4TH INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

June 6-7, 2023 / Rize, Turkiye

ISBN: 978-625-367-163-1

EDITOR

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ethem İlhan Şahin

ABSTRACTS BOOK

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CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

4TH INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE AND PLACE

June 6-7, 2023 / Rize, Turkiye

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INSTITUTE

EDITOR

Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN

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Turkiye, Algeria, Indonesia, Pakistan, Romania, Azerbaijan, Italy, Albania, Germany, Nigeria, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, India, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Iran, Benin, Kosovo, Brazil, Russia, Moldova, Ethiopia, Ukraine, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Serbia, Philippines, Iraq, Portugal, Georgia, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Myanmar, Spain, República Dominicana, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Peru, North Macedonia, Kazakhistan, Oman, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, United States Of America

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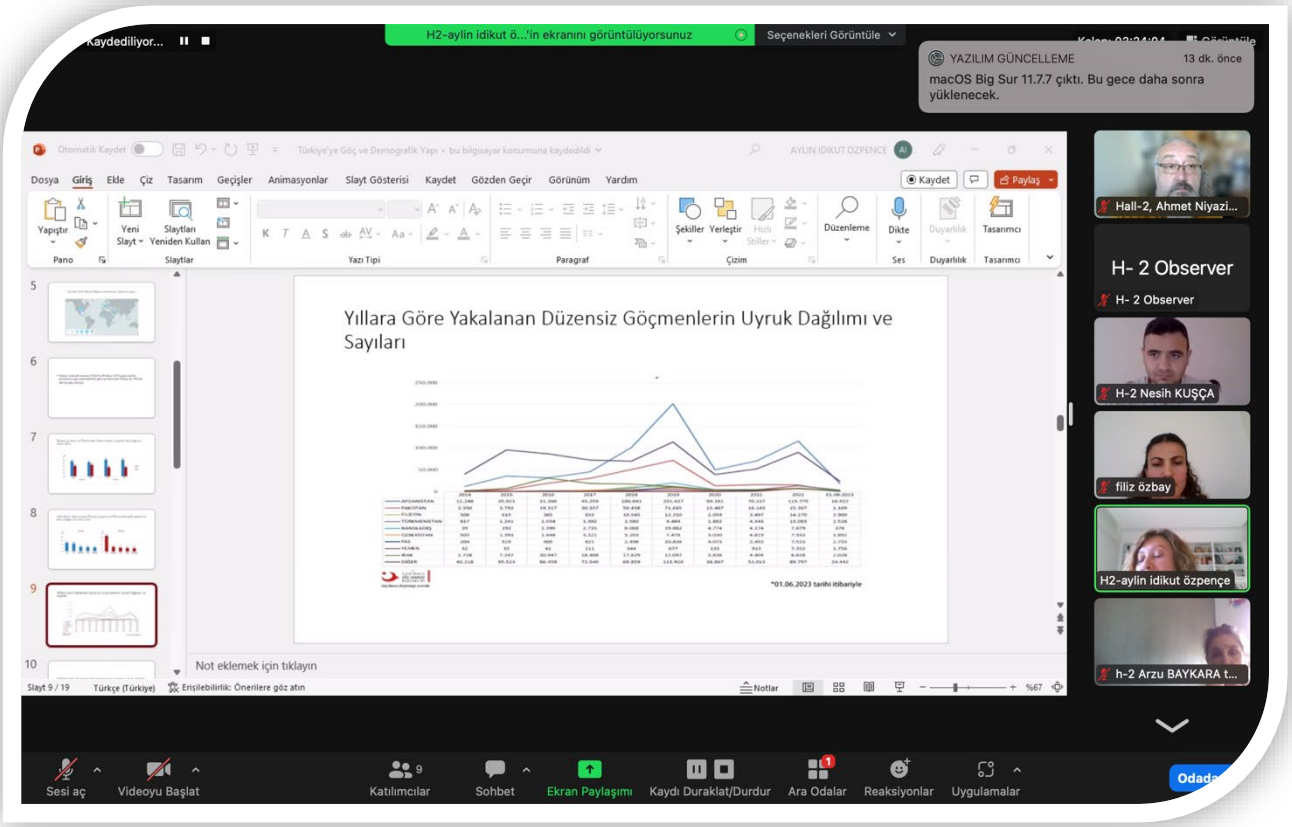

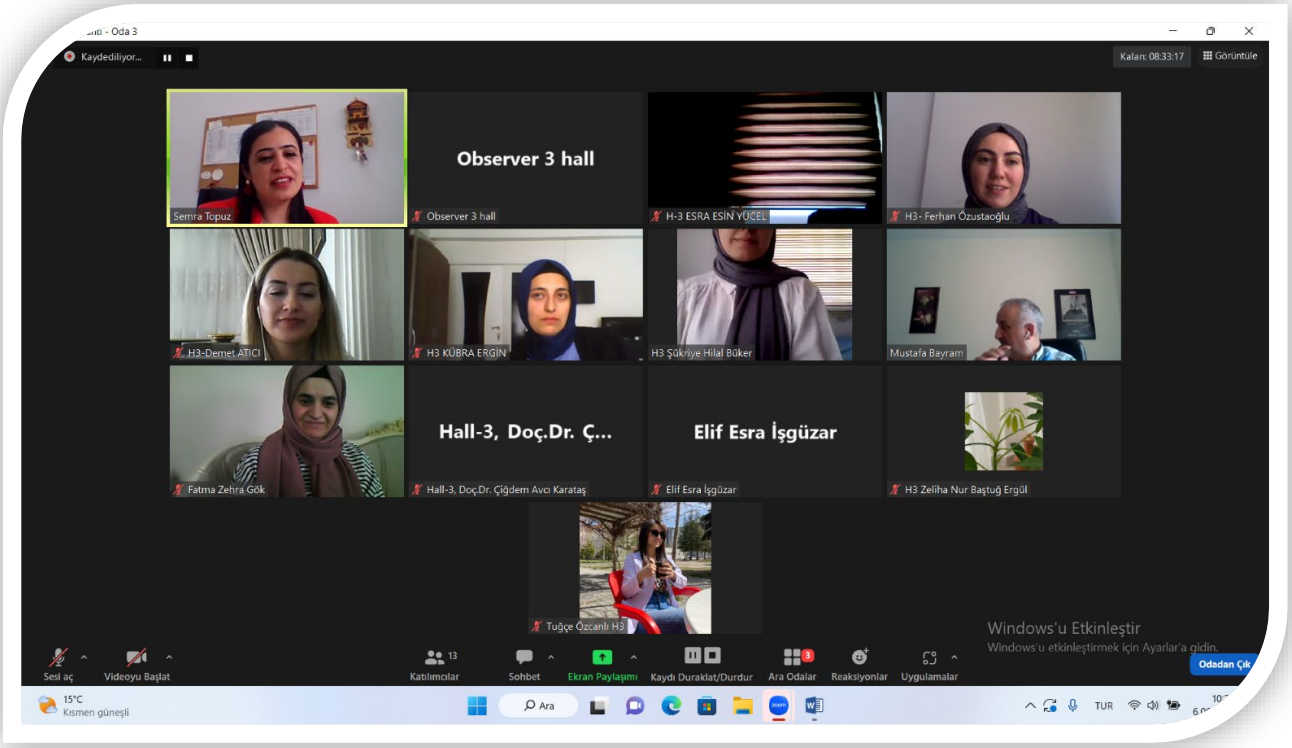

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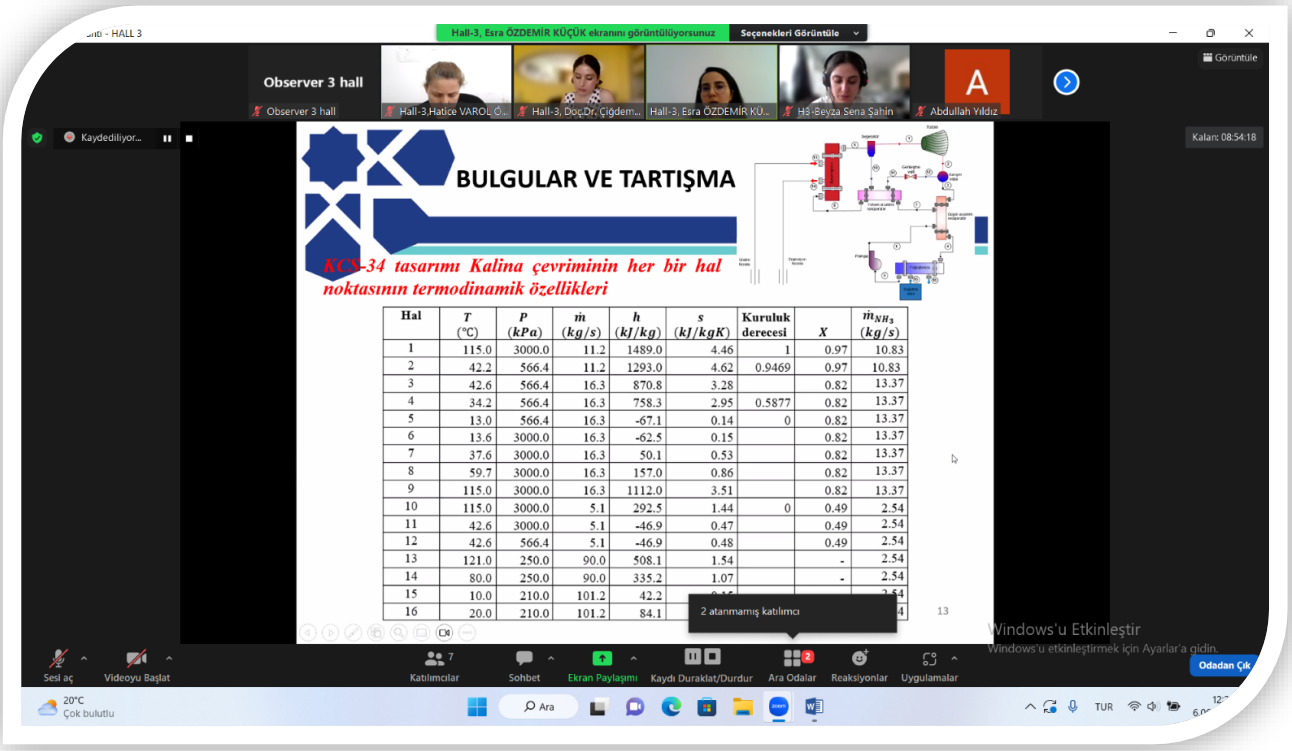

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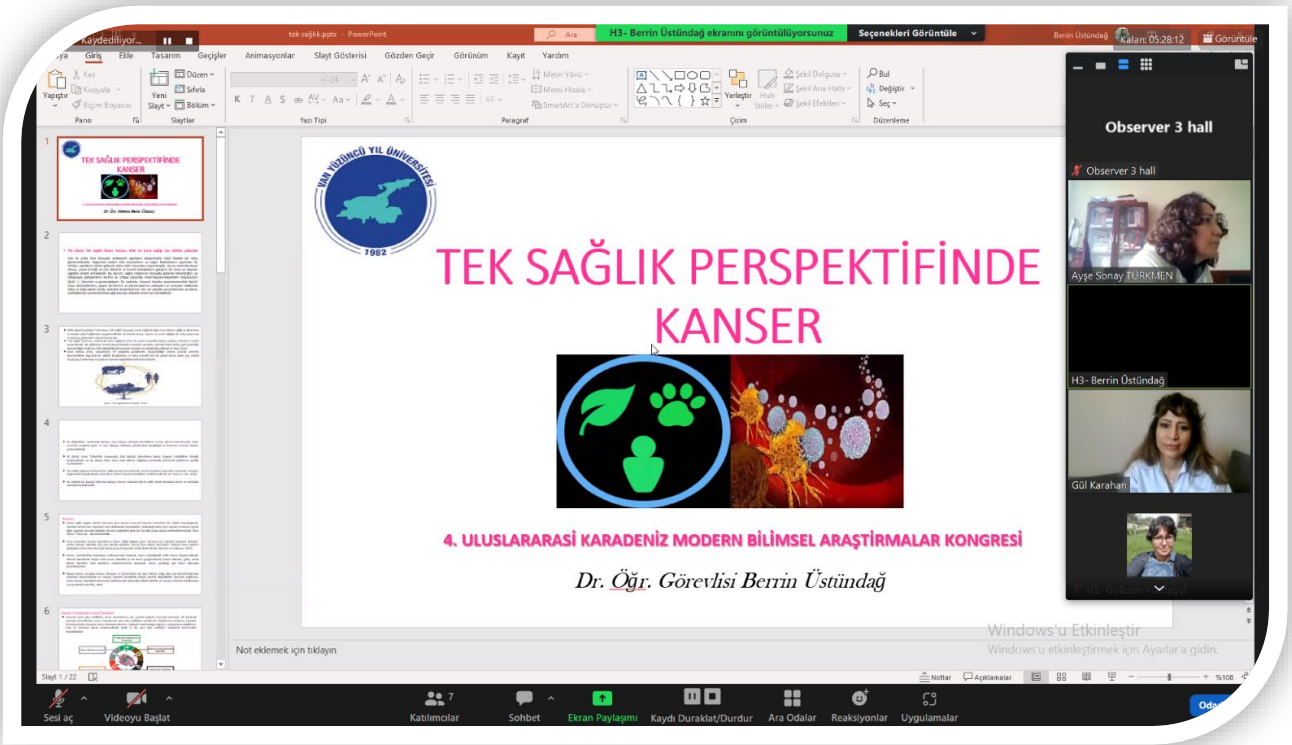
1	115.0	3000.0	11.2	1489.0	4.46	1	0.97	10.83
2	42.2	566.4	11.2	1293.0	4.62	0.9469	0.97	10.83
3	42.6	566.4	16.3	870.8	3.28		0.82	13.37
4	34.2	566.4	16.3	758.3	2.95	0.5877	0.82	13.37
5	13.0	566.4	16.3	-67.1	0.14	0	0.82	13.37
6	13.6	3000.0	16.3	-62.5	0.15		0.82	13.37
7	37.6	3000.0	16.3	50.1	0.53		0.82	13.37
8	59.7	3000.0	16.3	157.0	0.86		0.82	13.37
9	115.0	3000.0	16.3	1112.0	3.51		0.82	13.37
10	115.0	3000.0	5.1	292.5	1.44	0	0.49	2.54
11	42.6	3000.0	5.1	-46.9	0.47		0.49	2.54
12	42.6	566.4	5.1	-46.9	0.48		0.49	2.54
13	121.0	250.0	90.0	508.1	1.54		-	2.54
14	80.0	250.0	90.0	335.2	1.07		-	2.54
15	10.0	210.0	101.2	42.2				
16	20.0	210.0	101.2	84.1				



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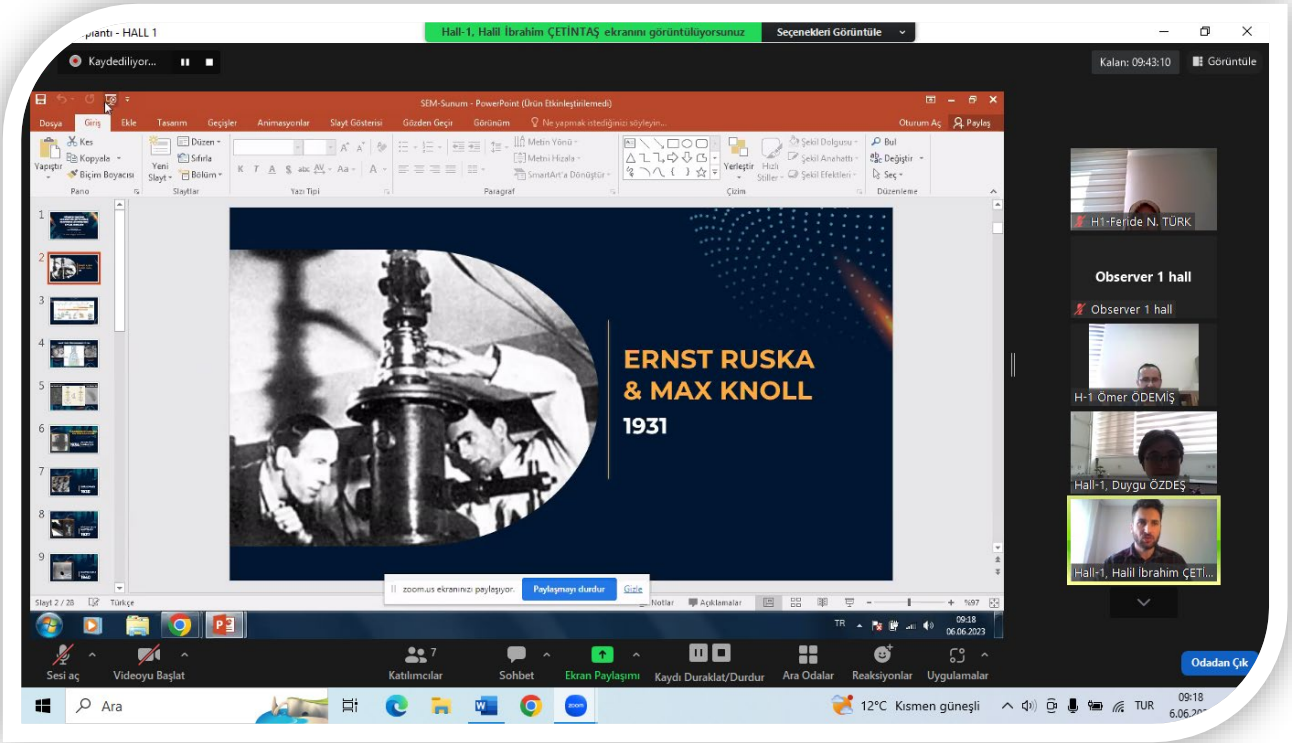

