak gelecek kuşaklara karşı bir görev haline gelmiştir. Çünkü insanoğlu giderek artan bir şekilde gelecek nesillerin yaşamını ipotek altına almaktadır. İçinde bulunulan çevreye zarar veren de, onu koruyup geliştiren de insandır. Bilim ve teknolojiye ilerlemeye devam ederken mevcut kaynakları korumak ve temiz tutmak yolunda da pek çok şey yapılabilir. Bu nedenlerle yapılan çalışmada insanoğlunun geleceğine bir katkı sağlayabilmek adına sosyoekonomik faktörlerin çevresel bilincin gelişimi üzerine etkileri ele alınarak değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çevre, Çevre Bilinci, Sosyo-ekonomik Faktörler

**ABSTRACT**

In the process until the 21st century, man saw nature and the environment as his rivals, and tended to dominate it by struggling with nature. After this struggle, the carrying capacity of the world in terms of the life of humans and other living things decreased, and the civilization, misuse of natural resources and natural habitats were damaged and endangered. For this reason, mankind has increasingly faced many environmental problems such as the destruction of air, water, soil, natural vegetation, animal species and cultural environment.

While the improvement of the increasing environmental problems depends on the governments and international policies, it is of great importance to raise individuals who have received environmental education in addition to the legal measures taken. Individuals who have received environmental education can carry out their daily activities without destroying the environment. Only through environmental education can people gain awareness, and thus, the plans made for the environment and the decisions taken can reach their goals. There are various factors in achieving the objectives of environmental education. It is thought that the effect of socioeconomic factors is important in the formation of environmental awareness, which is one of the important aims of this education. It is important to gain environmental awareness in the fight against environmental problems. Environmental awareness includes showing environmental protection behaviors by having knowledge about the elements that make up the environment. Measures to protect the environment have increased in the last fifty years.

At the point where the world has come in today's conditions, environmental awareness has no longer been an ideal and has become a duty to future generations. Because human beings are increasingly mortgaging the lives of future generations. It is also human beings who harm the environment and protect and develop it. As we continue to advance in science and technology, much can be done to conserve and keep existing resources clean. For these reasons, in this study, the effects of socioeconomic factors on the development of environmental consciousness were evaluated in order to contribute to the future of human beings.

**Keywords:** Environment, Environmental Awareness, Socio-economic Factors

**ATIK PİLLERİN ÇEVREYE ETKİLERİ VE GERİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜNÜN  
İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND RECYCLING OF  
WASTE BATTERIES

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**ÖZET**

Sürdürülebilir bir yaşam için insanların tüketim ve atık üretimi konusunda düşünmeleri; meydana getirdikleri atıkları ve bu atıkların çevre üzerinde yarattığı etkileri azaltmak için yaşam tarzlarıyla alakalı kararlar almaları gerekmektedir. Bu nedenlerle tüm toplumun atık azaltma, yeniden kullanım ve geri dönüşümün faydaları konusunda bilgilendirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Geri dönüşüm konusu, çevreye zarar vermekte olan ürünlerin bütünü için önemlidir. Çünkü bazı atık ürünler bireyleri ve çevreyi olumsuz yönde etkilemekte olan ürünler bulundurmaktadır. Atık pillerde çevre için zararlar veren ürünler arasındadır. Pillerin farklı çeşitleri geri dönüştürülebilmektedir. Araçlarda bulunan aküler, saatlerde ve oyuncaklarda kullanılan pil modelleri geri dönüşümü gerçekleştirilebilen pil çeşitlerindedir. Yaşamın birçok anında çok fazla işlerde kullanılarak yaşamı kolaylaştıran pillerin bir ömürleri bulunmaktadır. Çevreye atılan kullanılmış piller gerekli işlemler yapıldıktan sonra geri dönüşüm amacıyla değerlendirilmektedir. Kullanım ömrünü tamamlayan piller doğaya bırakıldıklarında içermiş oldukları ağır metaller toprağa ve yüzey sularına geçmektedir. Böylelikle önce çevre kirliliğine daha sonra da dolaylı şekilde insan vücuduna girerek insan sağlığına zararlı olmaktadır. Bu nedenle yapılan bu çalışmada atık pillerin doğa için zararları, bertarafı, geri dönüşümü ve Türkiye'deki durumu ele alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca insanoğlunun pil kullanımını konusunda bilinç kazanması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pil Kullanımı, Geri Dönüşüm, Çevreye Verilen Zararlar

**ABSTRACT**

For a sustainable life, people should think about consumption and waste production; In order to reduce the waste they create and the effects of these wastes on the environment, they need to make decisions related to their lifestyles. For these reasons, there is a need to inform the whole society about the benefits of waste reduction, reuse and recycling. The issue of recycling is important for all products that harm the environment. Because some waste products contain products that negatively affect individuals and the environment. Waste batteries are among the products that cause harm to the environment. Different types of

batteries can be recycled. Batteries in vehicles, battery models used in watches and toys are among the types of batteries that can be recycled. Batteries, which make life easier by being used for many tasks in many moments of life, have a lifetime. Used batteries that are thrown into the environment are evaluated for recycling purposes after the necessary procedures are done. When the batteries, which have completed their useful life, are released into the nature, the heavy metals they contain pass into the soil and surface waters. Thus, it is harmful to human health by first entering the environment pollution and then indirectly entering the human body. For this reason, in this study, the harms of waste batteries for nature, their disposal, recycling and the situation in Turkey were evaluated. In addition, it is aimed to raise awareness of human beings about the use of batteries.

**Keywords:** Battery Usage, Recycling, Environmental Damages

**SEKİZİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DAİRE GRAFİĞİNİ OLUŞTURMA VE  
YORUMLAMA SÜREÇLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS' PROCESSES OF CONSTRUCTING  
AND INTERPRETING PIE CHARTS

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**ÖZET**

Matematik dersi öğretim programında veri işleme öğrenme alanında bulunan daire grafikleri konusuyla ilgili sekizinci sınıf kazanımları olarak, verilerin daire grafikleri ile gösterimi ve uygun dönüşümlerin yapılması yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin daire grafiğini oluşturma ve yorumlama süreçlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış ve araştırma deseni durum çalışması olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Bursa'nın Orhaneli ilçesindeki bir ortaokulun sekizinci sınıfında öğrenim gören altısı kız ikisi erkek olmak üzere toplam sekiz öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak öğrencilerin daire grafiklerini oluşturma ve yorumlama süreçlerinin incelenmesine yönelik çalışma kağıtları, klinik görüşme formları, ses ve video kayıtları kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kağıtları ilköğretim matematik programındaki kazanımlara ve öğrenci seviyelerine uygun olarak araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, verileri okuma düzeyinde üç, veriler arasında okuma düzeyinde üç ve verilerin ötesini okuma düzeyinde iki etkinlik olmak üzere toplam sekiz adet daire grafiği sorusu oluşturulmuştur. Öğrencilerin çalışma kağıtlarında verdikleri yanıtlarını ayrıntılı şekilde incelemek amacıyla klinik görüşmeler yapılmış ve bu görüşmeler ses ve video kaydı altına alınmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen verilerin çözümlenmesi için, nitel veri analizi yöntemleri içerisinde yer alan içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin çalışma kağıtlarında verdikleri cevaplardan elde edilen veriler ile klinik görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler birlikte ele alınarak kodlar ve kategoriler oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmanın veri analizleri halen devam etmekte olup, beklenen sonuçlardan bazıları öğrencilerin verileri okuma düzeyinde genel olarak zorluk yaşamayacakları fakat veriler arası okuma düzeyinde matematiksel işlemlerin yapılması ve farklı matematik konularıyla bağlantı kurulması sebebiyle bazı öğrencilerin zorlanabilecekleri yönündedir. Verilerin ötesini okuma düzeyinde ise öğrencilerin analiz ve yorumlama süreçlerinde zorluk yaşayabilecekleri düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Daire Grafiği, Oluşturma, Sekizinci Sınıf, Veri Okuma, Yorumlama

**ABSTRACT**

In the mathematics lesson curriculum, there are eighth grade learning outcomes related to pie charts in the data processing learning area, showing the data with pie charts and making appropriate transformations. The aim of this study is to examine the process of constructing and interpreting pie charts of eighth grade students. Qualitative research method was used in the research and the research design was determined as a case study. The study group of the research consists of eight students, six girls and two boys, studying in the eighth grade of a secondary school in the Orhaneli district of Bursa in the 2022-2023 academic year. As data collection tools, worksheets, clinical interview forms, audio and video recording devices were used to examine the processes of constructing and interpreting pie charts of the students. The worksheets were prepared by the researcher in accordance with the learning outcomes in the mathematics curriculum and student levels. In this context, a total of eight pie chart questions were created, three at the level of reading the data, three at the “level of reading between the data, and two at the level of reading beyond the data. In order to examine the answers given by the students in the worksheets in detail, clinical interviews were conducted and these interviews were audio and video recorded. In order to analyze the data obtained from the study, the content analysis method, which is one of the qualitative data analysis methods, was used. Codes and categories were created while considering the data obtained from the answers given by the students in the worksheets and the data obtained from the clinical interviews. The data analysis of the research is still ongoing, and some of the expected results are that students will not have difficulties in reading data in general, but some students may have difficulties due to performing mathematical operations at the level of reading between data and establishing connections with different mathematics subjects. At the level of reading beyond the data, it is thought that students may experience difficulties in the analysis and interpretation processes.

**Keywords:** Pie Chart, Construction, Eight Grade, Reading Data, Interpretation

## FRANSA'DA OTİZMLİ BİREYLERİN YAŞAMINA “KURAL DIŞI” BİR BAKIŞ AN “ILLEGAL” LOOK AT THE LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM IN FRANCE

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde toplumda yaygınlığı artan bir nörogelişimsel bozukluk olan otizm, 0-3 yaş arası dönemde sınırlı tekrarlayıcı davranışlar ve kişilerarası iletişimle sosyal etkileşimde yetersizlikler şeklinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Tüm dünyada yaygınlığının artması ile birlikte nedenleri ve tedavisi konusundaki bilimsel araştırmalar da artmış olmasına karşın gerek nedenleri gerekse tedavisinde net bir sonuca ulaşamamıştır. Özel gereksinimli olan otizmlili bireylerin özelliklerine uygun olarak düzenlenen öğretim ortamlarında eğitim alarak sosyal becerilerinin geliştirilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Fransa yapımı “Kural Dışı” adlı sinema filmi, otizmlili bireylerin topluma kazandırılmasını amaç edinmiş olan Stéphane Benhamou ve Daoud Tatou'nun gerçek hikayesinden esinlenilerek sinemaya aktarılmıştır. 2019 yılında vizyona giren filmde yaklaşık 20 yıldır ağır otizmlili bireylere hizmet veren derneklere gönüllü olarak çalışan Bruno ve Malik adlı iki öğretmenin ve ekibinin ilham verici hikayesi anlatılmaktadır. Farklı inanışlara sahip olan bu iki öğretmen, resmi olmayan ve kural dışı uygulamalar yaparak, diğer kurumlar tarafından kabul edilmeyen, gidecek yeri kalmayan otizmlili çocukları ve genç yaştaki ergen bireyleri topluma kazandırmaya çalışmaktadır. Devletten bağımsız olarak alternatif bir yardım ve eğitim kuruluşunda çalışan bu kişiler ile otizmlili bireylerin hayatlarının normal insanlara göre nasıl zor olduğu konusu ele alınarak bir farkındalık yaratılmaktadır. Filmin ilk gösterimi 2019 yılında Cannes Film Festivali'nde yarışma dışı olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Dram türündeki filmin senaristleri ve yönetmenleri, “Can Dostum” filminin de senaristleri ve yönetmenleri olan Olivier Nakache ile Eric Toledano'dur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, otizmlili bireylerin yaşadıkları toplumsal sorunlar konusunda farkındalık yaratan bu filmi analiz etmektir. Bu bağlamda otizmlili bireylerin toplumun bir parçası olduğu gerçeği üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca otizmlili bireylerin topluma kazandırılması için devlet ve sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yapılması gerekenler tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** otizm, “Kural Dışı” filmi, toplumsal farkındalık

**ABSTRACT**

Autism, a neurodevelopmental disorder whose prevalence is increasing in society today, appears in the form of limited repetitive behaviors and inadequacies in interpersonal communication and social interaction between the ages of 0-3. With the increase in its prevalence all over the world, scientific research on its causes and treatment has also increased, but no clear result has been reached for its causes and treatment. It is aimed to develop social skills by getting education in teaching environments organized in accordance with the characteristics of individuals with autism who have special needs.

The French movie called "The Specials" was inspired by the true story of Stéphane Benhamou and Daoud Tatou, who aimed to reintegrate individuals with autism into society. The film, which was released in 2019, tells the inspiring story of two trainers, Bruno and Malik, and their team, who have been working voluntarily in associations that have been serving individuals with severe autism for nearly 20 years. These two trainers, who have different beliefs, are trying to reintegrate children with autism and young adolescents into society, who are not accepted by other institutions and have no place to go, by making unofficial and illegal practices. It raises awareness by addressing how the lives of individuals with autism and autism are difficult compared to normal people, who work in an alternative aid and education institution independent of the state. The film was screened out of competition at the Cannes Film Festival in 2019. The screenwriters and directors of the drama genre movie are Olivier Nakache and Eric Toledano, who were also the screenwriters and directors of the movie "Intouchables".

The aim of this study is to analyze this film that raises awareness about the social problems experienced by individuals with autism. In this context, the fact that individuals with autism are a part of society is emphasized. In addition, what should be done by the state and non-governmental organizations to reintegrate individuals with autism into society is discussed.

**Keywords:** autism, movie " The Specials ", social awareness



**“GÜLLER ÜLKESİ: DAMASCENA” FİLMİNİN COĞRAFI OKUMASI**  
GEOGRAPHICAL READING OF THE FILM OF “THE LAND OF ROSE: DAMASCENA”

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**ÖZET**

“Güller ülkesi: Damascena” adlı biyografik drama türündeki film, Bulgaristan'daki en büyük gül yağı üreticilerinden biri olan Techo'nun hayatını konu almaktadır. 2017 yılı Bulgaristan yapımı olan bu filmde Techo'nun hayalleri beyaz perdeye yansıtılırken arka planda da Bulgaristan'da son elli yılda yaşanan sert siyasi ve sosyal gerçekliğin etkileri görülmektedir. Bulgaristan'ın hem eski hem de yakın tarihine ışık tutan bu filmin senaryosu Alexander Smolyanov, Todor Anastasov ve Maria Laleva tarafından yazılmıştır.

Todor Anastasov ve Alexander Smolyanov'un yönettiği filmde, komünizm döneminde Bulgaristan'da yaşayan Türklere yapılan zulüm ve 1989 yılındaki göç olaylarına da yer verilmektedir. Filmin başrolündeki Techo, Bulgar olmasına karşın çocukluğundan beri Bulgaristan'da yaşayan Türklere dostluk ilişkileri olan bir kişidir. Çalıştığı gül fabrikasında birçok Türk de çalışmaktadır. Türk'lerin isim değiştirmeye zorlanmaları, ismini değiştirmek istemeyenlere polis tarafından zulmedilmesi ve yapılan değişikliklere uyum sağlamak istemeyen Türk halkına karşı Bulgaristan devleti tarafından uygulanan «Gönüllü Devlet Terki» filmde yansıtılmaktadır. Devlet yetkilileri Techo'dan dostlarının, çalışma arkadaşlarının isimlerinin değiştirilmesi konusunda destek ister. Ancak bu süreçte Techo devletin yanında değil karşısında yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, “Güller ülkesi: Damascena” adlı bu filmi coğrafi açıdan incelemektir. Bu bağlamda filmde fiziki coğrafya, göç coğrafyası, ekonomik coğrafya, siyasi coğrafya ve beşeri coğrafyaya ilişkin öğeler ele alınmaktadır. Siyasi düzensizliklerin hüküm sürdüğü Bulgaristan coğrafyasında Techo'nun hayallerine ulaşma mücadelesi tartışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Coğrafya, Bulgaristan, gül

**ABSTRACT**

The biographical drama film “Land of Roses: Damascena” is about the life of Techo, one of the biggest rose oil producers in Bulgaria. While Techo's dreams are reflected on the big screen in this movie, which was produced in Bulgaria in 2017, the effects of the harsh political and social reality experienced in the last fifty years in Bulgaria are seen in the background. The screenplay of this movie, which sheds light on both the old and recent history of Bulgaria, was written by Alexander Smolyanov, Todor Anastasov and Maria Laleva.

The film, directed by Todor Anastasov and Alexander Smolyanov, also includes the persecution of Turks living in Bulgaria during the communist era and the migration events in 1989. Despite being a Bulgarian, Techo in the lead role of the movie is a person who has friendly relations with the Turks who have lived in Bulgaria since his childhood. Many Turks also work in the rose factory where he works. The Turks being forced to change their names, the persecution of those who do not want to change their names by the police, and the "Voluntary Abandonment of the State" implemented by the Bulgarian state against the Turkish people who do not want to adapt to the changes are reflected in the film. State officials ask Techo for help in changing the names of his friends and colleagues. However, in this process, Techo is not on the side of the state, but against it.

The aim of this study is to examine this film called “The land of roses: Damascena” from a geographical point of view. In this context, elements related to physical geography, migration geography, economic geography, political geography and human geography are discussed in the film. Techo's struggle to reach his dreams is discussed in Bulgaria, where political irregularities prevail.

**Keywords:** Geography, Bulgaria, Rose

## LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MESLEKİ OLGUNLUKLARI İLE SINAV KAYGISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL MATURITY AND EXAM ANXIETY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, lise öğrencilerinin mesleki olgunluk ile sınav kaygısı arasındaki ilişkisinin bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma tarama modelinde yürütülmüş olup betimsel ve nicel bir çalışmadır. Çalışma grubu, İğdır İl'indeki lise 12. Sınıfa devam eden 302 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Sınav Kaygısı Envanteri ve Mesleki Olgunluk Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde yüzde ve frekans dağılımı ile parametrik testlerden t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Sınav kaygısı ile mesleki olgunluk düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi doğrulamak için Pearson korelasyon testi yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak; kız öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilere göre sınav kaygı düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu, ilgisiz anne baba tutumuna sahip öğrencilerin sınav kaygı puanlarının yüksek olduğu, annesi ilköğretim mezunu olan öğrencilerin daha fazla sınav kaygısı yaşadıkları görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin sınav kaygısı puanı arttıkça mesleki olgunluk düzeyleri de artmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sınav kaygısı, Kariyer planlama, Mesleki olgunluk

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the relationship between high school students' professional maturity and test anxiety according to some variables. The research was carried out in the scanning model and is a descriptive and quantitative study. The study group consists of 302 students attending the 12th grade of high school in İğdır Province. Personal Information Form, Test Anxiety Inventory and Professional Maturity Scale were used as data collection tools. Percentage and frequency distribution, t-test and one-way analysis of variance were used in the analysis of the data. Pearson correlation test was used to confirm the relationship between test anxiety and professional maturity levels. As a result; It was observed that female students had higher test anxiety levels than male students, students with disinterested parents had higher test anxiety scores, and students whose mothers were primary school graduates experienced more test anxiety. As the test anxiety score of the students increased, their professional maturity level also increased.

**Keywords:** Exam Anxiety, Career Planning, Professional Maturity

**OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DİSLEKSİ BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİNİ VE ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ ÇOCUKLARIN KAYNAŞTIRILMASINA YÖNELİK YETERLİKLERİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER**  
**FACTORS AFFECTING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES FOR INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND DYSLEXIA KNOWLEDGE LEVELS**

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**ÖZET**

Araştırma, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik yeterliklerini ve disleksi bilgi düzeylerini etkileyen faktörleri incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma grubunu 350 okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında “Genel Bilgi Formu, Disleksi ile İlgili Bilgi ve İnanç Ölçeği ve Özel Gereksinimli Çocukların Kaynaştırılmasına Yönelik Öğretmen Yeterliği Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Analizlerde kişisel bilgilerin frekans ve yüzdeleri verilmiş, ölçek puanları betimsel analizleri yapılmış, iki ölçek puanı arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesinde Spearman Brown korelasyon katsayısı kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik öğretmen yeterliği ölçeği puanları ile disleksi bilgi ve inanç ölçeği puanlarını etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesinde sınıflandırma analizlerinden CHAID analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin disleksi bilgi, tanı, tedavi ve genel olarak bilgi düzeyleri arttıkça özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik yasa, bilgi, algı ve genel olarak yeterlik düzeylerinin de arttığı görülmüştür. Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik yeterliklerini etkileyen en önemli faktörler sırasıyla özel eğitim sertifikası olma durumu, öğrenme güçlüğü konusunda eğitim alma durumu, kurum türü ve cinsiyet olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrenme güçlüğü konusunda eğitim alıp özel eğitim sertifikası olan okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik yeterliği daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Özel eğitim sertifikası ve öğrenme güçlüğü konusunda eğitim almamış kadın öğretmenlerin özel gereksinimli çocukların kaynaştırılmasına yönelik yeterlikleri erkeklere göre daha düşük; özel eğitim sertifikası olmayıp özel gereksinimli çocuklarla ilgili eğitim alan ve özel kurumda çalışan öğretmenlerin yeterlikleri resmi kurumda çalışanlara göre yüksek olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Okul öncesi öğretmeni, okul öncesi eğitimi, kaynaştırma eğitimi, disleksi, öğretmen yeterliği

**ABSTRACT**

The research was conducted to examine the pre-school teachers' competencies in inclusion of children with special needs and the factors affecting their dyslexia knowledge level. The study group consists of 350 preschool teachers. "General Information Form, Knowledge and Belief Scale about Dyslexia and Teacher Efficiency Scale for Inclusion of Children with Special Needs" were used to collect data. Frequencies and percentages of personal information were given in the analyzes, descriptive analyzes of scale scores were made, and Spearman Brown correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationship between two scale scores. CHAID analysis, one of the classification analyzes, was used to determine the factors affecting teachers' teacher efficacy scale scores for inclusion of children with special needs and dyslexia knowledge and belief scale scores. As a result of the research, it has been observed that as the level of knowledge, diagnosis, treatment and general knowledge of preschool teachers in dyslexia increases, the level of law, knowledge, perception and general competence towards inclusion of children with special needs also increase. It has been seen that the most important factors affecting the proficiency of preschool teachers towards inclusion of children with special needs are, respectively, the status of having a special education certificate, the status of receiving education under the condition of learning disability, the type of institution and gender. Preschool teachers who received training on learning disabilities and had a special education certificate were found to have higher efficacy for inclusion of children with special needs. It was concluded that female teachers who have not received special education certificate and training in learning disability have lower proficiency in inclusion of children with special needs than males; the proficiency of the teachers who do not have a special education certificate and who receive training on children with special needs and who work in a private institution are higher than those who work in public institutions.

**Keywords:** Preschool teacher, preschool education, inclusive education, dyslexia, teacher efficacy

**ALZHEİMER DEMANSLI BİREYLERDE YÜRÜYÜŞ VE DÜŞME RİSKİNİN  
BELİRLENMESİ****DETERMINING THE WALKING AND RISK OF FALLING IN INDIVIDUALS WITH  
ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTATION****Oğuzhan DOĞANCI**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmamızın amacı, Alzheimer Demanslı bireylerde yürüyüş ve düşme riskini değerlendirerek, sağlıklı bireylerle karşılaştırmaktır. Alzheimer Demans hastalığı (AD), henüz ispatlanmış bir tedavi olmayan kronik nörodejeneratif bir hastalıktır. Bu nörodejeneratif bozukluk dünya çapında 50 milyon hastayı etkilediği ve bununla birlikte aileleri ile birlikte bakıldığında on milyonlarca kişinin yaşamını dolaylı olarak etkilediği tahmin edilmektedir.

Çalışmamıza Halil Şıvgın Çubuk Devlet Hastanesi Nöroloji kliniğine başvuran Alzheimer Demanslı bireyler ve sağlıklı bireyler katıldı. Çalışmamıza etik kurul onayı alındıktan sonra bireylerin ilk değerlendirmelerinde demografik verileri (yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, meslek, medeni durum) sorgulandı. Yürüyüşü değerlendirmek için, Tinetti Testi, Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi, Yürüme Hızı Ölçümü Testi, Ayak İzi Yöntemi kullanıldı. Düşme riskini değerlendirmek için ise Düşme Riski Öz-Değerlendirme Ölçeği (DRÖ-DÖ) kullanıldı.

Çalışmaya 18 Alzheimer Demanslı birey, 18 sağlıklı birey dahil edildi. Buna göre hem çalışma (%55,6) hem de kontrol (%44,4) grubunda yer alan bireylerin yaklaşık yarısının yaşlarının 65 ile 70 yaş aralığında yer aldığı görüldü. Tinetti Testi, Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi, Yürüme Hızı Ölçümü Testi, Ayak İzi Yöntemi ve Düşme Riski Öz-Değerlendirme Ölçeği ölçüm değerlerinin çalışma ve kontrol gruplarına göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği bulundu ( $p<0,05$ ).

Çalışmamızın sonucunda elde ettiğimiz verilere göre Alzheimer Demans hastalarında denge ve yürüme problemi olduğu görüldü. Bu hasta grubuna yönelik oluşturulacak tedavi protokollerinde mutlaka denge ve yürüyüşe yönelik çalışmalar da olmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Alzheimer Demans, Yürüyüş, Düşme Riski

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research is to assess the risk of walking and falling in patient with Alzheimer's dementia and compare it to that of healthy people. There is currently no known cure for the chronic neurodegenerative disease known as Alzheimer's disease (AD). According to estimates, this neurodegenerative disease affects 50 million patients globally and has an indirect impact on tens of millions of people's lives as well as the lives of their family.

Our study included participants with Alzheimer's dementia who applied to the neurology clinic at Halil Şıvgın Çubuk State Hospital as well as healthy persons. The demographic information (age, gender, educational attainment, employment position, and marital status) of the participants was assessed in the initial assessments after the ethics committee gave its approval for our study. Gait was assessed using the Tinetti Test, Timed Up and Go Test, Walking Speed Measurement Test, and Footprint Method. The risk of falling was assessed using the Fall Risk Self-Assessment Scale (DR-DS).

The study involved 18 patient with Alzheimer's dementia and 18 healthy people. In both the study group (55.6%) and control group (44.4%), it was found that around half of the participants were 65 to 70 years old. Between the study and control groups, there were found to be significant differences in the Tinetti Test, Timed Up and Go Test, Walking Speed Measurement Test, Footprint Method, and Fall Risk Self-Assessment Scale measurement values ( $p<0.05$ ).

According to the data we obtained as a result of our study, it was observed that Alzheimer's Dementia patients had balance and walking problems. Treatment protocols to be created for this patient group should definitely include studies on balance and gait.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's Dementia, Risk of Falling.

**KIRILGAN OLAN VE OLMAYAN TİP 2 DİYABETLİ BİREYLERDE DENGE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ****EVALUATION OF BALANCE IN FRAIL AND NON-FRAIL TYPE 2 DIABETIC INDIVIDUALS****Gülşah TURANOĞLU**

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Bu çalışmanın amacı, kırılğan ve kırılğan olmayan Tip 2 diyabetli bireylerin dengelerinin karşılaştırılması hedeflendi. Çalışmaya Tip 2 Diyabet tanısı alan, Kahramankazan Devlet Hastanesi'ndeki 50 birey dahil edildi. Yapılan güç analizi sonucunda çalışmaya en az 50 kişi alındığında (Tip 2 diyabetli kırılğan olan 25 birey, Tip 2 diyabetli kırılğan olmayan 25 birey) %95 güven düzeyinde (0,05 hata payı ile) %95 güç elde edilebileceği hesaplandı. Bireylerin demografik bilgileri hazırlanmış olan olgu veri formu ile sorgulandı. Bireylerin kırılğanlık durumu, Fried Kırılğanlık İndeksi ile, denge değerlendirme Tinetti Denge ve Yürüme Testi ile değerlendirildi.

Çalışmaya Fried Kırılğanlık İndeksi ne göre 25 Kırılğan ve 25 Kırılğan olmayan Tip 2 Diyabetli birey alındı. Kırılğan bireylerin yaş ortalamaları  $69,08 \pm 4,17$  yıl, VKİ değerleri  $29,35 \pm 3,52$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> ve kırılğan olmayan bireylerin ise yaş ortalamaları  $67,96 \pm 3,40$  yıl, VKİ değerleri  $29,47 \pm 4,15$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>'di. Kırılğan ve kırılğan olmayan Tip 2 Diyabetli bireylerde Tinetti Denge ve Yürüme Testi ölçüm değerlerinin, Denge, Yürüme ve Toplam skorlarında gruplar arasında istatistiksel anlamlı farklılık bulundu ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Çalışmamızın sonucunda elde ettiğimiz verilere göre Tip 2 Diyabetli kırılğan bireylerde denge problemi olduğu görüldü. Bu hasta grubuna yönelik oluşturulacak tedavi protokollerinde mutlaka denge eğitimlerine yer verilmesi gerektiğini düşünüyoruz.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Diyabet, Kırılğanlık, Denge**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to compare the balance of frail and non-frail Type 2 diabetic individuals. Fifty individuals diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes at Kahramankazan State



Hospital were included in the study. According to the power analysis, when at least 50 people were included in the study (25 frail Type 2 diabetic individuals, 25 non-frail Type 2 diabetic individuals), 95% power could be obtained with a 95% confidence level (with a margin of error of 0.05). The demographic information of the individuals was questioned with the case data form prepared. The fragility status of the individuals was evaluated with the Fried Frailty Index, and their balance was evaluated with the Tinetti Balance and Gait Test.

According to the Fried Frailty Index, 25 frail and 25 non-frail Type 2 diabetic individuals were included in the study. The mean age of frail individuals was  $69.08 \pm 4.17$  years, their BMI values were  $29.35 \pm 3.52$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> and the mean age of non-frail individuals was  $67.96 \pm 3.40$  years, their BMI values were  $29.47 \pm 4.15$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The balance measurements of Tinetti Balance and Gait Test in frail and non-frail Type 2 diabetic individuals showed statistically significant differences between the groups in Balance, Gait, and Total scores ( $p < 0.05$ ).

According to our study results, balance problems were observed in frail Type 2 diabetic individuals. We believe that balance training should be included in the treatment protocols for this patient group.

**Keywords:** Diabetes, Frail, Balance

**4-6 YAŞ ÇOCUĞA SAHİP ANNELERİN EBEVEYNLİK STRESİNİN DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF PARENTING STRESS OF MOTHERS WITH 4-6 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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**ÖZET**

Bu bildirinin amacı, okul öncesi eğitime devam etmekte olan 4-6 yaş çocuğa sahip annelerin ebeveynlik streslerini öğrenim durumları, sosyoekonomik düzeyleri, yaşları gibi demografik değişkenlerin ne derecede etkilediğini ortaya koymaktır. Stres, "bireyin fiziki ve sosyal çevredeki uyumsuz koşullar nedeniyle, bedensel ve psikolojik sınırlarının ötesinde harcadığı gayret" olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bireyler için stres oluşturabilecek en temel durumlardan biri de ebeveynlik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ebeveyn olmak, çiftlerin yaşam şeklini ve aile içi rolleri değiştirdiğinden ve beraberinde bir çocuğun bakım sorumluluğu getirmesi nedeniyle uyum sağlanması gereken yeni ve zorlayıcı bir durumdur. Bu yeni duruma uyum sağlamak ebeveynler için yıpratıcı ve psikolojik olarak yorucu olabilir ve bu uyum sürecini ebeveynin sahip olduğu değişkenler etkileyebilmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında alan yazında yapılan konuyla bağlantılı makale, tez ve kitap çalışmaları incelenmiş ve okul öncesi eğitime devam eden 4-6 yaş çocuğa sahip 309 anneye ulaşılmıştır. Annelerden demografik bilgi formu ile Aydoğan ve Özbay(2017) tarafından uyarlaması yapılan "Ebeveynlik Stres Ölçeği" aracılığı ile bilgiler toplanmıştır. Süreç içerisinde veriler okulların yetkilileri ve öğretmenler aracılığı ile annelere iletilen Google Forms linki ile online ortamdan toplandığı gibi birebir görüşmeler ve yazılı doküman şeklinde formların iletilmesi aracılığıyla da elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yaklaşımını içinde barındıran tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucu olarak demografik değişkenlerin annelerin ebeveynlik stresi üzerindeki etkileri bulgular ışığında tartışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ebeveynlik Stresi, Öğrenim Durumu, Sosyoekonomik Düzey, Çocuk Sayısı.

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this paper is to reveal to what extent demographic variables such as educational status, socioeconomic levels, and age affect the parenting stress of mothers with children aged 4-6 years attending pre-school education. Stress has been defined as "the effort an individual spends beyond his/her physical and psychological limits due to incompatible conditions in the physical and social environment". One of the most basic situations that can create stress for individuals is parenthood. Being a parent is a new and challenging situation that needs to be adjusted as it changes the way of life and family roles for couples and brings with it the responsibility of caring for a child. Adapting to this new situation can be tiring and psychologically tiring for parents, and this adaptation process can be affected by the variables that the parent has. Within the scope of the study, articles, theses and book studies related to the subject in the literature were examined and 309 mothers with children aged 4-6 years who were attending pre-school education were reached. Information was collected from the mothers through the demographic information form and the "Parenting Stress Scale" adapted by Aydođan and Özbay (2017). In the process, the data was collected through the Google Forms link transmitted to the mothers through the school officials and teachers, as well as through one-to-one interviews and sending the forms in the form of written documents. In the study, the survey method, which includes the quantitative research approach, was used. As a result of the research, the effects of demographic variables on mothers' parenting stress will be discussed in the light of the findings.

**Keywords:** Parenting Stress, Educational Status, Socioeconomic Level, Number of Children.

**SEREBRAL PALSİLİ ÇOCUKLARDA BÜYÜME VE GELİŞMEYİ  
ETKİLEYEN BESLENME FAKTÖRLERİ**  
NUTRITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN  
CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

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## ÖZET

Serebral palsy yenidogan beyinde non-progresif fakat kalici nörolojik bozukluklara bagli olarak motor fonksiyonlarda gelismisel sorunlara ve fiziksel aktivite kısıtlara neden olan bir durumdur. Hareket bozuklugu tipine bagli sınıflandırmaya göre bes farklı alt grupta deęerlendirilmektedir; spastik, diskinetik, ataksik, hipotonik ve miks tip. Oral motor disfonksiyonu bu sınıflandırmada hangi alt gruba dâhil olduęundan bağımsız olarak serebral palsili çocukların yaklaşık %90'ında görülmektedir ve beslenme açısından sorun teşkil etmektedir. Bu sorunlar yetersiz besin alımına baęlı malnutrisyon, gastroözofageal reflü, konstipasyon ve çeşitli mikrobesein öęesi yetersizlikleri şeklinde görülebilir. Çiğneme, emme, yutma reflekslerindeki bozukluklar ve dil hareketlerinin kısıtlı olması özellikle malnutrisyonun önemli sebepleri arasında yer almaktadır. Serebral palside kognitif fonksiyonun geliştirilmesi üzerine kullanılan ilaçlar da besin alımını dolaylı yoldan etkileyen faktörlerdir. Hipotalamusu hasar görmüş serebral palsy vakalarında ise bozulmuş açlık-tokluk mekanizmasına baęlı olarak beslenme yetersizlikleri görülebilmektedir. Yetersiz fiziksel aktivite kabiliyetleri nedeniyle obezite de serebral palsy vakalarında deęerlendirilmesi gereken bir başka durumdur. Hastanın serebral palsiden etkilenen kabiliyetlerinin neler olduęuna baęlı olarak tıbbi beslenme tedavisi oral, enteral veya her ikisinin kombinasyonunu içeren bir beslenme rutini şeklinde planlanabilir. Bütün bu sebepler ile serebral palsy tanılı çocuklarda beslenme yetersizlięine baęlı komplikasyonların önlenmesi ve büyüme gelişmenin takip edilmesi adına beslenme durumunun saptanması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu derleme serebral palsy tanısı almış çocuklarda yetersiz beslenme, deęişen metabolizma ve potansiyel büyüme gerilięinin ardındaki çoklu faktörleri, olası tıbbi beslenme tedavi stratejilerini ve bu stratejilerin belirlenmesi esnasında atılacak adımları tanımlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Serebral palsy, malnutrisyon, motor disfonksiyonu, büyüme gerilięi.