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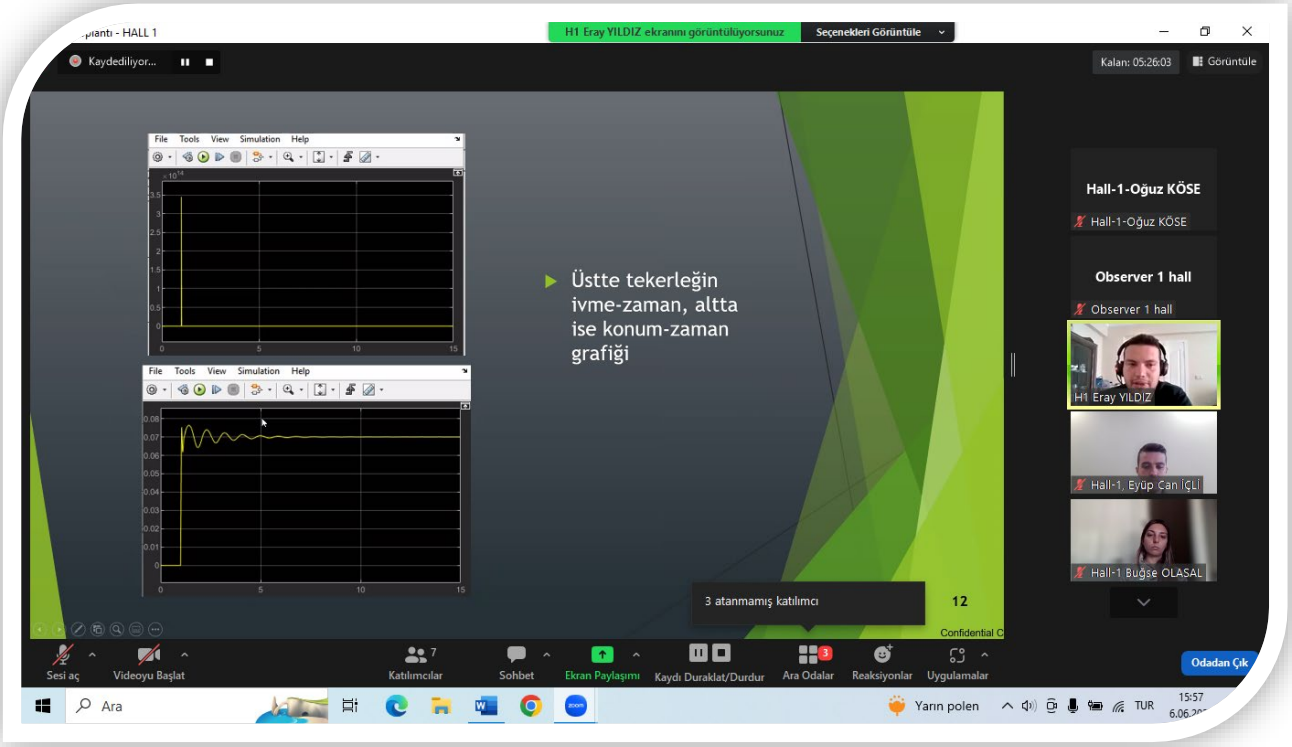

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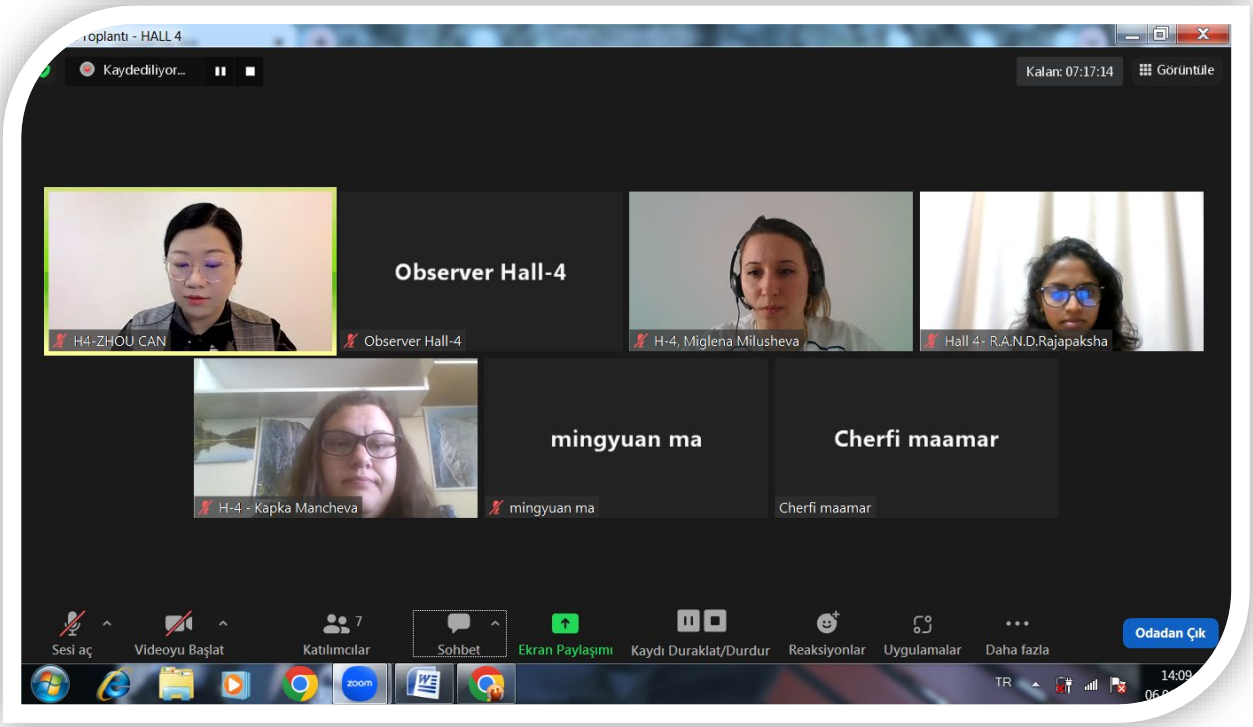

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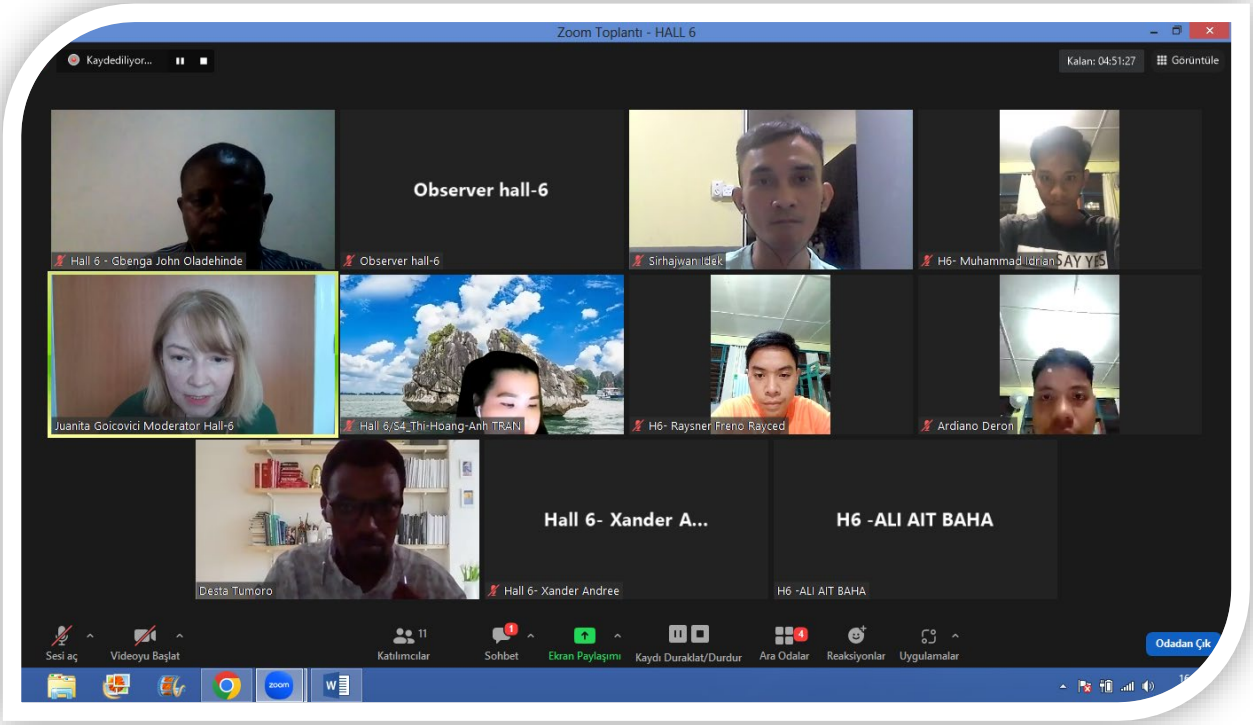

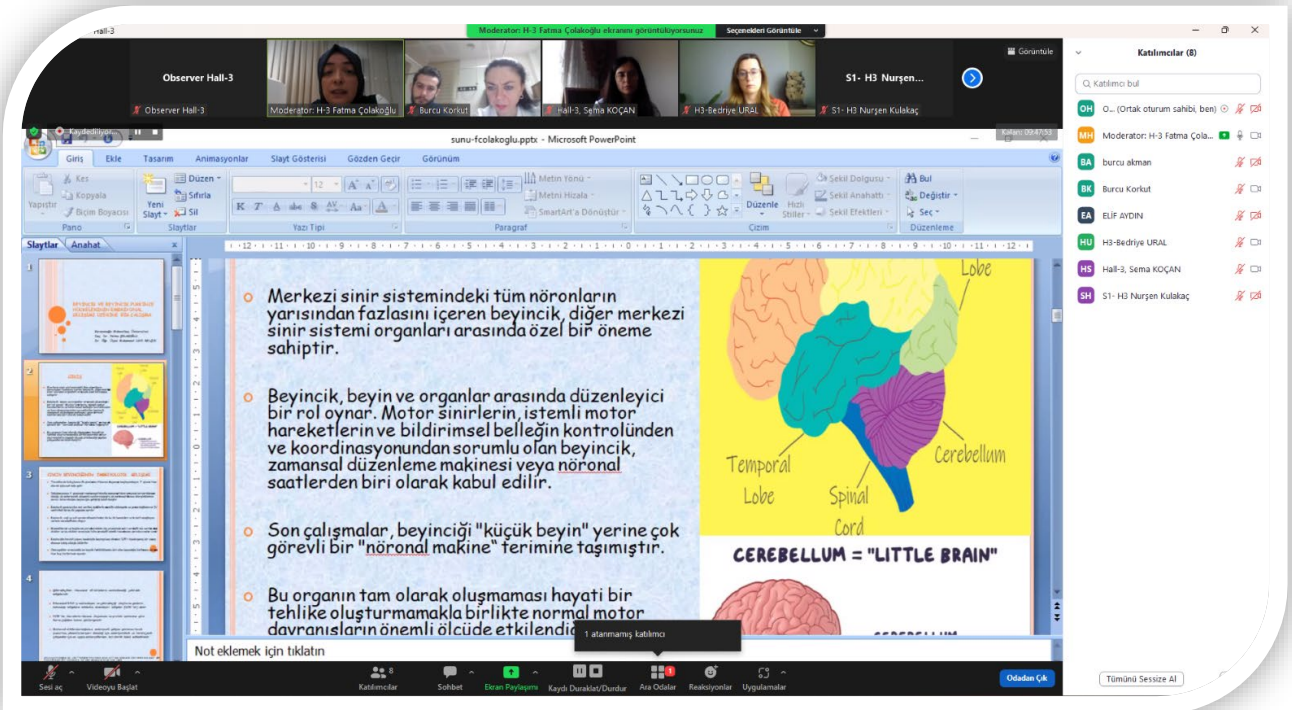

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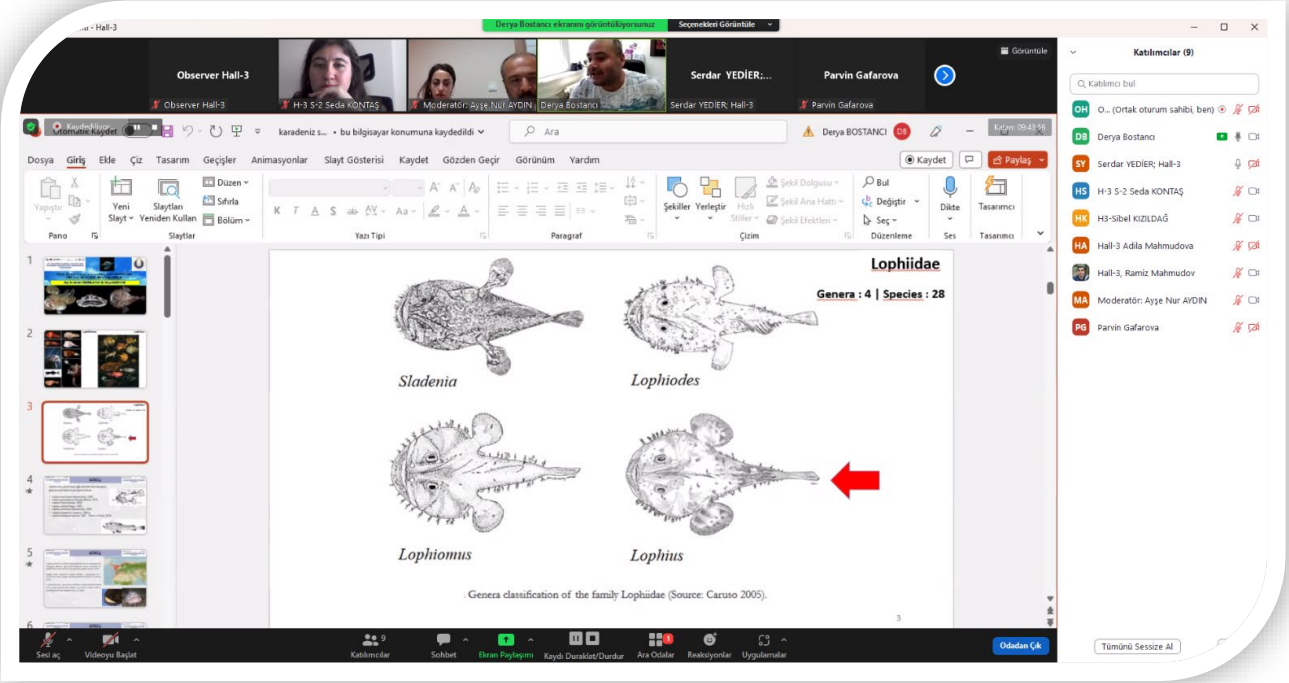

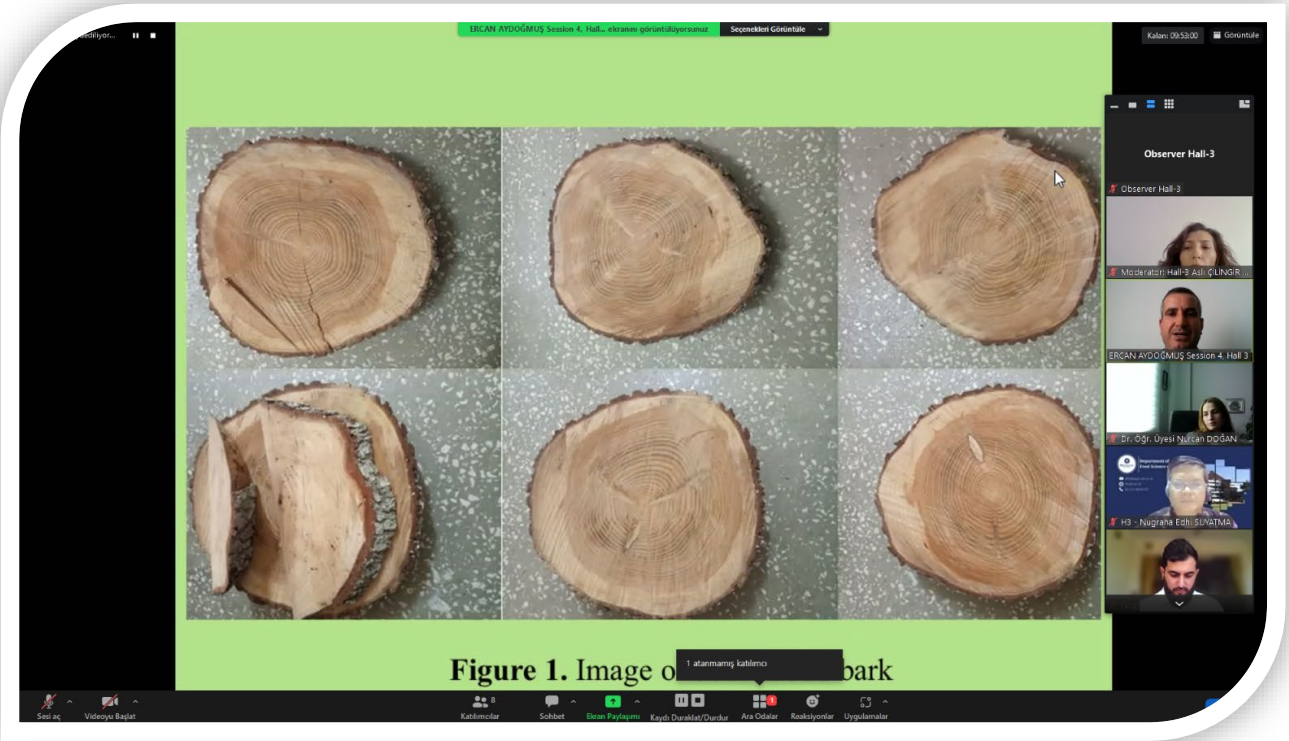

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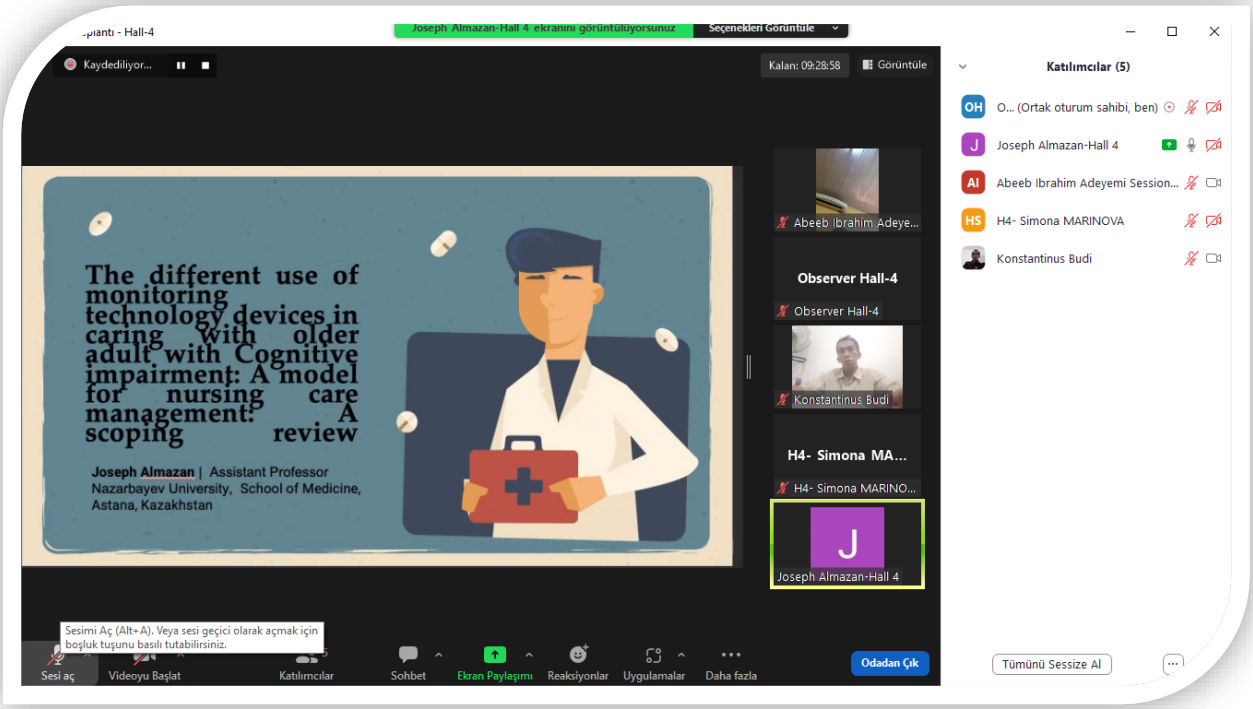