**ABSTRACT**

Cerebral palsy is a condition that gives rise to developmental impairments in motor functions and physical activity restrictions as a result of non-progressive yet enduring neurological disorders in the infant brain. The condition is categorized into five different subgroups based on the type of movement disorder, namely spastic, dyskinetic, ataxic, hypotonic, and mixed type. Oral motor dysfunction poses a nutritional predicament and is observed in almost 90% of children with cerebral palsy, regardless of their subgroup classification. These issues can manifest as malnutrition due to inadequate food intake, gastroesophageal reflux, constipation, and several micronutrient deficiencies. Deficiencies in the ability to chew, suck, swallow reflexes, and restricted tongue movements are some of the significant causes of malnutrition. Additionally, drugs that enhance cognitive function in cerebral palsy patients are indirect factors that impact food intake. In cases where the hypothalamus is damaged in cerebral palsy patients, nutritional deficiencies can occur due to an impaired hunger-satiety mechanism. Obesity is another condition that necessitates evaluation in cerebral palsy cases because of the insufficient physical activity capabilities. Depending on how cerebral palsy affects a patient's abilities, medical nutrition therapy can be planned as an oral, enteral, or combined nutritional routine. For all these reasons, it is crucial to determine the nutritional status in children with cerebral palsy to prevent complications caused by nutritional deficiencies and monitor growth and development. This review intends to explain the various factors responsible for malnutrition, altered metabolism, and potential growth retardation in children diagnosed with cerebral palsy, potential medical nutrition therapy strategies, and the steps to be taken during the determination of these strategies.

**Keywords:** Cerebral palsy, malnutrition, malnutrition, motor dysfunction, growth retardation.

## PERFORMANCE OF MECHANICAL & DURABILITY PROPERTIES OF TERNARY BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETE

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### ABSTRACT

Cementitious composites are the most frequently used man-made material, with a 25 billion tonne manufacturing volume and 5% greenhouse gas emissions. Concrete composites release a lot of CO<sub>2</sub> into the environment. Thus, replacing concrete composite raw material is a priority. To reduce this industry's carbon footprint, large-scale reuse of industrial byproducts including Fly Ash (FA), Silica Fume (SF), and Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag (GGBS) in cementitious composites is growing. This method addresses waste management for industry byproducts in two ways. The mechanical strength and durability of cementitious composite products with many ingredients must be documented. The study's major goal is to evaluate high-strength cementitious composites' mechanical strength and durability. FA (20%, 30% & 40%), SF (5%, 7.5% and 10%), and GGBS (10%, 15% and 20%) binder were used to make high-strength cementitious composites. Waste management has developed into a problem for the environment. The illegal and unethical practices involved in mining natural river sand (NRS) have gotten worse. Therefore, by substituting Granite Quarry Dust (GQD) for fine aggregate, the lack of NRS for building is prevented. GQD was employed to replace natural river sand at different levels of replacement as the fine aggregate phase in 10%, 20% and 30%. The fresh cementitious composites used to describe the cementitious composites. Additionally evaluated were its flow-ability and the cured cementitious composites' properties, particularly their compressive strength, flexural strength, and split tensile strength. Additionally, the strength characteristics such water sorptivity and the Rapid Chloride Permeability Test (RCPT). We shall evaluate it with normal concrete based on the results.

**Keywords:** Cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, fly ash, Silica fume, GGBS and Water

## INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & GOVERNANCE FROM PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Environment literally means surrounding and everything that affect an organism during its lifetime is collectively known as its environment. In another words “Environment is sum total of water, air and land interrelationships among themselves and also with the human being, other living organisms and property”. It includes all the physical and biological surrounding and their interactions. Environmental studies provide an approach towards understanding the environment of our planet and the impact of human life upon the environment. Thus environment is actually global in nature, it is a multidisciplinary subject including physics, geology, geography, history, economics, physiology, biotechnology, remote sensing, geophysics, soil science and hydrology etc. Economic growth resulting from trade expansion can have an obvious direct impact on the environment by increasing pollution or degrading natural resources. Trade liberalization may lead to specialization in pollution-intensive activities in some countries if environmental policy stringency differs across countries – the so-called pollution haven hypothesis. However, increased trade can in turn, by supporting economic growth, development, and social welfare, contribute to a greater capacity to manage the environment more effectively. As a country becomes more integrated within the world economy, its export sector becomes more exposed to environmental requirements imposed by the leading importers.

**Keywords:** Environmental Laws and Policies, Remote sensing, Environmental requirements, Economic growth and social welfare

## NATURAL LIGHTING EVALUATION BASED ON DAYLIGHT FACTOR IN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Fortunately, during the second half of the 20th century, architects and designers realized the importance and benefits of integrating natural light into buildings. Most people love the natural light and the outside view windows provide. Well-designed daylighting systems can save energy and shift peak electricity demand to the afternoon when low sunshine and electricity prices are high, especially in rural areas. Commercial buildings, it is necessary to ensure optimal visibility of stores from the outside, to increase the attractiveness of building facades, to highlight objects, and to protect products. It is also vital to occupant well-being, although many buildings are designed to operate without daylight openings, which can seriously affect occupant well-being. This work was carried out in one of the tertiary buildings in the city of Biskra known for its arid and hot climate. By evaluating the effect of the dimensions and location of the daylight opening and the orientation of the building on visual comfort by two main factors: daylight factor and light autonomy, it also examines the availability and feasibility of natural light. Visual comfort in a particular commercial building. The research method used is quantitative, with simulation tools, and site measurements using a movable luxmeter. The results of this research clarified the importance of simulating and modeling architectural lighting at an early stage of design in order to understand the amount of light required and to study the openings to obtain maximum lighting advantages.

**Keywords:** Daylighting, energy consumption, energy building, hot climat



## THE POTENTIAL OF USING A VENTILATED MASK WALL AS A COOLING DESIGN STRATEGY. LEARNING FROM RAVÉREAU'S NEO-VERNACULAR DWELLINGS IN M'ZAB VALLEY, ALGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of a ventilated mask wall made, from the outside to the inside surface, of hollow clay bricks of 5 cm and breezeblocks of 20 cm, and finished with Timchent, on the thermal behavior of the low-income, neo-vernacular housing of André Ravéreau, in the warm desert climate of Ghardaia, southern Algeria. Based on a typical experimental survey of the summertime indoor environment (August 12 -14), the selected case study is modeled and calibrated using EnergyPlus (v8.4) dynamic simulation. The thermal behavior of the ventilated mask wall is compared with a 45cm thick limestone wall under the same conditions. Countless benefits are achieved by the application of this wall system, including a stable and less fluctuant inner surface temperature, and a reduction of the incoming summer heat flux. The experiment time lag (12h) and decrement factor (0.28) indicate the effectiveness of this wall system, enabling radiant temperature drops of more than 10°C, and air temperature drops of about 6°C, during the summer sunniest hours. The results demonstrate that this solution can meet the objective of low-energy demand building in warm desert climates.

**Keywords:** Double-skin façade; Ventilated mask wall; Thermal behavior; André Ravéreau; Sidi Abbaz neo-vernacular dwelling; Warm desert climate (BWh).

## A MICROPROCESSOR AND MICRO CONTROLLER PROJECT ON SOLAR AUTOMATIC RAILWAY TRACK CRACK DETECTING VEHICLE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Indian railways is the fourth largest railway network in the world which runs around 11,000 trains every day, of which 7,000 are passenger trains transporting over 6 billion passengers annually. Safety measures employed now is not effective especially in the method of crack detection of rails. Our project “SOLAR AUTOMATIC RAILWAY TRACK CRACK DETECTING VEHICLE” is a concept of detection of cracks in railway tracks automatically and prompts to adopt the required steps to avoid accidents. We use infrared light to sense the crack in the railway track automatically The signal is received at the nearest railway station automatically.

**Keywords:** Indian railways, Railway network, Safety measures

## PROLONGING LEAN BURN GASOLINE DIRECT INJECTION ENGINE WITH HYDROGEN FRACTION APPRAISAL OF CARBON DEPOSITS ON SPARK PLUG

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### ABSTRACT

In order to perusal the effect of hydrogen H<sub>2</sub> on lean burn engine thermal efficiency and emission was examined using a gasoline direct injection GDI engine with definite weight fraction (f) of H<sub>2</sub>. A significant extension of the engines lean operation limit and improvement in lean burn ability were found as a result of the H<sub>2</sub> addition. The hydrogen weight fraction (f) fraction in the intake was increased from 2.17%, 5.17%, 7.71% through adjusting the hydrogen injection duration. For a specified hydrogen addition level, gasoline injection during was reduced to ensure the engine operating extending the lean limit equivalence ratio ( $\phi$ ) 0.62, 0.58, and 0.52 respectively. The spark advance angle timing for a specified hydrogen addition level and excess air ratio varied from 15 to 35 °CA b TDC with an interval of 5 °CA. The objective was to explore carbon deposit on the spark plug gasoline direct injection (GDI) engines operate at high temperatures, spark plug fouling can result in misfiring and carbon deposits near the spark plug. This impact can result combustion duration decreased as increasing fraction of H<sub>2</sub> due to speed up flame propagation. HC emission decreased with the increasing fraction of H<sub>2</sub> up to equivalence ratio 0.62 due to higher cylinder temperature production it easier to burn lean mixture. Thereafter HC emission steadily increased despite of H<sub>2</sub> addition as amount of fuel in region very lean to burn during primary combustion process. The same trend observed in CO emission. However, nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) found to increased with H<sub>2</sub> addition because of hydrogen high burning speed. Thermal efficiency increasing 4.7 % with addition of H<sub>2</sub> at equivalence ratio 0.7. the experimental result shows that the maximum brake torque timing (MBT) air fuel ratio H<sub>2</sub> supplementation implied significant influence on lean limit operation, burning duration, thermal efficiency and exhaust emission. Carbon deposit on spark plug at each injection angle was studied through scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis at specified fuel air ratio. It was revealed that from performance and SEM analysis SOI 100° was chosen as the most suitable operating variable for GDI engine operation. The concluded that taking advantage of hydrogen high burn speed, obviously spark timing has to be retarded to MBT for substantial reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> emission and further increase of engine thermal efficiency.

**Keywords:** Combustion duration, GDI Engine, Hydrogen, Gasoline, Lean burn, Equivalence ratio, Indicated thermal efficiency, Emission

## A REVIEW OF SAFETY RISK FACTORS, EFFECTIVE MEASURES, AND RELATIONSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION

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### ABSTRACT

Sustainability is a multifaceted concept that requires equal attention to the environment, economy, and society. Within the construction industry, safety concerns are a critical element of social sustainability and remain a top issue. To address this challenge, this study provides a comprehensive review of the published research on significant safety risk factors and effective measures in construction projects and their impact on the overall sustainability of the construction industry. The research methodology employed a systematic literature review of 32 relevant articles published in reputable journals from 2008 to 2023. The research identified 25 safety risk factors and 20 effective measures, categorized into labor risk, environmental risk, technical risk, financial risk, and environmental risks. A network diagram was developed to illustrate the relationship between these factors and mitigation measures. Additionally, the study proposed a sustainability criterion that evaluated the categories of safety risk factors, revealing that labor risk and environmental risk were the most significant risk factors compared to other categories of safety risk factors. Finally, the research suggested potential research directions to enhance the safety and sustainability of construction projects.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Safety risk factors, Effective measures, systematic literature review, labour risk, environmental risk, technical risk, financial risk, network diagram, sustainability criteria

## DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRACTICAL MODULE FOR STAR DELTA STARTER OF AN INDUCTION MOTOR

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### ABSTRACT

The need for student practical equipment in our institution had led to a number of alternatives, which have been affordable and available. In response to this, the star delta starter of induction motor is designed to reduce high starting current and torque. The star delta starter is designed by three magnetic contactors, an overload relay, timer relay and circuit breaker. For Starter, a motor must be connected in delta mode position during a normal run. When induction motor is start in direct online. The motor winding draws a large amount of current. The starting high current can be reached in 8-10 times of the rated. So, there is need to control high starting current before starting the motor. Therefore, in a star connected system line current is equal to phase current but line voltage is equal to the root three times of phase voltage. For these reasons at first motor is connected to the star system and it reduce the high starting current. In delta connection, line voltage is equal to phase voltage and line current is equal to  $\sqrt{3}$  times phase current. In run mode the motor connects in delta system so that the full voltage applied to the motor. The Starter is made by three magnetic contactors, timer relay, and a thermal overload relay or circuit breaker

**Keywords:** Star delta starter, magnetic contactors, thermal overload

## DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ANDROID BASE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR HOME APPLIANCES

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### ABSTRACT

The main objective of this project is to design and construct a home automation system using an Arduino board with Bluetooth being remotely controlled by any Android OS smart phone. As technology is advancing so houses are also getting smarter. Modern houses are gradually shifting from conventional switches to centralized control system, involving remote controlled switches. Presently, conventional wall switches located in different parts of the house makes it difficult for the user to go near them to operate. Even more it becomes more difficult for the elderly or physically handicapped people to do so. Remote controlled home automation system provides a most modern solution with smart phones. In order to achieve this, a Bluetooth module is interfaced to the Arduino board at the receiver end while on the transmitter end, a GUI application on the cell phone sends ON/OFF commands to the receiver where loads are connected. By touching the specified location on the GUI, the loads can be turned ON/OFF remotely through this technology. The project work has been done practically and responded successfully, which verifies the feasibility of this system's theory and concept. Automatic systems are being preferred over manual system. The main reason to develop this system is to save time and man power along with maintaining security and convenience.

**Keywords:** remote controlled switches, Bluetooth module, Android OS

## IN-VITRO LIPID PEROXIDATION AND FREE RADICAL SCAVENGING ACTIVITY OF EIGHT DIFFERENT POLYHERBAL FORMULATION DRUGS

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### ABSTRACT

The study investigated the in-vitro lipid peroxidation and radical scavenging ability of eight polyherbal drugs namely, Fidson Bitters (FB), Ashetu Bitters Blood Purifying tonic (ABPs), Swedish Bitters (SB), Yoyo Bitters (YB), Ashetu Adams Formula for Diabetes (AD), Pax Herbal Mixture (PHM), Oroki Herbal Mixture (OHM) and Evans Healthy Bitters (EHB). Phytochemical screening, lipid peroxidation and radical scavenging ability of the herbal formulations were measured using standard methods. It was observed that saponin, steroid and cardiac glycoside were present in virtually all the polyherbal products except for FB, SB and PHM, and cardiac glycoside was the most abundant phytochemical while tannin was the least present phytochemical in the eight polyherbals. The 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical inhibition of the eight polyherbals at 100mg/ml was within 64.41% to 77.15% and all the polyherbals showed high percentage inhibition of DPPH free radicals. AD had the highest DPPH scavenging capacity (77.15%) while OHM showed the lowest inhibition among the polyherbs. All the polyherbal products showed high nitric acid scavenging activity and it was close to that of the standard (garlic). The nitric oxide scavenging activity of the eight polyherbals was within 70.04±0.10% to 82.65±0.19%. ABP showed the highest potential (79.49%) to inhibit MDA production while EHB showed the least potential (66.38%) at 100mg/ml. FB and PHM had the lowest IC<sub>50</sub> value for all the polyherbal for MDA inhibition while EHB had the highest (58.91 mg/ml). This study showed that the polyherbal drugs have good lipid peroxidation and free radical scavenging abilities in-vitro.

**Keywords:** Polyherbal, Scavenging, Peroxidation, IC<sub>50</sub>, Bitters.

**BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ROOT ROT DISEASE OF GROUND NUT****VIGNESH K**

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**ABSTRACT**

Groundnut the 'king' of oilseeds is popularly called as wonder nut and poor men's cashew nut. While being a valuable source of all the nutrients, it is a low priced commodity and is one of the most important food and cash crops of our country. India exports groundnut kernels, shell, handpicked selected (HPS) groundnut and its oil cake forms. Groundnut plays a pivotal role in the oilseed economy of India. But these crops are severely affected by *Macrophomina phaseolina* dry root rot of groundnut. Management of *M. phaseolina* using chemical fungicides has been the prevailing control method for over fifty years. But chemical fungicides are known to exert their inherent ill effects like accumulation of residual toxicity, environmental pollution and upsetting the biological balance in the soil by over killing the non-targeted microbes. Thus the bio-control agents play a major role in management of plant pathogens as well as protecting the environment. In this study we used *Trichoderma* and *Pseudomonas* as bio-control agent and tested against the pathogen by various *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* test.

**Keywords:** Groundnut, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas*.



**BIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BROWN SPOT DISEASE IN RICE****SABARI GRISH P**PG Scholar, Department of Plant pathology, Faculty of Agriculture,  
Annamalai University**ORCID ID:** 0009-0003-2536-3254**ABSTRACT**

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the major cereal crops used as staple food by more than 60% of the world's population and 90% of rice is being produced by the Asian countries. The production of rice crop is decreasing due to both biotic and abiotic stresses. Among the biotic stresses, diseases caused by the pathogens are severe and causes huge yield loss. There are various diseases in rice reducing its yield and among them Brown leaf spot disease caused by *Bipolaris oryzae* (Breda de Haan) is very severe under conducive epidemiological factors. The disease cause yield loss upto 40% in rice production. The disease can be controlled by both chemical and biological methods. To prevent the chemical residues in the crop and to produce pollution free eco-friendly environment, biological methods using bio control agents or botanicals are used for the effective control of disease. In this study, the bio control agents such as *Trichoderma viridae* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* were isolated through serial dilution technique and were tested for the efficacy against the pathogen *Bipolaris oryzae* by dual culture (in vitro) and foliar spray (in vivo) methods.

**Key words:** Rice, *Bipolaris oryzae*, *Trichoderma viridae*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

**ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF LEMON PEEL AGAINST FOOD SPILLAGE  
MICROBES' ASPERGILLUS NIGER****Rashmi Singh**

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**ABSTRACT**

In developing countries, herbal medicine is used widely to treat infectious diseases. Lemon peels are more nutritionally dense than lemons. Citrus (genus Citrus L.) is one of the most important fruit crops, growing widely in tropical and subtropical regions. They are high in vitamin C, Pectin, Calcium, Potassium, fiber, AHAs, and Flavonoids like d-limon the peel of Citrus fruits is a rich source of flavanones and many poly methoxylated flavones, which are very rare in other plants. Citrus belongs to the family Rutaceae, which includes approximately 160 genera and 1700 species and has been widely used in herbal medicine. In addition to various food products from pulp, Citrus peel is candied, fed to livestock, and used to scent perfumes and soap products. Studies have shown the antibacterial activity of citrus metabolites towards pathogenic gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria that cause human diseases animal diseases and food spoilage. The current study investigated the physicochemical composition, mineral analysis, and antibacterial and antifungal activity of lemon peel, The Antimicrobial activity of the extract of the Citrus Lemon peel of 20%,45%,70%, and 100% had strong antimicrobial activity against Aspergillus niger were 30mm and 25mm of the average inhibition zone, respectively. The present investigation shows the antimicrobial activity of the methanolic extract of the fruit peels Citrus Limon. It concluded that lemon (Citrus Limon) peel extract has a high potential for antimicrobial activity against Aspergillus Niger. Thus, the above study depicts that the antimicrobial activity of lemon peel is better and has the potential to be used as a food bio preservative.

**Keywords:** Gram-negative, zone of inhibition, antimicrobial activity, methanolic extract.

## GIRLS' SAFETY: A MAJOR CONCERN

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### ABSTRACT

Girls' security is a critical issue in this modern culture. Urbanization rapidly increased that changes the human environment and became a significant role in the girls' security. Girls are the best creation of God, yet the worst suffers. Girls' safety includes strategies, practices, and policies which reduce gender-based violence including fear of crime. Girls also have the right to be free from harassment. There were many online platforms that give guidance on self-defense but so many girls do not become aware nowadays. Various initiatives have been taken for monitoring and tracking the time resolution of crimes against women, but they cannot be completely diminished. This study begins with an overview of the negative impacts of women's harassment and recorded 86 rape cases every day in 2023. NCRB reports also highlights that the rape vulnerability of girl has increased up to 46 % in the last 15 years. Parents must treat their children about sex-related crimes they should treat males and females equally and should not allow them to isolate themselves, sessions should be conducted in rural areas large no of volunteers should be available for 24 hours. Well-developed organizations are also not saved for women. As we have seen throughout this discussion, ensuring the safety and security of girls is of utmost importance. By doing this, we can help to protect girls and ensure that they also grow up in a world where they feel safe, empowered, and respected. It is time to prioritize girls' security and take concrete steps toward a safer and more equitable future for all.

**Keywords:** Exploitation, Tracking, Urbanization, Violence, Vulnerability.

**HEALTH BENEFITS AND NUTRITIONAL VALUES OF DRIED FRUITS****Meenakshi Chug**

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**ABSTRACT**

Dried fruits serve as important healthful snacks worldwide and provide a concentrated form of fresh fruits. They are nutritionally equal to fresh fruits in smaller serving sizes. Daily consumption of dried fruits is recommended to gain the full benefit of essential nutrients, health-promoting phytochemicals, and antioxidants that they contain, together with their necessary taste and aroma. Fresh fruits are processed by various techniques to become dried fruits to prolong their shelf life. Dried fruits are an essential source of potassium and dietary fiber with low fat. They are important for human health in providing great nourishment and health benefits. The number of nutrients in one piece of dried fruit is like that of fresh fruit but in a considerably less quantity. Up to 3.5 times as much fiber, vitamins, and minerals are present in dried fruit as compared to fresh fruit by weight. One serving can therefore supply a sizable portion of the daily recommended intake for numerous vitamins and minerals, including folate. There are a few exceptions, though. For instance, drying fruit drastically lowers its vitamin C concentration. In general, dried fruit is high in fiber and a rich source of antioxidants, particularly polyphenols. Antioxidant polyphenols have been linked to several health advantages, including increased blood flow, better digestive health, decreased oxidative damage, and a lower risk of various diseases. This review discusses the phytochemical composition, antioxidant efficacies, and potential health benefits of traditional dried fruits such as almonds, cashews, apricots, walnuts, pistachios, raisins, and dates. According to a study, dry fruits with high polyphenols help improve immunity by showing anti-inflammatory effects.

**Keywords:** Antioxidant, Dried fruits, Nourishment, Nutritional value, Phytochemical properties.

**IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION ON HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM****Astha Sharma**

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**ABSTRACT**

Air pollution is a major environmental problem affecting human health, and it has been linked to a range of respiratory disorders. The respiratory system is one of the most vulnerable systems in the body, and exposure to air pollution can have serious and long-lasting effects on lung function and overall health. Air pollution is a complex mixture of pollutants including particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide, among others. These pollutants can penetrate deep into the lungs and cause damage to lung tissue and airways. The severity of the effects of air pollution on the respiratory system depends on the concentration of pollutants, the duration of exposure, and individual susceptibility. The effects of air pollution on the respiratory system can range from minor irritation to chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and lung cancer. Children and elderly people are particularly vulnerable to the effects of air pollution, as their respiratory systems are still developing or have already deteriorated due to age. Long-term exposure to air pollution has been associated with reduced lung function and an increased risk of respiratory diseases. Recent studies have also suggested a link between air pollution and an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, and other non-respiratory health problems. Preventive measures such as reducing emissions from industrial sources, promoting public transportation, and improving air quality standards can help reduce the impact of air pollution on the respiratory system. Personal measures such as wearing masks and avoiding exposure to high levels of air pollution can also be effective in protecting against the harmful effects of air pollution. In conclusion, air pollution is a serious threat to the respiratory system of humans, and the health impacts can be significant and long-lasting. Reducing air pollution is essential to protect public health and ensure a sustainable future for our planet.

**Keywords:** Asthma, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Heart disease, Lung cancer.

**FOOD LITERACY: A NEED IN MODERN CULTURE****Astha Sharma**

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**ABSTRACT**

Food education is a critical issue in modern society. As globalization and urbanization change the way we eat and produce food, there is a growing need for education that promotes healthy eating habits, responsible food production, and sustainable consumption. This research paper aims to examine the importance of food education in modern society, particularly considering the current global health and environmental system. The study begins with an overview of the negative impacts of unhealthy diets and unsustainable food production practices on human health and the environment. It then discusses the potential benefits of food education, including improved nutrition, reduced healthcare costs, and increased awareness of the environmental impact of food production and consumption. To further explore the topic, the paper conducts a thorough literature review of existing research on food education. The review covers a range of food education initiatives, including school-based programs, community outreach efforts, and public policy interventions. The findings of the review suggest that effective food education programs can lead to improved health outcomes, greater food security, and more sustainable food systems. Despite the potential benefits, there are several challenges to implementing effective food education programs. These challenges include limited funding, lack of access to healthy food options, and cultural barriers. The paper identifies these challenges and offers recommendations for overcoming them, including increased investment in food education, partnerships between public and private sectors, and community-based approaches. Overall, the research concludes that food education is an essential component of creating a healthier, more sustainable, and more equitable society. The study underscores the need for continued investment in food education initiatives that promote healthy and sustainable food practices and calls for increased collaboration among stakeholders in education, public health, and food systems to achieve these goals.

**Keywords:** Food education, Globalisation, Potential benefits, Sustainable consumption.

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: A DESTRUCTIVE BREAKDOWN OF HUMAN BRAIN

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### ABSTRACT

Alcohol consumption is common among adults worldwide, but its impact on the human brain has long been a matter of concern. Several studies have suggested that alcohol consumption, including cognitive abilities, memory, and mood, can adversely affect brain function. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that affects the neurotransmitters in the brain. It has a sedative effect on the brain, causing a decrease in inhibitions and impairing cognitive function. The effects of alcohol on the brain depend on several factors, including the amount and frequency of alcohol consumption, gender, age, and overall health. Chronic alcohol consumption can lead to a condition known as alcohol use disorder (AUD), which can further worsen the effects on the brain. It can cause shrinkage in certain regions of the brain, particularly the frontal lobe, hippocampus, and cerebellum, which are responsible for cognitive functions such as memory, learning, and balance. Heavy alcohol consumption can also cause a thiamine deficiency, which can lead to Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, a brain disorder characterized by memory loss, confusion, and coordination problems. Alcohol consumption can also have an impact on mental health. Studies have shown this person with AUD are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, and other mood disorders. Alcohol can also interfere with sleep patterns, causing insomnia and affecting overall mental health. In conclusion, alcohol consumption can significantly negatively impact the human brain, affecting cognitive function, memory, and mood. The severity of these effects depends on several factors, including the amount and frequency of alcohol consumption, age, gender, and overall health. Therefore, it is essential to consume alcohol in moderation and seek medical help if experiencing any adverse effects.

**Keywords:** Cognitive abilities, Insomnia, Neurotransmitters, Shrinkage.

**CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS  
OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS****Kumail Raza**

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**ABSTRACT**

A topological descriptor is a numeric value derived from a molecular structure that reflects significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. Various physical properties, chemical reactivity, and biological activity are correlated with the chemical composition based on its algebraic value. This work examines algebraic graphs. Algebraic graph theory basically explores the link between abstract and linear algebra and graph theory. Let  $G$  be a group and  $X$  be a nonempty subset of  $G$ . The commuting graph  $C(G, X)$  of  $G$  has  $X$  as the vertex set, where two elements in  $X$  are adjacent if  $xy = yx$ . This work discusses several degree-based and distance-based topological descriptors of commuting graphs of semi-dihedral groups. Furthermore, the atom-bond connectivity index and its fourth version, the Wiener index and its reciprocal, the geometric-arithmetic index and its fifth version, Schultz molecular topological index, harmonic index, Harary index, Sankruti Index, Hosoya polynomial, Reciprocal status Hosoya polynomial, Randić index and the general Randić index will be calculated using the two proposition of Semi-dihedral group.

**Proposition 1.**  $\Gamma(SD_{8n}) = K_4 \vee (nK_4 \cup K_{4n-4})$  for odd  $n$ .

**Proposition 2.**  $\Gamma(SD_{8n}) = K_2 \vee (2nK_2 \cup K_{4n-2})$  for even  $n$ .

**Keywords:** Topological Indices, Semi-dihedral group, Commuting graphs.



## COMBINATORIAL PROPERTIES OF POWER GRAPHS OVER GYROGROUPS

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## ABSTRACT

Algebraic graph theory connects algebra (both abstract and linear) and graph theory. Many algebra concepts have been facilitated through the construction of graphs as tools used in computer science. Conversely, graph theory has also helped to characterize certain algebraic properties of any algebraic structures. The power graph  $P(G_1)$ , a group  $G_1$  is a simple graph with the vertex set  $G_1$  such that two distinct vertices  $w, u \in G_1$  are adjacent in  $P(G_1)$  if and only if one is an integral power of the other. In this work, we determine the degree of all the nodes and the lambda number of power graphs over gyrogroups. Moreover, we find certain polynomials and the Hosoya index for the same algebraic graphs and also find a link between gyroautomorphisms and the group of auto morphisms of the power graph of gyro group. The gyro group  $G_l$  is basically the union of  $W(l)$  and  $H(l)$ , where  $W(l) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{l-1} - 1\}$  and  $H(l) = \{2^{l-1}, 2^{l-1} + 1, \dots, 2^l - 1\}$  is used to explain the structure of  $P(G_l)$  of  $G_l$ . Since  $W$  is a cyclic subgroup of order  $2^{l-1}$ , so it is  $P(G_l)$  is isomorphic to  $K_l$  graph  $K_{2^{l-1}}$ , and each element of  $H(l)$  is connected only towards identity  $e$ . Therefore, the structure of the power graph of  $G(l)$  is given below:

$$P(G_l) = K_l \vee (K_{2^{l-1}} \cup K_l)$$

**Keywords:** Power Graph, Gyro group, Gyroautomorphisms.

## LIE AND NOETHER SYMMETRIES OF SECOND-ORDER PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Second-order partial differential equations (PDEs) mostly appear in physics, mechanics, chemical engineering, and other fields of science. Any second-order PDE is equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equation. Each Euler Lagrange equation has Lagrangian or in fact, an infinite number of Lagrangians. The Lagrangian of dynamical system is the difference between the kinetic and potential energies. The main goal of this study is to find the Lagrangians of the considered PDEs (Euler Lagrange equations). Then use the Noether symmetry equation to find all the Noether symmetries of the obtained Lagrangians. Compare the Lie and Noether symmetries for each PDE and then use the Noether theorem to find all the conservation laws hold in the given dynamical system.

**Keywords:** Lagrangians, Noether symmetries, conservation laws.

## INNOVATIVE WAQF MODELS: A POTENTIAL FINANCING MECHANISM ALTERNATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the concept of Waqf has been increasingly discussed as a potential source of financing for developmental projects. Traditional Waqf models have limitations, and innovation is required to overcome them. This study aims to identify and explore innovative Waqf models and their potential as financing mechanisms for developmental projects. Using a qualitative research approach, data was collected from relevant literature and analyzed thematically. The study identified four innovative Waqf models: cash Waqf, property Waqf, social Waqf, and Islamic crowdfunding. These models have the potential to overcome the limitations of traditional Waqf models and provide a sustainable source of financing for developmental projects. This study also identified some challenges that need to be addressed to maximize the potential of innovative Waqf models, including legal and regulatory barriers, lack of awareness and understanding, and inadequate governance and management structures. The findings of this study have significant implications for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers interested in developing innovative financing mechanisms for developmental projects. Overall, the study highlights the potential of innovative Waqf models as a means to achieve socio-economic development goals in Muslim communities.

**Keyword:** Waqf model, waqf cash, property waqf, social waqf, developmental project.

## A STUDY OF F-INDEX, F-COINDEX, LEAP ZEGRAB INDEX OF HETRO FUNCTIONAL DENDRIMERS

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### ABSTRACT

A topological index, also called a linkage index in chemical graph theory, is a type of molecular descriptor or computed from the molecular graph of a compound. This index can be used to analyze its mathematical value and further investigate some physicochemical residences of a molecule. This subject of examine is being studied through mathematicians and chemists. In present days, topological indices have been developing attention due to their significance in the domain of computational chemistry. Dendrimers are a class of polymeric polymers. They are unimolecular micelles with special physico-chemical properties suitable for biological purposes and drug administration. Hetero functional dendrimers have the potential to incorporate a massive and specific wide variety of different functional groups within a framework without compromising structural functionality. Hetero functional dendrimers (HFDs) are being considered today because they have a large variety of package capabilities than conventional dendrimers. Our main focus is the study of F-index and F-coindex and leap zgrab index. On smaller graphs, the calculation of non-adjacent vertices can be determined easily, but on larger graphs, i.e. graphs of  $n$  vertices, chemical structures, etc. It is difficult to determine non-adjacent vertices. We derived a formula for Fcoindex and used another F-coindex formula that directly handles disjoint vertices of large graphs, chemical structures, etc. They also worked on leap Zgrab in hetero functional chemical structures. In this research work we investigate the chemical structure of hetro functional dendrimers branch and apply some degree base topological index (F-index, F-coindex, and leap zgrab index) to determine the chemical properties of hetro functional dendrimers.

**Keywords:** Topological index, Dendrimers and Hetero functional

**STUDY ON PREPARATION OF NEW GENERATION OF NANO- CURCUMIN  
PHYTOSOME****Ngo Quoc Luan**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, a new generation of curcumin phytosome (NGnaCurPhy) was prepared with a combination of three components included curcumin, phosphatidylcholine and black pepper essential oil. The formation of this complex was demonstrated by zeta potential, FTIR and X-ray diffraction spectra; Phytosome particle sizes from 38.5 to 66.6 nm were observed through TEM images. Investigations showed that the availability of NGnaCurPhy including the efficiency of preparation, solubility in different pH environments, the ability to induce cytotoxicity for AGS gastric cancer cells and the ability to prevent gastric ulcer in mice all showed the positive results.

**Keywords:** Curcumin phytosome, Black pepper, X-ray diffraction spectra

## TECHNO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF HYDROGEN FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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### ABSTRACT

The automobile sector is one of the most crucial sectors in the economy and has a huge impact on global warming as well. The prediction is that fossil fuels will deplete around 2060. Moreover, renewable options such as biodiesel, ethanol, and methanol are not so promising to replace fossil fuels effectively. Hence, hydrogen-based fuel cells are considered favorite candidates for future automobiles. Hydrogen fuel cells utilize hydrogen as fuel which most abundant gas on earth and produce electricity and water as by-products. This technology has already been used in some regions such as Europe. This study focuses on the technical and economic challenges hydrogen fuel cell is currently facing technologically and economically. This paper will discuss specifically the potential of fuel cells for future electric vehicles. Certain other aspects such as infrastructure and key challenges associated with cost-related challenges are discussed. Furthermore, hydrogen is difficult and store and challenges occur during hydrogen refueling infrastructure build-up in third-world countries like Pakistan. This study will help future engineers and researchers to comprehend the challenges of hydrogen fuel cells and what it holds for us in the near future

**Keywords:** Automobile, Fossil Fuels, Hydrogen, Electric Vehicles, Fuel Cells

## OPTIMIZING RETAILER'S DECISION BY THE USE OF INTELLIGENCE CONTROL

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### ABSTRACT

Decision Intelligence Control aims to fuel modern companies with effective and robust tools that are translated into actions and powers more progressive decisions. Despite its iterative nature, the traditional process entails a big number of steps which entail data gathering, analysis and final decision making. However, this process is time-consuming and thus decisions are made weeks or even months after the data were actually gathered. The concept of “better decision” was utilized by many technological solutions that entailed data-centric solutions like business intelligence dashboard, analytics, and artificial intelligence. This approach suggested that business users would naturally make more accurate and high-quality decisions, if enterprises invested more in analytical solutions provided. However, this approach was not actually successful as business users were barely using these data solutions for supporting their actual decisions. In the paper literature research is assessed that there is limited research on how Decision Intelligence could be potentially used for optimizing the decision-making process for retail business users. In the paper are presented the results of conducted interviews to identify the decision process that retail business users are following in order to tackle an important business process. Based on results findings it is proposed the use of a model which is expected to gather information from different sectors of a retail company and produce a report with all the necessary information that would give a hint to the decision maker on what is happening with the stock and what could be the next steps. It provides them with some important metrics like the products with the most overstock or products with the highest potential, which lets them know that these are the most important products they should focus on. The comparison of the overstock metrics to last week in the dashboard, gives a very brief overview of the impact of the action they took last week and how it affected the stock levels. Feedback is very important after each period an action is taken, so the model can be optimized even further in its configurable variables.

**Keywords:** Decision, Intelligence, Entailed, Data-centric, Solutions, Overstock, Metrics

## THE EFFICACY OF FINGERPRINT AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM: IMPLICATIONS ON SAFETY AND HOLISTIC SECURITY

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### ABSTRACT

Modernization and technology are indeed modes of blessing to human endeavor. Unfortunately, the spectrum has constituted and infiltrated a number of malicious acts which must be tamed to ensure that individuals, organizations and the society at large enjoy maximum safety and security. The foregoing can be done using effective access control measures including the use of password, face and finger print recognition technology. Finger print recognition or authentication promises to be a more effective and unique means of verifying, identifying and investigating an individual using biometric technology. According to Willis (2001), fingerprints recognition system (FRS) compares the fingerprint of an individual with the fingerprints in the database template. This paper is a content survey of the efficacy of finger print authentication and how the technology can be used to ensure the safety and security of individuals, organization and the society at large. The paper discussed the basic concept of finger print authentication. The validity analysis of finger print authentication was discussed in the paper. In order to collect important data for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect vital information from respondents. The retrieved data were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were made.