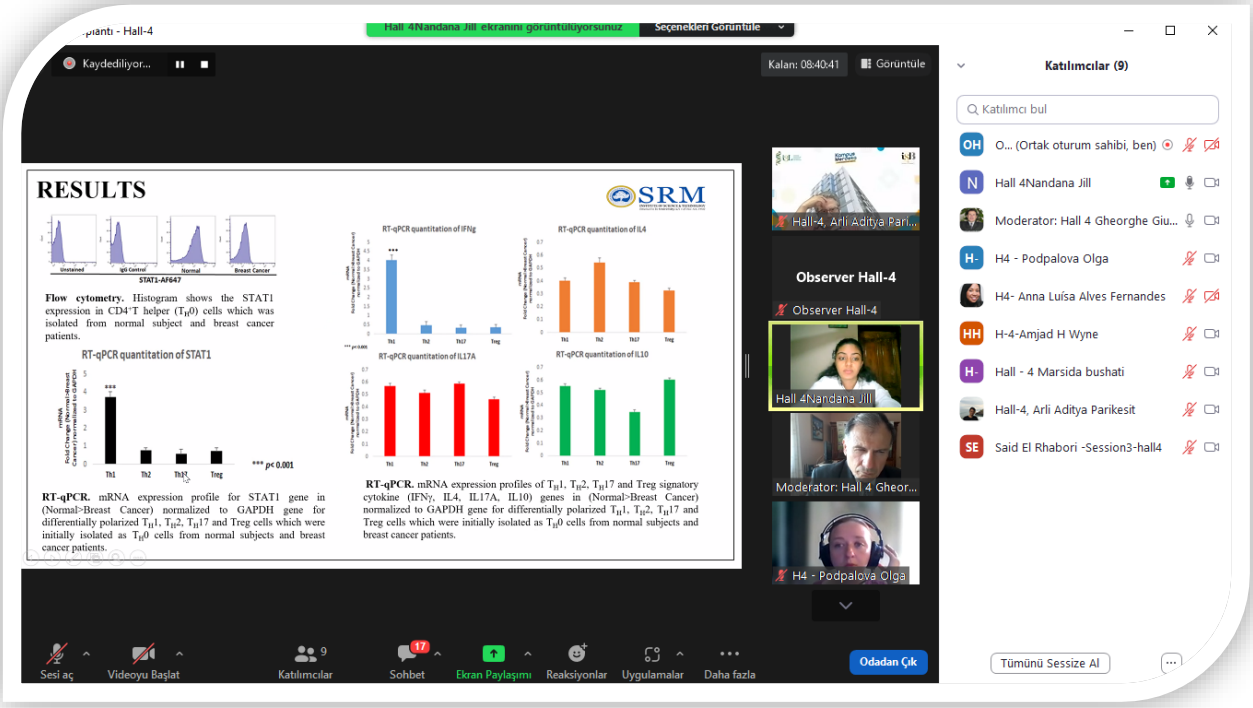

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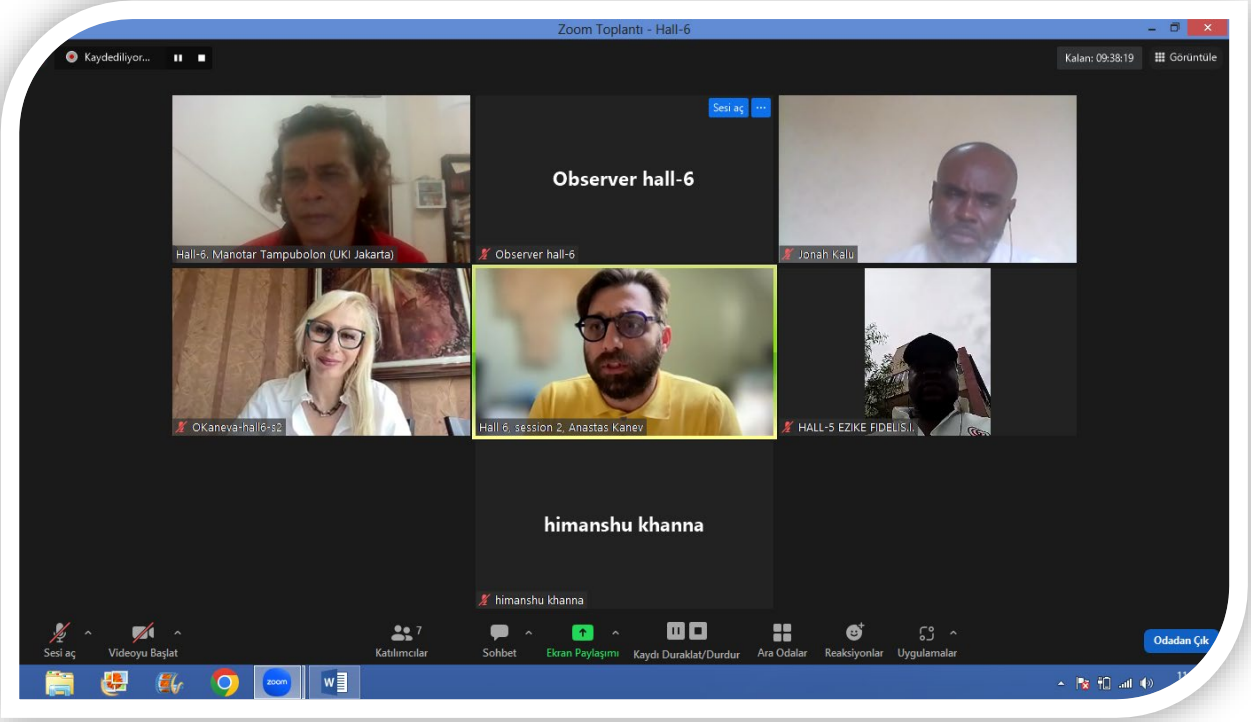

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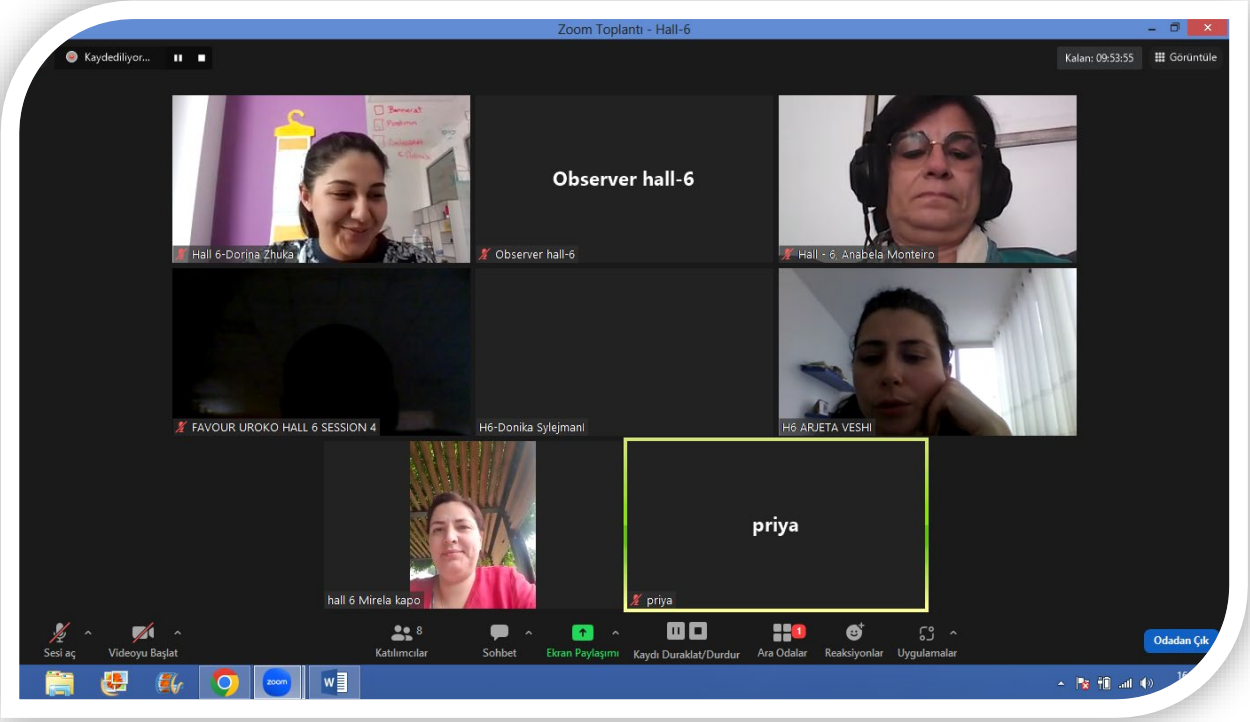

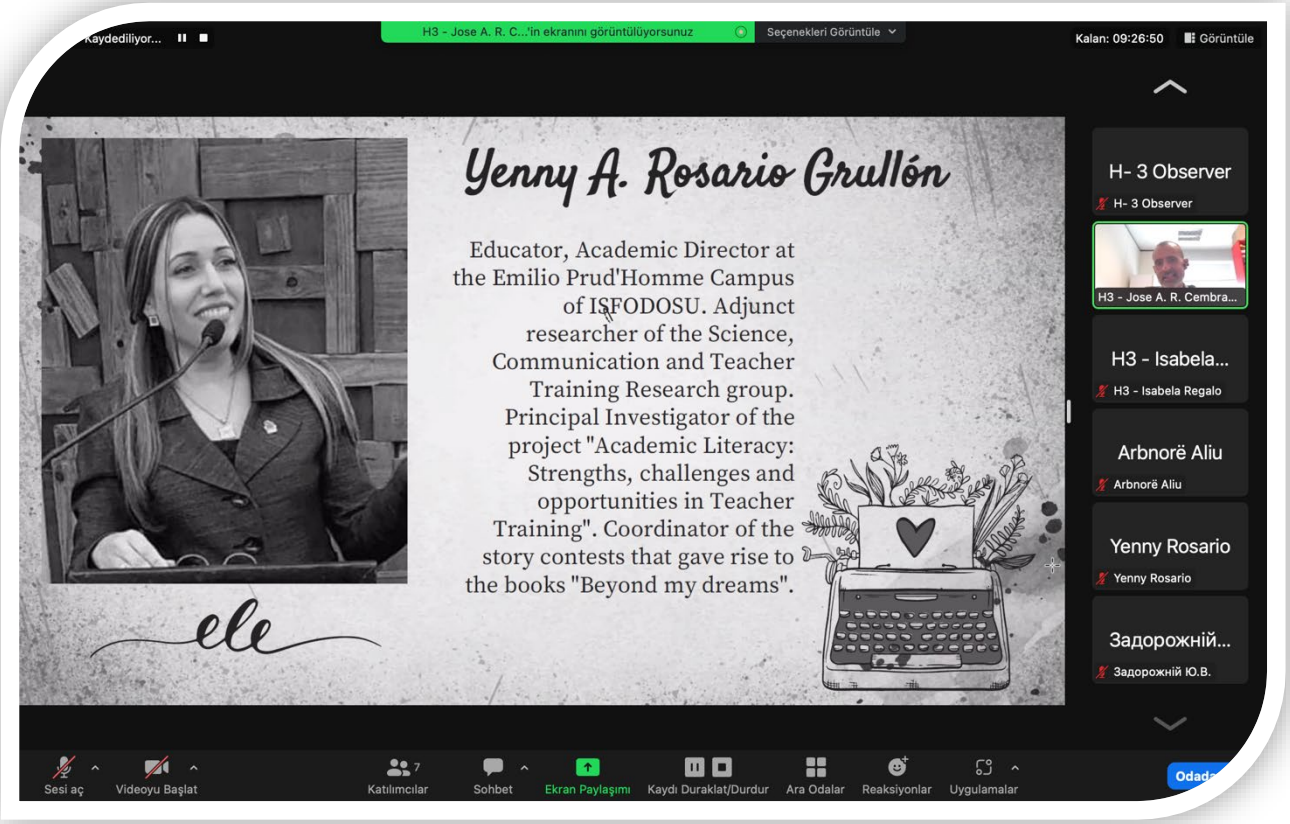

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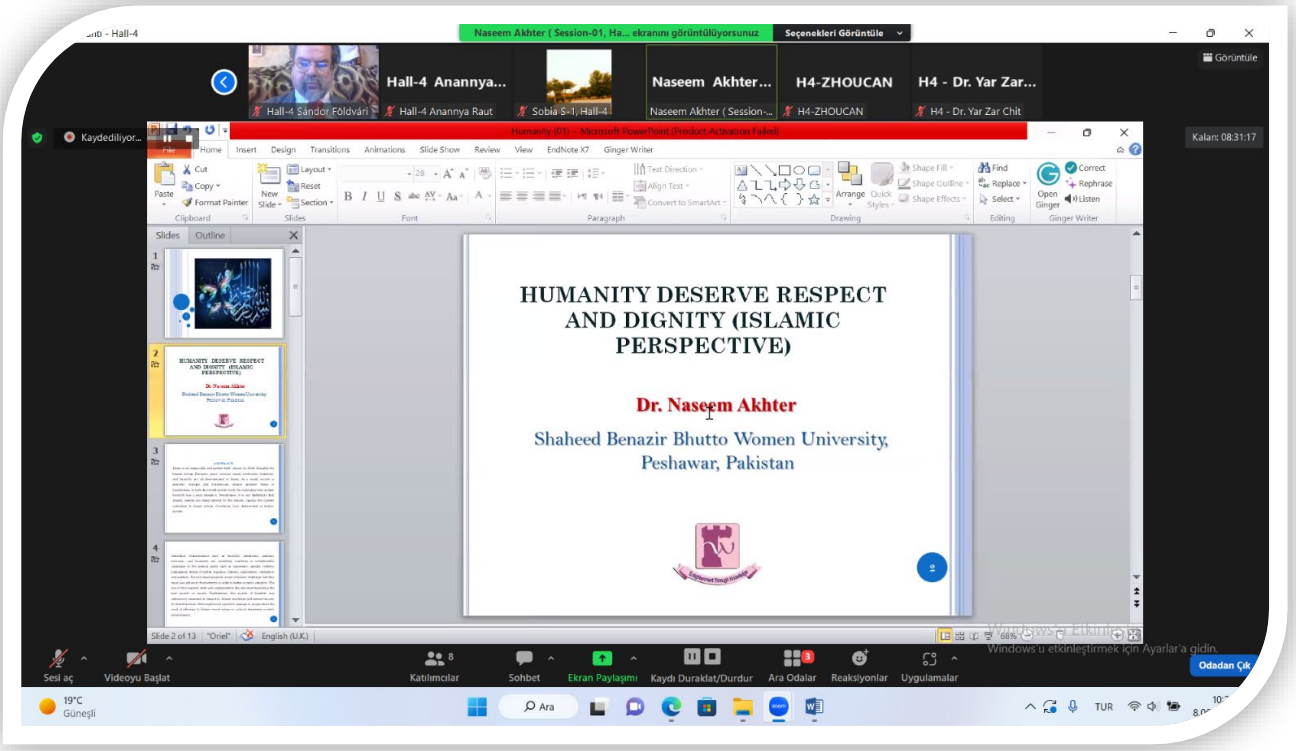