**Keyword:** Biometric Technology, Fingerprint Authentication, Safety, Security.



**POSNER'S THEOREM AND  $*$ -CENTRALIZING DERIVATIONS ON PRIME IDEALS WITH APPLICATIONS****Mohammed Ali Ali Ayedh**Aligarh Muslim University, Department of Mathematics  
Aligarh, India**ABSTRACT:**

In this paper, a well-known result of Posner's second theorem states that if the commutator of each element in a prime ring and its image under a nonzero derivation is central, then the ring is commutative. In the present paper, we extend this bluestocking theorem to arbitrary ring with involution involving prime ideals. Further, apart from proving several other interesting and exciting results, we establish  $*$ -version of Vukman's theorem [Theorem 1]{Vukman1990}. Precisely, we describe the structure of quotient ring  $R/P$ , where  $R$  is an arbitrary ring and  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $R$ . Further, by taking advantage of the  $*$ -version of Vukman's theorem, we show that if a 2-torsion free semiprime ring  $R$  with involution admits a nonzero  $*$ -centralizing derivation, then  $R$  contains a nonzero central ideal. This result is in spirit of the classical result due to Bell and Martindale [Theorem 3]{bm1987}. As the applications, we extend and unify several classical theorems proved in [A2014], [DA2016], [nejjar2017commutativity] and [Vukman1990].

**Keywords:** Posner's second theorem, Nonzero derivation, Vukman's theorem

## HAŞHAŞ EZMESİ İLAVE EDİLMİŞ KEKLERİN DUYUSAL ÖZELLİKLERİ SENSORY PROPERTIES OF CAKES INCLUDING POPPY PASTE

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, keke farklı oranlarda haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilerek sağlığa faydalı bir ürün geliştirmek ve bu keklerin duyuşsal özelliklerini belirlemektir. Bu çalışmada, kek formülasyonuna un yerine belirli oranlarda (%5 ve %10) haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmiştir. Kontrol kek örneğinde haşhaş ezmesi bulunmamaktadır. Üretilen keklerin duyuşsal özellikleri değerlendirme öncesi kek özellikleri ile ilgili eğitim verilmiş 15 panelist tarafından belirlenmiştir. Keklerin duyuşsal değerlendirmesinde 5 noktalı hedonik skala uygulanmıştır. Bunun için keklere 1 ile 5 arasında puanlar verilmiştir. Keklerde belirlenen duyuşsal özellikler şekil, renk, yüzey, yumuşaklık, koku ve aroma olarak belirlenmiştir. Puanlamada, 2.90 altı kabul edilemez olarak, 3.00 – 3.50 arası kabul edilebilir olarak, 3.51 – 4.50 arası iyi olarak ve 4.51 – 5.00 arası çok iyi olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Duyusal özelliklere göre keklere haşhaş ezmesi ilavesi ile şekil, renk, yüzey, yumuşaklık, koku ve aroma özelliklerinin skoru kontrol kek örneğine kıyasla artmıştır. Kekte haşhaş ezmesi oranı arttıkça, keklerin şekil, renk, yüzey, yumuşaklık, koku ve aroma skoru fazla bulunmuştur. Bu verilere bakıldığında, kontrol kek örneği iyi olarak değerlendirilirken, %5 ve %10 haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmiş kek örnekleri çok iyi olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu kek örnekleri arasında en iyi puanı, %10 haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmiş kek örneği almıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, haşhaş ezmesi ilavesinin kek örneklerinin duyuşsal kalite özelliklerini artırdığı gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kek, Haşhaş, Duyusal

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to develop a health beneficial product by adding poppy paste to the cake in different ratios and to determine the sensory properties of these cakes. In this study, poppy paste was added to the cake formulation at certain ratios (5% and 10%) instead of flour. There is no poppy paste in the control cake sample. The sensory properties of the produced cakes were determined by 15 panelists who were trained on cake properties before the evaluation. A 5 point hedonic scale was used in the sensory evaluation of the cakes. For this, the cakes were given scores between 1 and 5. The sensory properties of the cakes were determined as shape, color, surface, softness, smell and flavor. In the scoring, below 2.90 was evaluated as unacceptable, between 3.00 and 3.50 as acceptable, between 3.51 and 4.50 as good, and between 4.51 and 5.00 as very good. According to sensory properties, the score of shape, color, surface, softness, smell and flavor properties increased compared to the control cake sample with the addition of poppy paste to the cakes. As the poppy paste ratio increased, the shape, color, surface, softness, smell and flavor scores of the cakes were found to be higher. Considering these data, the control cake sample was evaluated as good, while the cake samples including 5% and 10% poppy paste were evaluated as very good. Among these cake samples, the cake sample with 10% poppy paste had the best score. As a result of the study, it was observed that the addition of poppy paste increased the sensory quality properties of the cake samples.

**Keywords:** Cake, Poppy, Sensory

## HAŞHAŞ EZMESİ İLAVESİNİN KEKLERİN HACİMSSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF POPPY PASTE ADDITION ON THE VOLUME PROPERTIES OF CAKES

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, keke farklı oranlarda haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilerek sağlığa faydalı bir ürün geliştirmek ve haşhaş ezmesi ilavesinin kekin hacimsel özellikleri üzerine etkisini araştırmaktır. Çalışmada kek formülasyonuna un yerine %5 ve %10 oranlarında haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmiştir. Haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmeyen kek, kontrol olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen keklerin hacmi, hacim indeksi, simetri indeksi, homojenlik indeksi, gözeneklik değeri, ağırlığı, pişme kaybı ve yüksekliği belirlenmiştir. Hacim değeri, keklerde en önemli kalite özelliğidir. Keklerde hacim değerinin yüksek olması istenir. Hacim indeksi değeri de keklerin hacim değerini yansıtmaktadır. Simetri indeksi değeri, keklerin nasıl kabardığı hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Bu değer de yüksek olması istenir. Homojenlik indeksi değeri, kekin kabarmasının düzgünlüğünü verir. Homojenlik indeksinin 0 olması istenir. Bu değer, kekin orantılı kabardığının göstergesidir. Gözeneklik değerinin yüksek olması istenir. Gözenekler, kekin kabardığına yansıtmaktadır. Kekin gözenekliğinin çok olması hacminin de büyük olması anlamına gelmektedir. Pişme kaybı değeri, hamur ile kek ağırlığı arasındaki farktan hesaplanır. Bunun da düşük olması istenir. Kekin yüksekliği, hacmini yansıtmaktadır. Kek yüksekliğinin büyük olması istenmektedir. Haşhaş ezmesi ilave edilmiş kek örneklerinin hacmi, hacim indeksi, simetri indeksi, gözeneklik değeri ve yüksekliği, kontrol kek örneğine kıyasla fazla belirlenmiş, pişme kayıpları azalmış ve homojenlik indeksi ve ağırlığı benzer bulunmuştur. Keke haşhaş ezmesi ilave oranı arttıkça, hacim, hacim indeksi, simetri indeksi, gözeneklik değeri ve yüksekliği artmış, pişme kaybı,

homojenlik indeksi ve ağırlık benzer bulunmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda haşhaş ezmesi ilavesinin kekin hacimsel kalite özelliklerini artırdığı gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kek, haşhaş, hacim

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop a health beneficial product by adding poppy paste in different ratios to the cake and to investigate the effect of poppy paste addition on the volumetric properties of the cake. In the study, 5% and 10% poppy paste was added to the cake formulation instead of flour. The cake not including poppy paste was considered as a control. The volume, volume index, symmetry index, homogeneity index, porosity value, weight, baking loss and height of the obtained cakes were determined. Volume value is the most important quality characteristic of cakes. High volume value is desired in cakes. The volume index value also reflects the volume value of the cakes. The symmetry index value gives information about how the cakes rise. This value is also desired to be high. The homogeneity index value gives the smoothness of the cake rising. The homogeneity index is desired to be 0. This value indicates that the cake rises proportionally. The porosity value is desired to be high. The pores reflect that the cake has risen. The greater the porosity of the cake, the greater its volume. The cooking loss value is calculated from the difference between the dough and the cake weight. It should also be low. The height of the cake reflects its volume. The cake height is desired to be large. The volume, volume index, symmetry index, porosity value and height of the cake samples including poppy paste were increased compared to the control cake sample, the baking losses were reduced and the homogeneity index and weight were found to be similar. As the ratio of poppy paste in the cake increased, volume, volume index, symmetry index, porosity value and height increased, cooking loss, homogeneity index and weight were found to be similar. As a result of the study, it was observed that the addition of poppy paste increased the volumetric quality characteristics of the cake.

**Keywords:** Cake, poppy, volume

**MAKARNALIK BUĞDAY (*Triticum durum Desf.*) GENOTİPLERİNİN  
MORFOLOJİK, FİZYOLOJİK, VERİM VE KALİTE İLİŞKİLERİNİN  
İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, YIELD, AND QUALITY  
RELATIONSHIPS OF DURUM WHEAT (*Triticum durum Desf.*) GENOTYPES

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**ÖZET**

Buğday, insanlık için en önemli temel tahıllardan biridir ve dünya genelinde beslenmenin ana kaynaklarından biridir. Buğdayın önemi, sağladığı besin değerleri, geniş kullanım alanları ve ekonomik değeriyle açıklanabilir. Dünya nüfusunun artması, gıda talebinin artması ve bu da buğday yetersizliği riskini artırıyor. Buğday yetersizliğinin önüne geçmek için, verimliliği artırmak, tarımı sürdürülebilir hale getirmek, su kaynaklarını korumak, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele etmek ve yeni, yüksek verimli buğday çeşitleri yetiştirmek gibi stratejiler kullanmak önem taşımaktadır. İklim değişikliği, dünya genelindeki sıcaklık ve yağış desenlerindeki değişikliklerle birlikte, buğday üretimi üzerinde önemli etkilere sahip olmaktadır. Yüksek sıcaklıklar ve düzensiz yağışlar gibi iklim değişikliği nedeniyle artan stres faktörleri, buğday bitkisini kuraklık, su baskını, hastalık ve zararlılara karşı daha savunmasız hale getirmektedir. Bununla birlikte, bazı yeni buğday çeşitleri, kuraklık stresine karşı daha dayanıklı olabilir ve daha az su kullanarak daha yüksek verimlilik sağlayabilir. Bu çalışmada kuraklık stresi altında yetiştirilen ekmeklik buğday genotiplerinin tepkileri incelenmiş ve kuraklık stresine toleransı yüksek genotiplerin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ana sap çapı özelliği hariç incelenen özelliklerin tümünde genotipler arasında  $p \leq 0.01$  seviyesinde önemli istatistiksel farklar oluşmuştur. Genotiplere ait ortalama değerler; tane verimi 87,37 kg/da<sup>-1</sup>, bitki boyu 46,45 cm, başak uzunluğu 5,83 cm, başakta başakçık sayısı 15,15 adet, başakta tane sayısı 7,81 adet, başakta tane ağırlığı 0,17 g, bin tane ağırlığı 21,52 g, başaklanma gün sayısı 134,92 gün, ana sap çapı 2,48 cm olarak belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Buğday, Verim, Yerel genotip, Kuraklık stresi.

**ABSTRACT**

Wheat is one of the most important staple grains for humanity and is a major source of nutrition worldwide. The importance of wheat can be explained by its nutritional value, wide range of uses, and economic value. The increase in world population and food demand is raising the risk of wheat shortages. To prevent wheat shortages, it is important to use strategies such as increasing productivity, making agriculture sustainable, conserving water resources, combating climate change, and cultivating new, high-yield wheat varieties. Climate change, along with changes in temperature and precipitation patterns worldwide, has significant effects on wheat production. Climate change-induced stress factors such as high temperatures and irregular rainfall make wheat plants more vulnerable to drought, flooding, disease, and pests. However, some new wheat varieties may be more drought-resistant and can provide higher productivity while using less water. In this study, the responses of bread wheat genotypes grown under drought stress were examined, and the aim was to identify genotypes with high tolerance to drought stress. Significant statistical differences at the  $p \leq 0.01$  level were found between the genotypes in all characteristics examined except for the main stem diameter. The mean values for the genotypes were determined as follows: grain yield  $87.37 \text{ kg/ha}^{-1}$ , plant height 46.45 cm, spike length 5.83 cm, number of spikelets per spike 15.15, number of grains per spike 7.81, grain weight per spike 0.17 g, thousand grain weight 21.52 g, days to heading 134.92 days, and main stem diameter 2.48 cm..

**Keywords:** Wheat, Yield, Local genotype, Drought stress

**DÜZENLİ ARALIKLARLA KÜMELENMİŞ KISA PALİNDROMİK TEKRARLAR  
VE İLİŞKİLİ PROTEİNLER**  
CRISPR-CAS (CLUSTERED REGULARLY INTERSPACED SHORT PALİNDROMİC  
REPEATS AND ASSOCIATED PROTEİNS)

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**ÖZET**

Teknoloji kullanımının hızla artmasıyla birlikte biyoteknolojik yöntemlere her geçen gün bir yenisi eklenmektedir. Bunlardan biri de CRISPR - Cas teknolojisidir. CRISPR - Cas (düzenli aralıklarla kümelenmiş kısa palindromik tekrarlar – CRISPR ile ilişkili proteinler) modülleri, çoğu arke ve birçok bakteri tarafından kodlanan ve virüsler ve plazmitler gibi istilacı genetik elementlere karşı hareket eden adaptif bağışıklık sistemleridir. CRISPR - Cas sistemleri, yabancı mobil genetik elementlere karşı direnç sağlar ve çok çeşitli genom düzenleme ve biyoteknolojik uygulamalara sahiptir. CRISPR, bakterilerin kendilerini virüslerden kaynaklanan saldırılara karşı korumak için kullandıkları bir savunma sistemi olarak işlev görmektedir. CRISPR' ler ve Cas proteinleri, mikroorganizmalara RNA kılavuzluğunda adaptif bağışıklık sağlamakta ve programlanabilir genom manipülasyonu için dönüştürücü teknolojik fırsatlar sunmaktadır. CRISPR - Cas sistemlerinin çeşitliliği, modülerliği ve etkinliği, biyoteknolojik bir devrim yaratmaktadır. RNA kılavuzlu Cas enzimleri, kültürlenmiş hücrelerin, hayvanların ve bitkilerin genomlarını manipüle eden araç olarak benimsenerek temel araştırmaların hızını arttırmış ve klinik ve tarımsal atılımları mümkün kılmaktadır. CRISPR / Cas sistemi, yalnızca bir gen ekspresyonu ve işlevi değiştirmek için değil, aynı zamanda bu genleri taramak, izlemek ve düzenlemek için de sağlam ve güçlü bir araçtır. Bu derlemede CRISPR - Cas sistemleri ile ilgili bilimsel çalışmalara ve biyoteknolojideki önemine vurgu yapılmıştır.

**ABSTRACT**

With the rapid increase in the use of technology, a new one is added to biotechnological methods every day. One of them is CRISPR - Cas technology. CRISPR - Cas (regularly spaced clustered short palindromic repeats - CRISPR-associated proteins) modules are



adaptive immune systems encoded by most archaea and many bacteria and act against invading genetic elements such as viruses and plasmids. CRISPR - Cas systems provide resistance to foreign mobile genetic elements and have a wide range of genome editing and biotechnological applications. CRISPR functions as a defense system that bacteria use to protect themselves against attacks from viruses. CRISPRs and Cas proteins provide RNA-guided adaptive immunity to microorganisms and offer transformative technological opportunities for programmable genome manipulation. The diversity, modularity and efficiency of CRISPR-Cas systems are creating a biotechnological revolution. RNA-guided Cas enzymes have been adopted as tools to manipulate the genomes of cultured cells, animals and plants, accelerating the pace of basic research and enabling clinical and agricultural breakthroughs. The CRISPR/Cas system is a robust and powerful tool not only for modifying a gene's expression and function, but also for screening, monitoring and regulating those genes. In this study, scientific studies related to CRISPR-Cas systems and their importance in biotechnology are emphasized.

**Keywords:** CRISPR-Cas, genetics, biotechnology

**MECHANICAL TESTING RESULTS OF POLYETHYLENE TAP WATER PIPES****İlbeyi KILAVUZ**

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**ORCID:** 0000 – 0002 -2050 – 7533**ABSTRACT**

In the last decades high density polyethylene pipes have become a master choice in tap water applications besides concrete and steel pipes. Expecting service life of 100 years and more and showing high resistance to abrasion and chemicals especially in acidic soils and salty roads PE pipes are widely used. But like other plastic products these pipes also have to be produced according to some standards like ASTM, DIN, ISO or EN standards. Thus Turkish Standard Institution (TSE) is using EN base standards for corrugated pipes, the pipes in Turkish market is produced according to EN standards. Different companies are producing polyethylene pipes according to EN standards but some local municipalities had some issues while using these products from different companies. So the author had bought examples from different companies and performed tests according to EN standards including tensile, MFI and density tests. Due to commercial issues names of the companies are not published and samples are coded using numbers only. Previously this kind of study has been performed for HDPE Corrugated pipes commonly used for draining applications. This time tap water pipes are compared and investigated.

**Keywords:** Polyethyelene, pipes, tap water, mechanical properties

**PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVES FOR POST-COMBUSTION CO<sub>2</sub> ABSORPTION SYSTEMS, AND PROCESS SIMULATION IN ASPEN HYSYS****Iirjan Malollari**

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**ABSTRACT**

Global warming is directly related to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions of natural and anthropogenic origin. There has been a drastic increase in the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases since the industrial revolution, mainly due to increased consumption of fossil fuels. Due to the need to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate global warming, some strategies related to carbon capture and sequestration are necessary.

The most commonly used process for CO<sub>2</sub> capture is absorption by chemical solvents, such as alkanolamines. This consolidated technology can be applied to the removal of CO<sub>2</sub> from the exhaust gases of power plants, natural gas and refinery gas. This thesis focuses on the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> from refinery gas by absorption with monoethanolamine (MEA). A critical parameter in post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture using a chemical solvent is the heat regenerator duty ( $Q_{reg}$ , [kJ/kg CO<sub>2</sub>]). In this study, the CO<sub>2</sub> degassing  $Q_{reg}$  was evaluated in a stripping column as a function of CO<sub>2</sub> lean loading, solvent flow rate, and CO<sub>2</sub> rich loading. It was found that  $Q_{reg}$  was greatly affected by all three operating parameters.

Also this paper's topic comprehensively describes several pathways for carbon capture and sequestration. Reducing the energy demand in the carbon capture process is essential in order to make CCS commercially viable and one possible way to do this is to use alternative capture methods such as phase change solvents, partial capture of carbon, chemical loop and that carbonate, etc.

This important topic is mainly focused on the modeling and simulation of the CO<sub>2</sub> capture process with the post-combustion chemical absorption process where the CO<sub>2</sub> absorption rate is 88%. Although in recent years alternative methods have been given special attention for

CO<sub>2</sub> capture, chemical absorption with MEA remains the most used technique in the world today, also as a result of CO<sub>2</sub> capture with a high yield.

The carbon capture model is developed and implemented in the Aspen Hysys process simulator. The main problem with post-combustion chemical absorption technology is the large amount of energy required in the exhaust column. Therefore, reducing the operating cost is important to achieve the removal process in flue gas treatment.

In this paper, the performance of the exhaust column was evaluated in terms of the regenerative heat duty  $Q_{reg}$  (kJ/kg). Three parameters, CO<sub>2</sub> lean loading, solvent flow rate and CO<sub>2</sub> rich loading, were widely studied.  $Q_{reg}$  decreased with increasing CO<sub>2</sub> lean loading. The solvent flow rate also had a large effect on  $Q_{reg}$ .

**Keywords:** Global warming, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Chemisorption with MEA, Alternative methods of CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

## ENHANCED ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF CU/ZN/CO MIXED OXIDES TOWARDS E. COLI

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### ABSTRACT

*E. coli* are a large and diverse group of bacteria. Most species are harmless and usually inhabit human and animal gut of healthy people. Some serotypes are instead pathogenic and are able to cause bloody diarrhea, kidney failure and even death. Common conveying pathways of *E. coli* are undercooked ground beef, raw milk, juice, fruit, vegetables as well as contaminated water. Single oxides nanoparticles, especially CuO and ZnO, proved to be an efficient tool to reduce *E. coli* concentration in water. Here we present the enhanced effects of synthesized nanosized mixed Cu/Zn and Cu/Zn/Co oxides against *E. coli* in water. The mixed oxides were synthesized from hydroxycarbonates precursors and fully characterized by XRD, IR and SEM, hence their structure and size were determined. Afterwards, the nanoparticles were dispersed thoroughly in a culture medium and *E. coli* bacteria were cultivated on Tryptic Soy Agar plated containing different concentrations of metal oxides nanoparticles (50-100-200-400 mg/ml). Bacteria were counted in terms of colony forming units (CFU). *E. coli* counts decreased in the culture medium containing metal oxide nanoparticles and the dose-response relationship was calculated.

In general all mixed oxides display better performances as compared to the corresponding single oxides. Furthermore, the ternary mixed oxide Cu/Zn/Co oxides nanoparticles display a higher biocidal power than the binary Cu/Zn ones. Tests were performed also in comparison with single oxides mechanically mixed in the same proportion of the solid solutions of mixed oxides, with systematic lower performances. The bacterial inhibition rate increases linearly with the concentration of nanoparticles, the highest viability reduction values (> 99%) being obtained at the highest doses.

Cytotoxicity tests were performed on the single, binary and ternary oxide which displayed the highest biocidal power, by dosing them to Human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK-293) cells cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM), grown until confluence. Cells were then incubated for 60 minutes in the absence or in the presence of 50, 100, 200 and 400 µg/ml of metal oxide nanoparticles suspended in DMEM. Afterwards, cells were washed with PBS and surviving cells, attached to the wells, were counted by trypan blue method.

These tests revealed a level of toxicity comparable for all the nanoparticles, regardless of their composition.

**Keywords:** Cu-ZnO mixed oxides, biocides, *E. Coli*

**GÜRCÜSTAN-AZƏRBAYCAN ƏLAQƏLƏRİNDƏ HEYDƏR ƏLİYEV FENOMENİNİN YERİ****THE PLACE OF THE HAYDER ALIYEV PHENOMENON IN GEORGIA-AZERBAIJAN RELATIONS****Kamal SALAYEV**

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**ABSTRACT**

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia have deep historical roots. Azerbaijan and Georgia have always been supporters of maintaining peace and stability in the South Caucasus region and implemented joint projects for the future of the region. It should be noted that the Georgian public knows that the national leader Heydar Aliyev is a great personality. The 100th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev was celebrated in Georgia. The Georgian public is grateful to him for the work done by national leader Heydar Aliyev for Georgia and the entire South Caucasus. Former president of Georgia Georgi Margvelashvili expressed his good impression about national leader Heydar Aliyev: "Today we are really grateful for the example set by Heydar Aliyev, as well as the then President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze about 30 years ago, for the cooperation between peoples and respect for each other's interests." G.Margvelashvili noted that the concepts developed by national leader Heydar Aliyev together with Eduard Shevardnadze and Suleyman Demirel gave prospects to the peoples of the Caucasus, Turkey, as well as Southern Europe and contributed to the development of energy resources in the Caspian Sea.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan has been implementing a joint oil strategy with Turkey and Georgia since 1994. In 2001, on October 16, national leader Heydar Aliyev made a statement on the transportation of natural gas to be obtained from the Shah Deniz field by the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum route. After the completion of the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline, orders were signed to supply blue fuel to Georgia. Speaking at the event, President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze noted that the agreements signed at the event are of great importance for Georgia. On September 2002, 18, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Turkey Ahmet Necdet Sezer and President of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze took part in the groundbreaking ceremony of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export pipeline at Sangachal Terminal.

In 2017, on October 30, the opening ceremony of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway line was attended by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Prime Minister of Georgia Giorgi Kvirikashvili, as well as delegations of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The decision on this project was made by Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia in 2016 with the support of Kazakhstan and China.

In 2022, on October 25, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev visited Georgia. President Ilham Aliyev noted that the new transport routes meet the interests of all countries, the throughput of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway has been increased to 5 million tons, as well as the increase in the volume of cargo transported from Central Asia and Asia as a whole to the West and the opposite direction using Georgian ports, creating a new reality.

**Keywords:** South Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, national leader Heydar Aliyev

**THE FUTURE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY****Gajender Kaushik**

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This paper offers a contemporary look at that part of corporate community involvement which in recent years has become known as ‘corporate social responsibility’. The author adopts a broader perspective than Michael Porter's prominent article on ‘corporate philanthropy’. Here, the voluntary and discretionary expenditures of business on social and environmental projects are seen to be more closely aligned with corporate risk management and reputation-building than with corporate strategy. After some observations about terminology and philosophical attitudes, the paper notes the growing pressure on business to undertake discretionary social and environmental expenditures and to account publicly for such activities through institutionalized annual reporting. Some recent international initiatives to foster and popularize corporate social responsibility are summarized and their features briefly assessed, as is one attempt to measure corporate social responsibility. The paper seeks to illuminate the ‘hidden’ issues in this increasingly popular contemporary movement. The most important of these are to identify who ultimately pays for such expenditures and who ultimately makes decisions about them. At the same time it is noted that the capabilities of private business in the social arena may sometimes exceed those of government. The paper concludes with a number of judgements about the nature and legitimacy of this contemporary development and also about its future.,

**Keywords:** Corporate social responsibility, Governance, philanthropy



**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ECO-TOURISM ACTIVITIES POST COVID-19  
PANDEMIC: A CASE STUDY IN CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM****Nguyen Thi Huynh Phuong**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of article is to assess the status of the community participating and the factors affecting community participation in ecotourism activities at Tan Loc islet, Can Tho city after the Covid-19 pandemic. This study conduct by document research, field surveys and questionnaires. The research results indicate that there are five influenced factors of community participation such as economic benefits, social capital, local resources, local authority policy and Covid-19 impacts. Based on the aforementioned, the paper put forward several solutions to enhance the residents' participation in ecotourism development in this area.

**Keywords:** community participation, post Covid-19, Tan Loc islet, Can Tho.

**EMBODIED EXPRESSIVITY AND AI: A FRAMEWORK HYPOTHESIS****Vincenza BARRA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Body expressivity analysis is a relatively new research area in artificial intelligence (AI) that aims to detect, analyse and interpret facial expressions, body movements and other non-verbal signals to understand human behaviour and emotions. This research area is based on the use of AI techniques, including computer vision, machine learning and natural language recognition. In the field of special pedagogy, the analysis of body expressivity could be useful to assess students' non-verbal communication to identify their individual needs and develop appropriate teaching strategies to improve their social and communication skills. In particular, a system based on body expressivity analysis could be able to detect students' facial expressions, and hand and body movements while they are interacting with others or during lessons. This information could be used to assess the student's level of engagement and their understanding of the teaching material. However, there are some challenges in using body expressivity analysis for special pedagogy. Firstly, it is important to ensure the ethics and privacy of the data collected, so that the rights of the students are respected and the information is only used for educational purposes. Furthermore, the analysis of body expressiveness requires careful calibration of the system and adequate training of the machine learning models used for analysis. To

obtain a result that reflects reality as closely as possible, an adequate amount of appropriately labelled training data must be collected. The study proposes an example of a framework for identifying and analysing the perception of teaching interaction through body expressiveness using AI techniques, followed by the interpretation of the data to develop and implement specific teaching strategies, and the evaluation of the results of the approach used.

**Keywords:** Expression; Corporeality; Artificial Intelligence.

## LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Self-esteem is reported to have a significant impact on life outcomes, including health and social outcomes during adolescence and adulthood.

Adolescence is a crucial, period in individual's development, a transition period between childhood and adulthood in a particular cultural environment. Self-esteem plays a very important role for development during this period. Studies show that, there is a clear connection between higher self-esteem and positive outcomes, such as occupational success, better social relationships, a sense of well-being, and positive perceptions by peers, academic achievement, and good coping skills. Low self-esteem is causally related to depression, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and suicide. The literature demonstrates that social and emotional functioning, such as acceptance by peers, is lower in children with low self-esteem.

This article aimed to investigate the current literature on the relationship between self-esteem and anxiety and depression among adolescent. Results indicates that self-esteem is negatively correlated with anxiety and depression in adolescents.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, self-esteem, anxiety, depression

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AS A SMART AND SUSTAINABLE TOOL IN TOURISM MANAGEMENT INNOVATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

**Research background:** The tourism industry has been heading for significant changes for a long time, which are mainly oriented towards modern digital conveniences. Their existence helps the industry in its advancement. Digital technologies bring with them significant progress on the one hand, but on the other hand they represent a great challenge. For the effective management of tourism, it is essential that innovative management approaches deal with modern technologies. Practice shows that destinations as well as tourism companies that have already applied modern technologies in the form of smart systems show a higher level of attractiveness for tourism participants. Especially in the post-pandemic period, new digital technologies could also become a means of health protection, speeding up processes or a tool for comfortable travel. For this reason, individual businesses and destinations should prepare appropriately for this digital transformation.

**Purpose of the research:** The purpose of the research is to bring closer the perception of digital transformation and use of smart tools in tourism sphere and its services. It focuses to the perception of digital technologies and their implementation importance from the point of view of tourism service providers, in the conditions of Slovak Republic. The research sample who was interviewed by author's questionnaire were tourism companies managers. They were asked to express their status toward the modern technical transformation and its advantages.

**Methods:** The research concept was based on author's questionnaire, the results of which were statistically verified by selected methods as Mann-Whitney U-test as well as Kruskal-Wallis test ANNOVA test.

**Findings & Value added:** The results of the conducted research showed that the implementation of modern digital and smart tool is perceived to be very important also by the managers working in tourism services sector. They treat them to be an important part of innovation methods and the tool of future sustainable tourism development.

**Keywords:** Digital Innovations, Digital Tourism, Managerial Innovations. Smart tourism development. Sustainable Tourism Concepts.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF HONESTY IN THE CREATION OF A PEACEFUL SOCIETY (IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TRADITION)

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### ABSTRACT

The virtue of honesty is a blessing from the All-Powerful Allah. Anyone who the Almighty Allah pleases can grant this quality. Sincerity and honesty rank among the best qualities. Islam advises to live in a peaceful society since it is a religion of security and peace. In Islam, it is prohibited to be dishonest, treacherous, deceitful, corrupt, lie, or use deception. It is now up to the individual to choose one of these ways, whether the right one or the wrong one, as Islam has already designated the correct and incorrect paths. But it has been demonstrated that those who develop their moral character and integrity live in societies that are affluent and tranquil. It is obvious that we shall degenerate with time as far as modern civilisation is concerning. We have neglected the teachings of Islam, and as a result, unethical practises like thievery, murder, kidnapping, treachery, and violence are pervasive in modern society. For a society to progress and prosper people's integrity and honesty are crucial; an honest society has a peaceful environment. The aim of this study is to show how honesty is essential to the growth of a peaceful society.

**Keywords:** Islamic Teachings, Honesty, Peaceful Society, Corruption

## A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE TERM "HUMANITY" IN THE CONTEXT OF ISLAM AND FROM A CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

Islam is an impeccable and perfect faith, chosen by Allah Almighty for human beings. Harmony, peace, concord, equity, uniformity, fraternity, and humility are all demonstrated in Islam. As a result, society is peaceful, tranquil and harmonious. Islam's greatest virtue is humbleness. In both this world and the next, the individual who accepts humility has a good existence. Nonetheless, it is our misfortune that Islamic lessons are being ignored by the minute, causing the current individual to forget virtues. Conditions have deteriorated in today's society. Individual characteristics such as humility, abstinence, patience, tolerance, and humanity are vanishing, resulting in unfathomable calamities in the general public such as oppression, murder, robbery, kidnapping, denial of rights, injustice, violence, exploitation, corruption, and sedition. Not only must people be aware of Islamic teachings, but they must also adhere to them strictly in order to better society's situation. The aim of this research work is to interpretation the idea that humility is the best quality in people. Furthermore, the quality of humility was extensively examined in respect to Islamic teachings and current society. So that this study effort might send a positive message to people about the need of adhering to Islamic moral values in order to transform society's environment.

**Keywords:** Islam, Faith, Humanity, Society, Peaceful Environment

## THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE PRACTICE OF RECREATIONAL SPORTS

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### ABSTRACT

The motivation for performing recreational sports in young people is very important. Sport can be approached at any time with needs that change in relation to the age range, therefore it is very important that the sports environment in which young people are inserted, respects the needs of motivation. Methodology: The sample is made up of 180 students. The purpose of the research is to identify the motivational impulses in the practice of recreational sports for the students in Sports University of Tirana, in the Faculty of Physical Activity and Recreation 18-19 years old. The instrument used is a standardized questionnaire for measuring motivation regarding recreational sports: ATPA-D, Steffgen, et.al 2000. This model is based on 6 dimensions, which also represent the social dimensions included in sports practice: social experience, health/fitness, risk/emotions, aesthetics/movement, physical-mental/relaxation and performance/competitiveness. The results of this research are important in two relevant problems related to young people, such as sedentary and abandonment of sport at a young age. Conclusion: The data collection showed that the students of the Faculty of Physical Activity and Recreation are more motivated by social experience and health.

**Keywords:** students, sport motives, recreational, motivational factors.

## HİNDU KİMLİĞİNİN YAPICI BİR UNSURLU OLARAK GANGA İMGESİ<sup>1</sup> THE GANGA IMAGE AS A COMPONENT OF HINDU IDENTITY

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### ÖZET

Batı dillerinde olduğu gibi Türkçede de *Ganj* şeklinde telaffuz edilen ve Hindistan'ın en önemli akarsuyu olan bu nehir, yerel halk tarafından *Ganga* diye adlandırılmaktadır. Bu nehir aynı zamanda aynı adı taşıyan tanrıçanın yeryüzündeki hululüdür (avatara). Hindu geleneğinde *Triloka-patha-gamini* yani "üç dünyada yolculuk eder" nitelikte olan Ganga, cennetten/semadan/tanrısal âlemden yola çıkarak başladığı seyahatine, yeryüzünde akararak devam etmekte ve yeraltı âlemine ulaşarak bu üç âlemi bir birine bağlamaktadır. Ganga, cennetten/tanrısal âlemden dünyaya indiği için, aynı zamanda dünyadan cennete/tanrısal âleme yükseliş aracı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Diğer bir deyimle Hindular için bütün günahları silebilen Ganga kurtuluşa ermenin (mokşa) vazgeçilmez vasıtalarından biridir. Hindu dinsel muhayyilesi zamanla Ganga'yı "nehirlerin en kutsalı"na dönüştürerek bütün suların arketipi hâline getirmiştir. Hindistan'da akan bütün nehirlerin Ganga'nın bir uzantısı olduğu inancı, bu kutsal sularla beslenen Hindistan topraklarını kutsallaştırmış olduğu gibi aynı zamanda millî bir bütünlük hissi doğurmuştur. Böylece Ganga, Hindu birliğinin en önemli sembolü ve Hindu kimliğinin temel unsurlarından biri olmuştur. Hint toplumunun ve Hinduizmin temel özelliklerinden biri, tarih boyunca birbirlerinden oldukça farklı olan dinî, etnik, dilsel grupları ve sosyal tabakaları bir arada tutabilmiş olmasıdır. Hindu toplumun birliği, ayniyet üzerine değil, çeşitlilik ve karşılıklı etkileşim üzerine kurulmuştur. Ganga nehri, ahir zamana tekabül eden içinde bulunduğumuz *kali yuga* çağında hiçbir ayırım gözetmeksizin herkese kurtuluş vaat etmektedir. Kimliklerini bu kurtuluş etrafında şekillendiren ve onun peşinden koşan insanların oluşturduğu bu birlikteliğin oluşmasına ve ayakta kalabilmesini sağlayan temel etmenlerden biri Ganga imgesidir. Dinsel imge ve semboller, hem bireylerin hem de toplumların kimliklerini şekillendiren unsurların başında gelmektedir. Dinler Tarihi perspektifinden ele alınan bu çalışmadaki amaç, Ganga örneği üzerinden dinsel imgelerin kimlik yapıcı niteliklerinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkı sağlamaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dinler Tarihi, Ganga, Hinduizm, Millî Kimlik, Sembol

<sup>1</sup> Bu bildiri, Erciyes Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri Anabilim Dalı Dinler Tarihi Bilim Dalında Prof. Dr. Ramazan Adıbelli danışmanlığında devam etmekte olan "Hint Dinlerinde Su Kültü: Hinduizm, Budizm, Sihizm" künyeli tezden üretilmiştir.