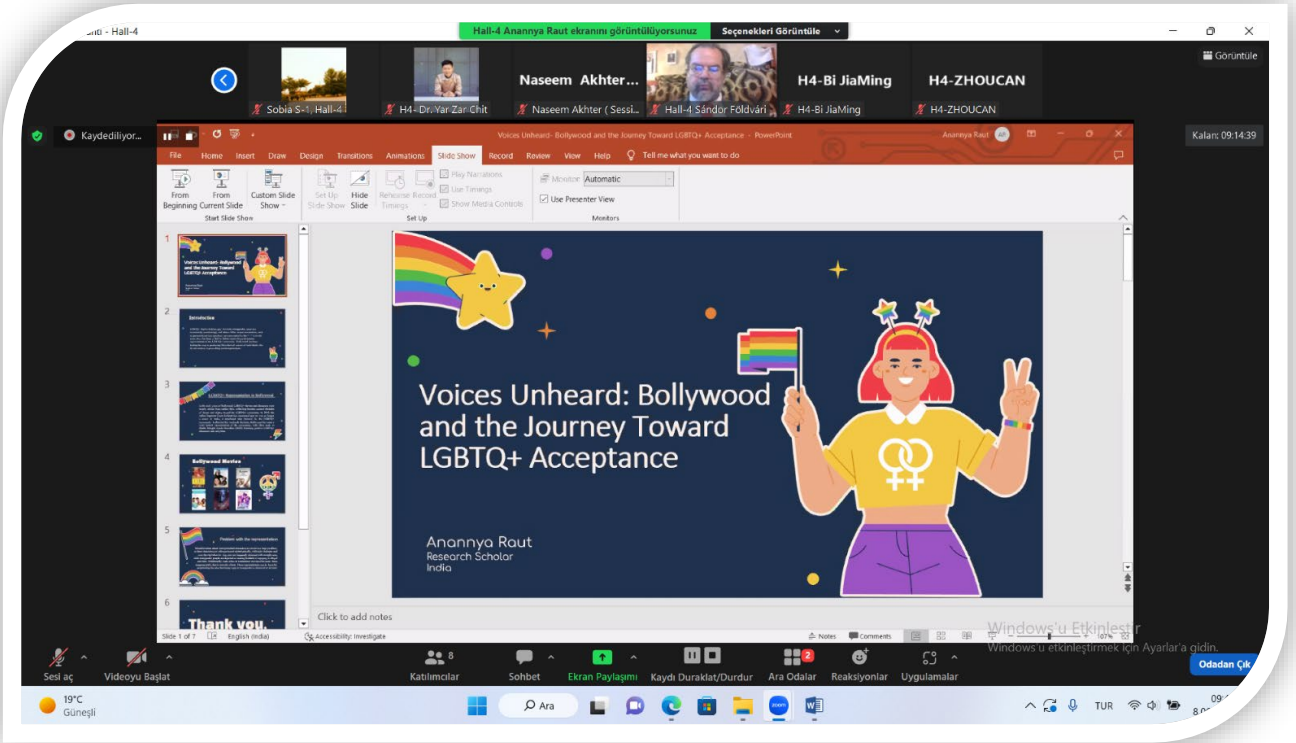

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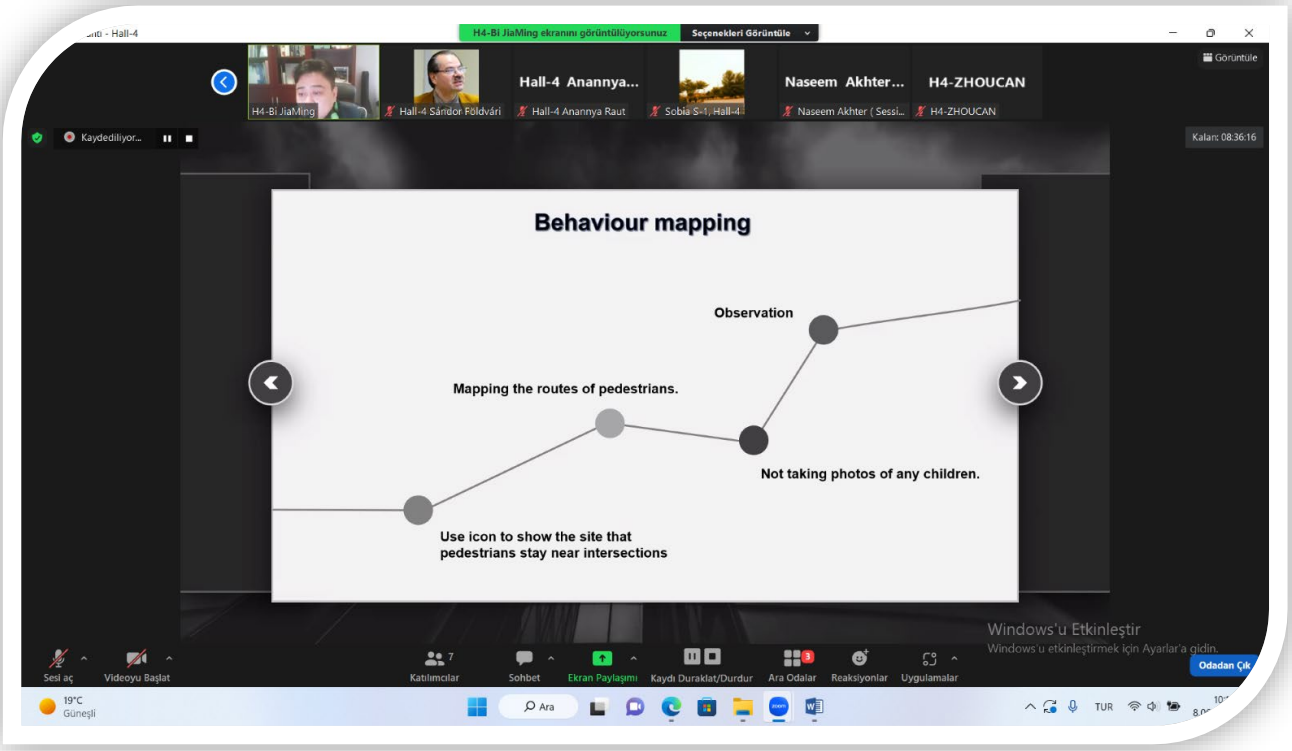

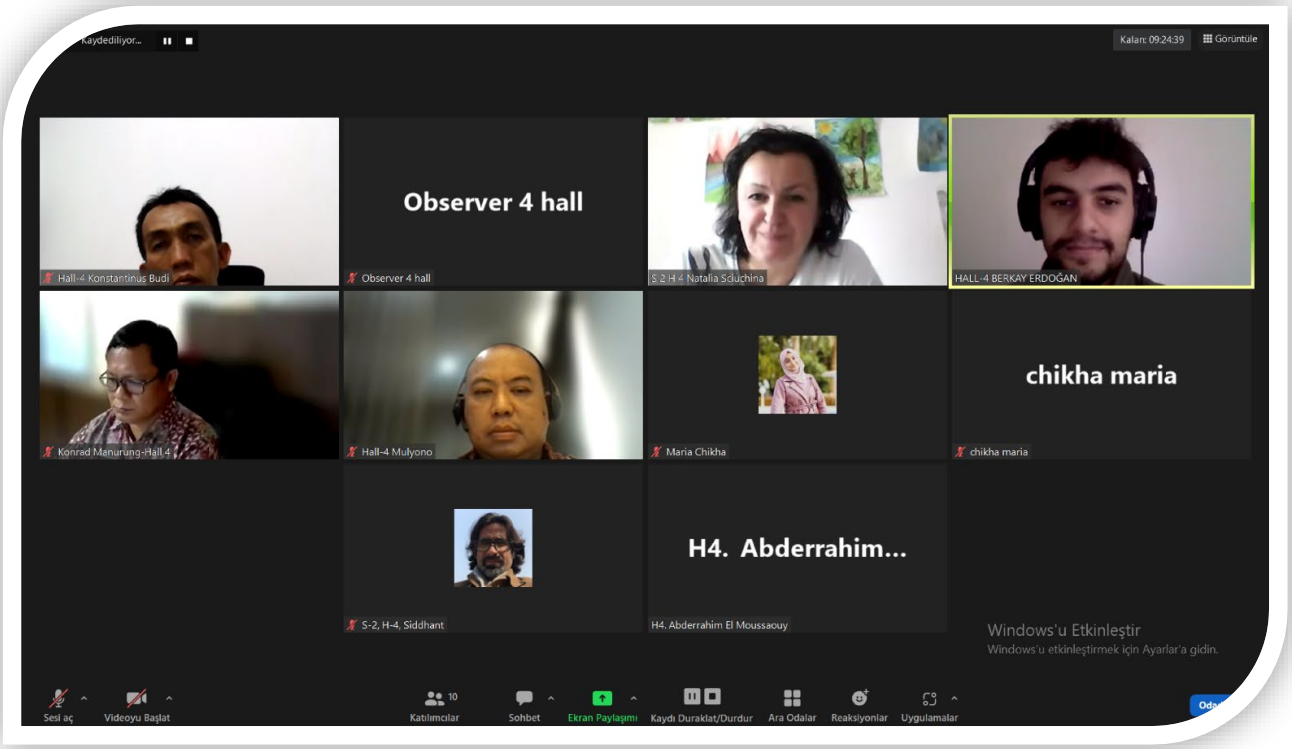

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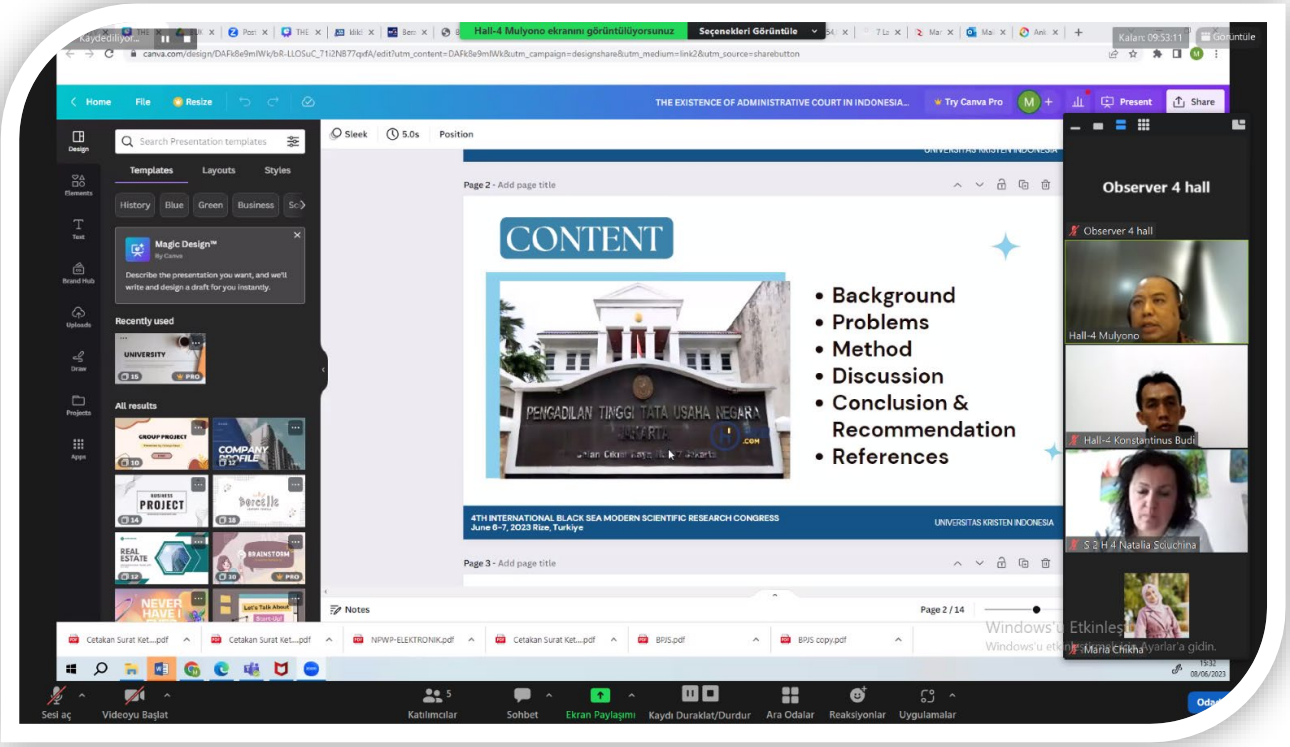

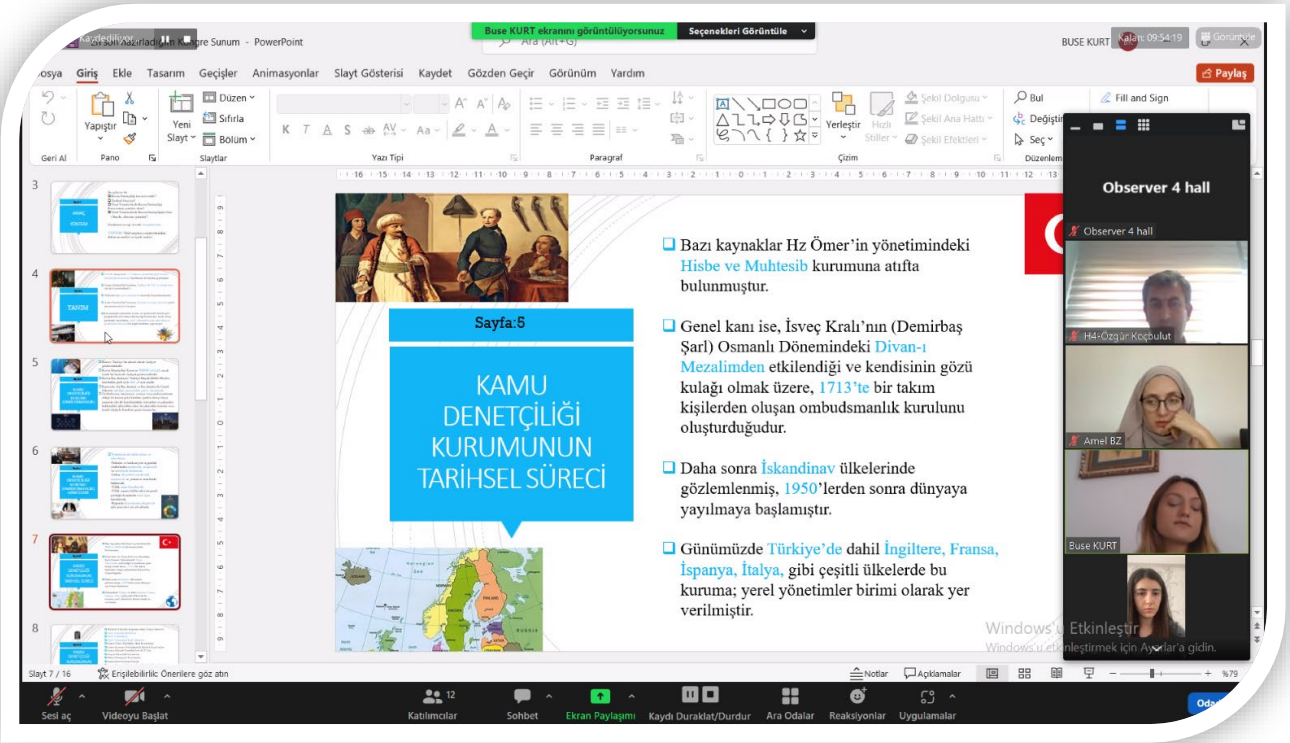

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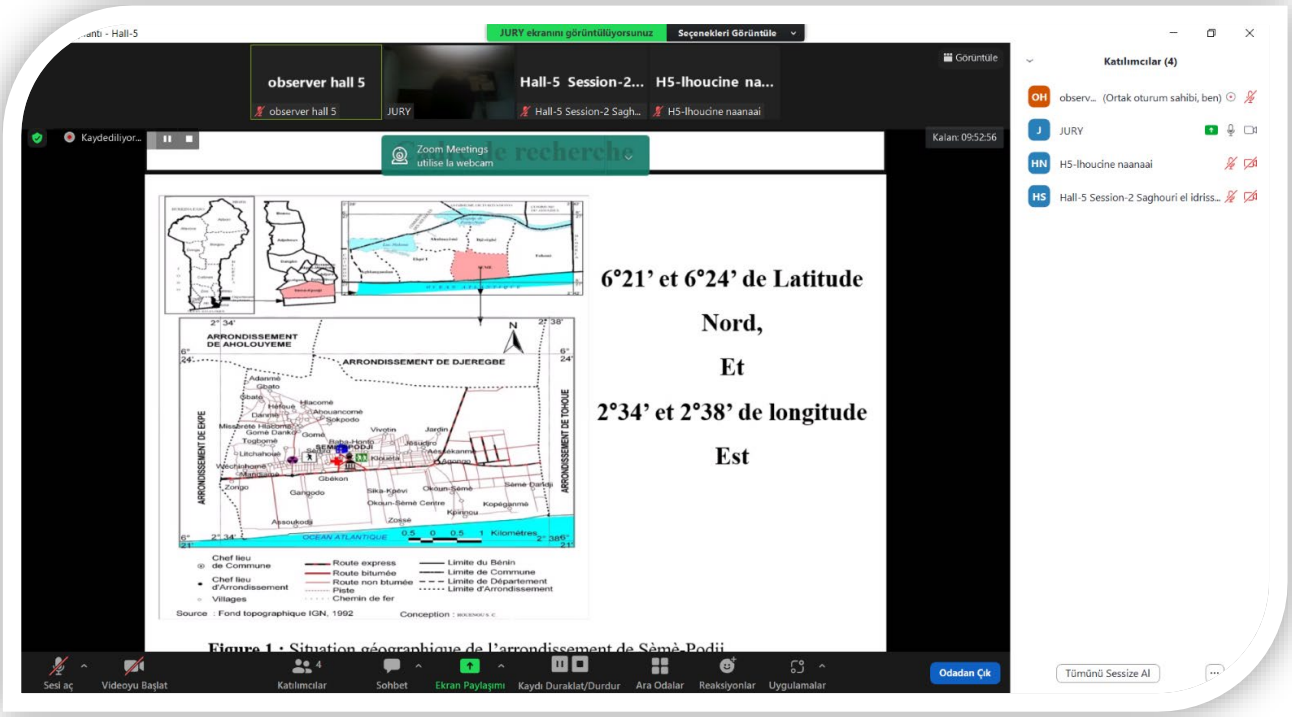