**ABSTRACT**

Pronounced as *Ganges* in Turkish as in Western languages, this river, which is the most important river of India, is called *Ganga* by Indian people. This river is also the earthly incarnation (avatara) of the goddess of the same name. Ganga, which is *Triloka-patha-gamini* in the Hindu tradition, that is, "which travels in three worlds", starts his journey from heaven/divine realm, continues by flowing on earth and connects these three realms to each other by reaching the underworld. Since Ganga descended from heaven/divine realm to earth, it is also considered as a means of ascending from earth to heaven/divine realm. In other words, Ganga, which can erase all sins, is one of the indispensable means of attaining salvation (moksha) for Hindus. In time, the Hindu religious imagination transformed the Ganga into "the holiest of rivers", making it the archetype of all waters. The belief that all rivers flowing in India are an extension of the Ganga not only sanctified the lands of India fed by these holy waters, but also created a sense of national unity. Thus, the Ganga became the most important symbol of Hindu unity and one of the key elements of Hindu identity. One of the main features of Indian society and Hinduism is that it has been able to hold together religious, ethnic, linguistic groups and social strata that have been quite different from each other throughout history. The unity of Hindu society is based on diversity and interaction, rather on sameness. The river Ganga promises salvation to everyone without any discrimination in this *kali yuga age* that we live in, which corresponds to the End Times. The image of Ganga is one of the main factors that ensure the formation and survival of this unity formed by the people who shape their identities around this liberation and run after it. Religious images and symbols are at the forefront of the elements that shape the identities of both individuals and societies. The aim of this study, which is handled from the perspective of the History of Religions, is to contribute to a better understanding of the identity-making qualities of religious images through the example of Ganga.

**Keywords:** History of Religions, Ganga, Hinduism, National Identity, Symbol

**VÂMİK ŞÜKRÜ PAŞA'NIN TARİHÜ'L-EVKÂFİ'L-ÜMEM ADLI ESERİNDE  
BEYTÜ'L-MAKDİS**  
BEYTU'L-MAKDİS IN VÂMİK ŞÜKRÜ PASHA'S HISTORY OF EVKÂFİ'L-ÜMEM

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**ÖZET**

Beytü'l-Makdis diğer ismi ile Mescid-i Aksa, konusunda geçmişte ve günümüzde yapılan çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmaların bir kısmı doğrudan konuyu ele almakta bir kısmı ise doğrudan olmamakla beraber diğer konularla birlikte ele almaktadır. Osmanlı son devir ilim adamlarından Mehmet Vâmık Şükrü Paşa (Altınbaş)'ın Tarihü'l-Evkâfî'l-Ümem adlı eseri de sadece Beytü'l-Makdis'e hasredilmiş bir çalışma olmayıp çalışmada belli bölüm ve bazı ilgili yerlerde değinilen bir çalışmadır. Müellifin esas konusu geçmişte milletlerin meydana getirdikleri vakıflar teşkil etmektedir. Bunları incelerken takip ettiği metoda uygun olarak eserinde en eski vakıflardan gördüğü Beytü'l-Makdis'e de yer vermektedir. Eserin başlangıcında yeryüzünde ilk yapılan vakıflar olarak Kabe ve Mescid-i Aksa'yı ele almaktadır. Önce inşasını ele almaktadır. Bu mescidin önemi nedeniyle geçmişte birçok milletlerin burayı ele geçirmeye çalıştıklarını aktarmaktadır. Mescid-i Aksa'nın daha sonraki geçirdiği tadilat ve tamirlere da yer vererek mescidin mimari yapısı ve tadilatları hakkında geniş bilgiler vermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beytü'l-Makdis, Vâmık Şükrü Paşa, Tarihü'l-Evkâfî'l-Ümem, Vakıf, Mescid-i Aksa

**ABSTRACT**

There are past and present studies on the subject of Beytü'l-Makdis, also known as Masjid al-Aqsa. Some of these studies deal with the subject directly, while some of them deal with other subjects, although not directly. The work of Mehmet Vâmık Şükrü Pasha (Altınbaş), one of the late Ottoman scholars, titled Tarihü'l-Evkâfî'l-Ümem, is not a work devoted only to Beytü'l-Makdis, but is a work that is mentioned in certain sections and some related places in his work. The main subject of the author is the foundations created by the nations in the past. In accordance with the method he followed while examining them, he also includes Beytü'l-Makdis, one of the oldest foundations, in his work. At the beginning of the work, he deals with the Kaaba and Masjid al-Aqsa as the first foundations built on earth. First, it deals with its construction. He states that due to the importance of this mosque, many nations tried to seize it in the past. It also gives extensive information about the architectural structure and renovations of the mosque by including the later renovations and repairs of Masjid al-Aqsa.

**Keywords:** Bayt al-Maqdis, Vamik Sukru Pasha, The Foundation History of Nations, Foundation, Masjid al-Aqsa.

## ABDEST KAVRAMI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN EVALUATION ON THE CONCEPT OF ABLUTION

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### ÖZET

İslam'ın temel kaynakları insanın hem maddî hem de manevî temizliğine büyük bir önem vermişlerdir. Bu bağlamda bir kısım ibadetlerin yerine getirilmesi abdest şartına bağlanmış, temizlenmedikçe ibadetlerin sahih kabul edilmeyeceği bildirilmiştir. Tarihsel süreç Müslümanların bu hususa verdikleri önemi ortaya koymuştur. Dinde temizliğe verilen önem tarihsel süreçte ilk dönemlerden itibaren telif edilen fıkıh kitaplarına da yansımıştır. Genel itibarıyla bu kitapların ilk bölümünü taharet bahsi oluşturur. Bu bahislerde ibadete hazırlık sadedindeki abdest ve gusül gibi konular teferruatıyla birlikte ele alınmıştır. Zira Allah'ın huzuruna çıkmak maddî manevî hazırlıkları gerekli kılan bir husustur. Temizliğin dinde ne derece önemli bir yer tuttuğunu zihinlere iyice yerleştirmek için Hz. Peygamber formel ve aynı zamanda bireysel bir vazife olan abdesti ahiret ile irtibatlandırarak dini bir zemine çekmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kur'an, Kıraat, Abdest, Yıkamak, Temizlik

### ABSTRACT

The main sources of Islam gave great importance to both the material and spiritual cleanliness of man. In this context, it has been stated that the fulfillment of some worships is conditional on ablution, and it has been stated that worship will not be accepted unless it is cleaned. The historical process has revealed the importance that Muslims attach to this issue. The importance given to cleanliness in religion has also been reflected in the fiqh books that have been copyrighted since the first periods in the historical process. Generally speaking, cleaning is the first part of these books. In these mentions, issues such as wudu and ghusl in preparation for worship are discussed in detail. Because going into the presence of Allah is a matter that necessitates material and spiritual preparations. In order to make the minds understand how important cleanliness holds in religion, the Prophet brought the ablution, which is a formal

and at the same time an individual duty, to a religious ground by associating it with the hereafter.

**Keywords:** Quran, Recitation, Ablution, Washing, Cleaning

## SÂBÎLİKTE ‘KUŞTA’ KAVRAMI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ AN ANALYSIS ON THE CONCEPT OF THE ‘KUSHTA’ IN MANDAEISM

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### ÖZET

Dinlerde bütün varlık âlemini kuşatan ve her şeyin kaynağı kabul edilen aşkın varlık/varlıklar ile ilgili tanrısal yasalara rastlamak mümkündür. Düalist ve gnostik karakterli olan Sâbiîlik dininde İyilik İlkesi kabul edilen Işık Tanrısı *Malka d Nhura*'ya atfedilen bütün yaratım aktiviteleri, *Kuşta* kavramı bağlamında ele alınır. Bununla birlikte Sâbiî inancında iyilik ve kötülük tanrılarını önceleyen bir *Hayat Kültü* vardır. *Hayat Kültü*'nün merkezinde yer edinen *Kuşta*, bütün varlıkları kapsayan ilk ve değişmez ilke olarak kabul edilir. Bu durumda *Kuşta*, fiziki âlem var olmadan önce tanrısal irade ile bütünleşik ve onun tamamlayıcı mahiyetindeki ezeli ışık dünyasıyla özdeş bir kavramdır. Sâbiîler, kendilerinin ışık tanrısı tarafından seçilmiş bir topluluk olduğuna inanırlar. Fiziki Âdem'in ışık dünyasında ruhsal bir karşılığı (Adam Kasia) olduğu gibi maddi dünyadaki faydalı, olumlu ve güzel her inanç, ibadet ve ahlaki değerle birlikte su, nehir, ışık gibi unsurların da ışık dünyasında prototipleri vardır. Sâbiîler, kendi inançlarının ilk insandan itibaren var olduğuna inanırlar. Ancak Sâbiî kaynaklarında herhangi bir din kurucusundan bahsedilmez. Sâbiîlikte *Kuşta* peygamberi olan Yahya gibi figürler, Sâbiî topluluğuna hakikat rehberliğini yapan ışık elçisi veya ruh şifacısı olarak adlandırılır. Maddi dünyanın süfli olduğuna inanan her Sâbiî dindar açısından *Kuşta*, kurtuluşun yegâne yoludur. Bir Sâbiî *Kuşta*'ya göre hayatını sürdürdüğünde sorunsuz bir şekilde ışık dünyasına yükselecek ve orada saf ve kusursuz ata ruhlarıyla buluşma imkânına sahip olacaktır. Bu bildirinin amacı Sâbiî kaynakları ışığında *Kuşta* kavramının mahiyetini çözümlenektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dinler Tarihi, Sâbiîlik, Düalizm, Kuşta, Tanrısal Yasa.

### ABSTRACT

In religions, it is possible to come across divine laws regarding the transcendent being/beings that encompass the entire world of existence and are accepted as the source of everything. All creation activities attributed to Malka d Nhura, the God of Light, who is accepted as the Principle of Goodness in the religion of Mandaism, which is dualist and gnostic, are handled in the concept of Kushta. However, there is a cult of life that prioritizes the gods of good and evil in the Mandaean belief. Being at the center of the Cult of Life, Kushta is accepted as the first and unchangeable principle covering all beings. In this case, Kushta is a concept that is integrated with the divine and its complementary eternal World of light before the physical

world. The Mandaeans believe that they are a community chosen by the god of light. Just as physical Adam has a spiritual counterpart (Adam Kasia) in the world of light, every useful, positive and beautiful belief, worship and moral value in the material world, as well as elements such as water, river, and light, have prototypes in the world of light. The Mandaeans believe that their own beliefs have existed since the first man. However, there is no mention of any founder of religion in Mandaean sources. Figures such as Yahya, who is the prophet of Kushta in Mandaeanism, are called the light messenger or spirit healer who guides the Mandaean community to the truth. For every Mandaean believer who believes that the material world is mean, Kushta is the only way to salvation. According to a Mandaean Kushta, when he continues his life, he will ascend to the world of light without any problems and will have the opportunity to meet with the pure and perfect ancestral spirits there. The aim of this paper is to analyze the nature of the concept of Kushta in the light of Mandaean sources.

**Keywords:** History of Religions, Mandaeanism, Dualism, Kushta, Divine Law.

## KUR'AN'DA HUDÛDULLAH KAVRAMI VE AHKÂMİN DEĞİŞMESİ THE CONCEPT OF HUDÛDULLAH IN THE QUR'ĀN AND THE CHANGE OF AHKĀM

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### ÖZET

Kur'an, tarih içinde belli bir zaman diliminde belli bir kültür ve coğrafya içinde yaşayan Hz. Muhammedi (a.s) ve arkadaşları ile onların çevresindeki dünyayı muhatap alarak nazil olmuştur. Hz. Peygamber'in yirmi üç yıl boyunca yürüttüğü tebliğ ve irşat görevi esnasında karşılaştığı soru ve sorunlara Kur'an cevap ve çözümler sunmuştur. Kur'an-ı Kerim'de nazı konularla ilgili açıklama yapıldıktan sonra "bunlar Allah'ın sınırlarıdır (hudûdullah), bu sınırları aşmayın, çiğnemeyin" şeklinde uyarılar yapılmıştır. Bu hususun dinin dogmatik yapısına ve dini hükümlerin değişmezliğine işaret ettiği düşünülür. Buna karşılık hayatta değişmeyen bazı temel yasalar dışında değişim esastır. İnsanların ihtiyaçları ve sorunları zamana ve zemine göre değişmeye meyyaldır. Örf ve adetler, üretim biçimleri, ticari ilişkiler, iletişim imkânları, teknoloji kullanımı gibi birçok alanda hızlı değişimler görülmektedir. Bu durumda değişmeyen dini hükümlerin değişen insan hayata nasıl uyum sağlayacağı hususu bir problem olarak algılanmaktadır. Ancak Kur'an'da üç türlü yasa ve hükümden bahsedilmektedir. Bunlardan biri Allah'ın kâinata koyduğu tabiat yasaları ki bunlar kâinattaki düzenin sabitleridir. İkincisi bireysel ve toplumsal genel yasalardır ve bunlar da değişmez. Üçüncüsü ise Hicaz toplumunda karşılaşılan ve diğer toplumlarda da karşılaşılmaması muhtemel olan sorunlara sunulan çözüm hükümleridir. Bu sonuncu grup hükümlerin değişip değişmeyeceği tartışılmaktadır. Kur'an'ın yüzde ondan daha azını oluşturan ahkâm ayetlerinin önemli bir kısmı taabbüdi ve değişmez ibadetlerle ilgilidir. Geriye kalan ve daha ziyade toplumsal hayatla ilgili hükümlerin de bir kısmı genel değişmez ilkeler niteliğindedir. Kur'an'da yer alan tikel nitelikteki hükümlerin nasıl yorumlanacağı ve evrensel hükümler olarak nasıl uygulamaya konulacağı hususunda yaklaşım farkları bulunmaktadır. Dini ahkâmın yorumlanması ve dinle hayat arasındaki uyumun sağlanması fıkhıdaki içtihat faaliyetiyle mümkün olmaktadır. İchtihat hükümlerindeki değişimin kapısıdır. Dini ve hayatı bütün yönleriyle bilen müçtehitler her zaman ve mekânda insanların sorunlarına İslami referanslı çözümler sunabilirler.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kur'an, Hudûdullah, Ahkâmın Değişmesi, Dini Hüküm.

### ABSTRACT

The Qur'an was revealed by addressing the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and his companions and the world around them, who lived in a certain culture and geography at a certain time in

history. The Qur'an provided answers and solutions to the questions and problems faced by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) during his twenty-three-year mission of preaching and guidance. In the Qur'an, after explaining certain issues, there are warnings that "these are the limits of Allah (hudûdullah), do not transgress these limits". This is thought to indicate the dogmatic nature of religion and the immutability of religious rulings. On the other hand, change is essential in life, except for some basic laws that do not change. People's needs and problems tend to change according to time and place. There are rapid changes in many areas such as customs and traditions, modes of production, commercial relations, communication opportunities, and the use of technology. In this case, how the unchanging religious provisions will adapt to the changing human life is perceived as a problem. However, three types of laws and rulings are mentioned in the Qur'an. One of them is the laws of nature that Allah has established in the universe, which are the constants of the order in the universe. The second is the general individual and social laws, which are also immutable. The third is the solutions to the problems faced by the Hijaz society and those that are likely to be faced by other societies. Whether this last group of provisions can change or not is debated. The majority of the ahkam verses, which constitute less than ten percent of the Qur'an, are related to obligatory and unchanging acts of worship. Some of the remaining provisions, which are more related to social life, are in the nature of general unchangeable principles. There are differences of approach on how to interpret the Qur'anic rulings of a particular nature and how to put them into practice as universal rulings. The interpretation of religious rules and the harmonization between religion and life are made possible through ijtihad in jurisprudence. Ijtihad is the door to change in rulings. Mujtahids, who know religion and life in all aspects, can offer Islamic referenced solutions to people's problems in every time and place.

**Keywords:** Qur'an, Hudûdullah, Change of Ahkâm, Religious Ruling.



## İSLAM EKONOMİSİ VE FAİZ YASAĞI DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ EVALUATIONS ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND THE PROHIBITION OF INTEREST

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### ÖZET

Son yüzyılda Müslümanlar arasında gittikçe yaygınlaşan “İslam ekonomisi” veya “İslam iktisadı” terimlerinin tam olarak neye karşılık geldiği ve iktisat bilimi camiasında bunun karşılığının ne olduğu hususu araştırılmaya ve açıklanmaya değer bir konudur. Kur’an-ı Kerim’de bazı ekonomik ilkelere işaret edilmiş haksız kazanç, başkalarının mallarının haksız yollarla ele geçirme yasaklanırken helalinden kazanma yolu olarak ticaret övülmüş ve elde edilen kazancın bir bölümüyle yoksul ve güçsüzlerin gözetilmesi istenmiştir. İslam ekonomisi kavramının zihinlerde çağrıştırdığı ilk husus faiz yasağıdır. Kur’an-ı Kerim’de açıkça yasaklanan ribanın günümüzde tam olarak neye karşılık geldiği ya da faiz ile ribanın eşit kavramlar olup olmadığı üzerinde ihtilaflar bulunmaktadır. Fıkıh tarihinde de faiz yasağının kapsamı ve muhtevası konusunda da ihtilaf edilmiştir. Tarihi süreçte fıkıh çerçevesi içinden faizli işlemlere kapı aralayan sözleşmelere meşruiyet kazandırılmıştır. Öte yandan ekonomik olarak faizin tanımı ve ekonomideki yeri konusunda da tam bir açıklık ve mutabakat bulunmamaktadır. Son yıllarda İslam ekonomisi alanında çalışma yapan akademisyenlerin sayısında ciddi artış görülmektedir. Bu durumda onlardan beklenen İslam’daki faiz veya riba yasağının mahiyetini açıklamak ve o doğrultuda ve bütün sistemleriyle sorunsuz işleyebilecek özgün bir ekonomik model tasarlayabilmektir. Faiz yasağını aşarak faizsiz finansman modelleri geliştirme yönündeki çalışmalar faizli sisteme entegre biçimde çalışmakta ve onun gölgesinde kalmaktadır. Haram olan faizin insanları sömürme ve üzerlerinden haksız kazanç elde etme temeline dayandığı hesaba katıldığında helal sistemde tasarruf sahibinin ve kredi kullananın daha karlı çıkması ve beklenebilmelidir. Ancak bu konuda alınacak mesafelerin oldukça uzun olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam, Ekonomi, Riba, Faiz, Haram.

### ABSTRACT

What exactly the terms "Islamic economy" or "Islamic economics", which have become more and more popular among Muslims in the last century, correspond to and what is its equivalent in the economic science community is a subject worthy of research and explanation. In the Holy Qur'an, some economic principles have been pointed out, such as the prohibition of unjust gains and taking others' property by unfair means, while trade has been praised as a

way of earning halal, and it has been requested to take care of the poor and the weak with a part of the earnings obtained. The first thing that the concept of Islamic economy evokes in the mind is the prohibition of interest. There is disagreement over what exactly the Qur'anic prohibition of interest corresponds to today, or whether interest and usury (riba) are equal concepts. In the history of fiqh, there has also been disagreement about the scope and content of the prohibition of interest. In the historical process, contracts that opened the door to interest transactions were legitimized within the framework of fiqh. On the other hand, there is no complete clarity and consensus on the definition of interest and its place in the economy. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of academics working in the field of Islamic economics. In this case, what is expected of them is to explain the nature of the prohibition of interest or riba in Islam and to design an original economic model that can function smoothly in that direction and with all its systems. Efforts to develop interest-free financing models by overcoming the prohibition of interest are integrated into the interest-bearing system and remain in its shadow. Considering that interest, which is haram, is based on exploiting people and gaining unfair profit from them, it should be expected that the saver and the borrower will be more profitable in the halal system. However, it is understood that there is still a long way to go in this regard.

**Keywords:** Islam, Economics, Interest, Usury, Forbidden.

**6 ŞUBAT 2023 TARİHLİ KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMLERİNİN  
KAZAKİSTAN'DAKİ YANSIMALARI**  
6 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR  
REPERCUSSIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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**ÖZET**

Doğal afetler, dünya genelinde insanların yaşamlarını tehdit eden ve ülkelerin sosyo-ekonomik yapılarını etkileyen olaylardır. Deprem diplomasisi ve doğal afetler sürecinde ülkeler arası işbirliği, küresel ve bölgesel düzeyde önemli bir konudur. Bu işbirliği, afetlere karşı koyma ve dayanıklılığı artırma amacıyla yapılan insani yardımlar, risk azaltma, afetlere hazırlık ve afet sonrası iyileştirme çabaları gibi birçok alanda gerçekleşir. Bu çalışma, 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda meydana gelen büyük depremlerin Kazakistan'daki yansımalarını incelemektedir. Ülkeler arası işbirliğini; iletişim ve koordinasyonun güçlendirilmesi, kapasite geliştirme ve teknoloji transferi, araştırma ve bilgi paylaşımı, finansman ve kaynakların sağlanması, işbirliği ve koordinasyonu teşvik eden mekanizmaların oluşturulması kapsamında depremin Türkiye ve Kazakistan arasındaki tarihsel ve mevcut sosyo-politik ilişkiler bağlamında ve "deprem diplomasisi" kavramıyla değerlendirilmesi elzemdir. Bu doğrultuda depremin ardından Kazakistan'ın, Türkiye'ye insani yardım ve destek sağlamanın, iki ülke arasındaki yakın ilişkilerin ve stratejik ortaklığın bir göstergesi olduğu belirtilmiştir. Araştırma ayrıca, Türkiye ve Kazakistan arasındaki ticari ve ekonomik ilişkilerin gelişimine, eğitim alanındaki ortak projelere ve kültürel etkileşime de değinmektedir. İki ülke, ortak tarihi bağlara ve benzer kültürel değerlere dayalı bir ilişkiye sahip olmakla birlikte bölgesel ve uluslararası platformlarda işbirliği yapmaktadır. 1991'den beri diplomatik ilişkilerin geliştirilmesi ve stratejik ortaklığın güçlendirilmesi, Kazakistan ve Türkiye'nin Avrasya bölgesindeki ilişkilerin dönüşümünde kilit bir rol oynamaktadır.

Türkiye'ye yönelik Kazakistan yardımlarını ve bu yardımların farklı alanlardaki etkinliklerini analiz etmeyi hedefleyen bu çalışma, 6 Şubat 2023 Kahramanmaraş depremlerinin ardından Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti'nin, Türkiye'ye ısıtma malzemeleri, jeneratörler, çadırlar ve gıda malzemelerinin yanı sıra eğitim alanında, kültürel ve sanatsal alanlarda sosyal medya ve diğer platformlarda kendisini göstermiştir. Kazakistan'ın Türkiye'ye sağladığı yardımların, deprem felaketinin üstesinden gelmek için multidisipliner bir yaklaşım sergilediğini ve bu işbirliğinin,

iki ülke arasındaki güçlü dostluk bağlarını ve karşılıklı desteği gösterdiğini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Deprem diplomasisi, Kahramanmaraş depremleri, Türkiye-Kazakistan ilişkileri

## ABSTRACT

Natural disasters are events that threaten the lives of people around the world and affect the socio-economic structures of countries. Earthquake diplomacy and cooperation between countries in the process of natural disasters is an important issue at global and regional level. This co-operation takes place in many areas such as humanitarian aid, risk reduction, disaster preparedness and post-disaster recovery efforts in order to resist disasters and increase resilience. This study examines the repercussions in Kazakhstan of the major earthquakes that struck southeastern Turkey on 6 February 2023. It is essential to evaluate the earthquake in the context of historical and current socio-political relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan and the concept of "earthquake diplomacy" within the scope of strengthening communication and coordination, capacity building and technology transfer, research and information sharing, provision of financing and resources, and the creation of mechanisms that promote cooperation and coordination between countries. In this direction, it is stated that Kazakhstan's provision of humanitarian aid and support to Turkey after the earthquake is an indicator of the close relations and strategic partnership between the two countries. The research also touches upon the development of trade and economic relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan, joint projects in the field of education and cultural interaction. The two countries have a relationship based on common historical ties and similar cultural values and cooperate in regional and international platforms. The development of diplomatic relations and the strengthening of the strategic partnership since 1991 have played a key role in the transformation of relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the Eurasian region.

This study aims to analyse Kazakhstan's aid to Turkey and its effectiveness in different fields. Following the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes of 6 February 2023, the Republic of Kazakhstan provided Turkey with heating equipment, generators, tents and food supplies, as well as educational, cultural and artistic assistance, which manifested itself on social media and other platforms. It aims to demonstrate that Kazakhstan's assistance to Turkey demonstrated a multidisciplinary approach to overcome the earthquake disaster and that this cooperation demonstrates the strong bonds of friendship and mutual support between the two countries.

**Keywords:** Earthquake diplomacy, Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, Turkey-Kazakhstan relations

**İSLAM'DA MEZAR KÜLTÜRÜ VE SELÇUKLU-OSMANLI MEZAR TAŞLARININ  
SANATSAL DEĞERİ**  
CEMETERY CULTURE IN ISLAM AND THE ARTISTIC VALUE OF SELJUK-  
OTTOMAN TOMBSTONES

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**ÖZET**

İslam'ın en temel ilkesi tevhitir. Bu, evrene teosantrik (Allah'ı merkeze alan) bir inanç ve düşünceyle bakılmasını gerektirir. Allah, hakikatin ve varlığın ana kaynağıdır. Her varlık varoluşunu Ona borçludur. Bu açıdan O yegânedir, biricik, eşsiz ve benzersizdir. Onun dengine rastlamak mümkün değildir. Onun için evrende hiçbir varlık Allah ile kıyaslanmaz ve Onun özellik ve niteliklerine sahip olamaz. İslam bu ilkenin doğal bir sonucundan kalkarak maddi-manevi her tür şirke ve buna yönelik sembolizme karşı eşsiz bir mücadele başlatmıştır. Bunun bir uygulaması olarak Muhammed (sas) putlara yönelik bir tür saygı ve ibadet manası taşıyabilecek her tür söz, davranış ve hareketi katiyen ve ebediyen nehyetmiş, Mekke'yi fethettiğinde, Hz. İbrahim, Hz. Meryem ve Hz. İsa adına dikilen heykeller de dâhil, bütün putları yerle yeksen etmiştir. Bu konudaki hassasiyetinden olacak ki, o, bir dönem kabir ve mezar ziyaretlerini de menetmiştir. İleriki yıllarda inanç ilkeleri ve düşünce kodları iyice yerleşince Muhammed (sas) bu konuda bir yumuşama gösterse de, İslam uleması, çoğun, bu konudaki sapmalara karşı daima tetikte ve hassas davranmıştır. Selçuklu ve Osmanlı İslam'da heykel ve resme karşı takınılan bu menfi tutum ve ona dayalı tavırlara bir yumuşatma sayılabilecek minyatür sanatını geliştirdiği gibi, mezarlara yönelik soğuk duruşu da şahideler, türbeler ve kubbelerle makul bir mecraza kavuşturmuştur.

Bu araştırmada İslam'ın mezar kültürü ve Osmanlı döneminde Darende'de bunun ne şekilde tezahür ettiği incelenmiştir. Buradaki şahide yazını Ahlat'taki Selçuklu mezarlıklarındaki hat ve edebiyat ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Burada elde edilen bulgu ve belgeler bilimsel kriterler ışığında değerlendirilmiş ve bu bölge insanının kendi sanat ve estetik anlayışını mezar ve şahideler düzleminde nasıl ifade ettiği ve neler üzerinde nakşettiği tarama ve mukayese metoduyla incelenmiş ve dikkat çeken numuneleri nazara verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sanat Tarihi, İslam Kültürü, Osmanlı-Selçuklu Mezar Taşları, Sanat Kültürü.

**ABSTRACT**

The most basic principle of Islam is tawhid. This requires looking at the universe with a theocentric (God-centered) belief and thought. God is the main source of truth and existence. Every being owes its existence to Him. In this respect He is the only one, the only one, the incomparable and the incomparable. It is impossible to find its equivalent. Therefore, no being in the universe can be compared with Allah and cannot have His features and qualities. As a natural consequence of this principle, Islam started a unique struggle against all kinds of material and spiritual shirk and its symbolism. As an application of this, Muhammad (pbuh) forbade every word, behavior and action that could mean a kind of respect and worship towards idols, and when he conquered Mecca, Hz. Abraham, St. Mary and St. He destroyed all idols, including statues erected in the name of Jesus. Due to his sensitivity on this issue, he also forbade visits to graves and graves for a while. In the following years, when the principles of belief and codes of thought became well established, Muhammad (pbuh) showed a softening in this matter, but the Islamic scholars were always alert and sensitive to deviations in this matter. This negative attitude towards sculpture and painting in Seljuk and Ottoman Islam, as well as the miniature art, which can be considered as a softening of the attitudes based on it, has also provided a reasonable medium with witnessings, tombs and domes.

In this research, the burial culture of Islam and how it manifested in Darende during the Ottoman period were examined. The writing of the witness here has been compared with the calligraphy and literature in the Seljuk cemeteries in Ahlat. The findings and documents obtained here were evaluated in the light of scientific criteria, and how the people of this region expressed their sense of art and aesthetics on the level of graves and witnesses and what they embroidered on them were examined by scanning and comparison method and the remarkable elements were included.

**Keywords:** Art History, Islamic Culture, Ottoman-Seljuk Tombstones, Art Culture.

**MUHAMMED ESED'İN MEALİNDE  
KUR'AN'IN BÜTÜNLÜĞÜ VE MESAJININ EVRENSELLİĞİ**  
IN THE MEAL OF MUHAMMAD ASSAD THE TOTALITY OF THE QUR'AN AND THE  
UNIVERSALITY OF ITS MESSAGE

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### ÖZET

Muhammed Esed (d.1900) Müslümanlık hakkında derin araştırma ve incelemelere yıllarını vermiş Avusturyalı bir Müslümandır. Müslümanların hayat tarzı onun çok dikkatini çekmiştir. Bu dikkat ve merak ile bir medya mensubu olarak kimi zaman at kimi zaman ise deve sırtında, Mısır'dan Afganistan'a, Yemen'den Rusya'ya kadar birçok ülkeyi 30 sene boyunca gezmiş, incelemiş ve bu amaçla dolaşmıştır. Bu araştırmaları neticesinde İslam Dinini kabul etmişti (1926). Onun *Mekke'ye Giden Yol* adlı eseri İslâm dünyasının iç yüzünü, canlı gerçeğini ve Batı'ya karşı direniş destanını anlatan çok önemli bir belgesel ve aynı zamanda eşsiz bir edebî metindir.

Onun tüm eserlerinde nazara verilen ana tema şöylece özetlenebilir: İslâm ne hususi bir milletin, ne muayyen bir beldenin, ne de belli bir zamanın (uygun) dinidir. O, her zaman ve yere muvafık, her millete ve her medenî duruma elverişli yegâne dindir. Önceki kavimleri büyük yapan, tarih boyu ona sarılan diğer milletlerin azametini ışığa kavuşturan bu din, Müslümanların uzun süren gevşeklik ve aymazlıkları sonucu kaybettikleri büyüklüklerini onlara tekrar geri vermeye muktedirdir. Ayrıca İslâm, milletler içinde en doğru ve uygun milliyetçiliğe yer verme konusunda da diğer dinlerden çok güçlüdür. Bu olguyu eserlerinde işleyen Muhammed Esed'in Kur'an Mealinde, Kur'an'ın bütünlüğü ve mesajın evrensiliğine dikkat çekilen noktalar çalışma ile ortaya konmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tefsir, Muhammed Esed, Kur'ân Mesajı: Meal-Tefsir, Kur'ân'ın Bütünlüğü, Mesajının Evrenselliği.

### ABSTRACT

Muhammed Esed (b.1900) is an Austrian Muslim who has devoted years to deep research and investigations about Islam. The lifestyle of Muslims attracted his attention. With this attention and curiosity, as a member of the media, he traveled, studied and traveled for 30 years, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on camel back, many countries from Egypt to Afghanistan, from Yemen to Russia. As a result of these researches, he accepted the religion of Islam (1926). His work *The Road to Mecca* is a very important documentary and at the same time a unique literary text that tells the inner face of the Islamic world, its living reality and the epic of resistance against the West.

The main theme addressed in all of his works can be summarized as follows: Islam is neither the religion of a particular nation, nor of a certain town, nor of a certain time (appropriate). It is the only religion suitable for every time and place, suitable for every nation and every civilized state. This religion, which made the previous tribes great and brought to light the greatness of other nations that embraced it throughout history, is capable of restoring the greatness of Muslims that they lost as a result of long-term laxity and indifference. In addition, Islam is much stronger than other religions in giving place to the most correct and appropriate nationalism among nations. The points that draw attention to the integrity of the Qur'an and the universality of the message are revealed in Muhammad Esed's Translation of the Qur'an, which deals with this phenomenon in his works.

**Keywords:** Tafsir, Muhammad Asad, The Message of the Qur'an: Meal-Tafsir, The Integrity of the Qur'an, the Universality of its Message.



ALİ ŞERİATİ'NİN DÜŞÜNCESİNDE TOPLUMSAL DEĞİŞME VE DİN İLİŞKİSİ  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CHANGE AND RELIGION ON THE BASIS  
OF ALI SHARIAT'S THINKING

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**ÖZET**

İranlı Müslüman mütefekkir ve sosyolog Ali Şeriatî, modern dönemde İslâm düşüncesi üzerine önemli çalışmalar yapan ve ortaya koyduğu dinamik düşünceleriyle başta İran'da ardından bütün İslâm dünyasında derin tesirler bırakan önemli bir münevverdir. Toplumda münevverlerin durgun ve donuk değil, açık ve aydınlatıcı düşünen, halkının sorunlarıyla ilgilenen, kendi zaman ve mekânı analiz edebilen, bu doğrultuda eldi ettiği verilerle güncel sorunlara çözüm üreten kimseler olmaları gerektiğini savunur. Şeriatî, bir münevverin görevinin insanlara doğru yolu bulmalarını sağlayacak bir bakış açısı kazandırmak, onları harekete geçirmek olduğunu dikkat çeker. Geleneksel İslâm ulemasının asırlar boyu belli bir anlam vererek toplumda yaydığı kavramları yeniden yorumlama ve tanımlanması gerekli olduğunu belirtir. Hermeneutik bir yaklaşımdan çok o modernizme cevap üretemeyen geleneksel İslâm anlayışını çağa uygun olarak yeniden inşa etmeye gayret eder. Tarihsel süreçte meydana gelen kavramların anlamlarına getirdiği radikal yorumlarla oluşturduğu düşünce sistemini devrimci bir öze dönüştürerek insanlara sunmaktadır.

İslâm'ın modern dönemde nasıl anlaşılması gerektiği, tevhid anlayışının yeniden yorumlanması, buna bağlı olarak ilk başta bireyi, ardından da toplumu yeniden inşa edilmesi gerekli olduğunu söyler. Bunun dışında ulemanın veya molaların savunduğu statik din anlayışının yerine Hz. Muhammed'in ve Hz. Ali'nin temsil ettikleri dinamik din anlayışını önererek İslâm'ın biri statik diğeri dinamik iki yorumun olduğunu belirterek dine yeni yorum getirmektedir. Bireysel değişimin dua ile başladığını belirten Şeriatî, duanın aslında mevcut durumda memnuniyetsizliği dile getirme ve bir isyan belirtisi olduğu ifade etmekte, dolayısıyla devrimin kıvılcımı burada bulunduğu ve bireylerden başladığını dile getirmektedir. İnsan faktörü yanında yüce Allah'ın yaratmış olduğu ve sünnetullah olarak bilinen toplum ve doğa kanunların değişim sürecini etkileyen diğeri bir unsur olarak görmektedir. İlk başta sünnetullahı anlamamız gerekli olduğu yani bilim ve bilimsel sosyoloji yoluyla kanunları tespit etmemiz gerekli olduğu, bunun bilgisi elde edildikten sonra, insan bu bilgiyi kullanarak daha iyi bir geleceği tasarlayıp değiştirebileceğini dikkat çeker. Bu bildirinin amacı, tümevarım yöntemi uygulayarak, metin çözümlemesi olarak bilinen içerik analizi ve geçmiş olayları yorumlama olarak bilinen dolaylı gözlem teknikleri kullanarak modern İslâm düşüncesinde önemli bir yere sahip olan Ali Şeriatî'nin toplumsal değişim anlayışını ortaya koymak, değişim sürecinde dinin konumunu ve değişim olgusuyla gerçekleşen ilişkiyi analiz etmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ali Şeriatî, Sosyal Değişim, Din, Tevhid, Sünnetullah.