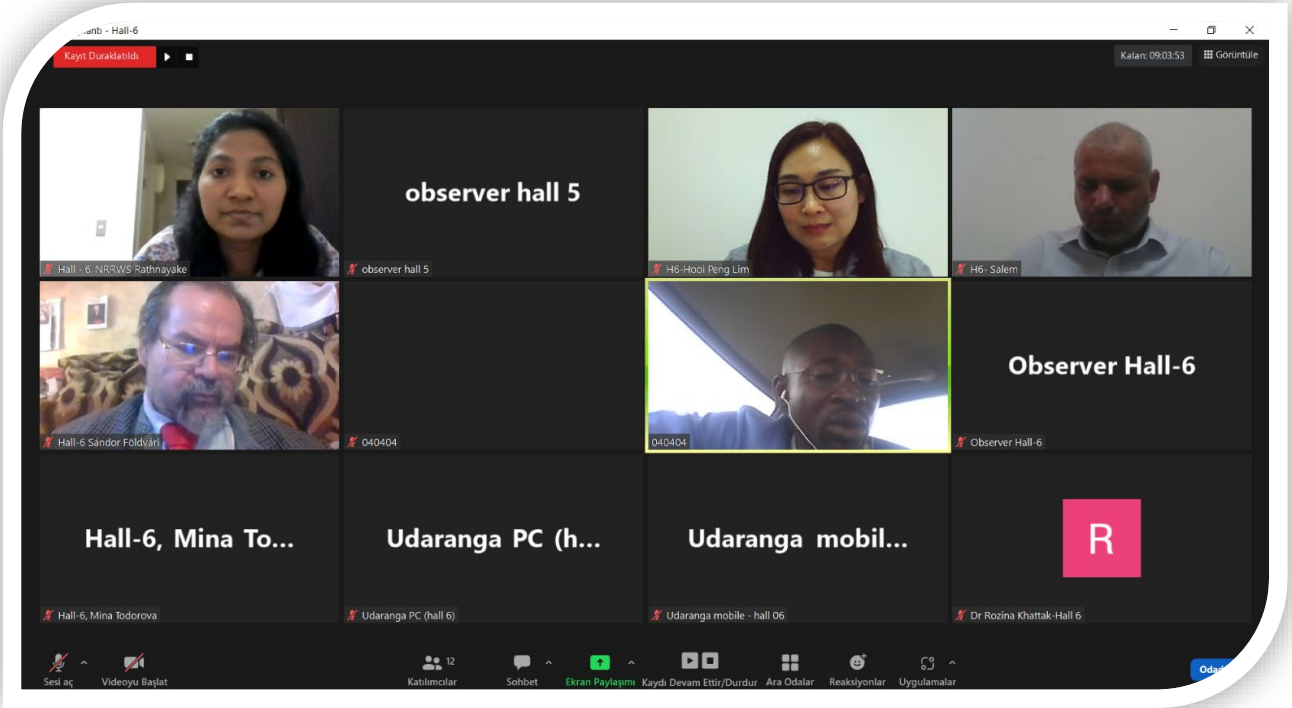

4th INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

6-7-8 June 2023
Rize, Turkiye

CONGRESS PROGRAM

Zoom Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409
Zoom Passcode: 040404

Participant Countries (48):

Turkiye, Algeria, Indonesia, Pakistan, Romania, Azerbaijan, Italy, Albania, Germany, Nigeria, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, India, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Iran, Benin, Kosovo, Brazil, Russia, Moldova, Ethiopia, Ukraine, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Serbia, Philippines, Iraq, Portugal, Georgia, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Myanmar, Spain, República Dominicana, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Peru, North Macedonia, Kazakhistan, Oman, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, United States Of America

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- ✓ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 15 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Duygu ÖZDEŞ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPOSITES IMPROVED USING WASTE ROCK WOOL AND EPOXY	Dr. Feride N. TÜRK	Çankırı Karatekin University TÜRKİYE
APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY FROM PAST TO PRESENT	Lect. Dr. Halil İbrahim ÇETİNTAŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
CARBON-BASED NANOMATERIALS' NEW MEMBER; CARBON QUANTUM DOTS AND SYNTHESIS METHODS	Lect. Dr. Halil İbrahim ÇETİNTAŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED VIA CRAMBE CORDIFOLIA PLANT	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Salih AĞIRTAŞ Ömer ÖDEMİŞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
ISOLATION AND DETERMINATION OF THE GENOME SIZES OF THE BACTERIOPHAGE OF BACTERIAL COLD WATER DISEASE, FLAVOBACTERIUM PSYCHROPHILUM	Dr. Mustafa ÜSTÜNDAĞ Prof. Dr. Mutlu Nisa ÜNALDI CORAL Prof. Dr. Gökhan CORAL Prof. Dr. Ş. Necat YILMAZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE Mersin University TÜRKİYE Mersin University TÜRKİYE Mersin University TÜRKİYE
EQUILIBRIUM AND KINETICS INVESTIGATION OF Pb(II) IONS ADSORPTION ON BIOCHAR PRODUCED FROM MELON PEEL	Prof. Dr. Duygu ÖZDEŞ Dr. Şengül Tuğba ÖZEKEN Serdal ŞEKER Prof. Dr. Celal DURAN	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
REMOVAL OF INDIGOCARMIN DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY CLOUD POINT EXTRACTION METHOD	Prof. Dr. Celal DURAN Lect. Olcay ÖZDEMİR Res. Assist. Aslıhan YILMAZ ÇAMOĞLU Prof. Dr. Duygu ÖZDEŞ	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
BIOSORPTION POTENTIAL FOR Cu (II) OF PINE CONE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem ÖTER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
PROBIOTICS ALSO PROTECT ORAL HEALTH	Lect. Dt. Dt.Huriye GÜN GÜLER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin BOZDEMİR	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH ON THE GENERAL HEALTH ON THE ELDERLY	Lect. Dt. Dt.Huriye GÜN GÜLER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin BOZDEMİR	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
COST ANALYSIS OF MOVING AND CIRCULAR SOLAR PANEL CONTROLS	Mustafa Yakup GAFA Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet GÜÇYETMEZ	Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE Sivas Bilim ve Teknoloji University TÜRKİYE
USAGE OF CoO NANOPARTS IN DIODE APPLICATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF THE DIODE	Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ	Hakkari University TÜRKİYE
CHANGE OF SOME ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF Au/CoO/p-Si/Al DIODE WITH TEMPERATURE	Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ	Hakkari University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATING THE ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PERFORMANCE OF CsPbBr 3 PEROVSKITE QUANTUM DOT BASED LEDs: A NUMERICAL STUDY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa ÇADIRCI Elif YALVA	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF EXPONENTIAL LOAD MODEL ON POWER FLOW AND LOSSES IN POWER SYSTEMS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. KENAN DÖŞOĞLU Res. Assist. Enes KAYMAZ	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF AUTO-TRANSFORMER ON VOLTAGE STABILITY IN POWER SYSTEMS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. KENAN DÖŞOĞLU Res. Assist. Enes KAYMAZ	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE TRAINING: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BLOCKCHAIN INTEGRATION	Hussam ALKASHTO Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah ELEVİ	Mersin University TÜRKİYE
DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE WITH DEEP LEARNING	Serav YÜKSEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinem AKYOL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÖZYURT	Fırat University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Res. Assist. Semra TOPUZ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OPTIMIZATION OF SOLVENT CONCENTRATION IN PHENOLIC COMPOUND EXTRACTION FROM QUINCE (Cydonia oblonga) LEAF WITH D-OPTIMAL MIXTURE DESIGN	Res. Assist. Semra TOPUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa BAYRAM	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF TANNASE ENZYME APPLICATION ON ULTRASOUND-ASSISTED EXTRACTION ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF GREEN TEA (CAMELLİA SİNENSİS) EXTRACT	Emine ATEŞ Prof. Dr. Cemal KAYA Res. Assist. Dr. Esra ESİN YÜCEL	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE POSSIBILITIES OF HAZELNUT GREEN LEAFY COVER EXTRACT IN THE PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE FILMS	Kübra ERGİN Prof. Dr. Lütfiye EKİCİ	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF USES OF PISTACHIO (PISTACIA VERA L.) SHELL AND NANO-EMULSIFIED LEMON (CITRUS LIMON) SHELL ESSENTIAL OIL IN EDIBLE FILM PRODUCTION	Ferhan ÖZUSTAOĞLU Prof. Dr. Lütfiye EKİCİ	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF FREQUENCY ON THE DISINTEGRATION AND DRYING OF ZUCCHINI TISSUE BY PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD (PEF) PRETREATMENT	Fatma Zehra GÖK Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa FİNCAN	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF KEFIR DRINK PRODUCED FROM LACTOSE AND LACTOSE-FREE MILK WITH THE ADDITION OF RED BEET BETALAINS	Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÇAM Şükriye Hilal BÜKER	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD (PEF) PRETREATMENT ON THE DRYING BEHAVIOR OF GINGER	Yasemin ÇİFTCİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa FİNCAN	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF PROTEIN TYPE ON THE NANOENCAPSULATION OF CITRAL BY PROTEIN-POLYSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba DURSUN ÇAPAR Demet ATICI	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. R. Devi
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PREPARATION METHODS AND CATALYTIC APPLICATIONS DISCUSSED BY SILVER/SBA15	Boughedir nadia Bailiche Zohra	Université de Tlemcen ALGERIA
NIOSOMES: A NOVEL CARRIER DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM	Assoc. Prof. R. Devi	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research INDIA
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TECHNO-FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF COCOA AND CAROB FLOURS (CERATONIA SILIQUA)	Prof. Farida BENMEZIANE Mrs Meriem-Ghozlane BOUHAIK	Bendjedid University of El-Tarf ALGERIA Bendjedid University of El-Tarf ALGERIA
THE EFFECT OF RABBIT URINE LIQUID FERTILIZER AS A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF AB –MIX NUTRITION ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUSTARD GROWN WITH HYDROPONIC SYSTEM	Darwin H. Pangaribuan Yohannes C. Ginting Tarissa Bunga MAB Rafi S. Bagaskara Ardian Hayane A.Warganegara	University of Lampung INDONESIA
BLOOD PRESENCE IN TRACHEA AND LENGTH OF DEATH AS ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN TANAH MERAH SLAUGHTERHOUSE	Ari Wibowo Suhardi Khoiru Indana	Mulawarman University INDONESIA
FEED-FORWARD BASED DIRECT TORQUE AND FLUX CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR IN FIELD WEAKENING REGIME	Moamer Musbah Mohammed Ahmed Amhimmid .Q. Almabrouk	Bani walid university LIBYA
CORNMEAL FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILMS BY MICROWAVE POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE	Dr. Mahmood Ahmed, PhD	University of Education PAKISTAN
REMOVAL OF CHLORIDES AND HARDNESS FROM CONTAMINATED WATER BY USING VARIOUS BIOSORBENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW	Subhashish Dey	Gudlavalleru Engineering College INDIA
DISTRIBUTION OF HEAVY METALS IN SURFACE SEDIMENT IN THE COASTAL WATERS OF SMALL ISLANDS IN INDONESIA	Najamuddin Halikuddin Umasangadji	Khairun University INDONESIA
IMIDAZOQUINAZOLINES AND BENZIMIDAZOQUINAZOLINES: SYNTHESIS AND IMPORTANCE	Ayesha Rafiq Sana Aslam Matloob Ahmad	Government college university PAKISTAN

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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: K.R.Padma
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A SHORT UPDATE ON THE REGULATION OF ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC FUNCTIONS BY IRISIN	K.R.Padma K.R.Don P.Josthna	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam INDIA Bharath University INDIA
TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF LACTOCOCCUS LACTIS SSP. LACTIS BIOVAR. DIACETYLACTIS OBTAINED FROM RAW COW'S MILK	Nora Hamdaoui Yahya Rokni Mohamed Mouncif Mustapha Meziane	University Mohammed Premier MOROCCO Sultan Moulay Slimane University MOROCCO Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary medicine MOROCCO
HAZARD RISKS ASSESSMENT OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN COASTAL WATER, SEDIMENT AND FISH THROUGH MONTE CARLO SIMULATION APPROACH IN COASTAL AREA OF MAKASSAR CITY	Prof. Anwar Mallongi, Ph.D Sukri Palutturi Darmawansyah Stang Aminuddin Syam Muhammad Rachmat Wezam al Madhoun Ernyasih Sulfiana Sultan	Hasanuddin University INDONESIA
INVESTIGATING OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SHIPS BALLAST WATER IN AMIRABAD PORT IN THE SOUTHERN OF CASPIAN SEA	Mahdieh Baluei Hassan Nasrollahzadeh Saravi Mohammad Ali Afraei Banpei Mohammad Kardar Rostami Horieh Unesiour Maryam Rezaei	Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute, IRAN
HEAVY METAL STATUS OF SOIL AND UNDERGROUND WATER IN URBAN AREA OF PRISHTINA DISTRICT, KOSOVO	Donika Sylejmani Skender Demaku Arbnorë Aliu Bahrije Dobra	University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" KOSOVO
EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIBACTERIAL POTENTIAL OF SAGINA PROCUMBENS	Fozia Anjum Muhammad Shahid	Government College University PAKISTAN
A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FRESH MILK FOR THE DETECTION OF ADULTERATION: A CASE IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF COMPANY X	Dedy Karyadi, A.Md Dr. Dwi Yuni Hastati	IPB University INDONESIA
A REVIEW ON ETHNOMEDICINAL TRADITIONALLY USES OF EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA O. BERG (EUPHORBIACEAE) IN MOROCCO	Hassane ABD-DADA Said BOUDA Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University MOROCCO
ETUDE DE DISTRIBUTION DES CHARGES THERMIQUES DANS LES CELLULES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES	Khammar farida Handel Naoual Djouimaa Sara	Université de Souk-Ahras ALGERIA
DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND IN VITRO SCREENING OF NOVEL 2-MERCAPTOBENZOTHIAZOLE-CLUBBED PHENYLACETAMIDES AS POTENTIAL ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS	Dr. Swarupa Rani gurram Dr. Mohammed Afzal Azam	Vikas College of Pharmaceutical Sciences INDIA

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06.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Dr., Prof. Serghey A. SHAPOVALOV
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INTRODUCTION TO SOME IMPORTANT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICES TO ASSESS GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY	Susan Hayeri Yazdi	Branch, Islamic Azad University IRAN
A COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH TO EXPLORE REACTION MECHANISM OF DIELS-ALDER REACTION OF MALEIC ANHYDRIDE AND 2,4-HEXANE-1-OL	Hassan Jaleel Muhammad Usman Muhammad Usman Sadia Asim Amna Yusaf Umatur rehman	Government College University PAKISTAN
ETUDE DE DISTRIBUTION DES CHARGES THERMIQUES DANS LES CELLULES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES	Khammar farida Handel Naoual Djouimaa Sara	Université de Souk-Ahras ALGERIA
LABLAB PURPUREUS AS CHROMATRAP FOR REMOVING HAZARDOUS MOST COMMONLY USED ORGANIC CATIONIC DYES FROM INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS	Veerendra Shetty Ananthpur Manjunatha Guruswamy Nagaraju Rajendraprasad	Centre Recognized by University of Mysore INDIA
SUPRAMOLECULAR ASSOCIATION OF DYES IN AQUEOUS SYSTEMS: PRACTICAL APPLICATION	Dr., Prof. Serghey A. SHAPOVALOV	V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University UKRAINE
DETERMINATION OF FLAVONOIDS IN MELISSA OFFICINALIS : EXTRACTION AND QUANTIFICATION	Glejdis Hajdini Marilda Osmani Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Artenisa Hoxha	University of Elbasan ALBANIA
SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES-MEDIATED ENHANCED ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTIVITY OF DULOXETINE IN LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE-INDUCED DEPRESSIVE MODEL	Uswa Shafique Saba Sohail Fakhar-ud-Din	Quaid-i-Azam University PAKISTAN
PLANT MEDIATED BASED BIOSYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COPPER OXIDE NANOSIZED PARTICLES FROM PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA AND MURRAYA KOENIGII	Shivani Yadav D.K. Chauhan Ruhi Tomar	Chaudhary Charan Singh University INDIA
THE ELEMENTS OF ORGANISATIONAL KNOWLEDGE SUSTAINABILITY	Vivien Vágner Prof. Dr. habil Andrea Bencsik	University of Pannonia HUNGARY