**ABSTRACT**

Iranian Muslim scholar and sociologist Ali Shariati is an important intellectual, who has done important studies on Islamic idea in the modern period and has left deep influences in Iran and then in the entire Islamic world with his dynamic thoughts. He argues that the intellectuals in society should not be stagnant and dull, but open and enlightening thinkers, who deals with the problems of their people, who can analyze their own time and space, and who produce solutions to existing problems with the data they obtain in this direction. Shariati points out that the duty of an intellectual is to gain people a perspective that would enable them to find the right way as well as mobilizing them. He claims that it is necessary to reinterpret and define the concepts that the traditional Islamic ulama has spread among society by giving a certain meaning for centuries. Rather than adopting a hermeneutic approach, he attempts to reconstruct the traditional understanding of Islam, which cannot produce an answer to modernism, in accordance with the age. He presents the thought system that she has built with radical interpretations to the meanings of the concepts that have occurred in the historical process, by transforming it into a revolutionary essence.

He advocates that it is necessary to reinterpret the understanding of tawhid regarding how Islam should be understood in the modern period, and accordingly, it is necessary to reconstruct the individual first and then the society. Apart from this, he also introduces a new interpretation to religion by explaining that Islam has two interpretations, one static and the other dynamic, while suggesting the dynamic understanding of religion represented by the Prophet Muhammad and Hazrat Ali instead of the static understanding of religion advocated by the ulama or mullahs. Expressing that individual change begins with prayer, Shariati also states that prayer is actually a sign of dissatisfaction and rebellion in the context of present, thus, the spark of the revolution lies here and begins with individuals. In addition to the human factor, he considers the laws of nature and society created by Almighty Allah, known as sunnatullah, as another factor affecting the process of change. He points out that at first we are obliged to understand the sunnatullah, that is, we need to determine the laws through science and scientific sociology, and after obtaining this knowledge, one can design and change a better future by making use of this knowledge. The aim of this paper is to reveal Ali Shariati's understanding of social change, which has an important place in modern Islamic thought by applying the induction method, using content analysis known as text analysis and indirect observation techniques known as interpreting past events, and to analyze the position of religion in the process of change and the relationship with the phenomenon of change.

**Keywords:** Ali Shariati, Social Change, Religion, Tawhid, Sunnatullah.

## İLETİŞİMDE GERİ BİLDİRİMİN YAPICI SONUÇLAR DOĞURMASINDA KUR'AN'IN KATKISI

### THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE QUR'AN TO THE CONSTRUCTIVE RESULTS OF FEEDBACK IN COMMUNICATION

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#### ÖZET

Bütün türleriyle iletişim bir süreçtir ve bu sürecin öznelere kaynak ve alıcıdır. Kaynak tarafından gönderilen mesajların amacına ulaşip ulaşmadığı geri bildirim sayesinde tam olarak anlaşılır ve iletişimin sonucu nicelik ve nitelik açısından bir değerlendirmeye tabi tutulur. Kaynak ve alıcının kişilikleri, kimlikleri, statüleri, eğitim düzeyleri, inançları, beklentileri, ön yargıları gibi özellikleri geri bildirimle amaçlanan şeye engel olup iletişimi olumlu ya da olumsuz etkileyebilir. İnsanların kimlik ve kişiliklerinin oluşum ve gelişiminde inançların büyük bir rolü vardır. İslam, normatif bir inanç sistemidir. Onun bu özelliği sadece ibadet, haram ve helaller sınırlı değildir. İslam'ın temel kaynağı Kur'an, iletişimle ilgili de emirlere, önerilere ve ilkelere kendine özgü bir üslupla yer vermiştir. Kur'an, insan ilişkilerinin hem niteliği hem de yöntemi konusunda farklı amaç ve bağlamda birçok bilgiye yer vererek kaynak ile alıcının sağlıklı bir iletişim kurmasının içerik ve şeklini oluşturmuştur. Öncelikle kaynak ile alıcının zihin ve duygu dünyasını sağlıklı bir iletişime hazır hâle getirecek ölçüler belirlemiş, daha sonra da iletişimin nasıl ve ne şekilde gerçekleşeceğine dair bilgilere farklı anlatım şekilleriyle yer vermiştir. Son olarak da taraflara ortak ve bireysel sorumluluklar yükleyerek geri bildirim süreciyle iletişimi tamamlamalarını istemiştir. Araştırmada özellikle geri bildirim sürecinde tarafların duygu ve düşünce dünyalarını pozitif bir şekilde etkileyerek yapıcı bir üslupla iletişimi tamamlamaya yardımcı olacak ayetler metin içi bağlam gözetilerek bir plan dâhilinde yorumlanarak sunulmuştur. Böylelikle günümüzde insanların dinle ve birbirleriyle ilişkilerini belirlemede önemli bir role sahip olan iletişim hususunda farkındalık oluşturulmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Din, Kur'an, İletişim, Geri bildirim.

#### ABSTRACT

Communication with all its types a process. The subjects of this process are the source and the receiver. Thanks to the feedback, whether the message sent by the source achieve their purpose is fully understood and the result of the communication is evaluated in terms of quantity and quality. The personalities of the source and recipient their identities, their status, their education levels, their beliefs, their expectations, their biases, etc. may interfere with

what is intended by the feedback and effect communication positively or negatively. Beliefs have a great role in the formation and development of people's identities and personalities. Islam is a normative belief system. This feature of her is not limited to only the haram and halal. The Qur'an the main source of Islam, gave place to orders, suggestions and principles related to communication in a unique style. The Qur'an has created the content and form of a healthy communication between the source and the receiver by giving a lot of information about both the quality and the method of human relations in different purposes and contexts. First of all it determined the criteria that would make the mind and emotional world of the source and the recipient ready for a healthy communication and then gave information about how and in what way the communication would take place in different ways of expression. Finally, the verses that will help to complete the communication in a constructive style by positively affecting the feelings and thoughts of the parties in the feedback process by assigning joint and individual responsibilities to the parties are presented by interpreting within a plan considering the in-text context. Thus, it has been tried to create awareness about communication which has an important role in determining people's relations with religion and with each other.

**Keywords:** Religion, The Qur'an, Communication, Feedback.

## OTOPORTRE RESİMLERDE KADIN KİMLİĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN EVALUATION ON FEMALE IDENTITY IN SELF-PORTRAIT PAINTINGS

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### ÖZET

Kadın, tarihin her döneminde sanat konularının ana karakteri olarak yer almıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, resim sanatı tarihinde yer alan kadın sanatçıların otoportrelerinde görülen cinsiyet rollerine ilişkin göstergeleri incelemektir. Tarihsel süreçten günümüze kadın, kimliği ve toplumsal rolü açısından farklı zaman ve kültür özelliklerine göre çeşitli değişkenliklere sahiptir. Bu değişimlerin yansıtıldığı sanat eserlerinde, kadın kimliğini anlamak ve toplumsal yaşamdaki yansımaları görmek mümkündür. Sanat yapıtlarındaki kadın figürünün güzellikle olan ilişkisinin yanında farklı temalar içinde de yer aldığı kuşkusuzdur. Resim sanatı tarihi içinde otoportreler, kimliğe ve kişiselliğe ilişkin öznel bir bakışı doğrudan barındırmaktadır. Kadın sanatçıların otoportre resimlerinde kendini ele alma yaklaşımları içselliği yalın bir şekilde ifade etmektedir. Otoportrelerde kadın kimliğinin gerçekliğini ve gizemini yine kadının gözünden görmek ilgi çekici bulunmaktadır. Kadın sanatçıların kendini ifade ettiği resimler, psikolojik ve toplumsal çerçevede belli anlamlar yüklenebilecek özellikleri de içermektedir. Kadının kendini nasıl ve ne şekilde yorumladığına ilişkin görüşler, otoportrelerin ele alınış şeklinde ve sanat anlayışının biçimsel yapısında açığa çıkmaktadır. Sanat bir iletişim dili ise, otoportre resimlerde de pek çok iletinin yer bulduğunu söylemek bir yanlış olmayacaktır. Bu araştırma, farklı resim sanat dönemleri ve akımları içinde yer almış kadın sanatçıların otoportre eserlerinden seçilmiş sanat yapıtlarını kapsamaktadır. Kadın sanatçıların otoportre resimlerinde görülen kadın kimliğine ilişkin tutumların plastik dil çerçevesinde öne çıkan biçimsel göstergeleri incelenmiştir. Otoportreler, öznel bir bakışla gerçekleştirildiğinden bireyin kimliğini ifade eden önemli bir görsel belge niteliğine sahip yapıtlardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kadın, kimlik, sanat, otoportre

### ABSTRACT

The woman has taken place as the main character of the art subjects in every period of history. The aim of this research is to examine the indicators of gender roles in the self-portraits of female artists in the history of painting. From the historical process to the present, women have various variability in terms of their identity and social role, according to different time and cultural characteristics. It is possible to understand women's identity and to

see its reflection in social life in works of art in which these changes are reflected. There is no doubt that the female figure in works of art takes place in different themes as well as its relationship with beauty. In the history of painting, self-portraits directly contain a subjective view of identity and personality. Self-handling approaches of female artists in their self-portraits express interiority in a simple way. It is interesting to see the reality and mystery of female identity in self-portraits, again through the eyes of the woman. The paintings in which women artists express themselves also contain features that can be attributed to certain meanings in the psychological and social context. The views on how and in what way women interpret themselves are revealed in the way self-portraits are handled and in the formal structure of the understanding of art. If art is a language of communication, it would not be a mistake to say that many messages take place in self-portraits. This research includes selected artworks from self-portraits of female artists who took part in different painting art periods and movements. The formal indicators of the attitudes towards female identity seen in the self-portraits of female artists were examined within the framework of plastic language. Self-portraits are works that have the quality of an important visual document expressing the identity of the individual since they are made with a subjective view.

**Keywords:** Woman, identity, art, self-portrait

## KUMAŞ YÜZEY TASARIMINDA DENEYSSEL ÇALIŞMA ÖRNEKLERİ EXPERIMENTAL STUDY EXAMPLES IN FABRIC SURFACE DESIGN

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### ÖZET

Tekstil yüzeyi oluşturmanın dokuma veya örme gibi temel tekniklerinden biri olmayan kumaş manipülasyonu, günümüzde yenilikçi tekstil yüzeyleri elde etmek ve tasarıma farklılık kazandırmak için kişiye özel ve lüks giyimde görülebilen yaratıcı bir uygulamadır. Hazır giyimde yarattığı tekrar ve benzerlikten giysileri ayırtırmanın bir yolu olarak değerlendirilebilecek manipülasyon, görece el işçiliğine dayanması ve maliyetinden dolayı sınırlı marka ve tasarımcının alanı olmuş, hazır giyimde lokal uygulamalarda farklılaştırma adına görülür hale gelmiştir. Yüzey manipülasyonu kumaşı; aşındırma, boyama, yıpratma, kumaşa malzeme ekleme ve birleştirmeler ile dokusunu yeniden inşa etmeye olanak verir. Birçok malzemenin bir araya gelmesi ile ortaya çıkan ürün artık bütünleşmiş yeni bir malzemeyi ifade eder, bu özelliğiyle tek bir zemin üzerine yapılmış süsleme olmaktan ayrışır. Koleksiyon tasarımındaki fonksiyonu ise giyilebilirliğin sınırları dahilinde, sınırsız içerik üretilebileceğidir ve uygulamanın içerdiği malzeme ve teknik çeşitlilik yaratıcı olmayı zorunlu kılar. Kumaşın yüzeyine metraj veya pano tekrar düzenlerinde yapılabileceği gibi, giysinin belirli bölgelerinde de uygulanabilir, sezon, yaş, kullanım alanı gibi koleksiyon standartlarına uyumlandırılabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, tekstil ve moda tasarımı literatüründe kumaş manipülasyonuna ilişkin temel düzeyde bir kaynak oluşturmak, giysi üretimindeki yerine örnek koleksiyon incelemeleri ile değinmek ve yaratıcı bir uygulama önerisi ortaya koymaktır. Bu kapsamda çok sayıda deneysel kumaş yüzey çalışmaları tamamlanmış, içlerinden seçilen on altı çalışma bir kumaş koleksiyonu tanımını içinde değerlendirilerek; strüktürel özellikleri, uyum, sezon özelliklerine göre sunulmuştur. Üretim süreçleri hakkında kısa bilgiler verilen uygulamaların yüzey tasarımı alanında yapacak araştırmacılara fikir vermesi amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Kumaş, yüzey tasarımı, manipülasyon, tekstil

**ABSTRACT**

Fabric manipulation, which is not one of the basic techniques of creating a textile surface, such as weaving or knitting, is an application that can be seen in personalized and luxury clothing today to obtain innovative textile surfaces and to make a difference in design. Manipulation, which can be considered as a way of distinguishing clothes from the repetition and similarity created by ready-made clothing, has become the field of limited brands and designers due to its relative handicraft and cost, and has become visible in the name of differentiation in local applications in ready-made clothing. Surface manipulation fabric; It allows to rebuild its texture by abrasion, dyeing, wearing, adding material to the fabric and joining them. The product, which comes out of the combination of many materials, now expresses a new integrated material, with this feature, it differs from being an ornament made on a single floor. Its function in collection design is that unlimited content can be produced within the limits of wearability, and the material and technical diversity included in the application necessitates being creative. It can be applied on the surface of the fabric in meter or panel reorders, or it can be applied in certain parts of the garment, and it can be adapted to collection standards such as season and age usage area. The aim of this study is to create a basic source of fabric manipulation in the textile and fashion design literature, to mention its place in clothing production with sample collection reviews and to present a creative application proposal. In this context, a large number of experimental fabric surface studies were completed, and sixteen selected works were evaluated within the definition of a fabric collection; It is presented according to its structural features, harmony and seasonal characteristics. It is aimed to give an idea to the researchers who will make the applications in the field of surface design, which are given brief information about the production processes.

**Keywords:** Fabric, surface design, manipulation, textile



**ÇAĞDAŞ SANAT RESİMLERİNDE METAFOR KULLANIMI - SANATÇI HASAN  
KIRAN ÖRNEĞİ**  
USE OF METAPHOR IN CONTEMPORARY ART WORKS - ARTIST HASAN KIRAN  
EXAMPLE

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**ÖZET**

Çağdaş sanat bir sanat üretme üslubundan çok, üslupları kullanma tarzına işaret etmektedir. Çağdaş sanatçılar, genellikle referans aldıkları kavramları, imgeleri ve gerçeği, yansımalar eşliğinde değişime uğratarak kullanmışlardır. Sanatçıların ifade biçimlerindeki değişimlerle, izleyiciye eser karşısında aktif bir rol vermiştir. Bunu da kullandıkları metafor aracılığıyla yapmışlardır. Metaforik düşünceyi kullanan sanatçılar, farklı imgeler arasında kavramsal bağlantılar kurarak izleyiciyi şaşırtırken düşüncelerini dolaylı bir yolla aktarmayı tercih etmektedir. Hasan Kıran da metaforu etkili bir şekilde kullanan çağdaş sanatçılardan biridir. Resimlerinde kullandığı bütün biçim ve semboller birer metafordur aslında. Mesaj doğru kitleye ulaşıyorsa yapılan iş de bir şekilde amacına ulaşır. Metaforlar da belirli kitlelere ulaşması amaçlanan birer mesajdır. Çağdaş sanatın ruhunun izleyiciler tarafından anlaşılabilmesi ve mesajın güçlü bir şekilde yerine ulaşması için sanatçının eserlerini farklı bir bakış açısıyla ifade etmesi ve metafor kullanımı gerekli olmaktadır. Eğer mesaj yerine güçlü bir şekilde ulaşıyorsa çalışma da başarılıdır. Burda metaforların önemi çok büyüktür. Sonuç olarak çağdaş sanat alanındaki eserlerde metafor kullanımının sanatçı – izleyici bağlamında bir köprü oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Metafor kullanımı ne kadar güçlü, farklı ve özgün olursa o kadar çok dikkat çekerek izleyicinin eserle bağ kurmasına ve izleyiciyi eser üzerinde düşünmeye sevkmesine sebep olmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çağdaş Sanat, Metafor, Hasan Kıran.

**ABSTRACT**

Contemporary art points to the way it uses styles rather than an art-producing style. Contemporary artists have often used the concepts they refer to by altering the concepts, images and reality accompanied by reflections. With changes in the way artists express, he gave the audience an active role in the face of the work. They did it through the metaphor they used. Artists using metaphorical thinking prefer to convey their thoughts in an indirect way while surprising the viewer by establishing conceptual connections between different images. Hasan Kıran is one of the contemporary artists who effectively uses the metaphor. All the

forms and symbols he uses in his paintings are metaphors. If the message reaches the right audience, the work will somehow achieve its purpose. Metaphors are also intended to reach certain audiences. In order for the spirit of contemporary art to be understood by the audience and to achieve the strong fulfillment of the message, it is necessary for the artist to express his works from a different perspective and use metaphors. If the message reaches strongly instead, the work is also successful. Metaphors are of great importance here. As a result, it is seen that the use of metaphors in works in contemporary art creates a bridge in the context of artists and spectators. The stronger, different and original use of metaphors, the more attention it draws attention, causing the viewer to connect with the work and to prompt the viewer to think about the work.

**Keywords:** Contemporary Art, Metapher, Hasan Kıran

## 14. YÜZYIL AVRUPASI TAPESTRY DOKUMALARINDAN BİR SERİ “APOCALYPSE/KIYAMET”

A SERIES OF 14TH CENTURY EUROPEAN TAPESTRY WEAVES “APOCALYPSE”

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### ÖZET

Duvar halısı ve goblen isimleri ile de anılan tapestry uygulamalar, figüratif anlatımlı resimsel dokumaları ifade etmektedir. Dünyanın birçok yerinde yüzyıllardır uygulanan tapestry dokumalarda, benzer malzeme, teknik ve anlatım dili kullanılmış, farklı kültürlerde ortak değerler taşıdığı görülmüştür. Geçmiş antik döneme uzanan tapestry dokumalarının gelişiminde, Avrupa’da 14. yüzyıldan sonra hızlı ilerleme kaydedilmiştir. Dikey ve yatay çözgümlü dokuma tezgâhlarında dokunan bu örnekler, ayrı ayrı paneller olarak da kullanılabilir, sonrasında bir araya getirilerek oldukça büyük boyutlu, etkili anlatımlar elde edilebilmektedir. Orta Çağ Avrupasında önemli bir yere sahip olan tapestrylerde konu olarak, dönemin tarihi olayları ve dini sahneler ele alınmıştır. Bu nedenle uygulandıkları döneme dair bilgiler sunmakta ve bu eserlerin bir kısmı tarihi belge niteliği taşımaktadır. Orta Çağ tapestry dokumalarından günümüze ulaşabilen örnekler müzelerde korunmakta ve sergilenmekte, önemli sanat eserleri olarak kabul edilmektedir. 14. yüzyılın en ünlü örneklerinden biri olan Apocalypse tapestry serisi, kilim tekniği ile dokunmuştur. Flaman asıllı ressam Jean Bondol’ın çizimlerini hazırladığı Apocalypse, Orta Çağ’da dini törenlerde kullanılmak üzere hazırlanmıştır. Apocalypse tapestry serisinde konu olarak, İncil’de Aziz John tarafından anlatılan Apocalypse/Kıyamet hikâyesinden bölümler tasvir edilmiştir. Birçok kez el değiştiren Apocalypse tapestry serisinin günümüze ulaşabilen panoları, Château d’Angers, Angers, Fransa’da sergilenmektedir. Literatür kayıtlarından yararlanılarak yapılan bu çalışmada, Apocalypse Tapestry serisinin incelenmesi ve edinilen bilgilerin aktarılması hedeflenmiştir. Tapestry tarihinde önemli bir kültürel miras olan bu olağanüstü örneğin, tarihi ve sanatsal değerlerine değinmenin, dönemine ışık tutacağı ve alana katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Apocalypse, Tapestry, Dokuma Resim.

**ABSTRACT**

Tapestry applications, also known as goblen and tapestries, express pictorial weavings with figurative expression. In tapestry weavings, which have been applied for centuries in many parts of the world, similar materials, techniques and expressions have been used, and it has been seen that they have common values in different cultures. After the 14th century, rapid progress was made in the development of tapestry weavings, which date back to the ancient period. These samples, which are woven on vertical and horizontal warp looms, can also be used as separate panels, and then they can be brought together to obtain very large and effective expressions. In the tapestry, which has an important place in Medieval Europe, the historical events of the period and religious scenes were discussed. For this reason, they provide information about the period in which they were applied, and some of these works are historical documents. Extant examples of medieval tapestry weavings are preserved and exhibited in museums, and are considered important works of art. The Apocalypse tapestry series, one of the most famous examples of the 14th century, was woven with the rug technique. Apocalypse, whose drawings were prepared by the Flemish painter Jean Bondol, was made to be used in religious ceremonies in the Middle Ages. In the Apocalypse tapestry series, parts of the Apocalypse story told by St. John in the Bible are depicted as the subject. The panels of the Apocalypse tapestry series, which have changed hands many times, are exhibited in Château d'Angers, Angers, France. In this study, which was made by using the literature records, it was aimed to examine the Apocalypse Tapestry series and to transfer the acquired information. It is thought that mentioning the historical and artistic values of this extraordinary example, which is an important cultural heritage in the history of tapestry, will shed light on its period and contribute to the field.

**Keywords:** Apocalypse, Tapestry, Weaving Picture.

**LUI BOLIN ÖRNEKLEMİNDE YIKIM OLGUSUNUN FELSEFİ ANALİZİ:  
ŞİMDİNİN GERÇEKLİĞİ VE BİR ARADALIĞIN GELECEĞİ**  
THE PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF DESTRUCTION IN THE WORKS OF LUI  
BOLIN: THE REALITY OF THE NOW AND THE FUTURE OF TOGETHERNESS

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**ÖZET**

Araştırmada varlık, ölüm ve yok oluş kavramları üzerinden yıkım olgusunun toplumsal, kültürel, felsefi ve politik anlamları incelenerek; doğanın insan eliyle yıkımı ve tarih-toplumsal koşulların etkisiyle yok oluşu şeklinde iki ayrı cepheden şimdinin gerçekliğinde atılan adımlar ve geleceğe ilişkin sürdürülebilir politikalar ile gerek insanlığın bir arada yaşaması gerek doğa ile uyumlu bir yaşam şeklinin benimsenmesi gibi farkındalıkların sanatçı bakış açısından yansımaları analiz edilmektedir. Ölüm olgusunun farklı anlamları üzerinden doğanın yok oluşu ve insanlığın yıkım sürecinin neresinde olduğuna ilişkin tanımlamaların ardından bu çözülme ve bozulma sürecine insanın doğrudan ve dolaylı müdahalesi, Lui Bolin'in örnekleme alınan eserlerindeki göstergeler ve göstergelerin kullanım sıklıkları bakımından oluşturulan tablolar yoluyla incelenmektedir. Bu kapsamda araştırmada; ölüm kavramının farklı alanlara yansımaları, yıkım ve yok oluşa ilişkin tanımlanan yeni gerçeklikler, ekolojik sorunların farklı boyutları, insanlığın doğa üzerindeki etkileri, bugünün gerçekliğinde toplumsal, politik, kültürel alanda atılan adımlar, farkındalık kazandırmaya yönelik girişimler, yarının dünyasına ilişkin tahminler ve sürdürülebilirlik için alınması gereken önlemler, sanatçının sorumlulukları ve sorunlara yönelik çözüm arayışları gibi problemlerin tanımlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Betimsel içerik analizi yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışma, ilişkisel tarama modelinde nitel bir araştırmadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ölüm kavramı, Yıkım olgusu, Ekolojik sorunlar, Doğanın yok oluşu, Lui Bolin

**ABSTRACT**

In the research, the social, cultural, philosophical and political meanings of the phenomenon of destruction are examined through the concepts of existence, death and extinction, and the reflections of awareness from the perspective of the artist, such as the steps taken in the reality of the present and sustainable policies for the future, both the coexistence of humanity and the adoption of a life style in harmony with nature, are analyzed from two separate fronts, the destruction of nature by human hands and the destruction by the impact of historical-social

conditions. After defining the extinction of nature and where humanity is in the destruction process through the different meanings of the phenomenon of death, the direct and indirect human intervention in this dissolution and deterioration process is examined through the tables created in terms of the indicators in Lui Bolin's sampled works and the frequency of use of the indicators. In this context, in the research; it is aimed to define problems such as reflections of the concept of death in different areas, new realities defined regarding destruction and extinction, different dimensions of ecological problems, the effects of humanity on nature, steps taken in the social, political and cultural fields in today's reality, initiatives to raise awareness, predictions about the world of tomorrow and what needs to be taken for sustainability, responsibilities of the artist and search for solutions to problems. The study, in which the descriptive content analysis method was used, is a qualitative research in the relational screening model.

**Keywords:** Concept of death, Destruction phenomenon, Ecological problems, Destruction of nature, Lui Bolin

## GRAFİK VE ANİMASYON EĞİTİMİNDE BİLGİSAYAR TEKNOLOJİSİ COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN ARTS EDUCATION GRAFIC AND ANIMATION

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### ÖZET

Günümüze kadar gelişerek gelen teknolojik gelişim süreci içerisinde teknoloji, ağırlıklı olarak eğitim amaçlı geliştirilmemiş olmasına karşın, günümüzde bu anlayış yavaş yavaş değişim göstermeye başlamıştır. Birey-bilgi-toplum üçlüsünün niteliklerinin değişimi ve karşılıklı etkileşimindeki değişimin beraberinde getirdiği gelişme, bireyin niteliklerinde değişime, bilginin birey ve toplum yaşamındaki işlevinin ise üretim ile birlikte çağdaş toplumsal yapının ve bu yapının işleyişinin gelişimine neden olmuştur. Bilgi toplumunun oluşumunda temel rolü olan yeni teknolojiler, bilgisayar ve haberleşme teknolojilerinin yanı sıra iletişim teknolojileri de hızlı bir şekilde birbirleri ile bütünleşip tümleşik yapılar oluşturarak, teknolojinin ayırım noktalarının belirlenmesini güçleştirmeye başlamıştır. Temel hedefi eğitimi etkili ve verimli kılma yanında yeni olanaklar ile seçenekler üretmek olan eğitim teknolojisi; genelde eğitime, özelde öğrenme durumuna egemen olabilmek için ilgili bilgi ve becerilerin işe koşulmasıyla, öğrenme ya da eğitim süreçlerinin işlevsellik kazanması şeklide tanımlanabilir. Burada dikkat edilmesi veya üzerinde durulması gereken nokta; eğitim teknolojisinin kuram ve uygulama bütünlüğü içerisinde öğretme-öğrenme süreçleriyle ilgili sorunlara sistematik biçimde yaklaşarak, tanımda belirtilen işlevsel biçimiyle, belirlenen hedeflerin gerçekleştirilmesinde etkili olabilmesidir. Günümüzde eğitim teknolojisi; eğitim-öğretim hedeflerinin gerçekleştirilmesi için yapılan yenilikçi çalışmalar, yeni teknolojik sistemlerden yararlanma, öğretme-öğrenme süreçleri, eğitim ortamları, öğretimi programlama ve insan gücü alanlarının verimli kullanımı olmak üzere beş ana kategoride toplanabilir. Günümüzde eğitim teknolojisinin artık en önemli eğitim-öğretim aracı bilgisayardır. Bilgisayarların yapısına uyumlu hale getirilerek oluşturulan yeni ve farklı işlevsel boyutları olan video disk gösterici, modem, kamera ve ek donanımlar gibi öğretim teknolojileri, çok yönlü kullanıma olanak sağlamasının yanında, internet ağ sistemlerine bağlanabilmesi sayesinde Dünya ülkeleri arasında bilgi alışverişini kolaylaştırmış ve bilgi paylaşımını hızlandırmıştır. Becker, eğitimde bilgisayarlaşmanın zorunlu olması gerektiği konusunda dört temel gerekçe tanımlamaktadır. Birincisi, kültürel perspektif açısından bakarak yarının bilgisayar okur-yazar toplumlarına katılabilmek için temel ihtiyaç olarak gösterilmesidir. İkincisi, gelecekte yüksek eğitim ve sonraki kariyerde başarı sağlayabilmek için ön gerekliliktir. Üçüncüsü, bilgisayar uygulamalarının bütünleştirilerek eğitimde verimliliği sağlamadır. Dördüncü gerekçe ise programlama veya gerçek bilgisayar programları kullanmanın akli yetenekleri geliştirdiği inancı yönündeki düşüncedir. Günümüzün çağdaş eğitim-öğretim teknolojilerini oluşturan

yeni bilgi teknolojilerinin, eğitim sürecindeki önemi ve işlevi büyüktür ancak, eğitim-öğretim teknolojilerinin doğru bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlayan, onu işlevsel, etkili ve verimli kılan öğretmendir. Nitekim bu konuda yapılan birçok araştırma; eğitim-öğretim teknolojisinin sağladığı yararlar ve sunmuş olduğu olanakların eğitim-öğretim sürecinde etkili ve işlevsel olabilmesinin, bilgi teknolojilerini kullanma konusunda iyi yetişmiş öğretmenlere ve yardımcı elemanlara bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, görsel sanatlar eğitimi veren okullarda; her alanla ilgili olarak bilgisayar ve iletişim teknolojilerinin tüm donanımları sağlanmalı, öncelikli olarak öğretim elemanlarının bu teknolojik araçları iyi kullanabilir hale gelmelerinin ve eğitim-öğretim sürecinde etkili bir şekilde kullanmalarının sağlanması gerekmektedir. Eğitimde yaygın olarak kullanılan ve gittikçe de yaygınlaşmaya başlayan yeni teknolojiler çerçevesi içerisinde televizyon, video, bilgisayar, etkileşimli video, internet, e-mail gibi teknolojileri sayabiliriz. Bilgi teknolojilerinin her gün biraz daha gelişip yaygınlaşmalarında önemli yeri olan bilgisayarlar, birçok yeni bilgi teknolojisinin oluşumunda ana unsur olmaktadır. Çeşitli ek donanım bağlanmasına açık olan bilgisayarlar bu sayede çok amaçlı işlevselliğini sürdürmektedir. Eğitim sürecine damgasını vuran ve yaygınlaştırılması konusunda büyük projeler ve çalışmalara girilen bilgisayarlar özellikle etkili eğitsel yazılımların hazırlanmasıyla öğretme-öğrenme sürecine önemli katkılar sağladığı, yapılan bilimsel araştırmalar sonucunda ortaya konulmuştur. Özellikle, görsel sanatlar eğitimi alanında kullanılan ve kullanılması gereken bilgisayar teknolojisine dayalı olarak geliştirilmiş bulunan yeni teknolojilerin neler olduğu; tasarım, çoğaltma, kopyalama, basım gibi süreçlerde bu teknolojilerden yararlanma olanaklarının neler olduğu ve ne şekilde yararlanılabileceği konusu bu araştırmamızın temelini oluşturmaktadır. Günümüzde, özellikle üniversite düzeyinde eğitim-öğretim veren güzel sanatlar fakülteleri ve eğitim fakülteleri resim-iş bölümlerinde; görsel sanatların birçok dalında kullanılmakta olan veya kullanılabilecek yeni bilgisayar teknolojileri ve bu amaçla üretilmiş bilgisayar programlarının neler olduğu, hangi alanlarda hangi yazılımların ve araçların ne şekilde kullanılmakta olduğu konusu incelenmiştir. Bu araştırma, tarama-derleme modeline göre yapılmıştır. Konuyla ilgili yazılı kaynaklar incelenmiş, kullanılmakta olan bilgisayar teknolojileri bizzat uygulama yerlerinde gözlemlenmiş ve belgelenmiş, bu teknik araçlarla birlikte kullanılmakta olan bilgisayar programlarının neler olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Sanat, eğitim, bilgisayar, teknoloji.

## ABSTRACT

Despite the fact that technology was not developed for educational purposes mainly in the process of technological improvements that have developed until our present day, this understanding has gradually begun to change today. The development in the qualities of the individual-knowledge-society trilogy has brought with it the development of the contemporary social structure and the development in the functioning of this structure, and it also has led to change in the qualities of the individuals and in the function of knowledge in



social life. New technological developments, which have a basic role in the formation of the information society, has begun to make it difficult to determine the separation points of technology by integrating with computers and communicational technologies. Educational technology whose main objectives are to produce new opportunities and options as well as to make education effective and ensure efficient learning can be defined as the functioning of the learning and educational processing by employing relevant knowledge and skills in order to be able to dominate the learning situation in particular and to dominate the education in a general sense. Here, the point to be considered or to be emphasized is that education technology can be effective in the realization of the specified objectives in the functional form defined in its core by approaching the problems related to teaching-learning processes systematically in a theoretical and practical integrity. Today, education technology can be classified under five main categories as innovative studies for the realization of educational objectives, benefiting from new technological systems, teaching-learning process, educational environment, programming of teaching end efficient use of human power. In our present day, the most important educational tool of the educational technology is the computer. Educational technologies like video disks, modems, cameras and additional equipment, which have new and different functions, and which are created by harmonizing with computers, have facilitated information exchange and sharing among the countries of the world thanks to its ability to connect to the Internet network systems in addition to providing versatile usage. Becker defined the four basic justifications for the necessity of computerization in education. The first one is to show this necessity as a basic need to participate in tomorrow's computer-literate societies by considering cultural perspectives. Secondly, it is a prerequisite for future higher educational steps and success in future career aspects. The third is the integration of computers to ensure productivity in education. The fourth justification is the belief that programming or using real computer programs develops mental abilities. The importance and function of new information technologies that make up the contemporary education and training systems are great in the educational process; however, it is the teacher who ensures that educational technologies are used in an accurate manner in functional, effective and productive terms. As a matter of fact, many studies conducted on this subject show that the benefits provided by education-teaching technologies and the opportunities of such technologies depend on well-trained teachers and assistants to use them in an effective and functional manner in educational processes. In addition, in educational institutions that offer visual arts education, it is necessary to provide all the equipment of computers and communication technologies in every field; and it must be ensured that the instructors and the academic staff are capable of using these technological tools well and in an effective manner in educational processes. Within the framework of new technologies that are widely used in education and that are becoming increasingly widespread, we can name some technologies such as television, video, computer, interactive video, the Internet, and e-mail. Computers, which have an important place in the development and dissemination of information technologies, are the main factors in the formation of many new information technologies.

Computers that are open to a variety of additional hardware continue to perform multipurpose functions. It has been shown in scientific studies that computers engaged in large-scale projects and that are disseminated contribute greatly to the teaching-learning processes, especially by the preparation of effective educational software. Especially, the new technologies that have been developed based on computer technology, which is used in the field of visual arts education, the opportunities of using these technologies in the processes such as design, reproduction, copying, printing, and benefiting from these are the bases of the present study of ours. Today, especially in the department of fine arts education, which provides education at university level, new computer technologies which can be used or are used in many branches of visual arts and what kind of computer programs produced for this purpose and which software and tools are being used in which areas are investigated. The present study was conducted according to the Screening-Review Model. The written sources related to the subject have been examined, the computer technologies in use have been observed and documented with on-site observations, and the computer programs used with these technical tools have been determined.

**Keywords:** Art, education, computer, technology.

**ANTİKOLİNESTERAZ AKTİVİTE POTANSİYELİ OLAN PİROLİDİN BAZLI  
FENOKSİ KALKONLARIN SENTEZİ VE SwissADME TAHMİNLERİ  
SYNTHESIS OF PYROLIDINE BASED PHENOXY CHALCONES WITH  
ANTICHOLINESTERase ACTIVITY POTENTIAL SwissADME PREDICTIONS**

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## ÖZET

Alzheimer hastalığı, çeşitli bilişsel bozukluklar, ilerleyici hafıza kaybı ile karakterize dil becerilerinde azalma ve karmaşık etiyolojiye sahip ölümcül bir nörodejeneratif hastalıktır. Dünya Alzheimer Hastalığı Raporuna göre, şu anda 50 milyon Alzheimer vakası tespit edilmiş olup, 2050'de bu sayının 152 milyon vakaya ulaşması tahmin edilmektedir. Yaşlı insan sayısı arttıkça, Alzheimerlı hasta sayısında artmaktadır ve hastaların yaşam kalitesini artırmak için yeni ilaç tasarımlarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, asetilkolinesteraz (AChE) ve butirilkolinesteraz (BuChE) enzim aktivitelerinde etkili olabilecek kalkon ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -doymamış karbonil (-COCH=CH-) yapısı içeren bileşikler) bileşikler tasarlanmıştır. Kalkonların tasarımını yaparken, biyoaktif moleküllerin tasarımında önemli bir yer tutan heterosiklik yapıya sahip bileşikler olmasına önem verildi ve bundan dolayı pirolidin halkasına sahip fenoksi kalkonlar sentezlenmiştir. Sentezlenen fenoksi kalkonların fizikokimyasal özellikleri, farmakokinetik özellikleri ve ilaca benzerliği SwissADME kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Ayrıca fenoksi kalkonların AChE ve BuChE enzim aktiviteleri incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kalkon, Alzheimer Hastalığı, Antikolinesteraz İnhibitör Aktivite, SwissADME

## ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is a fatal neurodegenerative disease of complex etiology, characterized by various cognitive impairments, progressive memory loss, and language impairment. According to the World Alzheimer's Disease Report, 50 million cases of Alzheimer have now been identified, and by 2050 this number is estimated to reach 152 million. As the number of elderly people increases, the number of patients with Alzheimer's also increases, and new drug designs are needed to improve the quality of life of patients.