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Alaeddin BOBAT
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DETERMINATION OF PLANT NUTRITION CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS BY SOIL ANALYSIS: The Case of Çorlu District of Tekirdağ Province	Fatih BÜYÜKFİLİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Korkmaz BELLİTÜRK	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tekirdağ Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry TÜRKİYE Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF VERMICOMPOST AND COMPOST APPLICATIONS ON THE NUTRITION OF CRESS (Lepidium sativum L.) WITH PLANT ANALYSIS	Esin AKGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Korkmaz BELLİTÜRK	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
BIOFERTILIZER APPLICATIONS IN MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS GROWN IN HYDROPONIC SYSTEM	Res. Assist. Dr. Mahmut ÇAMLICA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsüm YALDIZ Eray MERİÇ	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
CHEMOTYPIC DIFFERENCES OF FENNEL GENOTYPES OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN ORIGIN	Ahmet AKKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsüm YALDIZ Res. Assist. Dr. Mahmut ÇAMLICA	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS ON BEMISIA TABACI (GENN.) (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE)	Remziye GÜLİPEK Prof. Dr. Erol BAYHAN	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF BASE STATIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	Prof. Dr. Alaeddin BOBAT	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
MICROBIAL FERTILIZERS AND PLANT PROTECTION	Prof. Dr. Alaeddin BOBAT	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abbas ARAS
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
IMPORTANCE OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH CARE DURING PREGNANCY	Çiler ÇOKAN DÖNMEZ	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
BIOINFORMATIC APPROACH TO COMPLEMENT SYSTEM MEMBER C5	Ekin Ece GURER Assist. Prof. Dr. Rüştü OĞUZ Res. Assist. Demet KIVANC IZGI Prof. Dr. Meltem Savran KARADENIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hayriye SENTURK CIFTCI	Istanbul University TÜRKİYE T.C Demiroğlu Bilim University TÜRKİYE Istanbul University TÜRKİYE Istanbul University TÜRKİYE Istanbul University TÜRKİYE
SOME PLANTS THAT PEOPLE USE FOR CARDIOLOGICAL DISEASES IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN KÜTAHYA	Dr. Emrah KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Basri KARAYEL	Kütahya University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
THYROIDECTOMY COMPLICATIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abbas ARAS	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
A COMPARISON OF COMPLEMENTARY TROIDECTOMY AND BILATERAL TOTAL TROIDECTOMY COMPLICATIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abbas ARAS Op. Dr. Ali Rıza KARAYIL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE SBU Van Training and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES ON BONE FORMATION-RESORPTION MARKERS AND BONE MINERALS DENSITY	Uzm. Dr. Özlem Zeynep AKYAY	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
SHORT-TERM RESULTS OF ACUTE ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT DISLOCATIONS TREATED WITH THE ENDOBUTTON METHOD	Dr. İbrahim ULUSOY Dr. Aybars KIVRAK	Selahhadin Eyyubi State Hospital TÜRKİYE Adana Avrupa Hospital TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING TECHNIQUE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS IN LUMBAR DISC HERNIA	Dr. Fzt. Mine ARĞALI DENİZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden GÖKÇEK Edip UZUN Miray BAŞER Prof. Dr. Yurdal SERARSLAN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE Ege University TÜRKİYE Hatay Metropolitan Municipality TÜRKİYE Ege University TÜRKİYE
QUALITY OF LIFE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS: MANDALA COLORING	Şeyma VİRDİL Prof. Dr. Ayşe Nefise BAHÇECİK	Bayburt State Hospital TÜRKİYE İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cigdem AVCI-KARATAS
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT AT 400 C°ON THE CORROSION RATE OF THE STEEL SAMPLE 1008	Maha Yousif mohsin ALBAKHAT Abdullah YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF CREEP AT ROOM TEMPERATURE ON PURE PLA AND PLA REINFORCED WITH CARBON FIBERS	Husam BAWADIKJI Abdullah YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI Prof. Dr. İsmail ESEN	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
ENERGY AND EXERGY ANALYSIS OF FOUR DIFFERENT ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE CONFIGURATIONS WITH WASTE HEAT SOURCES	Dr. Esra ÖZDEMİR KÜÇÜK Prof.Dr. Muhsin KILIÇ	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF TIO2 THIN FILMS COATED WITH THE SPIN METHOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice VAROL ÖZKAVAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice ASIL UĞURLU	Isparta University of Applied Sciences TÜRKİYE
RECONFIGURABLE GRIPPER DESIGN AND INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRIAL ASSEMBLY AREA	Eng. Mec. Beyza Sena ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet MERT	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE Bursa Technical University, TÜRKİYE
THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SOURCED KALINA CYCLE	Dr. Esra ÖZDEMİR KÜÇÜK	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
PRODUCTION OF SIC PARTICLE REINFORCED ALCUMG MATRIX COMPOSITE BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet AKKAŞ Mohamed Abdulsalam Mohamed ELSHERKSİ	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF ALUMINUM ALLOY USAGE IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cigdem AVCI-KARATAS	Yalova University TÜRKİYE
PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF B4C PARTICLE REINFORCED CUNISI ALLOY COMPOSITES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet AKKAŞ Aboubaker Aiferjani H. AİRAJHE	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Dr. CHIKHa Maria
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
AN ADDITION TO THE MACRO FUNGI OF TIKRI RESERVED FOREST, GONDA (U.P.) INDIA	Siddhant P.O. Ukaogo Mahesh Kumar	Durgesh Nandini Degree College INDIA Abia State University NIGERIA Independent Researcher INDIA
EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF NPK AGAINST ANTHRACNOSE OF KING CHILLI (CAPSICUM CHINENSE) CAUSED BY COLLETOTRICHUM GLOEOSPORIOIDES (PENZ.) THEIR MANAGEMENT AND IMPACT ON GROWTH PARAMETER AND YIELD TAMIL NADU	VIGNESH K SATHIYA ARAVINDAN V LOKESH R WAJIHAA R VISHNUPRIYA K	Annamalai University INDIA
SYNTHESIS OF SULFONYL FUNCTIONALIZED CHALCONE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES	Huma Masood Dr. Akbar Ali	Government College University PAKISTAN
BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FEMALES DROMEDARY CAMEL BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING (DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION)	Dr. CHIKHa Maria Prof. Dr. KHENENOU Tarek Dr. GHERISSI Djalel Eddine	University of Souk-Ahras ALGERIA
ENERGY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MACRONUTRIENTS AND ALL OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH IN LIVER, HEAD AND TRUNK OF SMOKED CATFISH [CLARIAS GARIEPINUS (BURCHELL 1822)]	Emmanuel Ilesanmi Adeyeye Rauf Abioye Olatoye Adeolu Jonathan Adesina	Ekiti State University NIGERIA
BACTERIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FRIED FISH SOLD IN DUTSIN-MA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KATSINA SATE, NIGERIA	Sabi'u Shitu Ishaq Shehu Umaru Abdulmalik	College of Science and Technology NIGERIA Federal University Dutsin-Ma NIGERIA Federal University Dutsin-Ma NIGERIA
DISCOVERY OF NOVEL PHENYLPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS SELECTIVE JAK3 ANTAGONISTS USING PHARMACOPHORE, 3D-QSAR, ADME-TOXICITY, COVALENT DOCKING, MOLECULAR DYNAMICS, GMX_MMPBSA AND RETROSYNTHESIS ANALYSIS	Mr. Abdelmoujoud Faris Dr. Ibrahim M. Ibrahim Hanine Hadni Menana Elhallaoui	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Cairo University EGYPT Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
INTEGRATING 2D-QSAR, PHARMACOPHORE, ADMET, COVALENT DOCKING, MD SIMULATION, AND FREE BINDING ENERGY FOR PREDICTION OF NOVEL JAK3/STAT INHIBITORS THROUGH PYRIMIDINE-4,6-DIAMINE	Mr. Abdelmoujoud Faris Dr. Ibrahim M. Ibrahim Mr. Muhammad Yaseen Prof. Nada Alsakhen Prof. Mashooq Ahmad Bhat Dr. Ahmed M. Naglah Dr. Ihsan Ullah Dr. Noha Ziedan Dr. Fazal Mabood Dr. Hadni Hanine Prof. Menana Elhallaoui	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Cairo University EGYPT University of Swat PAKISTAN Cairo University EGYPT King Saud University SAUDI ARABIA University of Swat PAKISTAN University of Chester UNITED KINGDOM

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Dr-Fakhar-ud-Din
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECT OF LOCAL FEEDING OF Hymenachne amplexicaulis GRASS ON THE BODY CONDITION SCORE OF BALI CATTLE	Suhardi Ari Wibowo Anhar Faisal Fanani Nurul Fajrih	Mulawarman University INDONESIA
STATISTICALLY DESIGNED DEXIBUPROFEN LOADED SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES FOR ENHANCED ORAL BIOAVAILABILITY	Shah Faisal Ghani Zakir Ali Dr-Fakhar-ud-Din	Quaid-i-Azam University PAKISTAN
IMPACT OF NITROGEN SOURCES, GYPSUM, AND GROWTH REGULATORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT, YIELD, AND QUALITY OF INDIAN MUSTARD (BRASSICA JUNCEA L)	Khadija Mika Dawud	Sharda University INDIA
ACUTE AND SUBACUTE TOXICITY ASSESSMENT OF THE AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MOROCCAN FERULA COMMUNIS FRUIT IN MOUSE MODEL	NOUIOURA Ghizlane LYOUSSI Badiaa DERWICH El houssine	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
ENHANCING LEACHATE TREATMENT FROM LANDFILLS: A RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY AND CENTRAL COMPOSITE DESIGN APPROACH TO COAGULATION-FLOCCULATION OPTIMIZATION	Roukaya Bouyakhsass Salah Souabi Safaa Khattabi Rifi Soukaina Bouaouda Abdeslam Taleb Aysegul Pala Oussama Hartal Abdelaziz Madinzi	University Hassan II, Mohammedia MOROCCO Dokuz Eylul University TÜRKİYE
OPTIMIZATION OF COAGULATION PROCESS FOR TREATMENT OF OLIVE OIL MILL WASTEWATER USING MORINGA OLEIFERA AS A NATURAL COAGULANT, CCD COMBINED WITH RSM FOR TREATMENT OPTIMIZATION	Safaa Khattabi Rifi Salah Souabi Loubna El Fels Anas Driouich Ilham Nassri Chaymae Haddaji Mohamed Hafidi	University Hassan II, Mohammedia MOROCCO University Cadi Ayyad (UCA) MOROCCO Mohammed V University MOROCCO
EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN VEGETABLE OIL REFINERIES BY A COMBINED PROCESS: NATURAL FLOTATION AND COAGULATION FLOCCULATION	Oussama Hartal Salah Souabi Safaa Khattabi Rifi Aysegul Pala Roukaya Bouyakhsass Soukaina Bouaouda Abdelaziz Madinzi	University Hassan II, Mohammedia MOROCCO Dokuz Eylul University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF SILICON NANOPARTICLES ON THE GROWTH OF PETUNIA (PETUNI × ATKINSIANA D. DON) IN VITRO	Krupa-Małkiewicz Marcelina Ochmian Ireneusz	West Pomeranian University POLAND
THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND DIVERSITY OF HERPETOFAUNA IN INDIA	Vidya Padmakumar Murugan Shanthakumar	Bangalore University INDIA

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06.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Dr. Zaira Zaman Chowdhury
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CARBON STRUCTURED NANOFLUID FOR ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF FLAT PLATE SOLAR THERMAL COLLECTOR	Khan Wajahat Ahmed Prof. Dr. Kazi Md Salim Newaz Dr. Zaira Zaman Chowdhury Dr. Mohd Nashrul Bin Mohd Zubir	Universiti Malaya MALAYSIA
COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVENTIONAL AND NATURAL WINES	Ireneusz OCHMIAN Magdalena BŁASZAK Marcelina KRUPA-MAŁKIEWICZ Sabina LACHOWICZ	Calisia University POLAND
IMPACT OF HEAT STRESS ON MILK PRODUCTION IN DAIRY CATTLE	B.S. Gayathri B.S. Devamalini J.N. Edwiga R. Anupama M.V.Silpa M.V.Silpa	Kerala Agricultural University INDIA Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen GERMANY
BIOEFFICACY OF ORGANIC INPUTS AGAINST ALTERNARIA SOLANI	Lokesh R Vignesh K Sathiya Aravindan V Ajaydesouza	Annamalai University INDIA
MANAGEMENT OF FERMENTABLE WASTE PRODUCED BY HASSAN II UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES BY COMPOSTING AND ITS USE AS FERTILIZER FOR CORN STICKS	Soukaina Bouaouda Salah Souabi Roukaya Bouyakhsass Abdeslam Taleb El maguiri Abdelhakim Abdelaziz Madinzi Abdelkader Anouzla Aysegul Pala	University Hassan II, Mohammedia MOROCCO Dokuz Eylul University TÜRKİYE
ACTUAL APPROACHES TO ENSURING PEOPLE'S SAFETY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS AT CHEMICALLY HAZARDOUS FACILITIES	Dr. Hanna KARAKURKCHI Prof. Mykola SAKHNENKO Dr. Alla KOROGODSKAYA	National Defence University UKRAINE
SYMBIOSIS WITH RHIZOBIUM MITIGATES DROUGHT IMPACT ON THE BIOCHEMICAL & PHYSIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE MESOAMERICAN WILD BEAN	Laura Lizeth Tovar-Rosales Antonino M. Lecona Kalpana Nanjareddy Manojkumar Arthikala	ENES-Unidad León MEXICO
DETERMINATION OF ADSORPTION PARAMETERS INFLUENCING ON THE REMOVAL OF AN ACIDIC DYE ONTO COMMERCIAL ACTIVATED CARBON	YASLAM Saleh Gamal Saleh BESTANI Benaouda BENABBOU Asmae ATTOUTI Salima Cherfi Maamar Allal Mohamed MEKIBES Zohra	University of Mostaganem ALGERIA
SEMI-CIRCULAR MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR VR AND AR APPLICATION	Vijay Kumar Pandey Abhishek Chauhan Ritika Shukla Shivani Kumari Praveenkumar Omprakash Singh	Noida Institute of Engineering and Technology INDIA

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuz KÖSE
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OCTOROTOR YAW FLIGHT CONTROL WITH GRADIANT DESCENT ALGORITHM, PID, AND MORPHING	Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuz KÖSE	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE
OCTOROTOR LATERAL FLIGHT CONTROL WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS, PID AND MORPHING	Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuz KÖSE	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL POWDER IN JOINING AL- 6061 T6 AND Al-7075 T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATES WITH FRICTION STIR WELDING	Mec. Eng. Berkay SEVİL	Oyak Renault Automobile Factories A.S. TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF SCANNING POWER ON TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF TI6AL4V ALLOY	Prof. Dr. Hakan AYDIN Semih YAŞAR	Uludağ University TÜRKİYE Ermaksan Machinery TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND MICROHARDNESS PROPERTIES IN THE SIMILAR WELDING OF STAINLESS STEELS USING THE TUNGSTEN INERT GAS METHOD	Eyüp Can İÇLİ Res. Assist. Meryem ALTAY Prof. Dr. Hakan AYDIN	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
COMPUTATIONAL FINITE ELEMENT METHOD (HAD) MODELING OF THE RENAL STONE REMOVAL PROCESS THROUGH THE URETERAL CHANNEL IN POROUS MEDIA CONDITIONS AND URETERAL PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Merdin DANIŞMAZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE USE OF 100Cr6 STEEL IN BEARING RINGS AND APPLICATION OF HEAT TREATMENT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Merdin DANIŞMAZ Tuncer DENİZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
MODELING OF QUARTER VEHICLE AND DRIVER INTERACTION USING SIMULINK AND ANALYSIS OF SUSPENSION SYSTEM BEHAVIOR FOR DIFFERENT ROAD PROFILES	Eray YILDIZ Buğse OLASAL Eyüp Can İÇLİ	Oyak Renault Automobile Factories A.S. TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Emine DEMİRAY
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A VALUE EXAMINATION OF SOCIOLOGY 1 AND SOCIOLOGY 2 TEXTBOOKS TAUGHT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES HIGH SCHOOL	Dr. Gamze ASLAN	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE
ADULT EDUCATION AND THIRD AGE UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY	Prof. Dr. Emine DEMİRAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özden CANDEMİR Prof. Dr. Mediha TERLEMEZ Assist. Prof. Dr. İlknur ULUTAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap ÖZTÜRK	Anadolu University TÜRKİYE
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND QUALIFICATION IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS	Salih ERDAĞ	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
AN EDUCATIONAL GAME DESIGN IN SCIENCE TEACHING: CAPTURE THE ENERGY, POLISH THE LAMP	Neslihan YENİAY Prof. Dr. Orhan KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU Prof. Dr. Sevilay KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
A WOMAN DISCOVERING THE WORLD WITH HER FINGERS: HELEN KELLER	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA	Hitit University TÜRKİYE
PROOF THAT AUTISM IS NOT A BARRIER TO SUCCESS: TEMPLE GRANDIN	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA	Hitit University TÜRKİYE
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THESIS STUDIES ON THE THEME OF ELECTRICITY IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE EDUCATION BETWEEN 2010-2023	Emre ERDEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salih DEĞİRMENCİ	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF LABOR MARKET ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES AND ANTI-CRISIS POLICIES ON THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC SCHOOLS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Halil SAĞLAM Nuri ASLAN	Siirt University TÜRKİYE
TEACHER CANDIDATES' SELF-EFFICACY SCALE FOR FACILITATOR USE (SESFFU): SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Prof. Dr. Neslihan ÖZBEK Mehmet ASLAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF DEBATE INSTRUCTION ON TURKISH EFL LEARNERS' L2 SPEAKING ANXIETY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Remzi ULUŞAN Sümeyra BATUR	Başkent University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sonay TÜRKMEN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
REFLECTIONS ON STROKE REHABILITATION: MIRROR THERAPY	Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif OKUR	Bayburt University TÜRKİYE Trabzon University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN PREVENTING THE ELDERLY ABUSE AND NEGLIGENCE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif OKUR Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE Bayburt University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC TN THE CARE PROVIDED BY HOME HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL, WORK STRESS AND FEAR LEVELS	Züleyha URAL YILDIZ Prof. Dr. İlknur AYDIN AVCI Assist. Prof. Dr. Alaattin ALTIN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
AFTER ETHICS EDUCATION IN SOCIAL WORK: "I thought ethics were the rules I had to follow, but it was a streetlight that illuminated my path."	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül KARAHAN	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE
HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO MOTHERS: LITERATURE REVIEW	Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sonay TÜRKMEN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
THE PERCEPTION MOTHERHOOD OF MOTHERS WITH BABY IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sonay TÜRKMEN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
THE CONCEPT OF TRANSLATIONAL NURSING	Lect. Dr. Gülistan YURDAGÜL	Kilis 7 Aralik University TÜRKİYE
ENSURING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN INSTALLED PATIENTS	Lect. Dr. Gülistan YURDAGÜL	Kilis 7 Aralik University TÜRKİYE
ONE WORLD, ONE HEALTH: WORKING TOGETHER FOR HUMAN, ANIMAL, PLANT AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	Assist. Prof. Dr. Berrin ÜSTÜNDAĞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator:
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
REVOLUTIONIZING HOME INTERIOR DESIGN: LEVERAGING THE NCD COLOR SYSTEM FOR OPTIMAL COLOR COORDINATION	ZHOU CAN	School of Art.CITI University MONGOLIA
RESEARCH ON THE USE OF SODIUM CHLORINE CLEANED FILTER PRESS SLUDGE AS ACTIVE ADDITIVES FOR CONCRETE	Rajabov Shohrukh Shermahmatovich Yunusov Mirjalil Yusupovich Yunusova Farida Mirzakulov Kholtura Chorievich	Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology UZBEKISTAN
COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVENTIONAL AND NATURAL WINES	Ryszard MALINOWSKI Ireneusz OCHMIAN Magdalena BŁASZAK Marcelina KRUPA-MAŁKIEWICZ Sabina LACHOWICZ	West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin POLAND Calisia University POLAND Calisia University POLAND
EFFECT OF COMBUSTION TEMPERATURE ON WATER REPELLENCY OF LABORATORY BURNT ASH	R.A.N.D. Rajapaksha D.A.L. Leelamanie	University of Ruhuna SRI LANKA
COMPUTATIONAL METHODS FOR IN SILICO PREDICTION OF CHEMICAL TOXICITY OF 1,3-DISUBSTITUTED 3,4-DIHYDROISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES	Miglena MILUSHEVA Mina TODOROVA Stoyanka NIKOLOVA	Medical University of Plovdiv BULGARIA University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski BULGARIA University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski BULGARIA
APROPRIATE WAYS TO APPLY AQUACULTURE PROBIOTIC ADDITIVES	Kapka Mancheva Svetla Danova Neli Vilhelmova-Ilieva Lora Simeonova Lili Dobreva Georgi Atanasov	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences BULGARIA
CO-HOPFCITY OF MODULES	Abderrahim El Moussaouy M'Hammed Ziane A. R. Moniri Hamzekolaee	Mohammed First University MOROCCO Mohammed First University MOROCCO University of Mazandaran IRANIAN
IMPROVEMENT BY ADDING NANOPARTICLES ON ACTIVATED CARBON FOR THE REMOVAL OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SUBSTANCES	CHERFI Maamar Allal mohame YASLAM saleh BENABBOU Asmae TERMOUL Mourad	University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Mostaganem ALGERIA