In this study, chalcone (compounds containing  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl (-COCH=CH-) structure) compounds that can be effective in acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) enzyme activities were designed. While designing chalcones, attention was paid to the heterocyclic structure, which has an important place in the design of bioactive molecules, and therefore phenoxy chalcones with pyrrolidine ring were synthesized. The physicochemical properties, pharmacokinetic properties and drug similarity of the synthesized phenoxy chalcones were calculated using SwissADME. In addition, AChE and BuChE enzyme activities of phenoxy chalcones were investigated.

**Keywords:** Chalcone, Alzheimer's Disease, Anticholinesterase Inhibitory Activity, SwissADME

**IMPACT OF FLOW EXPERIENCE ON TOURISTS' HEDONIC WELL-BEING****Sezer KARASAKAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

The flow experience evokes emotions during activities and stimulates the creation of positive results. Therefore, it can be said that the flow experience is an important psychological state that helps vacationers achieve well-being. In this study, the relationship between flow experience and hedonic well-being of vacationers in Türkiye is investigated. An online survey was created using Google Forms. The survey consisted of three parts. The first part included 12 items about the flow experience. The second part included four questions about well-being. The last part included demographic characteristics of the participants, such as age, gender, and education. The survey was conducted among individuals living in Antalya and had a vacation in 2022 summer. The sampling technique used in this study is convenience sampling. A total of 167 questionnaires were obtained for analysis between November and December 2022. PLS-SEM was used to find out the relationship between flow experience and hedonic well-being. It was found that the flow experience acquired by Turkish tourists during their vacation has an impact on hedonic well-being. From this finding, decision makers in hotels and destinations should consider developing new activities or facilities to enrich visitors' experience. This study presents a new attempt to investigate the role of flow experience on hedonic well-being from the perspective of Turkish vacationers.

**Keywords:** Flow experience, Hedonic well-being, Antalya.

## POSTBİYOTİKLER POSTBIOTICS

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## ÖZET

Postbiyotikler, sağlık yararları sağlayan cansız mikroorganizmalar ve/veya bileşenlerinden oluşur. Postbiyotikler, probiyotik bakterilerin prebiyotik (lif) tükettiklerinde ürettikleri biyoaktif bileşiklerdir. Sağlıklı postbiyotikler, B ve K vitaminleri gibi besinleri, amino asitleri ve zararlı bakterilerin büyümesini yavaşlatmaya yardımcı olan antimikrobiyal peptitler adı verilen maddeleri içerir. Kısa zincirli yağ asitleri adı verilen diğer postbiyotik maddeler, sağlıklı bakterilerin gelişmesine yardımcı olur. Bu ürünler sadece insan sağlığı değil aynı zamanda bitki ve hayvan sağlığı için de çok değerlidir. Postbiyotikler bağışıklık sistemini destekler, ödem gidericidir, antikanserojen niteliklere sahiptir, antimikrobiyaldır ve enfeksiyonları önler, kardiyovasküler hastalık riskini azaltabilir, yaraların iyileşmesine yardımcı olan ve doğum fonksiyonlarını destekleyen oksitosin oluşumunu destekleyebilir. Postbiyotikler, ortaya çıkan diğer bazı sağlık yararları ile ilişkilendirilmiştir ancak bu etkilerin boyutunu belirlemek için daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Bunlar; alerjik reaksiyonların şiddetinin azaltma, kilo vermeye destek sağlama, kalp hastalığı riskini azaltma, kan şekerini düzenleme ve kanser hücrelerinin büyümesini ve yayılmasını baskılamaya yardımcı olan niteliklere sahip olabileceğini göstermiştir. Kızılay Boost içeriğinde bulunan *Lactobacillus plantarum*, inflamatuvar bağırsak hastalığı ve solunum yolları enfeksiyonları gibi

rahatsızlıklar için koruyucu olarak kullanılır. *Lactobacillus casei*, şiddetli bağırsak iltihabı formlarının gelişimini önleyebileceği, *Lactobacillus paracasei* ise hiperkolesterolemi, hipertansiyon, alerji, mide lezyonu, osteoporoz ve obeziteyi iyileştirdiğine dair kanıtlar vardır. *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*'un bağırsak bariyer fonksiyonu üzerinde koruyucu bir etki göstererek çocuklarda hem akut diyare şiddetini hem de süresini azalttığı gözlemlenmiştir. *Lactobacillus reuteri* bazı zararlı bakterilerin, maya, mantar ve protozoanın büyümesini engellediği akut enfeksiyöz diyaresi olan ayakta tedavi gören çocuklarda etkili, güvenli ve iyi tolere edilir olduğu bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Postbiyotikler, bağışıklık sistemi, antikanserojen, bağırsak bariyeri.

## ABSTRACT

Postbiotics consist of non-living microorganisms and/or their components that provide health benefits. Postbiotics are bioactive compounds produced by probiotic bacteria when they consume prebiotics (fiber). Healthy postbiotics contain nutrients like B and K vitamins, amino acids, and substances called antimicrobial peptides that help slow the growth of harmful bacteria. Other postbiotic substances called short-chain fatty acids help healthy bacteria thrive. These products are very valuable not only for human health, but also for plant and animal health. Postbiotics support the immune system, are anti-edematous, have anticarcinogenic properties, are antimicrobial and prevent infections, can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, promote the formation of oxytocin, which aids wound healing and supports birth functions. Postbiotics have been associated with some other emerging health benefits, but more research is needed to determine the extent of these effects. These; has shown that it may have properties that help reduce the severity of allergic reactions, support weight loss, reduce the risk of heart disease, regulate blood sugar, and suppress the growth and spread of cancer cells. The *Lactobacillus plantarum* contained in the Kızılay Boost is used as a preservative for diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease and respiratory tract infections. There is evidence that *Lactobacillus casei* can prevent the development of severe forms of intestinal inflammation, while *Lactobacillus paracasei* improves hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, allergies, gastric lesion, osteoporosis, and obesity. It has been observed that *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* has a protective effect on intestinal barrier function, reducing both the severity and duration of acute diarrhea in children. *Lactobacillus reuteri* has been found to be effective, safe and well tolerated in outpatient children with acute infectious diarrhea, where it inhibits the growth of certain harmful bacteria, yeast, fungi and protozoa.

**Keywords:** Postbiotics, immune system, anticarcinogenic, intestinal barrier.

**REHBERLİK VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİNDE GÖREV YAPAN ÖZEL EĞİTİM  
ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIĞI SORUNLAR**  
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS WORKING IN  
THE GUIDANCE AND RESEARCH CENTER

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**ÖZET**

Rehberlik ve araştırma merkezleri Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı bünyesinde hizmet sunan kurumlardır. Rehberlik ve araştırma merkezleri özel eğitim hizmetleri ve rehberlik hizmetleri adı altında iki bölümde hizmet sunan kurumlardır. Özel eğitim hizmetleri kapsamında rehberlik ve araştırma merkezleri özel yetenekli bireylerin tanınması, eğitsel değerlendirme ve tanılama, izleme ile araştırma ve geliştirme olarak faaliyetlerini sürdürür. Bu noktada rehberlik ve araştırma merkezinde görev yapan özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin kurumun işleyiş yapısı ve farklı kurumlarla iletişiminden karşılaştığı sorunlar var olmaktadır.

Rehberlik ve araştırma merkezi özel gereksinimli bireyler için bireylerin eğitsel değerlendirme sürecini, tanınmasını, aile bilgilendirilmesini ve aile eğitimlerini üstlenen ve okullara yerleştirilmelerini ve izlemelerinin sağlayan, rehabilitasyon merkezlerinden alacağı eğitim desteğine ilişkin raporlamayı yapan kısacası eğitim ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan kurumlardır. Bu kurumlarda görev yapan özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin karşılaştığı sorunlar araştırma konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma yöntemi olarak nitel araştırma yöntemi, veri toplama tekniği olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ve verilerin analizi içinde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada 20 katılımcıyla yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yapılarak, katılımcılara sorular sorularak veriler toplanılmıştır. Soruların içeriği ise özel eğitim öğretmeni olarak velilerden, öğretmenlerden, öğrencilerden, yönetimden-idareden, mevzuattan ve özel eğitim hizmetleri işleyişinden, kurumun fiziksel şartlarından, özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon merkezlerinden kaynaklı karşılaştığımız sorunlar ve okul çalışma alanı ile rehberlik ve araştırma merkezi kıyaslamasıyla ilgili ortaya çıkan sorunların tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda ramda çalışan özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin okul çalışma alanına kıyasla ek ders ücretleri ve mesai saatleri konularında sorunlarla karşılaştıkları sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır. Rehberlik ve araştırma merkezinde görev yapan özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin



yönetimden kaynaklı sorunların başında özel eğitim alanının bilinmemesi, özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon merkezleriyle ilgili temel sorun ise rehabilitasyon merkezlerinin maddi kaynaklarının olması, velilerden kaynaklı sorunların başında eğitim ve bilinç eksikliği, öğretmenlerden kaynaklı sorunların temelinde ram konusunda öğretmenlerin bilinçli olmamaları, öğrencilerden kaynaklı sorunların başında öğrencilerin rehberlik ve araştırma merkezinde geçirdikleri süre içerisinde gerçek performans sergilememeleridir. Rehberlik ve araştırma merkezlerinin temel fiziki sorunu bu kuruluşların yetersizliği olan bireyler için uygun olmaması sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Rehberlik Ve Araştırma Merkezi (RAM), Özel Eğitim, Özel Eğitimdeki Sorunlar, Özel Eğitim Öğretmenlerinin Karşılaştığı Sorunlar

## ABSTRACT

Guidance and research centers are institutions that provide services under the Ministry of National Education. Guidance and research centers are institutions that provide services in two sections, special education services and guidance services. Within the scope of special education services, guidance and research centers continue their activities as identification of gifted individuals, educational evaluation and diagnosis, monitoring and research and development. At this point, there are problems faced by special education teachers working in the guidance and research center due to the functioning of the institution and communication with different institutions.

Guidance and research centers are institutions that undertake the educational evaluation process, diagnosis, family information and family education of individuals with special needs, ensure their placement in schools and follow them, and report on the educational support they will receive from rehabilitation centers, in short, meet their educational needs. The problems faced by special education teachers working in these institutions constitute the subject of the research. Qualitative research method was used as research method, semi-structured interview was used as data collection technique and descriptive analysis was used for data analysis. In the study, data were collected by conducting semi-structured interviews with 20 participants and asking questions to the participants. The content of the questions is about the problems you encounter as a special education teacher due to parents, teachers, students, management-administration, legislation and the functioning of special education services, physical conditions of the institution, special education and rehabilitation centers, and the problems that arise regarding the comparison of the school work area and the guidance and research center. detection is intended. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the special education teachers working in the ram faced problems in terms of additional course fees and working hours compared to the school working area. The main problems of the special education teachers working in the guidance and research center are the lack of knowledge of the special education field, the main problem with the special education and rehabilitation

centers is the financial concerns of the rehabilitation centers, the lack of education and awareness at the beginning of the problems caused by the parents, One of the problems stemming from the students is that they do not show real performance during the time they spend in the guidance and research center. The main physical problem of guidance and research centers has emerged as a result of these institutions being unsuitable for individuals with disabilities.

**Keywords:** Guidance and Research Center, Special Education, Problems in Special Education, Problems Faced by Special Education Teachers

**DİJİTAL KÜLTÜR ÇAĞINDA SANAT, ESTETİK VE ENDÜSTRİYELLEŞME:  
NFT EKOSİSTEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**  
ART, AESTHETICS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL  
CULTURE: A REVIEW ON NFT ECOSYSTEM

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## ÖZET

Hemen tümüyle teknolojiye odaklanan ve onun etrafında şekillenen bir yapı olarak tanımlanabilecek olan dijital kültür; 2. Dünya Savaşı esnası ve sonrasında ortaya çıkan gelişmelerle başlayan, internetin yaygınlaşmasıyla hızlanan, maddesel ve simgesel düzlemlerde gerçekleşen ve düşünme biçimlerimizden sosyal etkileşimlerimize, yanı sıra yaşam tarzlarımıza değin pek çok değişimi de kapsayan bir kavram olarak açıklanabilir. Ortaya çıkan bu yeni yapı içerisinde *Homo Sapiens*'den *Homo Technologicus*'a dönüşen insanın sanata ve sanat eserlerine bakış açısı da değişmiştir. Bu dönüşümün, sadece zaman ve mekandan bağımsız bir sanal dünyaya sanat eserlerinin aktarılması şeklinde yapılacak yüzeysel bir değerlendirmenin ötesinde, daha bağlamsal bir çerçevede ele alınması önemlidir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada, iki temel araştırma sorusu üzerinden yola çıkılmaktadır. İlk soru “dijital kültürel iklimin kendine has dinamiklerinin, bir kültürel element olarak sanatın üretim ve tüketim biçimleri üzerindeki rolünün ne’liği”dir. İkinci soru ise Kültür Endüstrisi kavramının temel alındığı bir düzlemde tartışıldığında “sanat eserlerinin ticarileşmesinin dijital çağdaki dönüşümünün nasıl gerçekleştiği ve nelere yol açtığı”dır. Çalışmanın kuramsal kısmı, söz konusu iki soru üzerine inşa edilmektedir. Analiz kısmında ise kripto sanat olarak da tanımlanan NFT’ler (takas edilemez dijital varlıklar) incelenmektedir. Analizin ilk kısmında, NFT teknolojisi ve oluşturduğu ekosistem ele alınmaktadır. Ardından, bugüne değin satılan en pahalı beş NFT’nin, Baumgarten ve Hartmann tarafından tanımlanan estetik ilkelere yönelik betimlemesi yapılmaktadır. Son olarak ise hem NFT ekosistemi hem de seçilen NFT’lere yönelik olarak, Van Dijk tarafından dijital kültüre atfedilen “önceden programlama ve yaratıcılık”, “parçalanma ve kolaj”, “kullanıcı üretimi”, “hızlanma” ve “görselleştirme” özellikleri ekseninde bir analiz gerçekleştirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Dijital Kültür, Sanat, NFT, Kripto Sanat, Kültür Endüstrisi*

## ABSTRACT

Digital culture, which can be defined as a structure that focuses almost entirely on technology and is shaped around it; besides, it can be explained as a concept that started with the

developments that emerged during and after the Second World War, accelerated with the spread of the internet, realized on material and symbolic levels, and encompasses many changes from our way of thinking to our social interactions as well as our lifestyles. In this new structure that emerged, the perspective of the human being, who transformed from Homo Sapiens to Homo Technologicus, to art and works of art has also changed. It is important to consider this transformation in a more contextual framework, beyond just a superficial evaluation of the transfer of works of art to a virtual world independent of time and space. In this context, this study is based on two basic research questions. The first question is "what is the role of the unique dynamics of the digital cultural climate and the role of art as a cultural element on the production and consumption patterns". The second question, when discussed on a platform based on the concept of the Culture Industry, is "how the commercialization of works of art is transformed in the digital age and what it leads to". The theoretical part of the study is built on these two questions. In the analysis part, NFTs (non-fungible token), which are also defined as crypto art, are examined. In the first part of the analysis, NFT technology and the ecosystem it creates are discussed. Next, the five most expensive NFTs ever sold are described, based on the aesthetic principles defined by Baumgarten and Hartmann. Finally, an analysis for both the NFT ecosystem and selected NFTs on the axis of "preprogramming and creativity", "fragmentation and collage", "user generation", "acceleration" and "visualization" attributes attributed to digital culture by Van Dijk. being carried out.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Digital Culture, Art, NFT, Crypto Art, Culture Industry

**BEKTAŞILIK'TE HOŞGÖRÜ (TOLERANS) VE BİR ARADA YAŞAMA İLKELERİ  
(HACI BEKTAŞ VELİ'NİN FİKİRLERİNDEN YOLA ÇIKILARAK)  
PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE AND CO-EXISTENCE IN BEKTASHISM  
(BASED ON THE IDEAS OF HAJI BEKTASH VELI)**

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**ÖZET**

Hacı Bektaş Veli, 13. yüzyıldan günümüze dek Türk halklarının hayatında özel bir yere sahip şahsiyetlerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Türk kültür ve düşünce dünyasının en önemli mutasavvıflarından biri olan Hacı Bektaş'ın düşünce sisteminin temelini hoşgörü oluşturmaktadır.

İslamiyet, Müslümanların diğer din mensuplarına karşı hoşgörü olma esasına dayanmaktadır. Fransızca kökenli bir kelime olan "tolerance", "hoşgörü, sabırlı olma, iyi karşılama", başkalarının inanç ve düşüncelerine saygı gösterme anlamlarına gelmektedir. Tarihin farklı dönemlerinde birçok ideolojik akım ve felsefi ekol, toplum içinde istikrar ve adaletin tesisi için hoşgörü bilincinin oluşturulmasını gerekli görmüştür. Bu felsefe ekollerinden biri olan Bektaşiliğin ana ideolojisi hoşgörü idi.

Hacı Bektaş Veli'ye göre din, mezhep, ırk ayrımı gözetmeksizin tüm insanlar hoşgörü olmalıdır. "Yetmiş iki milletin hepsine aynı gözle bak", diyen Hacı Bektaş Veli, insanlar arasında ayrım gözetmeksizin herkese aynı gözle bakmayı ana ilke olarak kabul etmiştir.

"Hoşgörü, hümanizmin uygulama mekanizmasıdır" hükmünü savunan Hacı Bektaş Veli, hümanizm duygusu olmayanın hoşgörü olamayacağına inanıyordu.

Hacı Bektaş Veli'nin ılımlı, hoşgörü ve temelinde insana sevginin durduğu düşünce sistemi sadece Müslümanlar arasında değil, diğer din mensupları arasında da yaygındı. Dolayısıyla Hristiyanların çoğunlukta olduğu Kapadokya'da, Hacı Bektaş Veli'nin düşünceleri kısa sürede halk kitlelerine ulaşmış ve benimsenmiştir. Dünyadaki savaşların bitmesini ve barışın tesis edilmesini isteyen Hacı Bektaş Veli, "Düşmanın insan olduğunu unutmayın" diyordu. Aynı zamanda affetmenin büyük bir ahlaki üstünlük olduğunu vurgulayarak, "Kırılırsan bile kırma", diyor. Hacı Bektaş Veli'nin felsefesinde "Hiç kimseyi ve milleti hor görme" ilkesi hakimdir ki bu da dönemin ünlü mutasavvıfının farklı din ve etnik gruplara mensup olanlara karşı ne kadar hoşgörü olduğunu göstermektedir.

Hacı Bektaş Veli'nin düşüncelerinin önemli bir parçası olan hoşgörü, yayıldığı coğrafyada halk kitleleri tarafından kabul görmüş ve sonraki kuşaklara aktarılmıştır. Dini, dili, etnik kökeni ne olursa olsun, toplumun barış içinde yaşayabilmesi için, tüm insanların hoşgörü olması ve bu ilkeyi hayatlarının temel taşı haline getirmesi gerekir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Bektaşilik, Hacı Bektaş Veli, tolerans, hoşgörü

**ABSTRACT**

Haji Bektash Veli is considered one of the personalities who played a significant influence in the lives of the Turkish people from the 13th century to the present day. He is regarded as one of the most influential sufis in Turkish culture and the world of thought. His thinking system is based on tolerance.

Islam is based on the principle that Muslims should be tolerant towards members of other religions. Islam is founded on the notion that Muslims should be tolerant to people of different faiths. "Tolerance", a French term, implies to be tolerant, patient and welcoming, as well as to respect the opinions and thoughts of others. In different periods of history, many ideological currents and philosophical schools considered it necessary to develop a sense of tolerance in order to establish stability and justice in society. The main ideology of Bektashism, one of those philosophical schools, was tolerance.

According to Haji Bektash Veli, all people should be tolerant, regardless of their religion, sect, or race. Saying "Treat all the seventy-two nations equally", Haji Bektash Veli accepted it as the key principle to treat everyone equally without making any discrimination between human beings. Haji Bektash Veli believes that "tolerance is the application mechanism of humanism" and that a person who lacks a feeling of humanism cannot be tolerant.

Haji Bektash Veli's progressive, tolerant and humanist system of thought had spread not only among Muslims, but also among members of other religions. Thus, in Cappadocia, where Christians mostly settled, the thoughts of Haji Bektash Veli reached the masses of the people and were adopted by them in a short period of time. Haji Bektash Veli wished for the end of wars and the development of world peace, saying, "Don't forget that even an enemy is a human being." Also stating "Don't hurt even if you are hurt", he stressed that forgiveness is a great moral quality. The idea "Do not despise any person or nation" dominates Haji Bektash Veli's ideology, demonstrating the scholar's tolerance for people of other religions and ethnic groups.

Tolerance, which has an important place in the thoughts of Haji Bektash Veli, was accepted by the masses of people in the geography where it spread and was passed on to the next generations. Regardless of their religion, language, or ethnicity, all people should be tolerant and make this principle the key goal of their lives to enable the society to live in peace.

**Keywords:** Bektashism, Haji Bektash Veli, tolerance, patience

## LALE DEVRİNDE DİNÎ MÛSİKÎ RELIGIOUS MUSIC IN THE TULIP PERIOD

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma Lale Devri'nde dînî mûsikîde yaşanan gelişmeleri, devrin öne çıkan bestekâricileri ve dînî mûsikî mahsüllerini ortaya koymak amacıyla düzenlenmiştir. Araştırma dönemin dînî mûsikî çalışmaları, mûsikîşinasları ve beste formlarının bir arada görülerek bu devrin mûsikîsi adına bir kanaat edinilmesi açısından önem arz etmektedir. Çalışmada Lale Devri ve 18.Yüzyıl mûsikî tarihi ile ilgili tez, makale, kaynak kitaplar, çeşitli Türk Sanat Müziği nota koleksiyonları ve beste arşivleri taranarak günümüze ulaşan güfte ve eserler tesbit edilmiştir. Araştırmaya göre bu dönemde devlet ricalinin desteği ile câmi mûsikîsi güçlenmiş, Enderun mektepleri, tasavvufî hayat, mevlevîlik ve tekkelerin varlığı dînî mûsikînin yaygınlaşmasında büyük etkiye sahip olmuştur. Dînî mûsikî; cami, tekke, klasik, aşık ve halk mûsikîsi olmak üzere muhtelif kısımlara ayrılmış ve her zümreye hitap eden beste türleri ortaya konulmuştur. Yahya Nazim, Enfi Hasan Ağa, Nâyî Osman Dede, Şeyhülislâm Esad Efendi gibi şahsiyetler hem şairlik hem bestekârlık yönleri ile iştihar etmişlerdir. Bazı mûsikîşinaslar yalnızca dînî mûsikî formunda bazıları da hem dînî hem klasik formda eserleri ile öne çıkmışlardır. En fazla dînî eser besteleyenler Çâlâkzâde Şeyh Mustafa ve Kutbünnâyî Osman Dede olmuştur. Dînî mûsikî formlarından İlahî ve tevşih formu besteleri çoğunluğu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada adı geçen mûsikîşinaslar ve bestelerin tespit edilenden çok daha fazla olduğu düşünülmektedir. Fakat Osmanlı mûsikîsinin şifâhi yönü (meşk sistemi) yazılı kaynak sorununa yol açmıştır. Meşk sisteminin inkıtaya uğrayışı ve sonraki dönemlerde notaya alınan çeşitli beste koleksiyonlarının muhafaza edilemeyişi gibi sebepler birçok eserin hafızalardan silinmesine neden olmuştur. Bu bağlamda geleneksel Osmanlı mûsikîsini tanımak, dini mûsikî geleneğini yaşatmak, sonraki nesillere aktarımını sağlamak açısından günümüze ulaşan eserlerin bilinmesi, öğretimi ve neşredilmesi tarihi bir sorumluluk olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mûsikî, Türk Din Mûsikîsi, Lale Devri, Sanat, Lale

### ABSTRACT

This study was organized in order to reveal the developments in religious music in the Tulip Era, the prominent composers-performers and religious music products of the period. The research is important in terms of gaining an opinion on the name of the music of this period

by seeing the religious music studies, musicals and composition forms of the period together. In the study, thesis, articles, source books, various Turkish Classical Music note collections and composition archives about the Tulip Era and the 18th century music history were scanned and the lyrics and works that have survived to the present day have been determined. According to the research, in this period, with the support of the state dignitaries, mosque music was strengthened, and the existence of Enderun schools, mystical life, Mevlevism and lodges had a great impact on the spread of religious music. religious music; mosque, lodge, classical, minstrel and folk music are divided into various parts and composition types that appeal to all groups have been revealed. Personalities such as Yahya Nazim, Enfi Hasan Ağa, Nâyi Osman Dede and Şeyhülislâm Esad Efendi were proud of both their poetry and composition. Some musicians have come to the fore with their works only in religious music form and some in both religious and classical forms. The ones who composed the most religious works were Çâlâkzâde Şeyh Mustafa and Kutbünnâyî Osman Dede. Divine and tawsih form compositions constitute the majority of religious music forms. It is thought that the music and compositions mentioned in this study are much more than what has been determined. However, the verbal aspect of Ottoman music (meşk system) caused the problem of written sources. The reasons such as the interruption of the meşk system and the inability to preserve the various composition collections that were recorded in the following periods caused many works to be erased from the memories. In this context, it is a historical responsibility to know, teach and publish the works that have survived to the present day in order to recognize traditional Ottoman music, to keep the religious music tradition alive, and to transfer it to the next generations.

**Keywords:** Music, Turkish Religious, Tulip Period, Art, Tulip



**ƏDƏBİYYATIN ŞƏRQ QANUNLARI VƏ MİRZƏ CƏLİLDƏ ALLEQORİK  
BAŞLNĞIC: “ÇAY DƏSGAHI” REALİZMİ**  
ORIENTAL LAWS OF LITERATURE AND MIRZA JALIL ALLEGORICAL  
BEGINNING: THE REALISM OF THE "TEA TABLE"

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**ÖZET**

*Mirzə Cəlil və gerçəkliyin ifadə tərzinin Şərq qanunu.* Böyük Azərbaycan mütəfəkkir ədibi Mirzə Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə (1869-4 yanvar 1932) lap ilkindən- hələ yaradıcılığa başlamadan öncə, janr və üslub axtarışında olub. İlk yeri bədii ifadə-dil, ikinci vacib olan amil – üslub, tərzidi. Məzmun-cəmiyyət və insan həyatı və daxili aləmidir. İlk cəzbi alleqorik tərz oldu. Ədəbiyyat aləmində Gerçəkliyi ifadə etmə Şərq qanun-qaydası idi. Bu qanun-qaydalar Ədəbiyyatın ümumdünya Şərq qanunlarında öz inikasını tapıb. Burada ayrıca bir Məzmun realizmi var, ayrıca bir əhvalat realizmi var, ayrıca bir ifadə realizmi var, ayrıca bir ideya realizmi var, ayrıca bir janr realizmi var. Bütün bədii ifadə nişanları da bu metod üzrə nişan-nizam tapmışdır. Mirzə Cəlil ilkin ifadəsində Alleqoriyanı, alleqorik ifadəni seçdi.

*“Çay dəsgahı” -üslubi dəsgahdır.* Burada ilkin tərz kimi, işarəli, eyhamlı, kinayəli və eyni zamanda səmimi və məhrəm bir yazı üslubu-tərzi gərək idi. Bu tərz, Alleqoriya idi. Alleqorik yazmaq və təqdim-təsvir etmək, hələlik oxucuların zövqünü və münasibətini nizama salmaq, təsvirə-təqdimə alışıdırmaq səciyyəsi daşıyırdı. Bu minvalla Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə ilk sözünü alleqorik tərzdə dedi—“Çay dəsgahı” adlı pyes yazdı. Alleqorik üsul- Şərq ifadə üsuludur: burada işarə və eyhamlar var. Təmsil şəkilli “Kəlilə və Dimnə”, “Tutinamə” (Nəxşəbi) kimi əsərlər də bu üsuldadır. Onlardakılar canlıobrazlardır. Alleqoriyada cansız obrazlar şəxsləndirilir.

Alleqoriya nağıl, təhkiyənin simvolu, bədii poetik atributudur, gerçəkliyi, fikri dolayısıyla çatdırmaq növüdür. Təmsil də bu əsasda yaranmışdır. Canlı obrazların şəxsləndirilməsi əsasında yaranan alleqorik əsərlərə təmsil (basnya) adı verildi.

“Çay dəsgahı”nda doqquz obraz var: samovar, padnos, çaynik, istəkan, nəlbəki, qaşiq, maşa, truba, nökr. Bunlardan yalnız nökr (Əli) gerçək sürətdir. Qalan obrazların hamısı alleqorikdir.

Nökər Əli xalqı təmsil edir: yazıçının mətnaltı ideyası budur ki, cəmiyyətdəki bələlərin səbəbini xalqın üzərinə yıxırlar.

Mirzə Cəlil “Çay dəsgahı” pyesi ilə Şərq Poetikasi ənənələrinə söykənmiş və onu bir üslub simvolikası kimi qəbul etmişdir. Bu o demək idi ki, yazıçı cəmiyyətə qarşı sərt mövqə tutub. Bu həm də üslubi baxımından tənqidi realizmin tipologiyasını müəyyənləşdirmək demək idi. Bu müəyyənləşdirmək- Tənqidi Realizm üsulu oldu.

**Anahtar Kəlimələr:** Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə, Bədii ifadənin Şərq qanunları, Allegorik tərz, “Çay dəsgahı” pyesi

## ABSTRACT

Mirza Jalil and the Eastern law of expression of reality. The great Azerbaijani literary thinker Mirza Jalil Mammadguluzade (1869-January 4, 1932) was in search of genre and style from the very beginning - even before he started his work. The first place was artistic expression-language, the second important factor was style. The content is society and human life and inner world. Its initial attraction was the allegorical style. Expressing the Reality in the literary world was the rule of the East. These laws have found their inspiration in the universal Eastern laws of literature. There is also a realism of Content, there is also a realism of story, there is also a realism of expression, there is also a realism of ideas, there is also a realism of genre. All the signs of artistic expression have also been marked according to this method. Mirza Jalil chose Allegory, an allegorical expression in his initial statement.

"Chay dasgah" is a styled dasgah. A marked, allusive, sarcastic and at the same time sincere and intimate writing style was needed here, like the original style. This style was Allegory. Allegorical writing and presentation had the characteristic of regulating the taste and attitude of the readers and getting used to the description. With this example, Jalil Mammadguluzade spoke his first words in an allegorical manner - he wrote a play called "Tea Table". The allegorical method is an Eastern method of expression: there are signs and allusions. The representative works such as "Kalila and Dimna", "Tutinama" (Nakhshabi) are also in this style. They are living images. In an allegory, inanimate characters are personified

Allegory is a tale, a symbol of edification, an artistic poetic attribute, a way of conveying reality and thought. Representation was created on this basis. Allegorical works created on the basis of personification of living images were called basnya.

There are nine images in the "Tea table": samovar, padnos, teapot, request, saucer, spoon, tongs, trumpet, servant. Of these, only the servant (Ali) is the real speed. All other images are allegorical.

Servant Ali represents the people: the writer's subtextual idea is that the cause of the problems in the society is blamed on the people.

Mirza Jalil relied on the traditions of Eastern Poetics with his play "Chay dasgah" and accepted it as a symbol of style. This meant that the writer took a tough stance against society. It also meant defining the typology of critical realism in terms of style. This was the method of defining Critical Realism.

**Keywords:** Jalil Mammadguluzade, Eastern laws of artistic expression, Allegorical style, "Tea table" play

**NUSRET-NÂME ARAŞTIRMALARINDA ERZURUM BEYLERBEYİ LALA KARA  
MUSTAFA PAŞA'NIN İNOVATİF KİŞİLİĞİ**  
ERZURUM BEYLERBEY IN NUSRET-NAME RESEARCH LALA KARA MUSTAFA  
PASHA'S INNOVATIVE PERSONALITY

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**ÖZET**

Erzurum, dünü ve bugünü ile ulu bir şehirdir. Tarihin, arkeolojinin, sanatın ve diğer tüm mercilerin gözü ile; asırlar boyu süren hayat safhaları ile geçmişin cazibesini günümüze taşıyan önemli şehirlerden biridir.

Şarkî Roma İmparatorluğu'nun kurduğu bir şehir olan Erzurum'a (Kali-Kala, Erzen-İr-Rum) bütün ömrü boyunca Bizanslılar, İranlılar, Ermeni Beyleri, Raşidin Halifeler (*Hazreti Osman'dan itibaren [R.A]*), Emeviler, Abbasiler, Handanoğulları, Saltuklular, Erzurum Selçukîleri, Anadolu-Konya Selçukîleri, İlhanlılar, Çobanoğulları, Eretna Oğulları, Timurlular, Karakoyunlular, Akkoyunlular, Gürcü Beyleri ve en nihayetinde Osmanoğulları sahip ve hakim olmuşlardır.

Medcezirlerle dolu bir geçmişe sahip olan Erzurum, sayısız fetihlere, istilalara, iskânlara tanıklık etmiş ve Osmanlı hakimiyeti ile şereflenmiş bir "*hüsn-ü diyar*"dır. Elbette Osmanlı bu diyarı da emri altına alıp; Şark Serdarı, Kıbrıs Fatihî Lala Kara Mustafa Paşa'yı bu yöreye "*Beylerbeyi*" tayin edecektir.

Hulâsaten Erzurum, Osmanlı hakimiyeti döneminde Lala Kara Mustafa Paşa önderliğinde ihya olmuş, bu tarihi şahsiyetin yaptırdığı eserleri de barındırmıştır. Bu makalede Gelibolulu Şair Mustafa Ali'nin kaleme aldığı mesnevi tarzındaki nadide eseri Nusretnâme'de, 1577 yılı itibari ile Erzurum'a münşî olarak atanışı ile birlikte; Lala Paşa'nın Erzurum Beylerbeyliği görevi ve tarihi kişiliği kapsamında bir mukayese ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Bu araştırmada, nicel ve nitel gözlemlerin yanı sıra; alan çalışması, müze çalışması ve arşiv belgeleri kullanılmış; bu incelemenin özelinde de "*Nusret-nâme*" eseri incelenmiştir. Amacımız, taşınabilir veya taşınamaz kültür varlıklarımızın ve tarihi kişiliklerin, iklime ve çevresel şartlara yenik düşmesini belgelerle engellemeye çalışmak ve bu özümüzü gelecek nesillere aktarmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Erzurum, Nusret-nâme, Lala Mustafa Paşa, Lala Paşa Camii, Fetih

**ABSTRACT**

Erzurum is a great city with its past and present. With the eyes of history, archeology, art and all other authorities; It is one of the important cities that carries the charm of the past to the present with its life stages that lasted for centuries.

All his life in Erzurum (Kali-Kala, Erzen-İr-Rum), a city founded by the Eastern Roman Empire, was visited by Byzantines, Iranians, Armenian Beys, Raşidin Caliphs (from Hazrat Osman [R.A]), Umayyads, Abbasids, Handanoğulları, Saltukids, Erzurum Seljuks, Anatolian-Konya Seljuks, İlhanlılar, Çobanoğulları, Eretna Sons, Timurids, Karakoyunlular, Akkoyunlular, Georgian Beys and finally Osmanoğulları became owners and rulers.

Erzurum, which has a history full of tidal waves, has witnessed numerous conquests, invasions and settlements and is a "good land" honored with Ottoman domination. Of course, the Ottomans took this land under their command; The Serdar of the Orient will appoint the Conqueror of Cyprus Lala Kara Mustafa Pasha as "Beylerbeyi" to this region.

In short, Erzurum was revived under the leadership of Lala Kara Mustafa Pasha during the Ottoman rule, and it also housed the works of this historical person. In this article, in Nusretnâme, a rare work in the style of masnavi written by the Poet Mustafa Ali from Gallipoli, with his appointment to Erzurum as an exclusive as of 1577; A comparison will be made within the scope of the duty and historical personality of Lala Pasha as the Governor of Erzurum.

In this research, besides the quantitative and qualitative observations; field work, museum work and archival documents were used; In this study, the work "Nusret-nâme" was examined. Our aim is to try to prevent our movable or immovable cultural assets and historical personalities from succumbing to climate and environmental conditions with documents and to transfer this essence to future generations.

**Keywords:** Erzurum, Nusret-name, Lala Mustafa Pasha, Lala Pasha Mosque, Conquest

# BİR EŞİTSİZLİK ÇAĞI OLARAK DÜNYAMIZIN HAL-İ PÜR MELALİ ÜZERİNE BİR DERKENAR\*

A COMMENTARY ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS OF OUR WORLD AS AN AGE OF  
INEQUALITY

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## ÖZET

Kuvvetle muhtemeledir ki, günümüz toplumları tarihin hiçbir döneminde bu kadar çok *belirsizlik, güvensizlik* ve *eşitsizlikle* sınanmamıştı. Geleceği tahmin etme noktasında hiçbir toplumun kendinden emin olamadığı ve dolayısıyla da sükûnetin yerine tedirginliğin, istikrarın yerine düzensizliğin, adalet ve barışın yerine tehdit ve savaşların yer aldığı günümüzde söylenebilecek en önemli cümlelerden biri, yaklaşık bir yüzyıldır fabrika ayarları bozulan dünyamızın yeniden ihya ve inşa edilmesi gerektiğidir. Zira bugüne kadar denetimimizde olduğunu düşündüğümüz, ancak 21. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğiyle beraber kontrolümüzden çıktığını, ayaklarımızın altından kayarak elimizden kaçıp gitmeye başladığını gördüğümüz dünyamız, gittikçe küresel ölçekli risklere, krizlere, salgınlara, afetlere, toplumsal ve sınıfsal eşitsizliklere ve kültürel, politik çatışmalara sahne olmaktadır. Hiç şüphesiz bu tablonun ortaya çıkmasında özellikle 1980'lerle beraber adına küreselleşme dediğimiz olgunun çok önemli bir etkisi ve rolü olmuştur. Çünkü küreselleşme, kim ne derse desin nihayetinde coğrafi ve kültürel sınırları ortadan kaldırmak suretiyle toplumların özerkliğini ve özgünlüğünü ortadan kaldırmayı, bireyler arasında karşılıklı bağımlılık ilişkisini yaratmayı ve tüm dünya ölçeğinde yeknesak bir toplumsallık biçimini üretmeyi hedeflemiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, neoliberal rasyonalitenin ve kapitalizmin sömürgeci zihniyeti başta olmak üzere toplumlar arasında yaşanan iktisadi, siyasi, kültürel, askeri rekabet ve mücadele de dünyayı güvenilir bir yer olmaktan çıkartmıştır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında hâlihazırda yaşanan ve yaşanma ihtimali olan küresel krizlerin toplumlar açısından ontolojik bir güvensizliği de beraberinde getirdiğini görmek gerekir. Bu minvalde makalede, aşağıda sıralanan iki temel soruya cevap aranacaktır. Bunlardan ilki, *demir atılacak sağlam bir zeminin, sığınabileceği güvenli bir limanın ve sözü dinlenebilecek bir güç ve otoritenin söz konusu olmadığı bugünkü dünyamızda, dağılmaya başlayan toplumların nasıl okunması ve tanımlanması gerektiği*; diğeri de *kendi içinde kültürel temelde parçalanmış yeni*

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*toplumsallıkların nasıl bir gelecek vadettikleridir.* Kısacası makalede krizlerin sıradanlaştığı, afetlerin ise yaygınlaştığı günümüzde toplumların kırılğan yanları sosyolojik bir okumadan geçirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Risk Toplumu, Belirsizlik, Güvensizlik, Eşitsizlik, Küreselleşme.

## ABSTRACT

It is highly probable that today's societies have never been tested with so much uncertainty, insecurity and inequality in any period of history. One of the most important sentences that can be said in today's world, where no society can be confident in predicting the future, and therefore, where uneasiness replaces tranquility, disorder replaces stability, and threats and wars replace justice and peace, is that our world, whose factory settings have been disrupted for nearly a century, needs to be rebuilt and reconstructed. Because our world, which we thought was under our control until today, but which we have seen slipping out of our control in the first quarter of the 21st century, is increasingly becoming the scene of global-scale risks, crises, epidemics, disasters, social and class inequalities, and cultural and political conflicts. Undoubtedly, the phenomenon we call globalization, especially since the 1980s, has had a very important impact and role in the emergence of this structure. Because globalization, no matter what others says, ultimately aims to eliminate the autonomy and uniqueness of societies by eliminating geographical and cultural borders, to create a relationship of interdependence between individuals and to produce a uniform form of sociality on a global scale. In addition, the colonial mentality of neoliberal rationality and capitalism, as well as the economic, political, cultural and military competition and struggle between societies, have rendered the world no longer a safe place. From this point of view, it is necessary to see that the current and potential global crises bring with them an ontological insecurity for societies. In this respect, the article seeks to answer the following two fundamental questions. The first one is how to read and define the societies that have begun to disintegrate in today's world, where there is no solid ground to anchor on, no safe harbor to take refuge in, and no power and authority to be listened to; the other one is what kind of a future the new societies, which are culturally fragmented within themselves, promise. In short, the article will provide a sociological reading of the fragile aspects of societies today, when crises have become commonplace and disasters are widespread.

**Keywords:** Risk Society, Uncertainty, Insecurity, Inequality, Globalization.

**MÜLTECİ YÜKÜ PAYLAŞIMINDA, JOHN RAWLS'IN HAKKANİYET OLARAK ADALET TEORİSİNİN UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**  
A STUDY ON THE APPLICABILITY OF JOHN RAWLS'S THEORY OF JUSTICE AS FAIRNESS TO REFUGEE BURDEN-SHARING

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**ÖZET**

Birleşmiş Milletler Yüksek Komiserliğinin (BMMYK) 2022 yıl ortası verilerine göre, dünyadaki mülteci sayısının 103 milyon olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Bu mültecilerin % 74'üne düşük ve orta gelir düzeyindeki ülkeler, % 69'una ise komşu ülkeler ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Mültecilere ev sahipliği yapan ülkeler ya da BMMYK bütçesinin % 90'ından fazlasını karşılayan ülkeler, sadece iki elin parmakları sayısı kadardır. Bu veriler açıkça gösterir ki, uluslararası toplum, mülteci yükünü adaletli ve hakkaniyetli şekilde paylaşmamaktadır. John Rawls, adaleti, demokratik toplumun en uygun ahlaki temeli ve sosyal kurumların en önde gelen erdemi olarak kabul eder. Bu tebliğ, mülteci yükünün paylaşılmasında Rawls'ın hakkaniyet olarak adalet teorisinin uygulanıp uygulanamayacağını inceler.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mülteci Yükü Paylaşımı, Hakkaniyet Olarak Adalet, John Rawls, Uluslararası Toplum

**ABSTRACT**

According to the United Nations High Commissioner's (UNHCR) mid-year 2022 data, the number of the world's refugees is estimated to be 103 million. Low- and middle-income countries host 74% of these refugees while neighboring countries host 69%. Countries that host refugees, or countries that provide more than 90% of the UNHCR budget, can be counted just as the fingers of two hands. These statistics clearly demonstrate that the international community does not share the refugee burden fairly and equitably. John Rawls considers justice as the most appropriate moral foundation of a democratic society and the foremost virtue of social institutions. This paper examines whether Rawls' theory of justice as fairness can be applied to refugee burden-sharing.

**Keywords:** Refugee Burden-Sharing, Justice As Fairness, John Rawls, International Community



## İSLAM DİNİ BAĞLAMINDA ROGER GARAUDY'NİN KADINA BAKIŞI

### ROGER GARAUDY'S VIEW OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC RELIGION

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#### ÖZET

Roger Garaudy'nin kadın algısı, hayatı boyunca çok fazla değişmemiştir. Ancak zaman içinde ufak da olsa bazı değişiklikler göstermiştir. Söz konusu değişim çağın şartları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda gayet normal karşılanacaktır. Garaudy, özellikle gençlik yıllarında Marksist düşüncenin etkisinde kalmış ve kadınların özgürlüğü ve eşitliği için mücadele etmiştir. Daha sonra İslam'a yönelen Garaudy'nin değişen düşünce dünyası ile paralel, kadın algısı da İslami düşünce ile şekillenmiştir. Garaudy'nin İslam dinine geçmesi, bazı yorumcular tarafından kadın hakları konusunda geriye doğru bir adım olarak yorumlanmıştır. Zira İslam, kadınların erkeklerle eşit haklara sahip olduğunu savunmasına rağmen, bazı yorum ve uygulamalardan dolayı kadınların toplumsal hayatta erkeklerden daha az görünür olmalarına ve bazı haklardan mahrum kalmalarına neden olabilir eleştirisi almıştır. Bu eleştirilerin aksine Garaudy, İslam'ı kadın hakları konusunda ilerici bir din olarak görmüş ve kadınların eşit haklara sahip olmaları gerektiğini her zaman ve zeminde savunmuştur. Ancak, bazı eleştirilenler Garaudy'nin İslami düşünceyi benimsemesini, kadınları toplumun erkek egemen yapısına uyumlu hale getiren yönlerini görmezden geldiğini iddia etmiştir. Bu iddiaların aksine düşünür İslam'da kadının rolü konusunda geri adım atmadığını eserlerinde sıklıkla dile getirmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Garaudy'nin kadın algısı, sınırlı olmakla birlikte farklı zamanlarda ve farklı düşünsel etkiler altında değişkenlik göstermiştir. Ancak düşünür kadınların eşit haklara sahip olması gerektiği konusunda genel olarak tutarlı bir tutum sergilemiştir. İslam dini bağlamında erkeğin sahip olduğu bütün haklara kadınların da sahip olduğunu vurgulamıştır. Yalnızca eşitlik ile adalet kavramlarının farklı olduğunu ve buna göre hareket edilmesi gerektiğini vurgulamıştır. Kadın ile erkeğin haysiyet bakımından eşit, görev bakımından farklılıklara sahip olduğunu dile getirmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kadın, İslam, Roger Garaudy, Marksizm.

#### ABSTRACT

Roger Garaudy's perception of women has not changed much throughout his life. However, it has undergone some minor changes over time. When the conditions of the modern age are taken into consideration, it can be considered perfectly normal. Garaudy, especially in his teenage years, was influenced by Marxist thought and fought for women's freedom and

equality. In correspondence with the changing world of thought of Garaudy, who later headed towards Islam, the perception of women was also shaped by Islamic thought. Garaudy's conversion to Islam was interpreted by some commentators as a step backwards on women's rights. Because, although Islam defends that women have equal rights with men, it has been criticized that it may cause women to be less visible than men in society and the social life and to be deprived of some rights due to some interpretations and practices. Contrary to these criticisms, Garaudy saw Islam as a progressive religion on women's rights and defended that women should have equal rights at all times and on every ground. However, some critics claimed that Garaudy's adoption of Islamic thought ignored the aspects that made women compatible with the male-dominated structure of society. Contrary to these claims, the thinker frequently expressed in his works that he did not take a step back on the role of women in Islam. As a result, Garaudy's perception of women, although limited, have varied at different times and under different intellectual influences. However, the thinker showed a generally consistent attitude towards women having equal rights. He emphasized that in the context of Islam, women also have all the rights that men have. He merely emphasized that the concepts of equality and justice are discrepant and that it is necessary to act accordingly. He stated that men and women are equal in terms of dignity and have discrepancies in terms of duties.

**Keywords:** Woman, Islam, Roger Garaudy, Marxism.

**SİVAS İLİNDE GÜMÜŞ İŞLEMECİLİĞİ VE SON TEMSİLCİLERİNDEN TELKÂRİ  
USTASI NİYAZİ ARSLANHAN'IN ÇALIŞMALARI**  
SILVER WORKING IN SİVAS AND FILIGREE MASTER NİYAZİ ARSLANHAN'S  
WORKS ONE OF THE LAST REPRESENTATIVES

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**ÖZET**

Gümüş işlemeciliğinin tarihçesinin milattan önceki dönemlere kadar gittiğini gösteren birçok arkeolojik buluntuya rastlanmıştır. Anadolu'da çeşitli uygarlıklara ait, gümüş işçiliği ile hazırlanmış eşya, takı, kılıç, kama, kın ve sikkeler o devir insanların kültürlerini, sosyo-ekonomik durumlarını, yaşam biçimlerini, zevklerini ve kültürler arası etkileşimi göz önüne sermektedir. Türk maden sanatı ve gümüş işlemeciliği Orta Asya'da yayılmaya başlamış, İslamiyet'le birlikte Anadolu'da altın ve gümüş kullanımı artmış, Anadolu Selçuklu ve Osmanlı dönemlerinde de önemini muhafaza etmiştir. Osmanlıların Balkan topraklarının hâkimiyetini yitirmesiyle burada yaşayanlar Sivas gibi Anadolu'nun çeşitli bölgelerine yerleşmişler, kültür ve sanatlarını da beraberlerinde getirerek yöre zevkleriyle sentezleşmişlerdir. Sivas gümüş ustalarının ecdatlarının bir kısmının da bu bölgelere yerleştirilen muhacirlerin aralarındaki sanatkârlar olduğu bilinmektedir. 1950 ve 1960'lı Sivas'ta gümüş ustalarının sayısı yüzden fazla iken birçoğu İstanbul'a ya da yurt dışına giderek mesleği bırakmıştır. Günümüzde Sivas ilinde kaybolmaya yüz tutan mesleklerden biri olan gümüş işlemeciliği ile uğraşan birkaç usta kalmıştır. Bu ustalardan birisi olan Niyazi Aslanhan ilkokul yaşlarında çırak olarak başladığı kuyumculuk ve telkâri işini öğrendiği tekniklerle devam ettirmeye çalışmaktadır. Aslanhan telkâri için kullandığı gümüş malzemeyi İstanbul Kapalıçarşı'ya götürdüğü gümüşleri ocaklarda erittirerek tel haline getirmektedir. Çeşitli kalınlıklarda olan bu tellere *haddeden geçirme, tavlama, kıvrırma, çift işi, kıvrırma* gibi çeşitli teknikler uygulamaktadır. *Vav, sim, damla, mekik dolgu* teknikleri ile formların oluşturulması için *tarak, pens, çift, kargaburnu, zar heşdek takımı* gibi geleneksel malzemeler kullanılmaktadır. *Boraks, lehim ve teneker* yardımı ile son şekli verilen kolye, yüzük, bileklik, kalem, kutu gibi parçalar temizlenerek bilye ve iğne dolabında parlatma ve cilalama işlemlerine tabi tutulmaktadır. Geleneksel usullerde yapımı oldukça zahmetli olan telkâri sanatı, teknolojiye yenik düşmekte, ürünlerde çeşitlilik artmakta ancak maliyetlerden dolayı talep azalmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Sivas'ta nalbantlık, yemenicilik, çubukçuluk, gümüş işlemeciliği gibi zamana ve şartlara yenik düşerek ortadan kaybolmaya yüz tutan sanatların, mesleklerin tarihini ve bugün ki durumlarını araştırmak, ustalarının tanıtımını yaparak gelecek nesillere aktarabilmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sivas, Geleneksel Sanat, Gümüş İşçiliği, Telkâri.

**ABSTRACT**

Many archaeological finds have been found, showing that the history of silverwork goes back to BC. The items belonging to various civilizations in Anatolia, prepared with silver craftsmanship, reveal the cultures, socio-economic conditions, lifestyles, tastes and intercultural interaction of the people of that period. Turkish silver working began to spread in Central Asia, the use of gold and silver increased in Anatolia with Islam, and preserved its importance in the Anatolian Seljuk and Ottoman periods. After the Ottomans lost their domination of the Balkan lands, the people living here settled in various parts of Anatolia, such as Sivas, and brought their culture and arts with them. It is known that some of the ancestors of Sivas silver masters were also craftsmen among the immigrants settled in these regions. While the number of silver masters was more than a hundred in Sivas in the 1950s and 1960s, many of them left the profession by going to Istanbul or abroad. Today, there are a few masters dealing with silverwork, one of the professions that are on the verge of disappearing in the province of Sivas. Niyazi Aslanhan, one of these masters, is trying to continue his jewelery and filigree business, which he started as an apprentice at the age of primary school, with the techniques he learned. Aslanhan has the silver material he used for filigree turned into wire by melting the silver he took to the Istanbul Grand Bazaar in the furnaces. Traditional materials such as combs, pliers, double, hooknose, dice trench sets are used to create forms with *vav*, *glitter*, *drop*, *shuttle filling* techniques. Traditional materials such as *combs*, *pliers*, *doubles*, *hooknose*, *dice heşdek* sets are used to create the forms. Parts such as necklaces, rings, bracelets, pens and boxes, which are given their final shape with the help of *borax*, *solder* and *teneker*, are cleaned and polished in the ball and needle cabinet. The art of filigree, which is very troublesome to make in traditional methods, succumbs to technology, the variety in products increases, but the demand decreases due to costs. Our aim in doing this study is to research the history and current status of the arts and professions in Sivas, such as blacksmithing, smithing, stick-making, which succumbed to time and conditions, and to transfer them to future generations by introducing their masters.

**Keywords:** Sivas, Traditional Art, Silver Work, Filigree.

**MEZHEPLERİN ORTAYA ÇIKMASINDA SOSYO-PSİKOLOJİK ETKENLER  
ÜZERİNE TEORİK BİR ÇALIŞMA**  
A THEORETICAL STUDY ON SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE  
EMERGENCE OF RELIGIOUS CULTS

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**ÖZET**

Mezhep kavramı lügat olarak gidilecek yol, anlayış, görüş veya inanç anlamına gelmektedir. Zira dine ait asli ve tali hükümler üzerine yapılan yorumlar sonucunda ortaya çıkan sistemler ise mezhebin ıstılahi anlamını oluşturmaktadır. Asli hükümlerin yorumu itikada yönelik mezhepleri ortaya çıkarırken, fer'i hükümlerin yorumu ise ameli mezhepleri ortaya çıkarmıştır. Mezhepler vahyin başlangıcı ile beraber ortaya çıkmış değildir. Özellikle de Hz. Muhammed'in vefatından sonra ortaya çıkan problemler ve sonraki dönemlere ait kişilerin farklı yaklaşımları mezheplerin teşekkülüne yol açmıştır. Şu açıktır ki mezhepler birer vakıa olmakla beraber dinin asli kaynağı veya alternatifi değildir. Nihai hakikati anlamaya çalışan mezhepler zihinsel bir çabanın ürünüdür. Mezhepler insanlara bulunduğu toplum içerisinde aidiyet duygusu vermektedir. Bu aidiyet duygusu bir anlamda ait olduğu dine bir sorun çıkarmamakla beraber mezheplerin mutlak hakikat olarak görülmesi de ciddi problemlere neden olabilmektedir. Çünkü mezheplerin mutlak hakikat olarak görülmesi şiddete meşru zemin hazırlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla mezheplerin toplumlarda sloganlaştırılmasına zemin hazırlamaması büyük önem taşımaktadır. İnsanlar arasında en önemli olgu olan inancın bireysel olması ve Yaratıcı'nın insanı inancında serbest bırakması mezheplerin üstlendiği fonksiyonu pasifleştirmektedir. Bu çalışmada mezheplerin ortaya çıkmasında sosyo-psikolojik faktörler incelenmiştir. Bunun yanısıra metinsel yorumlarla ilişkili olduğu düşünülen mezhep olgusunun geçmişte ve günümüzdeki durumu zihin süzgecinden geçirilmiş olup özellikle çağdaş yaklaşımlara göre mezhep kavramının dindeki yeri sorgulanmıştır. Nitekim bu çalışmada konunun teolojik gerekçelerinden ziyade sosyo-psikolojik yönleri incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Teorik olarak yapılan bu çalışmada çalışmanın problem cümlesine cevap bulabilmek için konu ile ilgili birçok farklı kaynağa başvurulmuştur. Bu çalışmadan elde edilecek sonuç ve çıkarımların alana ve literatüre katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Din Psikolojisi, İslam, Mezhepler, Toplum, Birey

**ABSTRACT**

The concept of sect or cult literally means the way to go, cognisance, opinion, or belief. It is because the systems that have emerged as a result of the interpretations made on the primary and secondary provisions of religion constitute the terminology of the cults. While the interpretation of the primary provisions has paved the way for the sects of faith, the interpretation of the secondary provisions has led to the practical sects. It is a fact that sects did not emerge with the beginning of revelation. Particularly, the problems that emerged after the death of Prophet Muhammad and the different approaches of people living in the following periods have led to the formation of sects over time. It is obvious that sects, despite being a reality, are not the primary source or alternative of religions. Further, sects trying to cover the ultimate truth are indeed the product of mental efforts. They also give people a sense of belonging in the society they live in. Although this sense of belonging does not pose a problem to the religion it belongs to, seeing sects as absolute truth can also cause serious problems in the society. This is mainly because seeing sects as absolute truth is most likely to lay the groundwork for violence. Therefore, it is of great importance not to prepare the ground for the sloganization of sects in societies. The fact that belief, which is the most important phenomenon among people, is individual and the Creator frees people in their beliefs, pacifies this function undertaken by sects.

In this study, socio-psychological factors were examined with respect to the emergence of sects. In addition, the past and present situation of the sectarian phenomenon, which is thought to be related to textual interpretations, has been mentally examined and the place of various sects in religion has been questioned, especially according to contemporary approaches. As a matter of fact, in this study, it has been tried to examine the socio-psychological aspects of the research subject rather than the theological reasons. In this theoretical study, many different sources related to the research subject were examined carefully in order to reach an answer to the problem statement of the study. In this regard, it is hoped that the results and implications to be obtained from this study will contribute to the field and literature.

**Keywords:** Psychology of Religion, Islam, Sects, Society, Individuals

## DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT RATIO ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, we analyze how the Turkish industrial landscape affects the female employment ratio (FER) in the manufacturing sector across firms with different female labor compositions using a large-scale manufacturing firm-level panel data set. We particularly look at how firm-specific factors such as size, age, export, ownership status, part-time, over-time, industrial worker ratio affects FER. Being foreign-owned, having a higher exporting ratio and part-time working possibilities in a firm generally increases the female labor force ratio across all quantiles whereas being more mature, and having higher blue-collar worker ratio significantly decreases the female labor force ratio. The magnitude and the sign of the impact changes across the distribution of our outcome variable (FER). We document that the effect of the firm size on the FER is not strong for the firms having relatively high FER. Moreover, firms that have higher FER face amplified effects (relative to firms with low FER) as a response to changes in export ratio, part-time worker ratio, and foreign ownership and age.

**Keywords:** Female labor force participation, Labor Supply, Firm Data, Turkey.

**THE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE PSYCHOLOGY ON TOURISM: THE CASE OF  
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REIGION****DEPREM PSİKOLOJİSİNİN TURİZME ETKİLERİ: GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU  
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Tourism is one of the sectors of great importance for the development of countries. While foreign currency entering the country is provided by tourists, it has positive effects such as a decrease in the unemployment rate. After the 6 February 2023 earthquake, which is called the disaster of the century, it is predicted that our country, which is a center of attraction, will be affected in terms of tourism. With the increase in today's use of social media, information has become more widespread. The fact that the great disaster was published on all world news sites and social media will of course affect the tourists who plan to come to our country. It is seen that while human psychology gives great reactions to the events experienced at first, it gets used to the situation over time. Earthquake psychology refers to emotional states such as intense anxiety, fear, stress and trauma experienced by people after an earthquake. This may affect tourism because people may avoid traveling to the post-earthquake area. Earthquake has a series of physiological, cognitive, emotional, social, religious and interpersonal effects. Naturally, an earthquake can have a negative psychological effect on tourists because they want to relax and have fun on their holidays, but the occurrence of a natural disaster such as an earthquake can negatively affect their vacation plans. The effects of the earthquake may increase the safety concerns of tourists and cause touristic activities to be canceled or postponed. The fact that the provinces in the Southeastern Anatolia Region are among the provinces directly affected by the earthquake triggers this situation even more. However, rehabilitation and psychosocial studies carried out in the post-earthquake region can stimulate tourism. People may want to travel to the area to be a source of social support or help after the earthquake. In addition, the tourism industry must be prepared for such natural disasters and act quickly and effectively in the crisis management process. The disaster experienced is still



very fresh and the Southeastern Anatolia region is known for being the preferred region in terms of gastronomic tourism rather than summer tourism. By investigating how other countries overcame the crisis after the earthquake process, the methods applied in the short and long term were examined. As a result, while it is expected to have negative effects on the tourism sector after the crisis, it is foreseen that the recovery process of the sector will not take long.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Earthquake, Disaster, Accommodation, Travel

## ÖZET

Turizm ülkelerin gelişimi açısından büyük önem arz eden sektörlerden biridir. Ülkeye giren yabancı para turist sayesinde sağlanırken, işsizlik oranının düşmesi gibi pozitif etkileri bulunmaktadır. Asrın felaketi olarak adlandırılan 6 şubat 2023 depremi sonrasında cazibe merkezi olan ülkemizin turizm açısından etkileneceği öngörülmüştür. Günümüz sosyal medya kullanımının artmasıyla bilgi daha hızlı yayılır hale gelmiştir. Büyük felaketi tüm dünya haber sitelerinde ve sosyal mecralarda yayınlanmış olması, ülkemize gelmeyi planlayan turisti elbetteki etkileyecektir. İnsan psikolojisi yaşanan olaylara ilk önce büyük tepkiler verirken zamanla duruma alıştığı görülmektedir. Deprem psikolojisi, deprem sonrası insanların yaşadığı yoğun kaygı, korku, stres ve travma gibi duygusal durumları ifade eder. Bu durum turizme etki edebilir çünkü insanlar deprem sonrası bölgeye seyahat etmekten kaçınabilirler. Depremin, fizyolojik, bilişsel, duygusal, sosyal, inançsal ve kişilerarası bir dizi etkileri bulunmaktadır. Doğal olarak depremin psikolojik olarak turistler için olumsuz bir etki yaratabilir çünkü turistler tatillerinde rahatlamak ve eğlenmek istiyorlar, ancak deprem gibi bir doğal afetin meydana gelmesi tatil planlarını olumsuz etkileyebilir. Depremin etkileri, turistlerin güvenlik endişelerini artırabilir ve turistik faaliyetlerin iptal etmesine, ertelenmesine neden olabilir. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'ndeki illerin direkt depremden etkilenen iller arasında olması bu durumu daha da tetiklemektedir. Bununla birlikte, deprem sonrası bölgede yapılan iyileştirme ve psikososyal çalışmalar turizmi hareketlendirebilir. İnsanlar, deprem sonrası sosyal destek kaynağı olmak veya yardım etmek için bölgeye seyahat etmek isteyebilirler. Ayrıca, turizm endüstrisi bu tür doğal felaketlere karşı hazırlıklı olmalıdır ve kriz yönetimi sürecinde hızlı ve efektif bir şekilde hareket etmelidir. Yaşanılan felaket henüz çok tazedir ve Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgesi yaz turizminden ziyade gastronomi turizmi açısından tercih edilen bölge olma özelliğiyle bilinmektedir. Mevsim gözetmeksizin turist alan bu bölgemiz Bu çalışmada, literatürdeki deprem yaşayan ülkeler incelenerek turizme olan olumlu ve olumsuz etkiler incelenmiştir. Diğer ülkelerin deprem süreci sonrası krizi nasıl aştığı araştırılarak, kısa ve uzun vadede uygulanan yöntemler incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak kriz sonrası turizm sektöründe olumsuz etkiler bırakması beklenirken sektörün iyileşme süreci uzun sürmeyeceği öngörülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Turizm, Deprem, Felaket, Konaklama, Seyahat

**ON İKİNCİ YÜZYIL RÖNESANSININ GİZLİ KAHRAMANLARI: ÇEVİRMENLER  
VE ÇALIŞMALARI****THE SECRET HEROES OF THE RENAISSANCE OF THE TWELTH CENTURY: THE  
TRANSLATORS AND THEIR WORKS****Recep HATİPOĞLU**

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On ikinci yüzyıl Rönesansı, Avrupa'nın on birinci yüzyılının sonlarından başlayıp, 1204'te Konstantinopolis'in Latinler tarafından alınmasıyla on üçüncü yüzyıla kadar olan dönemin bütün değişimlerini kapsayacak şekilde ele alınmaktadır. On ikinci ve on üçüncü yüzyıllar Avrupa için bir uyanış dönemi olmuş, bu dönemde İslam felsefecilerinden yapılan çeviriler sayesinde Yunan felsefecileri daha iyi anlaşılmış; Batı, İslam felsefesi, tıbbı, edebiyatı ile tanışmış, astronomi, astroloji, müzik ve ziraat gibi alanlarda Müslümanlar tarafından yazılan eserlerin çevrilmesi Batının gelişimine ve değişimine çok önemli katkıda bulunmuştur. Avrupa'nın bilim ve edebiyat alanında yaşadığı Rönesans'ta, Arapçadan İspanyolca ve İtalyancaya yapılan çevirilerin büyük rolü olmuştur. On ikinci ve on üçüncü yüzyıllarda çeviriler özellikle iki merkezde yoğun olarak yapılmıştır; bunlardan ilki İspanya, özellikle Toledo (Tuleytula) şehri, diğeri de Sicilya ve Güney İtalya'dır. Bu iki merkez, olgunluğunun zirvesinde olan İslam düşüncesi ile henüz ergenlik çağındaki Batı düşüncesi arasında temas noktaları olmuştur. Bu dönemde yapılan çevirilerle Batı dünyası İbn Rüşd, İbn Sînâ, Gazâlî ve Fârâbî gibi İslam düşünürlerini tanımış, yapılan çeviriler sayesinde Batı tıbbı, felsefesi, edebiyatı ve diğer başka alanlar İslam bilginlerinden esinlenmiştir. Bu temasın sağlanmasında en önemli rolü üstlenenler şüphesiz çevirmenler olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, on ikinci ve on üçüncü yüzyıllarda Rönesans'ın oluşumuna zemin hazırlayan ve Toledo Çevirmenler Okulu'nda faaliyet gösteren çevirmenler ve yaptıkları çalışmalar sınıflandırılacak ve yapılan çalışmaların Batı üzerindeki etkilerinden bahsedilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çeviri, Çevirmen, Rönesans, Çeviri Tarihi, Toledo Okulu**ABSTRACT**

The Renaissance of the twelfth century began at the end of the eleventh century and lasted, with the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, until the thirteenth century and it includes all the changes at that period. The twelfth and thirteenth centuries became a period of revival for Europe, during which Greek philosophers were known better through the translations from Muslim scholars and, the West met Islamic philosophy, medicine, literature and the translations of the books written by Muslims on astronomy, astrology, music and

agriculture contributed a lot to the West. During the Renaissance, in the fields of science and literature in Europe, the translations from Arabic into Spanish and Italian played a significant role at that time. The translations in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries became intense especially in two centres; one was in Spain, particularly in Toledo and the other was in Sicily and Southern Italy. These two centres became a contact point between Islamic philosophy, which reached to peak, and the Western philosophy which was in its developmental stage. Islamic scholars such as Averroes, Avicenna, Alghazel and Alfarabi were known better through the translations in the West and the Western philosophy, medicine, literature and some other fields were influenced a lot from Islamic scholars. The translators had naturally the most important role in the contact between the West and the East. In this study, the translators working at the Toledo School of Translators in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and their works will be classified and their influence on the West will be explained.

**Keywords:** Translation, Translator, Renaissance, Translation History, Toledo School of Translators

## TÜRKİYE'DE KADIN DOSTU KENTLER ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN EVALUATION OF WOMEN FRIENDLY CITIES IN TURKEY

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Woman Friendly Cities Project in Turkey has been started in 2006. İzmir, Kars, Nevşehir, Şanlıurfa and Trabzon were included in the first phase of the Project, while Adıyaman, Antalya, Burs, Gaziantep, Malatya, Mardin and Samsun provinces were also included. As of today twelve cities continue their activities within the scope of this project. In this study firstly, the woman-friendly city project will be conceptually discussed as the reflection of gender equality on the city. Then, a general framework will be drawn regarding the content of the project and the cities included in this project in our country. Finally, the efforts of these cities to be woman-friendly and the situation determination of women's participation in the public life of the cities will be presented.

**Keywords:** The Woman Friendly Cities, City, Gender.

## KADIN VE KAMUSAL ALAN: TARİHSEL BAKIŞ WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SPACE: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Discourses about history, origin and humans date back millions of years. Men and women, who came into existence with the difference of creation, have always been the source of questions and debates over on the source and results of these differences in the line extending from the Paleolithic period to the present. Men and women are two separate biological entities. Differences; determined their way of life, their rights, their public appearance and the use of their right to life. Especially in different geographies and different cultures, sometimes the lineage from the mother (matriarchy) and sometimes the lineage from the father from the beginning (patriarchal) have shaped societies, social rules, laws and the last barriers.

Variables such as the long history of humanity and the geography (opportunities and climatic conditions), nutrition habits (hunting, gathering, production), necessity of defense (war, efforts to seize wealth), discoveries ( plow, Wheel, mine, etc.), It has shaped the cultural revolution of human societies (clan, tribal city, state). Although different geographies of the World have lived through the stages of cultural evolution, hence the historical age systems, in the same order; they were not at the same level of development at the same time. For example, while the firsts that left their mark in history were observed in the earliest form in Mesopotamia; It is observed that continental Greece showed a later civilizational development. The common point is that they have to make a living in order to maintain their lives. That is subsistence economy. Since this necessity naturally gave birth to the division of labor, the first and earliest division of labor was also shaped between men and women.

The revolution, which started with the transition to settlement, brought with it cities, city-states, then kingdoms, empires and the last nation-states. In this study, the relationship between women and their existence in the public sphere is discussed in the historical course and in this way the effort of women to take place in today's modern cities is desired to be opened to discussion. In all these changes and transformations while way of life, mode of production, management and other social institutions keep up with the times and change how was women and their involvement in the public sphere shaped? Questions are to be discussed.

**Keywords:** Woman, City, Public Space, Gender.

## ASRIN FELAKETİ SONRASI TOPLUMSAL İYİLEŞME SÜRECİNDE SOSYAL GİRİŞİMCİLİĞİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL RECOVERY AFTER THE DISASTER OF THE CENTURY

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## ÖZET

6 Şubat 2023 Pazartesi günü saat 4:17'de Kahramanmaraş merkezli gerçekleşen ve 11 ili etkileyen 7.7 ve 7.6 büyüklüğündeki depremlerin etkisi ile 50 bin 500 kişi vefat etmiş, 107 bin 204 kişi yaralanmış ve 190 bin konut ve iş yeri yıkılmış ya da ağır hasar almıştır. Depremden sonra bölge insanların kurtarılma, tedavi olma, barınma ve beslenme gibi birçok konuda yardıma ihtiyaçları olmuştur. Ayrıca bölge ekonomisinin iyileştirilmesi ve yeniden kalkınabilmesinin sağlanması için sürdürülebilir desteklere gereksinim duyulmaktadır. Deprem mağdurlarının kritik ve kritik olmayan her türlü ihtiyaçlarını karşılama, toplum direncini artırma, afet kaynaklı stresle başa çıkma ve ekonomik olarak toparlanmalarına yardımcı olma noktasında sosyal girişimcilerin varlığı ön plana çıkmaktadır.

Sosyal girişimcilik, modern toplum sorunlarını doğru bir şekilde ele alan ve değer yaratmaya odaklanan çeşitli kurumlarla karakterize edilen ekonomik yenilik süreci olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Sosyal girişimciler, toplumsal sorunların üstesinden gelmek veya mevcut ihtiyaçları karşılamak için yenilikçi çözümler geliştirmek adına insanları ve fikirleri bir araya getirmekte, elde ettikleri çözümlerin uygulanmasına ön ayak olmakta ve bu uygulamaları sürekli hale getirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Olağan zamanlarda sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya ulaşmak için bir araç olarak kabul edilen sosyal girişimciler, afetler gibi olağan dışı durumlarda da büyük katkı sunmaktadırlar. Sosyal girişimciliğin, depremin vurduğu bölgelerin toparlanmasında önemli bir rol oynadığı ve gelecekte de oynayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada afet sonrası sosyal girişimciliğin önemine değinilecektir. Dünyada yaşanan afetler sonrası sosyal girişim vakaları ele alınarak belirsizlik ve çeşitli sıkıntılara rağmen onların bir kamu yararı yaratmak için fırsatları nasıl geliştirdikleri ve organize

oldukları incelenecektir. Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde yerel sosyal girişimcilerin güçlü ve zayıf yanlarını tespit etme olanağı elde edilecektir. .

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Girişimcilik, Afet, Deprem, Toplumsal İyileşme

## ABSTRACT

On Monday, February 6, 2023, at 4:17, two earthquakes with a magnitude of 7.7 and 7.6 centred in Kahramanmaraş affected 11 provinces. After these earthquakes, 50.0000 people died, 107.000 people were injured, and 190.000 houses and workplaces were destroyed or severely damaged. After the earthquake, the people of the region needed help in many areas, such as rescue, treatment, shelter, and nutrition. Also, to improve the regional economy and ensure its redevelopment, sustainable support is needed. The existence of social entrepreneurs comes to the fore in meeting all kinds of critical and non-critical needs of earthquake victims, increasing community resilience, coping with disaster-induced stress, and helping them recover economically.

Social entrepreneurship is defined as the process of economic innovation by various institutions that properly address the problems of modern society and focus on value creation. Social entrepreneurs bring people and ideas together to overcome social problems or develop innovative solutions to meet current needs. They take the lead in the implementation of the solutions they have obtained and aim to sustain these practices. Social entrepreneurs are considered a tool to achieve sustainable development in ordinary times and make a great contribution in extraordinary situations such as disasters. So it is thought that social entrepreneurship has played an important role in the recovery of earthquake-hit areas and will continue to do so in the future.

In this context, the importance of post-disaster social entrepreneurship will be discussed in this study. After the disasters around the world, social enterprise cases will be discussed, and how they have developed and organized opportunities to create a public benefit despite uncertainty and various difficulties will be examined. As a result of these examinations, it will be possible to identify the strengths and weaknesses of local social entrepreneurs

**Keywords:** Social entrepreneurship, Disasters, Earthquake, Social Recovery

**A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE AMYLOLYTIC ACTIVITY OF  
*DEBARYOMYCES HANSENI* ISOLATE OZ-01**

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**ABSTRACT**

$\alpha$ -amylases are starch hydrolyzing enzymes, and they degrade the  $\alpha$ -(1,4)-D-glucosidic bond. These enzymes have various biotechnological applications such as starch processing, detergent, textile, paper and pharmaceutical industries. Therefore, there is always a need to discover new producer species to improve the production capacity of the enzyme and increase its quality. This study aimed to discover and characterize new amylase producer isolate. For this purpose, samples were taken from the flour factory in Erzurum and inoculated in a medium containing starch as a sole carbon source for the selective isolation of  $\alpha$ -amylase producer yeasts. Then, one isolate (OZ-01) selected according to the clear zone diameters in the iodine vapors. The isolate was grown in liquid culture for five days for protein extraction and the culture broth was centrifuged. Then, total protein was isolated from the supernatant by TCA precipitation and run at 15% SDS Page Gel. A denser protein band of approximately 65 kDa was observed, which is probably responsible for the amylolytic activity. Then isolate OZ-01 identified at the molecular level according to ITS region. ITS sequence analysis showed that isolate OZ-01 was identified as *Debaryomyces hansenii* using the BLASTN program, and the sequence was deposited with the GenBank database with access number OQ851505. Although no amylase record of this organism was reported in the literature, according to the search made in the UniProt database (www.uniprot.org), only two hypothetical proteins (UniProt ID: Q6BR20 and Q6BXY6) of approximately 65 kDa were found with alpha-glucosidase activity. It is planned to determine amino acid sequence of the protein in future studies. These knowledges of locally isolated species can be used as templates in future recombinant enzyme production studies.

**Keywords:** Amylolytic activity, *Debaryomyces hansenii*, Amylase

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**SCHIFF BAZI LİGANLARI KULLANILARAK YENİ Cu(II) VE Co(II) METAL  
KOMPLEKSLERİNİN SENTEZİ VE BUNLARIN SPEKTROSKOPİK  
ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**

**SYNTHESIS OF NEW Cu(II) AND Co(II) METAL COMPLEXES USING SCHIFF BASE  
LIGANDS AS PRECURSORS AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR SPECTROSCOPIC  
PROPERTIES**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada öncül olarak iki yeni Schiff bazı ligandı (**L<sub>1</sub>** ve **L<sub>2</sub>**) ve bunların Cu(II) ve Co(II) metal kompleksleri tasarlanmış ve 2, 3, 4-trihidroksil benzaldehit içine (**L<sub>1</sub>**) ligandı için 4-aminoasetofenon ve (**L<sub>2</sub>**) ligandı için N,N-Dietil-p-fenilendiamin sırasıyla mutlak etanol içindokondenzasyon reaksiyonları sonucu başarılı bir şekilde sentezlenmiştir. Daha sonra, bu iki Schiff ligandının (**L<sub>1</sub>** ve **L<sub>2</sub>**) Cu(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O ve Co(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O tuzları ile (2:1) mol oranlarında 8 saat etanol içinde kaynatılması sonucu Cu(II) ve Co(II) metal kompleksleri başarıyla sentezlendi. Sentezlenen hedef Schiff bazı ligandları (**L<sub>1</sub>** ve **L<sub>2</sub>**) bunların Cu(II) ve Co(II) metal kompleksleri, <sup>1</sup>H ve <sup>13</sup>C NMR spektroskopi, FT-IR spektroskopi, UV-Vis spektroskopi, LC-MS/MS spektrometresi, elemental analizi, manyetik duyarlılık ölçümleri ve erime noktası ölçüm teknikleri ile karakterize edildi. Hedeflenen Schiff bazı ligandlarının (**L<sub>1</sub>** ve **L<sub>2</sub>**) bunların Cu(II) ve Co(II) metal komplekslerinin sentezinin tamamen bitip bitmediğini görmek için ince tabaka kromatografisi ile (TLC) takip edildi. Farklı çözücü sistemleri ve kristalizasyon teknikleri ile hedef bileşiklerin X-Işını tek kristal yapıları başarılı bir şekilde elde edilemese de diğer tüm karakteristik bulgular bu bileşiklerin başarılı bir şekilde sentezlendiğini ve önerilen yapılarla uyumlu olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Bu çalışmada sentezlenen bileşiklerin yapıları farklı spektroskopik tekniklerle karakterize edildikten sonra biyolojik çalışmalarda antioksidan, antimikrobiyal veya DNA bağlayıcı ajan olarak veya katma değeri yüksek ürünler olarak CO<sub>2</sub>'nin dönüştürülmesinde katalizör olarak kullanılma potansiyeline sahip olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Schiff bazı, Metal kompleksleri, Spektroskopi, Sentez, Uygulamalar

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, two novel Schiff base ligands (**L**<sub>1</sub> and **L**<sub>2</sub>) as precursors and their Cu(II) and Co(II) metal complexes were designed and successfully synthesized by introducing 2, 3, 4-trihydroxyl benzaldehyde into the 4-aminoacetophenone for Schiff base ligand (**L**<sub>1</sub>) and *N,N*-Diethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine for Schiff base ligand (**L**<sub>2</sub>) by condensation reactions in absolute ethanol, respectively. Subsequently, Cu(II) and Co(II) metal complexes were successfully synthesized by refluxing these two Schiff base ligands (**L**<sub>1</sub> and **L**<sub>2</sub>) with Cu(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and Co(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O salts in molar ratios (2:1) in ethanol for 8 hours. The synthesized target Schiff base ligands (**L**<sub>1</sub> and **L**<sub>2</sub>) and their Cu(II) and Co(II) metal complexes were characterized by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, FT-IR spectra, UV-Vis spectra, LC-MS/MS spectrometry, elemental analysis, magnetic susceptibility measurements, and melting point measurement techniques. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was followed to see if the synthesis of the targeted Schiff base ligands (**L**<sub>1</sub> and **L**<sub>2</sub>) and their Cu(II) and Co(II) metal complexes were finished. Although X-Ray single crystal structures of target compounds could not be obtained successfully with different solvent systems and crystallization techniques, all other characteristic findings revealed that these compounds were successfully synthesized and were consistent with the proposed chemical structures. After the structures of the compounds synthesized in this study are characterized by different spectroscopic techniques, it is thought that they may have the potential to be used as antioxidant, antimicrobial, or DNA binding agents in biological studies or as a catalyst in the conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> into products with high added value.

**Keywords:** Schiff base, Metal complexes, Spectroscopy, Synthesis, Applications

**CEVİZ ( *Juglans regia L.* ) YAPRAĞINDAN SENTEZLENEN ÇİNKO  
NANOPARTİKÜLÜN ANTIMİKROBİYAL AKTİVİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ  
DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ZINC NANOPARTICLE  
SYNTHESIZED FROM WALNUT ( *Juglans regia L.* ) LEAF**

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## ÖZET

Son yıllarda çevre dostu olmalarının yanı sıra ekonomik olmaları nedeniyle bitkilerden sentezlenen nanopartiküller bilim dünyasında oldukça ilgi çekmektedir. Sağlıktan gıdaya kadar pek çok alanda kullanım alanı bulabilen metalik nanopartiküller diğer nanopartiküller arasında oldukça önemlidir. Bu nanopartiküllerin antioksidan, antimikrobiyal özellikler gibi sağlığa faydalı özelliklerinin araştırılmasının yanı sıra koruyucu olarak kullanımıyla ilgili çalışmalar da popüler bir şekilde yapılmaktadır. Metalik nanopartiküllerden çinko nanopartiküller elektriksel iletkenliği, stabilitesi, antimikrobiyal olması nedeniyle önemli yer tutmaktadır. Nanopartikül sentezinde kullanılan bitkilerin yaygınlığı ve kolay ulaşılabilir olması da ayrı bir önem arz etmektedir. İçerdiği faydalı bileşenler ile sağlığa faydaları bilinen ceviz (*Juglans regia L.*) ağacının meyvesi kadar yaprakları da son derece ilgi çekmektedir. Bu yüzden bu çalışmada ceviz yaprağından çinko nanopartikül sentezlenmesi ve antimikrobiyal özelliklerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla ceviz yaprağından sentezlenen çinko nanopartikülün taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM), Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu/Enerji Dağılımlı X-Ray (SEM/EDX), Fourier dönüşümlü kızılötesi spektroskopisi (FTIR) analizleri yapılmıştır. Ayrıca *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* ve *Candida albicans* mikroorganizmaları üzerindeki antimikrobiyal aktivitesi disk difüzyon yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak sentezlenen çinko nanopartikülün *S. aureus*, *E. coli* ve *K. pneumoniae* üzerinde antimikrobiyal özellikler sergilediği bulunmuştur. Böylece doğal olarak tüketilen ve yaygın şekilde bulunabilen ceviz gibi pek çok bitkisel gıda atık ve yapraklarının çevre dostu antimikrobiyal ajan sentezlemek için kullanılacak uygun birer aday olabileceği belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Antibakteriyel, ceviz yaprağı, çinko oksit nanopartikül, *Juglans regia L.*,

**ABSTRACT**

In recent years, nanoparticles synthesized from plants have attracted great interest in the scientific world due to their eco-friendliness as well as being economical. Metallic nanoparticles, which can be used in many areas from health to food, are very important among other nanoparticles. In addition to investigating the beneficial properties of these nanoparticles, such as antioxidant and antimicrobial properties, studies on their use as preservatives are also popular. Zinc nanoparticles, one of the metallic nanoparticles, have an important place due to their electrical conductivity, stability, and antimicrobial properties. The prevalence and easy accessibility of the plants used in the synthesis of nanoparticles is also of particular importance. Known for its beneficial components and health benefits, the leaves of the walnut tree (*Juglans regia L.*) are as interesting as its fruit. Therefore, in this study, it was aimed to synthesize zinc nanoparticles from walnut leaves and examine their antimicrobial properties. For this purpose, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Scanning Electron Microscope/Energy Dispersive X-Ray (SEM/EDX), and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analyses of zinc nanoparticles synthesized from walnut leaf were performed. In addition, its antimicrobial activity on *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans* microorganisms was investigated by disk diffusion method. As a result, it was found that the synthesized zinc nanoparticle exhibited antimicrobial properties on *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, and *K. pneumoniae*. Thus, it has been determined that many plant food wastes and leaves such as walnuts, which are consumed naturally and widely available, can be suitable candidates for synthesizing environmentally friendly antimicrobial agents.

**Keywords:** Antibacterial, *Juglans regia L*, walnut leaf, zinc oxide nanoparticle

## KAROTİS ENDARTEREKTOMİ YAPILAN HASTALARDA YAMA ANJİOPLASTİ TAMİRİ Mİ YOKSA PRİMER SÜTÜR TAMİRİ Mİ? ORTA VE GEÇ DÖNEM RESTENOZ ORANLARIMIZ

PATCH ANGIOPLASTY REPAIR OR PRIMARY SUTURE REPAIR IN PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY? OUR MIDTERM AND LATETERM RESTENOSIS RATES.

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### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışmada karotis endarterektomi yapılan hastalarda yama anjiyoplasti onarımı ve primer suture onarım tekniklerinin restenoz açısından orta ve geç dönem sonuçlarının karşılaştırılması amaçlandı.

**Hastalar ve Yöntemler:** Bu retrospektif, tek merkezli, randomize çalışmaya Ocak 2009 ile Aralık 2011 tarihleri arasında 3 yıl süreyle karotis endarterektomi uygulanan 89 hasta (21 kadın, 68 erkek) dahil edildi. Hastalar iki gruba ayrıldı. Yama anjiyoplasti grubu (Grup 1: n=17) ve primer suture grubu (Grup 2 : n=72). Grup 1 için ortalama takip süresi 92±3 ay, grup 2 için 89±3 ay idi. Restenoza değerlendirmek için karotis doppler ultrasonografi sonuçları analiz edildi. Postoperatif restenoza değerlendirme kriteri olarak ICA PSV (internal karotid arter tepe sistolik hız) 125 cm/sn'nin üzerinde ve PSR (tepe sistolik hız oranı) 2'nin üzerinde olma koşulları belirlendi.

**Sonuçlar:** Karotis endarterektomi sonrası primer suture onarımı uygulanan hastalarda yama onarım grubuna göre restenoz gelişimi anlamlı olarak daha az bulundu (p<0.05).

**Tartışma:** Çalışmamız daha önce yapılmış birçok çalışmanın aksine sonuçlar içermektedir. Karotis endarterektomi sonrası primer suture onarımı, hasta seçimi çok iyi yapıldığında iyi bir cerrahi seçenektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Karotis endarterektomi; restenoz; yama anjiyoplasti onarımı; primer suture onarımı; doppler ultrasonografi.

### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** This study aims to compare the mid and late term results of the patch angioplasty repair and primary suture repair techniques interms of restenosis in patients who underwent carotid endarterectomy.

**Patients and Methods:** This retrospective, single-center, randomized study included 89 patients who underwent carotid endarterectomy for 3 years between January 2009 and December 2011 (21 females, 68 males). The patients were divided into two groups. The patch angioplasty group (Group 1: n=17) and the primary suture group (Group 2 : n=72). The mean follow up for group 1 was 92±3 months and for group 2 was 89±3 months. Carotid doppler ultrasonography results were analyzed to evaluate restenosis. As the criterion for the evaluation of postoperative restenosis, the conditions for ICA PSV (internal carotid artery peak systolic velocity) above 125 cm/sec and PSR (peak systolic velocity ratio) above 2 were determined.

**Results:** The development of restenosis was found to be significantly lower in patients who underwent primary suture repair after carotid endarterectomy than in the patch repair group ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Our study contains results contrary to many previous studies. Primary suture repair after carotid endarterectomy is a good surgical option, provided that patient selection is well done.

**Keywords:** Carotid endarterectomy; restenosis; patch angioplasty repair; primary suture repair; doppler ultrasonography.

**CO<sub>2</sub>'NİN YARARLI ÜRÜNLERE DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİNDE YENİ BİR  
KATALİZÖR GRUBU OLARAK BORONAT ESTERLERİN HAZIRLANMASI<sup>1</sup>  
PREPARATION OF BORONATE ESTERS AS A NEW CATALYST GROUP IN  
CONVERTING CO<sub>2</sub> INTO USEFUL PRODUCTS<sup>2</sup>**

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**ÖZET**

Bor kimyasının önemli bir grubu olan boronat esterler, Dean-Stark sistemi kullanılarak farklı *cis*-dioller ile boronik asitlerin uygun koşullar altında esterleşmesi sonucu sentezlenmektedir. Farklı amaçlar için sentezlenen boronat esterler benzersiz fiziksel ve kimyasal özellikleri, farklı kimyasal yapıları, önemli spektroskopik özellikleri ve yüksek katalitik etkinliklerinden dolayı günümüzde sentetik ve endüstriyel kimyada yaygın olarak tercih edilmektedir. Yapılan literatür araştırmasında, boronat esterlerin organokatalizör olarak CO<sub>2</sub> ve epoksitlerden beş üyeli halkalı karbonatların sentezlenmesi reaksiyonlarında katalitik etkinliklerinin incelendiği az çalışma bulunmaktadır. Sunulan bu çalışmada ilk olarak farklı yapıdaki dört adet boronat esterlerin sentezi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra bu bileşiklerin yapıları NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C ve <sup>11</sup>B) spektroskopisi, FT-IR spektroskopisi, UV-Vis spektroskopisi, LC-MS/MS spektrometresi, elementel analiz ve erime noktası yöntemleri ile aydınlatılmıştır. Sentezlenen

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boronat esterler organokatalizör olarak CO<sub>2</sub>'nin epiklorhidrine siklo-katılma reaksiyonu sonucu 4-klorometil-1,3- dioksalan-2-on sentezinde katalitik aktiviteleri incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Boronat ester, Organokatalizör, Spektroskopi, CO<sub>2</sub> dönüşümü, Halkalı karbonatlar

## ABSTRACT

Boronate esters, an important group of boron chemistry, are synthesized by using the Dean-Stark system as a result of the esterification of boronic acids with different *cis*-diols under suitable conditions. Boronate esters synthesized for different purposes are widely preferred in synthetic and industrial chemistry today due to their unique physical and chemical properties, different chemical structures, important spectroscopic properties, and high catalytic activities. In the literature search, there are few studies examining the catalytic activities of boronate esters in the reactions of CO<sub>2</sub> as organocatalyst and synthesis of five-membered ring carbonates from epoxides. In this study, firstly, the synthesis of four boronate esters with different structures was carried out. Then, the structures of these compounds were elucidated by NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>11</sup>B) spectroscopy, FT-IR spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, LC-MS/MS spectrometry, elemental analysis and melting point methods. The catalytic activities of synthesized boronate esters were investigated as organocatalyst in the synthesis of 4-chloromethyl-1,3-dioxalan-2-one as a result of the cycloaddition reaction of CO<sub>2</sub> to epichlorohydrin.

**Keywords:** Boronate ester, Organocatalyst, Spectroscopy, CO<sub>2</sub> conversion, Cyclic carbonates



# CO<sub>2</sub>'NİN HALKALI KARBONATLARA DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİNDE UYGUN KATALİZÖR OLARAK İMİDAZOLYUM GRUP İÇEREN İYONİK BORONAT ESTERLER

IONIC BORONATE ESTERS WITH IMIDAZOLIUM GROUP AS A SUITABLE CATALYST FOR THE CONVERSION OF CO<sub>2</sub> TO CYCLIC CARBONATES

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## ÖZET

Atmosferdeki sera gazlarından CO<sub>2</sub>'nin oranının artması mevcut iklim değişikliğinin en temel nedeni olarak bilinmektedir. Bu bağlamda, CO<sub>2</sub>'nin katma değeri yüksek yararlı kimyasallara dönüşümü yoluyla emisyonunun azaltılması bilimsel araştırma alanlarında oldukça ilgi çekmektedir. CO<sub>2</sub> ve farklı epoksitler arasındaki %100 atom kullanımı ile siklo-katılma reaksiyonu, CO<sub>2</sub>'nin kimyasal kullanımı için en önemli yollardan biridir. CO<sub>2</sub>'nin termal karalılığı nedeniyle bu reaksiyon için gereken yüksek sıcaklık ve basınç gibi zorlu koşullar gerekmektedir. Bu zorlu koşulları daha ılımlı hale getiren etkili katalizörler geliştirmek oldukça ilgi çeken bir çalışma alanı olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Son dönemlerde üzerinde araştırma yapılan katalizör sistemlerinden biri de organbor katalizörlerdir. Bu bağlamda bor kimyasının önemli bir türevi olan boronat esterlerin bu amaç için uygun katalizör olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Sunulan bu çalışmada imidazolyum grup içeren iyonik boronat esterlerin organobor katalizör olarak CO<sub>2</sub> ve epoksitlerden halkalı karbonatların sentezlenmesinde katalitik etkinlikleri test edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda boronik asitlerin farklı *cis*-dioller ile oluşturulan boronat esterler, sübtitüe brom üzerinden 1-metil imdazol ile reaksiyona girerek iyonik boronat esterler elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra bu bileşiklerin yapıları NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C ve <sup>11</sup>B) spektroskopisi, FT-IR spektroskopisi, UV-Vis spektroskopisi, LC-MS/MS spektrometresi, elementel analiz ve erime noktası yöntemleri ile aydınlatılmıştır. Sentezlenen iyonik boronat esterler organobor katalizör olarak uygun koşullar altında CO<sub>2</sub> ve epoksitlerden halkalı karbonatların sentezinde katalitik aktiviteleri incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İyonik boronat esterler, Organokatalizör, CO<sub>2</sub> fiksasyonu, Halkalı karbonatlar

**ABSTRACT**

The increase in the rate of CO<sub>2</sub>, one of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, is known as the main cause of current climate change. In this context, reducing the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> through the conversion of useful chemicals with high added-value attracts a lot of attention in the fields of scientific research. The cycloaddition reaction with 100% use of atoms between CO<sub>2</sub> and different epoxides is one of the most important ways for the chemical use of CO<sub>2</sub>. Due to the thermal stability of CO<sub>2</sub>, harsh conditions such as high temperature and pressure are required for this reaction. Developing effective catalysts that make these challenging conditions more moderate has emerged as a very interesting field of study. One of the catalyst systems that has been researched recently is organoboron catalysts. In this context, it is thought that boronate esters, which are an important derivative of boron chemistry, may be suitable catalysts for this purpose. In this study, the catalytic activities of imidazolium-containing ionic boronate esters were tested in the synthesis of cyclic carbonates from CO<sub>2</sub> and epoxides as organoboron catalysts. In this context, boronate esters formed with different *cis*-diols of boronic acids reacted with 1-methyl imidazole over substituted bromine to obtain ionic boronate esters. Then, the structures of these compounds were elucidated by NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, and <sup>11</sup>B) spectroscopy, FT-IR spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, LC-MS/MS spectrometry, elemental analysis, and melting point methods. The catalytic activities of synthesized ionic boronate esters as organoboron catalysts in the synthesis of cyclic carbonates from CO<sub>2</sub> and epoxides under suitable conditions were investigated.

**Keywords:** Ionic boronate esters, Organocatalyst, CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, Cyclic carbonates

**BAKIR METALİNE MARUZ BIRAKILAN SUCUL ORGANİZMALARDAKİ  
TROFİK TRANSFERİNİN BİYOBELİRTEÇLERLE BELİRLENMESİ**  
DETERMINATION OF TROPHIC TRANSFER IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS EXPOSED  
TO COPPER METAL BY BIOMARKERS

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**ÖZET**

Evsel, endüstriyel ve tarımsal aktivitelerden kaynaklanan kirleticiler, sucul ekosistemleri kirletmekte ve bu durum su kalitesinin bozulmasına ve biyoçeşitliliğin önemli ölçüde

azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Tüm ekosistemlerde olduğu gibi sucül ekosistemlerde de canlılar arasındaki madde ve enerji geçişleri besin zinciri yoluyla sağlanır. Besin piramidinin üst basamaklarındaki türler, dokularında kirletici biriktirmiş olan alt basamaklardaki türlerle beslendiklerinden pek çok kirleticiyi biriktirme eğilimindedirler. Bu nedenle kirleticilerin toksik etkilerinin belirlenmesi ve trofik etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi oldukça önemlidir.

Yapılan bu çalışma da bakır (Cu), kirletici materyal seçilmiştir. Çalışmada, Cu kirleticisine doğrudan ve beslenme yoluyla maruz bırakılan, besin zinciri basamaklarını temsil eden test organizmaları mikroalgler (*Chlorella vulgaris* ve *Navicula cryptocephala*), zebra midyesi (*Dreissena polymorpha*)’da kirleticinin biyobirikim ve eliminasyon miktarları, bazı biyokimyasal değişiklikleri ve histopatolojik hasarı belirlenerek trofik etkileşim değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Bu amaç doğrultusunda;

- Akut toksisite testleri (mikroalglerde meydana gelen inhibisyon canlı hücrelerin sayımına dayanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mikroalg İnhibisyon Testi OECD (2011)’de önerildiği şekilde 24, 48 ve 72 saat süre ile uygulanmıştır) ile Cu kirleticisinin mikroalgler üzerindeki EC<sub>50</sub> değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Hesaplanan EC<sub>50</sub> değerleri (3,42±0,36 mg/L) baz alınarak subletal konsantrasyonlar belirlenmiştir.
- Mikroalgler Cu subletal konsantrasyonlarına maruz bırakılarak, deney sonunda kontrol ve deneme gruplarında biyobirikim ve eliminasyon miktarları ile biyokimyasal (TBARS ve GSH seviyesi ile SOD, CAT ve GPx aktiviteleri) değişiklikler belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca söz konusu deneme gruplarından örnekler stoklanmış, Zebra midye üzerindeki trofik transfer etkisinin belirlenebilmesi için besin zinciri pramidinde mikroalglerin üst basamağında bulunan Zebra midyelere besin olarak verilmiştir.
- Zebra midye Cu’un subletal konsantrasyonlarına doğrudan ve dolaylı (kirleticilere maruz bırakılmış mikroalglerle beslenerek) olarak maruz bırakılmış, deneme gruplarında biyobirikim ve eliminasyon miktarları, biyokimyasal değişiklikler ve histopatolojik hasar belirlenmiştir.

Çalışma verileri incelendiğinde, doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak Cu kirleticisine maruz bırakılan mikroalg ve zebra midyede kullanılan biyobelirteçlerin yararlı birer parametre olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca söz konusu kirletici Cu’nun doğrudan ve beslenme yoluyla sucül ekosistem üzerinde etki ettiği biyobelirteç parametreleri ile tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bakır, Biyobirikim, Biyobelirteçler, Trofik transfer

**Not:** Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK tarafından 119Y592 proje numarası ile desteklenmiştir.

## ABSTRACT

Pollutants originating from domestic, industrial and agricultural activities pollute aquatic ecosystems and this causes deterioration of water quality and significant reduction of

biodiversity. As in all ecosystems, material and energy transitions between living things in aquatic ecosystems are provided through the food chain. Species in the upper rungs of the food pyramid tend to accumulate many pollutants, as they feed on species in the lower rungs that have accumulated pollutants in their tissues. For this reason, it is very important to determine the toxic effects of pollutants and to evaluate their trophic effects.

In this study, copper (Cu) was chosen as the pollutant material. In the study, trophic interaction was determined by determining the bioaccumulation and elimination amounts, some biochemical changes and histopathological damage of the pollutant in microalgae (*Chlorella vulgaris* and *Navicula cryptocephala*), zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), which are exposed to Cu pollutant directly and through nutrition. intended to be evaluated.

In accordance with this purpose;

- Acute toxicity tests (inhibition occurring in microalgae was performed based on the count of viable cells. Microalgae Inhibition Test was applied for 24, 48 and 72 hours as recommended in OECD (2011)) and EC50 values of Cu contaminant on microalgae were calculated. Sublethal concentrations were determined based on the calculated EC50 values ( $3.42 \pm 0.36$  mg/L).
- Microalgae were exposed to Cu sublethal concentrations, and bioaccumulation and elimination amounts and biochemical changes (TBARS and GSH level, SOD, CAT and GPx activities) were determined in the control and experimental groups at the end of the experiment. In addition, samples from the said collection groups were stocked and given to Zebra mussels, which are at the upper step of microalgae in the food chain pyramid, in order to determine the trophic transfer effect on Zebra mussels.
- Zebra mussels were exposed to sublethal concentrations of Cu directly and indirectly (feeding with microalgae exposed to pollutants), and bioaccumulation and elimination amounts, biochemical changes and histopathological damage were determined in the experimental groups.

When the study data were examined, it was determined that the biomarkers used in microalgae and zebra mussels, which were directly or indirectly exposed to Cu pollutant, were useful parameters. In addition, it has been determined by the biomarker parameters that the aforementioned pollutant Cu affects the aquatic ecosystem directly and through nutrition.

**Keywords:** Copper, Bioaccumulation, Biomarkers, Trophic transfer

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**NIKEL AĞIR METAL BIRIKIMININ MODEL CANLI *Dreissena polymorpha* 'da  
BELIRLENMESİ**  
DETERMINATION OF NICKEL HEAVY METAL ACCUMULATION IN MODEL LIVE  
*Dreissena polymorpha*

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**ÖZET**

Nikel (Ni) ve diğer metallerin sanayi ve endüstri alanlarında kullanımının artmasına paralel olarak su ortamına ve çevreye etkileri de artmaktadır. Metallerin su ortamında birikmesi en küçük besin maddesinden başlayarak insana kadar oluşan bir etki alanı oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Ni metalinin sucul ekosisteme karışması halinde organizmalarında birikimini araştırmak amacıyla su ortamında iyi bir indikatör tür olan Zebra Midye (*Dreissena polymorpha*) kullanılmıştır. Model organizma *D. polymorpha* Fırat Nehri'nden toplanarak Su Ürünleri Fakültesi laboratuvarlarına getirilmiştir. Deneysel çalışmada; en az bir ay süre ile laboratuvar koşullarına adapte edilen organizmaların benzer boyutta sağlıklı olan bireyleri seçilmiştir. *D. polymorpha* bireyleri 24 ve 96 saat süreyle 20 litrelik akvaryumlarda Ni'in 3 farklı konsantrasyon (0,1, 0,5 ve 1,4 mg/L)'una maruz bırakılmıştır. Model organizmaların bulunduğu akvaryum su sıcaklığı chiller cihazıyla 20±1 °C'de sabitlenmiştir. Canlıların oksijen ihtiyacı için akvaryumlara harici hava motoru ile oksijen takviyesi yapılmıştır. Deneysel uygulamaların tümü üç tekrarlı olarak yürütülmüştür. Deneysel uygulama ile elde edilen örnekler mikrodalga çözüldürücüde nitrik asit ile çözüldürülmüştür. Etiketlenerek muhafaza edilen örneklerde Ni birikim miktarlarının tespiti Elektrotermal Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrofotometresi (ETAAS) ile ölçüldü. Ni birikimi için konsantrasyonlar ve maruz kalma süreleri kıyaslandığında maruz kalma süresi ile konsantrasyon yoğunluğu arasında paralellik olduğu gözlemlenmiş ve en yüksek birikim miktarı (p<0,05) 96 saatte 1,4 mg/L Ni konsantrasyonunda olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Ağır metal, Birikim, *D. polymorpha*, Nikel, Zebra Midye

**ABSTRACT**

In parallel with the increase in the use of nickel (Ni) and other metals in industry, their effects on the aquatic environment and the environment are also increasing. Accumulation of metals in the aquatic environment creates an area of influence starting from the smallest nutrient to human. In this study, Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), which is a good indicator species in the aquatic environment, was used to investigate the accumulation of Ni metal in the aquatic ecosystem. The model organism *D. polymorpha* was collected from the Euphrates River and brought to the laboratories of the Faculty of Fisheries. In the experimental study; Healthy individuals of similar size of organisms adapted to laboratory conditions for at least one month were selected. *D. polymorpha* individuals were exposed to three different concentrations of Ni (0.1, 0.5 and 1.4 mg/L) in 20-liter aquariums for 24 and 96 hours. The aquarium water temperature with the model organisms was fixed at  $20\pm 1$  °C with a chiller device. For the oxygen needs of living things, oxygen supplementation was made for the aquariums with an external air motor. All of the experimental applications were carried out in triplicate. The samples obtained by the experimental application were dissolved in a microwave dissolver with nitric acid. Detection of Ni accumulation amounts in labeled and preserved samples was measured by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (ETAAS). When the concentrations and exposure times for Ni accumulation were compared, it was observed that there was a parallelism between exposure time and concentration intensity, and the highest accumulation amount ( $p<0.05$ ) was observed at 1.4 mg/L Ni concentration at 96 hour.

**Keywords:** Heavy metal, Accumulation, *D. polymorpha*, Nickel, Zebra Mussel

## YÖRÜK MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜ VE ETLİ AŞURE YORUK CUISINE CULTURE AND MEAT ASHURE

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### ÖZET

Mutfak kültürü, geçmişten günümüze kadar yaşanan savaşlar, göçler, dini akımlar ve farklı kültürlerle etkileşimin yanı sıra bulunduğu coğrafyanın etkisi sonucu değişim ve gelişim göstermiştir. Yemek, toplumun kimliğini, kültürünü ve bulunduğu yörenin özelliklerini yansıtan önemli bir simgedir. Yöresel mutfağı oluşturan öğeler, zamanla farklı nedenlerle değişimlere maruz kalabilirken, aynı zamanda bölge halkı tarafından da farklı yorumlarla ortaya konabilmektedir. Yöre mutfağı ve yöre halkının kimliğini yansıtan ve bölge gastronomisi katma değer katabileceği öngörülen yemeklerden biri de Alanya bölgesinde “Muharrem Ayı” içerisinde halk tarafından üretilerek dağıtılan “Etlı Aşure” yemeğidir. Özel gün ve törenlerde yapılan, kültürel yapıyı ve manevi değerleri çeşitli ritüellerle ortaya koyan, Osmanlı saray mutfağı ve Anadolu mutfağında bolluk bereket simgesi olan aşure, bir tatlı ve çorba çeşidi olarak sunulmaktadır. Etlı aşure ise, tamamen bölgeye özgü yapım ve sunum tekniğı olan ana bir yemek türü olarak tüketilmektedir. Geleneksel ve yöresel bir yemek olan Etlı Aşure Alanya bölgesinde yer alan kırsal alanda yaşayan Yörükler tarafından geleneksel ritüellerle yapılmaktadır. Alanyazın taraması yapıldığında gastronomik bir değer olarak “Etlı Aşurenin” konu alındığı herhangi bir çalışma olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu açıdan değerlendirildiğinde, bu çalışmanın alanyazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmüştür. Bu çalışma kapsamında, Yörük mutfak kültürü ve bölge mutfağı hakkında bilgi verilerek, “Etlı Aşurenin” yapım ve sunum aşamalarının anlatılarak kayıt atına alınması, yöre gastronomisinin tanıtılması ve farklılıklarının ortaya konması, Yörük mutfak kültürüne dikkat çekilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden gözlem tekniğı ve “aşure, Yörük mutfağı” anahtar kelimeleri ile doküman analizi yapılarak ikincil veri kaynakları kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca Alanya’da Yörük köylerinde yaşayan konu hakkında bilgisi olan kişiler görüşülerek “Etlı Aşurenin” yapıldığı dönemler, kullanılan malzemeler, yapım aşamaları ve sunum teknikleri hakkında bilgiler elde edilmiştir. Yapılan çalışma ile Yörük mutfağında önemli bir yeri olan Etlı Aşurenin hazırlanması, pişirilmesi, sunumu ve tüketimi aşamaları gözlemlenerek bölge açısından rolü ve önemi incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Etlı Aşure, Yöresel Yemekler, Yörük Mutfağı



**ABSTRACT**

Culinary culture has changed and developed as a result of the wars, migrations, religious movements and interaction with different cultures, as well as the effect of the geography from the past to the present. Food is an important symbol that reflects the identity of the society, its culture and the characteristics of the region. While the items that make up the local cuisine can be exposed to changes for different reasons over time, they can also be presented with different interpretations by the people of the region. One of the dishes that reflect the local cuisine and the identity of the local people and that is predicted to add value to the gastronomy of the region is the "Meat Ashura " dish produced and distributed by the people in the "Muharram Month" in the Alanya region. Ashura, which is made on special days and ceremonies, which reveals the cultural structure and spiritual values with various rituals, is a symbol of abundance in the Ottoman palace cuisine and Anatolian cuisine, is presented as a dessert and soup. Meat Ashura is consumed as a main dish, which is a production and presentation technique unique to the region. Meat Ashura, a traditional and local dish, is made with traditional rituals by the Yoruks living in the rural area of Alanya. When the literature was searched, it was seen that there was no study in which "Meat Ashura" was the subject as a gastronomic value. From this point of view, it is thought that this study will contribute to the literature. Within the scope of this study, it is aimed to give information about the Yörük culinary culture and the regional cuisine, to explain the production and presentation stages of "Meat Ashura" and to record it, to introduce the local gastronomy and to reveal its differences, and to draw attention to the Yoruk culinary culture. As a data collection tool in the research, the observation technique from qualitative research methods and the keywords "ashura, Yörük cuisine" were used by document analysis and secondary data sources were used. In addition, by interviewing people living in Yörük villages in Alanya, information about the periods when "Meat Ashura " was made, the materials used, the construction stages and the presentation techniques were obtained. With the study, the preparation, cooking, presentation and consumption stages of Meat Ashura, which has an important place in the Yoruk cuisine, were observed and its role and importance in terms of the region were examined.

**Keywords:** Meat Ashura, Local Dishes, Yörük Cuisine