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Dr. Harminder Singh
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
AN ULTRA-COMPACT AND HIGHLY SENSITIVE BIOMEDICAL SENSOR FOR DETECTING BRAIN TUMORS	ZEGADI Rami	Ferhat Abbas University Sétif 1 ALGERIA
PI CONTROLLER BASED ON PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM WITH HYBRID BATTERY – SUPERCAPACITOR ENERGY STORAGE	Heroual.S. Belabbas. B. Allaoui.T.	ibn Khaldoun University ALGERIA
APPLICATION OF AN ADAPTIVE-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM TO CONTROL THE SPEED OF AN IM CONTROLLED BY A DTC CONTROL WITH A REDUCED SWITCHING TABLE	Mabrouk Y Mokhtari B Allaoui	Amar telidji University ALGERIA
COLLOIDAL SILVER AND NANOPARTICLES BIOACCESSIBILITY IN DRINKING WATER FILTERS	A.SREESIVASAKTHI Mrs. DEVI Dr.R.SARAVANAN Dr.R.SRINIVASAN E.SAM DAVID A.DHAVAMANIKANDAN	Bharath Instıtute Of Hıgher Educatıon And Research CHENNAI
INVESTIGATING THE EFFICACY OF In 2 S 3 /CdS AS BUFFER LAYERS IN CZTSe THIN FILM SOLAR CELLS THROUGH A NUMERICAL APPROACH	Bouchelaghem Aissa Mahdadi Rania Bouloufa Abdeslam	Ferhat Abbas Setif-1 University ALGERIA
EVALUATION OF THE DISCHARGE RATE BETWEEN INDIAN LUMINOUS DEEP CYCLE AND CHINESE SUN-TEST GEL SOLAR BATTERIES COMMONLY USED IN NIGERIA	Suleman O. K Ezike F. I Oluwe M. O.	Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana NIGERIA
GENERATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FROM WASTE	Dr. Harminder Singh Dr. Anu Sheetal	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
INTENSE LASER FIELD EFFECT ON THE ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HARMONIC AND ANHARMONIC OSCILLATORS WITHIN AN INGAN/GAN HETEROSTRUCTURE	Redouane En-nadir Haddou El-ghazi Hassan Abboudi	University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdullah MOROCCO University Hassan-II University MOROCCO University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdullah MOROCCO

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06.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Dr. Pavlo LYKHOVYD
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF SIMULATION TOOLS FOR INTERNET OF THINGS	Sinchana S, Sagaya Aurelia	CHRIST University INDIA
BAHPO 4 DEPOSITED ON DIFFERENT SUBSTRATES FOR THE ELECTRO-DEGRADATION OF RHODAMINE B	Ayoub AHDOUR Ali AIT BAHA Aziz TAOUFYQ Latifa ANEFLOUS Abdeljalil BENLHACHEMI Bahcine BAKIZ	Ibn Zohr university MOROCCO
APPLYING GLOBAL ARIDITY INDEX AND POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET0) DATABASE V3 IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH OF UKRAINE	Dr. Pavlo LYKHOVYD	Institute of Climate-Smart Agriculture of NAAS UKRAINE
FLUCONAZOLE-LOADED THERMOSENSITIVE SYSTEM: IN VITRO RELEASE, PHARMACOKINETICS AND SAFETY STUDY	Aiman Saleem Sibgha Batool Fakhar ud Din	Quaid -e- azam university PAKISTAN
CYTOTOXIC AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF HEXACONAZOLE IN WISTAR ALBINO RATS	Mariam Jalal Latifa Ez-Zaher	University Ibn Zohr MOROCCO
EVALUATION OF FLAVONOIDS AS POTENTIAL INHIBITORS OF THE SARS-COV-2 MAIN PROTEASE AND SPIKE VIA COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN	Hanine Hadni Abdelmoujoud Faris Asmae Fitri Adil Touimi Benjelloun Mohammed Benzakour Mohammed Mcharfi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
TOWARDS SMART FORMAL VERIFICATION OF SOC COMPONENTS	Prof. Dr. Lamia ELJADIRI Prof. Dr. Ismail ASSAYAD Prof. Dr. Tarik NAHHAL	Hassan II University MOROCCO
NOVEL APPROACH FOR ASSESSING STABILITY MARGINS IN TIME-DELAYED LOAD FREQUENCY CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH MULTIPLE ELECTRIC VEHICLE AGGREGATORS	Muhammad Dawood Fareed Awan Dr. Ausnain Naveed	University of Azad Jammu PAKISTAN
USING MMR FOR GENERATING ENERGY FROM BUMPS	Bela Kovacs Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie	University of Miskolc HUNGARY
FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PHASEOLUS MICK-MAD41 UNDER MYCORRHIZAL SYMBIOSIS	Luis Angel Kalpana Nanjareddy Lourdes Blanco Miguel Lara Manojkumar Arthikala	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México MEXICO

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel DEMİRARSLAN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN BARTIN CITY	Sedanur KOCAGÖZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ARTAR	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF RECREATIVE DIFFERENCE IN COASTAL USE	Res. Assist. Dr. Makbulenur ONUR Res. Assist. Demet Ülkü GÜLPINAR SEKBAN	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
QUALITY OF ECOLOGICAL AND VISUAL LANDSCAPE IN COAST AREAS EXAMINATION	Res. Assist. Dr. Makbulenur ONUR Res. Assist. Demet Ülkü GÜLPINAR SEKBAN	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
DETECTION OF TEMPORARY SNOW-WATER DEPTH CHANGE IN HIGH AREAS AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKE BY RADAR INTERFEROMETRIC METHOD: CASE OF NURDAĞI-BAHCE DISTRICTS (TURKIYE)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Okan YELER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCKS OF DIFFERENT LAND USE IN THE URBAN CORE: CASE OF DÜZCE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin EROĞLU Gamze AKDOĞAN CİNAL	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF CONSUMPTION CULTURE IN CONTEXT OF CINEMA AND SPACE: 'THE JOENSES' FILM ANALYSIS	Res. Assist. Zeynep YILDIZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Hayriye Elif USLUGİL	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES IN CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel DEMİRARSLAN Lect. Oğuz DEMİRARSLAN	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Maltepe University TÜRKİYE
CULTURAL FACTORS IN THE SEATING ACTION AND EXAMINATION OF THE FEATURES OF FURNISHING ITEMS IN THE SEATING SPACE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel DEMİRARSLAN Lect. Oğuz DEMİRARSLAN	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Maltepe University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS ON REGIONS	Mas. Int. Arc. Aysu SARI ÇETİN	Başkent University TÜRKİYE
VIRTUAL REALITY IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN	Mas. Int. Arc. Aysu SARI ÇETİN	Başkent University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PRESENTATION OF TRADITIONAL MICROFINANCE PRACTICES WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF PARTICIPATION BANKING: AN EXAMINATION OF TUNISIAN CASE	Eya HADJ AMEUR Prof. Dr. Fehmi KARASİOĞLU	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ITS DETERMINANTS: A REVIEW ON OECD COUNTRIES	Dr. Sevdagül DENGİZ Seçil ÜNAL KANAT	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHIOS ACCORDING TO THE FOUNDATION REGISTER NO. 188469	Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA	Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
GLOBAL INFLATION AND THE RECENT EFFECTS OF REGULATIONS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN TURKEY ON THE DEBT STRUCTURE	Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS IN DEBT MANAGEMENT: AN EVALUATION ON TURKEY	Dr. Filiz ÖZBAY	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE
AWARENESS LEVELS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet DEMİRKOL Nesih KUŞÇA	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
MIGRATION TO TURKEY AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin İDİKUT ÖZPENÇE	Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF GEO-POLITICAL RISK ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE TURKISH ECONOMY (1985-2020)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuzhan SUNGUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ALTINER	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE
THE SEARCH FOR A SOLUTION FOR PAYING SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: THE YEAR 1885 AŞAR COMMISSION	Dr. Elif YEŞİLTEPE TURŞUCU	Ardahan University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
LEISURE TIME MANAGEMENT LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	Lect. Fatih KARAKAŞ Muhammet KUSAN Erdoğan KELLECİ Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	Sinop University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF FOOTBALL FANS' RESPECT TO AGAINST TEAM FANS	Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Muhammet KUSAN Tahsin MOCİK	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
BIOMECHANICAL COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT UNILATERAL SQUAT EXERCISES	Lect. Barış TÜRKER Prof. Dr. Yaşar TATAR	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE Marmara University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF REINJURY ANXIETY IN OVERHEAD ATHLETES	Lect. Barış TÜRKER	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOMATOTYPE, VO2MAX, AND EXPLOSIVE POWER PERFORMANCE IN FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS	Büşra YÜCELSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Cengiz ÖLMEZ Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Orkun AKCAN	Ordu University TÜRKİYE Ordu University TÜRKİYE Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF REPEATED SPRINT TRAINING WITH DIFFERENT REST INTERVALS ON STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE	Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Orkun AKCAN Res. Assist. Oğulhan Kayabaş Assist. Prof. Dr. Cengiz ÖLMEZ	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE Ordu University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TIME THE BALL IS IN PLAY AND THE NUMBER OF GOALS IN FOOTBALL	Res. Assist. Hakan BÜYÜKÇELEBİ Prof. Dr. Mahmut AÇAK	İnönü University TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOTAL DISTANCES IN SOCCER AND THE RESULT OF THE COMPETITION	Res. Assist. Hakan BÜYÜKÇELEBİ Prof. Dr. Mahmut AÇAK Res. Assist. Mehmet AKARSU	İnönü University TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS	Muhammet KUSAN Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Beyza KILIÇLI	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
SAMSUNSPOR FANS' CONFIDENCE IN SPORTS CLUBS	Dr. Onur ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Muhammet KUSAN Nezire Nur ALVER	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Zinvi Fu
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
SYNTHESIS AND COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NITRO FUNCTIONALIZED UNSYMMETRICAL MONOCARBONYL DIARYLEDINES	Faiqa Jamil Rana Dr. Akbar Ali	Government college university PAKISTAN
SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF NAPROXEN DERIVATIVES VIA SUZUKI-MIYAURA CROSS COUPLING REACTION	Hina Masood	Government college university PAKISTAN
INTAVASCULAR PLATELET AGGREGATION IN FIFTEEN-MONTHLY WEANING HEIFERS UNDER TIED HOUSING	Maya Dmitrievna Shumova Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Russian State Social University RUSSIA
COMPARISON OF FEATURE EXTRACTION AND CLASSIFICATION METHODS FOR ELECTROMOYGRAM SIGNALS IN CONSIDERATION OF VARIABILITY DUE TO USER AND ARM POSITION	Zinvi Fu	Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan MALAYSIA
RESEARCHERS' VERSATILITY IN USING COMPUTER ASSISTED DATA ANALYSIS SOFTWARE (CAQDAS): A COMPARISON OF ATLAS. TI AND MAXQDA	Abiodun Isaac Agunbiade	University of Ibadan NIGERIA
ESTIMATION OF THE PREDICTED AND MEASURED VALUES OF THE GLOBAL SOLAR RADIATION IN KANO	Ugbaja C. M. Suleman, K. O	Federal University of Technology NIGERIA Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic NIGERIA
ANALYZING THE DIURNAL CYCLE OF PM 10 , PM 4 , PM 2.5 , PM 1 CONCENTRATIONS MEASUREMENTS USING LOW-COST SENSORS IN LIMA CITY	Odón R. Sánchez-Ccoyllo Winnie Rosa Islachin Aquise	Universidad Nacional Tecnologica de Lima PERU

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON R'B LAUNDRY BUSINESS IN PEKAJANGAN	On Tien Nia Rakhmah MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, INDONESIA
ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ON TEMPE BUSINESS IN BANJARDAWA MARKET PEMALANG	Diah Akmalia MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK HAPPY SISTA DEVY	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, INDONESIA
BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SALSA DINATA WEDDING ORGANIZER AT ULUJAMI PEMALANG	Nurjanah Ramadhani MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, INDONESIA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE	ISNA ARIFATUL FATWA M. AZIMUL WAFA SILKA FAROIDA MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAUHID AS A PHILOSOPHY & ISLAMIC ECONOMIC FORMULATION (CASE STUDY: APPLICATION OF HALAL PRODUCTS IN RESTAURANTS)	AHMAD DHIA IQBAL AJUN NURUL AFA NAELATUL MUNA MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
EKONOMI ISLAM DALAM BERBAGAI ASPEK	ANI SYAFA'AH AYU WAHYUNING RAGIL PUTRI APRILIANI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
THE EFFICACY OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS) ON DECISION-MAKING: IMPLICATION FOR BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education NIGERIA Obafemi Awolowo University NIGERIA
PRICE HIKES ON BASIC NEEDS AHEAD OF RAMADAN	Shafiyya ZAHRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA

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06.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Assist. Lect. Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EXPORATION OF THE VALUES OF MONOTHEISM IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ISLAMIC BANKING INSTITUTIONS	AISYAH AMINI ZAKIYAH MUBAROK MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
ANALYSIS OF FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR SLUM FORMATION IN RESIDENTIAL CORE AREA OF IBADAN, OYO STATE, NIGERIA	Gbenga John OLADEHINDE Peter Bolaji OLADEJI Olubunmi Lukman LAWAL Ganiyu Mujeeb ADEYEMI	Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA Lead City University IBADAN Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA
ENDANGERING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY: A DISCOURSE OF THE NEGATIVITIES ATTACHED TO AGE RESTRICTION WHILE DISTRIBUTING ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP AMONG THE APPLICANTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu	Khazar University AZERBAIJAN
CREATING ERGONOMIC WORKSPACE WITH A TROLLEY ADAPTED TO SUIT VARIOUS PURPOSES	Muhammad Idrian Bin Harun Xander Andree Raysner Freno Rayced Ardiano Deron Hassan	Keningau Vocational College MALAYSIA
CHALLENGES OF BUSINESS INCOME TAX REVENUE COLLECTION IN HOSSANA CITY, ETHIOPIA	Desta Temotewos Tumoro Prof. Hemal Pandya	Wachemo University ETHIOPIA Gujarat University INDIA
YOUTH-DRIVEN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN THE MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM: EXPLORING SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES, CHALLENGES, AND SCALABILITY	Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN	Can-Tho University VIETNAM
CONTRACTUAL DISCLAIMERS FOR MARKETING ALLEGATIONS AND TRADERS' LIABILITY TOWARDS CONSUMERS FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY	Assist. Lect. Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca ROMANIA
NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA	CHUKWURAH VICTOR N MR. M.M. ISEDE MRS. N.G. OKOCHA	FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION NIGERIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÜNAL
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CHARACTERISTICS OF ARABIC DIALTS	Seyıdov Rashad RAZIK	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
ISLAM IN AZERBAIJAN FROM PAST TO TODAY	Seyıdov Rashad RAZIK	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
A REVIEW ON THE EGYPTIAN COPY OF MUKADDIMETU'L EDEB INSTRUCTED IN OTTOMAN TURKISH	Zahraa Sarmad Hussein ARNAWTEE Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma ŞENYÜZ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
WITH HIS WITNESSES, INVESTIGATION ON THE IDIOMS ESTABILISHED BY ORGAN NAMES IN NEVÂDİRÜŞ'Ş-ŞEBÂBI OF ALI ŞİR NEVÂYÎ	Hami AKMAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
ON LITERATURE CULTURE IN RUMELI TEKKE AND ZAVİYES: (SAMPLE OF 17-18 CENTURIES)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÜNAL	Uşak University TÜRKİYE
EŞ-ŞİʻRU'L-KARÎD: ARAB PEOPLE VERSE TYPE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Halis DEDE	Uşak University TÜRKİYE
ON THE EXPRESSIONS OF 'bütünlükin~bütünlükün' IN THE TURKISH TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'AN WITH RYLANDS COPY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan İSİ	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif AKTAŞ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOK 'BENİM ZÜRAFAM UÇABİLİR' IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif AKTAŞ	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University TÜRKİYE
METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TURKISH TEACHERS TOWARDS THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVE DRAMA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif AKTAŞ	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University TÜRKİYE
AN EXAMINATION ON THE USE OF METACOGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin BAKİ	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE
AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD'S BOOK NOHUT ADAM IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin BAKİ	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE
A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON STUDIES ABOUT SOUND AND IT'S PROPERTIES UNIT ON SCIENCE FIELD: TURKEY EXAMPLE (2007-2022)	Gülşen AYKAÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salih DEĞİRMENCİ	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF WRITING AND SPEAKING SKILL ACQUISITIONS ACCORDING TO THE HOLISTIC BRAIN MODEL	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bünyamin SARİKAYA	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE
ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON REFLECTIVE THINKING SKILLS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bünyamin SARİKAYA	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE COMPETENCIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Serdar ÖZÇETİN Bilgesu ÇANKAYA	Akdeniz University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINING THE YOUTH LEADERSHIP FEATURES OF EMPLOYEES WORKING AS YOUTH LEADERS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Serdar ÖZÇETİN Oğuz DUMAN	Akdeniz University TÜRKİYE Antalya, Özgecan Aslan Youth Center TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÇOLAKOĞLU
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A STUDY ON THE EMBRIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CEREBELLUM AND CEREBELLAR PURKINJE CELLS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÇOLAKOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Lütfi SELÇUK	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF SEXUAL QUALITY OF LIFE IN POST MENOPAUSAL PERIOD IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT HYSTERECTOMY	Dr. Elif NAZLI Prof. Dr. Didem ADAHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu KORKUT Dr. Sibel MUTLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habibe İNCİ Dr. Pınar KALEM	Family Health Center No. 1 in Düzce Çilimli TÜRKİYE LÖSEV-LÖSANTE Child and Adult Hospital TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE Yüzyıl Gebze Hospital Karabük University TÜRKİYE Karabuk Provincial Health Directorate TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF TRIGLYCERIDE/GLUCOSE INDEX IN DETERMINING INSULIN RESISTANCE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS	Dr. Muhammed YILDIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habibe İNCİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu KORKUT Dr. Pınar KALEM Dr. Ayşegül ERTINMAZ ÖZKAN Prof. Dr. Didem ADAHAN	Karabük University TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE Karabuk Provincial Health Directorate TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF SOME OILS IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elvan YILMAZ AKYÜZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Bedriye URAL	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
IMMUNONUTRITION APPROACH IN PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER	Assist. Prof. Dr. Bedriye URAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elvan YILMAZ AKYÜZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cebrail AKYÜZ	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE Haydarpasa Numune Ausbildungs- und Forschungskrankenhaus TÜRKİYE
TYPE I AND TYPE II CHOLEDOCHAL CYST: USG AND MRI FINDINGS	Assist. Prof. Nihal GURLEK CELİK Assist. Prof. Burcu AKMAN	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ESCHERICHIA COLI ISOLATES FROM CLINICAL SPECIMENS AND INVESTIGATION OF HIGH-RISK ST131 CLONE	Lect. Dr. Elif AYDIN Prof. Dr. Selahattin CELEBI Dr. Ozgur CELEBI	Kutahya University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
INTRAOPERATIVE PRESSURE INJURIES AND RISK FACTORS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Sema KOÇAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurşen KULAKAÇ	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
PATIENT SAFETY IN SURGERY AND THE ROLE OF THE NURSE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurşen KULAKAÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sema KOÇAN	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS KALAYAKAN STUDIES ON FILADAILY HIJAB (Marketing Aspects And Marketing Mix)	Ghina Jazila Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KOREAN STREET FOOD NJAJANKUY_MEOGJA	Nada Alya Septiana Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Wilda Yulia Rusyida	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
A STUDY ON CREDIT AVAILABILITY AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN PAKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS	Hafiz Zahid Mehmood	MNS-University of Agriculture PAKISTAN
ONTOLOGY, EPISTIMOLOGY AND AXIOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS	Dhini Puspita Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL IN THE FUNCTION OF MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN COMPANIES OF TRANSITION COUNTRIES	Assoc. Prof. Ognjen Bakmaz Assoc. Prof. Biljana Bjelica Assoc. Prof. Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
ESTABLISHING CONTROL AS A PART OF REAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN AUDIT WORK IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES	Assoc. Prof. Biljana Bjelica Assoc. Prof. Ognjen Bakmaz Assoc. Prof. Slobodan Popović	High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
REAL FINANCIAL REPORTING IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE CONTEXT OF REAL COMPANY MANAGEMENT	Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac Assoc. Prof. Mladen Milić	Megatrend University SERBIA
THE IMPACT OF 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HIGH STAKE ASSESSMENT: THE JAMB NEXUS	ABEEB IBRAHIM ADEYEMI RITA ADEJUMO EZIOKWU	Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board, Abuja NIGERIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Prof. As. Dr. Arben Tërstena
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN MSME'S: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RAJASTHAN AND UTTARAKHAND	Ms. Deepali Tomar	Unıversıty Of Kota INDIA
PYRIMETHAMINE BASED CO-CRYSTAL SALTS FORMATION, SINGLE CRYSTAL, DFT, COMPUTATIONAL AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION	Ushna Dr. Akbar Ali	Government College University PAKISTAN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A DEVELOPMENT FACTOR IN THE GROWTH AND STRENGTHENING OF A COUNTRY'S ECONOMY – EVIDENCE FROM KOSOVO	Prof. As. Dr. Arben Tërstena Prof. Asoc. Dr. Ismail Mehmeti Prof. As. Dr. Gazmend Deda Prof. Asoc. Dr. Sokol Krasniqi	University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj KOSOVO
WORKPLACE STRESS AND ITS AFFECT ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY	Sanya Garg Dr. Praveen Kakada	Vellore Institute of Technology INDIA
EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES (SMEs) In ABIA STATE, (A STUDY OF SELECTED SMEs IN OSISIOMA NGWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA)	DR. RASHEEDUL HAQUE CHIBUKO VINCENT ONYEBUCHI	MAHSA University MALAYSIA
EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC SECTOR IN ALBANIA	Dr. ERALDA SHORE / NOÇKA Dr. Alerta BASHA	University of Tirana ALBANIA
IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON PROJECT PERFORMANCE: PUBLIC RISK PERCEPTION AS A MODERATOR VARIABLE	Sana Shafqat Muhammad Yasir Khan	COMSATS University PAKISTAN Govt. College of Technology PAKISTAN
DIGITAL BUSINESS INNOVATION FOR E-TOURISM SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	Nurani Buaty Aini Mawar Mardiyah Mercurius Broto Legowo	Faculty of Information Technology INDONESIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Dr. Keshab Chandra Mandal
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE ORIGIN OF PEKALONGAN CITY WITH THE NICKNAME : 'WORLD CITY OF BATIK'	M. Fathrezza Imani Nuraini	Halal Center of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
PEKALONGAN CITY UNIQUE THAT OTHER CITIES DO NOT HAVE	M. Fathrezza Imani Nuraini	Halal Center of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
HALAL INDUSTRIAL AREA IN INDONESIA: GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	M. Fathrezza Imani Nuraini	Halal Center of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
HOW TO CHOOSE MEDICAL PRODUCT LABELED HALAL	M. Fathrezza Imani Nuraini	Halal Center of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HALAL INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA	M. Fathrezza Imani	Halal Center of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
ISLAMIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS : A Case Study Of The Role Of Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil In Sragen Regency	Qorry Triyulindra Wildan Dzikri Basilla Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
EMERGENCE OF INDIA AS A SUPERPOWER: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	Dr. Keshab Chandra Mandal	S.M. Nagar Derozio Smriti Vidyalaya INDIA
CYBER SECURITY AND NETWORK SAFETY INSTRUMENTS FOR DIGITALIZATION OF PAKISTANI INFORMATION: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL	DR MUHAMMAD FAISAL	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, PAKISTAN

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif ŞEN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE USE OF WILD PLANTS IN TRABZON CUISINE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif ŞEN	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
SMUGGLING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY AND REGION OF ANCIENT LYDIA	Dr. Abdullah Kasım SONKAYA	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ankara TÜRKİYE
AN INVESTIGATION ON THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE ON TOURISM IN TURKEY	Harun Reşit ERKAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
THE USE OF A LOCAL PRODUCT 'MADIMAK' GLUTEN-FREE BISCUIT PRODUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON NUTRITIONAL VALUE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma HAYIT Ayşenur ERDOĞAN	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE
A REVIEW ON THE MYCOTOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE EASTERN BLACK SEA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ŞİMŞEK	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
A MONUMENT WITH STONE ENDOWMENT: GİRESUN GEMİLERÇEKEĞİ MOSQUE	Res. Assist. Dr. Oğulcan AVCI Res. Assist. Fatma Elif TAYGUR	Giresun University TÜRKİYE Hacettepe University TÜRKİYE
THE EXPANSIONIST POLICY OF PHARNACES I.	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mesut KINACI	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN BANKING AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT AND FACED PROBLEMS	Dr. Engin KORKMAZ	Hakkari University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ANALYSIS of MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES of TURKIYE and EVALUATION from the PERSPECTIVE of GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ersin AYTAÇ	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE
MEASURES AND QUALIFICATIONS TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN TURKEY	Melda PEHLEVAN	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF HOTELS ON MARINE POLLUTION: AN EVALUATION ON GİRESUN PROVINCE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan AKYURT Neslihan YOLASIĞMAZOĞLU	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF FOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN HOTELS ON FOOD SAFETY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan AKYURT Neslihan YOLASIĞMAZOĞLU	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF METHYLENE BLUE ADSORPTION USING WASTE RICE STRAWS WITH US AND UV ASSISTED ADSORPTION PROCESSES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
REMOVAL OF COLOR AND COD FROM TEXTILE WASTEWATER BY FENTON- LIKE OXIDATION PROCESS WITH Zn AND Fe WASTE RICE STRAWS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND ZERO WASTE APPROACHES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN	Giresun University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN	Giresun University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE TEETH OF THE BLACKBELLIED ANGLER, (Lophius budegassa)	Serdar YEDİER Prof. Dr. Derya BOSTANCI	Ordu University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF ACETHYLCHINESTERASE ACTIVITY OF DIMETHOATE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE PESTICIDE IN Pontastacus leptodactylus	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR Ayşe Nur AYDIN	Munzur University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF ACETHYLCHINESTERASE ACTIVITY OF CYHALOTHRIN PESTICIDE IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER, Pontastacus leptodactylus	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman SERDAR Ayşe Nur AYDIN	Munzur University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF SPECIES BORDERS AND MOLECULAR TAXONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOME Melanargia (Satyridae, Lepidoptera) MEMBERS FROM SOUTHEASTERN TURKEY	Hikmet BAYRAKTUTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel KIZILDAĞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF OTOLITH MASS ASYMMETRY IN MULLUS BARBATUS (RICDHARSON, 1848)	Lect. Dr. Seda KONTAŞ YALÇINKAYA Prof. Dr. Derya BOSTANCI	Ordu University TÜRKİYE
INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOLOGY TEACHING	Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
DETERMINATION OF IRON IN NATURAL OBJECTS AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS	Əliyeva Könül Rasim qızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
SYNTHESIS OF ANTIOXIDANT ADDITIVES FOR SYNTHETIC AVIATION OILS BASED ON PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS	Assoc. Prof. Adila Mahmudova Ramiz Mahmudov	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN Technical University of Munich GERMANY
EFFECTIVE WAYS OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES	Guliyeva Saadat Azad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARAZ (NAKCHIVAN) RESERVOIR	Süveyrat Həsənova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: PhD. Elona Mehmeti
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CRIMEAN CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER - AN OVERVIEW	S. Sakthi R. Devi R. Jothilakshmi Dr.R. Srinivasan S. Kalaivanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research INDIA
PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY MUNGBEANS IN GUAVA LARKANA AFTER POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PAKISTAN	Shoukat Rafiue Awan Iqra Soomro Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Dr. Nadeem Bhatti	Ayaz Gul street, Sector one Township Sukkur INDIA NUST-Islamabad INDIA SZABAC-Dokri-Larkana-Sindh INDIA Lahore Leads University INDIA
THE IMPACT OF CROSSFIT TRAINING ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SPECIAL ENDURANCE IN ELITE BOXERS	Marsida Bushati Dhimitraq Prifti Sead Bushati	University of Sports ALBANIA
CAREERS OF SPORTS GRADUATES: IMPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYABILITY STRATEGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION SPORTS COURSES	PhD. Elona Mehmeti	Sports University ALBANIA
THE FAMILY – A KEY FACTOR TO DEVIATIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS	Ms. Simona Elinova Marinova	Plovdiv University BULGARIA
THE DIFFERENT USE OF MONITORING TECHNOLOGY DEVICES IN CARING WITH OLDER ADULT WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: A MODEL FOR NURSING CARE MANAGEMENT: A NARRATIVE REVIEW	Assist. Prof. Joseph Almazan	Nazarbayev University KAZAKHSTAN
FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION IN GOOGLE ACADEMIC	Prof. Dr. Mariane Camargo Priesnitz Prof. Dr. Walter Priesnitz Filho Prof. Ms. Tiane Priesnitz Prof. Dra. Angela Isabel dos Santos Dullius	Federal University of Santa Maria BRAZIL
MODIFYING INDIVIDUAL SPIKE TRAINER FOR A BETTER VOLLEYBALL PRACTICE	Putra Muhammad Adam Khanafiah Mohamad Rizwan Mohd Jaaidin	Keningau Vocational College MALAYSIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Zohaib Hassan Sain
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BLENDED LEARNING: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTANI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN
AN EXAMINATION OF COMMON CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN
A STUDY ON EMERGING CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND NEW PERSPECTIVES IN THE 21 ST CENTURY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute INDIA
PEER INFLUENCE ON ADOLESENTS' SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN IFE CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ILE- IFE	A. A. Oni F. A. Odejobi	Obafemi Awolowo University NIGERIA
BEING A SUCCESSFUL SUBJECT TEACHER: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	HADWIN CHARLI DURAI.S Saima Murad	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY INDIA Notre Dame Institute of Education PAKISTAN
MULTI LEVEL ADMINISTRATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA	Sayanti Das Dr. Monalisa Halder	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management INDIA
PERCIEVED IMPACT OF LEARNING ENVIRONMENT ON BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN SOUTH – SOUTH REGION OF NIGERIA	Udoye, Nneka Rita Ph.D Ukaegbu, Jude Ukanwanne Mba, Paul Torty	Federal College of Education NIGERIA
THE IMPACT OF AN EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION SYSTEM ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL NEEDS PERSONS	Sunday Samuel Olanrewaju	Federal College of Education NIGERIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Manotar Tampubolon
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE IMPACT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING UNIT ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA	OLOWOLABI SEGUN	Adekunle Ajasin University Nigeira
INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND PEER GROUP ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA	OLOWOLABI SEGUN	Adekunle Ajasin University Nigeira
STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ARCHITECTURAL PROCESSES RELATED TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT – ADVANTAGES AND FAILURES	Ophelia KANEVA Anastas KANEV	Varna Free University BULGARIA Plovdiv University BULGARIA
INDIVIDUAL STUDENT COUNSELING	Khadija Tahiri Mary Ball-Brant Tamara Korenman Arthur Safer	Concordia University UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EMOTIONAL EXHAUSTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG RESCUE WORKERS: MODERATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT	Farhan Saheem Sumaira Ayub	University and Management and Technology PAKISTAN
RURAL HOMELESSNESS: THE HIDDEN CRISIS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Manotar Tampubolon	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ADOLESCENTS' MENTAL HEALTH	Dr. Priya J Ms. Jaya Varsha	Deemed to be University INDIA
CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS TO ONLINE DATABASE SECURITY THREATS: REVISITING THE NETFLIX INCIDENT	Kalu, J. Ezike, F.I Suleman K. O. Njoku, C. C. Ekiokekeme, K.	Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana NIGERIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Dr. Mahmut KUTLU
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PREPARING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD: IDEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE IN BUSHCRAFT AND SURVIVAL VIDEOS	Özgür YILMAZ	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE
CREATING BRAND AND BRAND IDENTITY	Lect. Gültekin ERDAL	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
SUITABLE MATERIAL SELECTION IN PACKAGING DESIGN	Lect. Gültekin ERDAL	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
LYNCH CULTURE AND MASS PSYCHOLOGY ON TWITTER: SOCIETY'S PRESSURE TO EXHIBIT SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS	Zeynep KİSE	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF CYBER BULLYING AND CYBER VICTIMIZATION OF FIRAT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES STUDENTS	Serpil AYDOĞAN Hamdiye TAPKAN Nisa CANBAY Gülsüm GEZER Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Şükrü YUSUFOĞLU	Fırat University TÜRKİYE
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESILIENT FATHER IN THE FILM 'THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS'	Dr. Mahmut KUTLU	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE
FAMILY MEMBERS TURNED INTO ADVERTISING TOOLS IN THE FILM 'THE JONESES'	Dr. Mahmut KUTLU	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON FAMILY STRUCTURE: "THE MITCHELLS VS. THE MACHINE" FILM ANALYSIS	Res. Assist. Kağan GÖKTEPE Lect. Elif DOKUR	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
INTERPRETATION OF GEOPOLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENERGY SECURITY	Lect. Lütfi TUTUŞ	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING THE ARTWORKS IN THE 4TH CONTEMPORARY ART PROJECT COMPETITION FOR YOUNG ART IN TERMS OF SHAPE AND FORM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali BÜYÜKPARMAKSIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fahrettin GEÇEN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE
AN EXAMINATION OF THE POST-IMPRESSIONIST GEORGES SEURAT'S 'A SUNDAY ON LA GRANDE JATTE' ON THE ANOLOGICAL AND DIFFERENTIAL ASPECTS OF IMPRESSIONISTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fahrettin GEÇEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali BÜYÜKPARMAKSIZ	İnönü University TÜRKİYE Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Res. Assist. Mahir ŞAHİN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EFFECTS OF USING DIFFERENT MATERIALS ON THE CRANKSHAFT IN MODAL ANALYSIS	Res. Assist. Berkay KARAÇOR Res. Assist. Ömer HÜKÜMDAR Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
THERMAL ANALYSIS ON BRAKE DISC STRUCTURES OF DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC DESIGN SHAPES AND MATERIAL USAGE	Res. Assist. Berkay KARAÇOR Res. Assist. Ömer HÜKÜMDAR Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT of SCARF ANGLE ON THE FAILURE OF BONDED JOINTS WITH PLA ADHERENDS	Fatih Huzeyfe ÖZTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Özkan ÖZ	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BEARING LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO ON THERMOHYDRODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF TiO 2 /SAE30 NANOFLUID IN A RADIAL BEARING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KILIÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim DAL Res. Assist. Mahir ŞAHİN	Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University TÜRKİYE
NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF RADIAL CLEARANCE ON THERMOHYDRODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF SAE30 OIL WITH TiO 2 NANOPARTICLES IN A JOURNAL BEARING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KILIÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim DAL Res. Assist. Mahir ŞAHİN	Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University TÜRKİYE
OPTIMIZATION OF THE COLD PLATE USED IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY COOLING WITH GREY RELATION ANALYSIS	Zehra Nihan ALINCA Sevgül GAMSIZ Prof. Dr. Muhsin KILIÇ	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
BUMP INTAKE SURFACE DESIGN, VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE FOR SUPERSONIC AIR VEHICLE	Oğuzhan ÇABUK	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUSSELT CORRELATIONS FOR CONDENSATION IN TURBULENT FLOW	Berkay Erdoğan Süleyman ŞİŞMAN Mehmet İPEKOĞLU Sibel ÖZENLER İsmail Cem PARMAKSIZOĞLU	Turkish and German University TÜRKİYE Turkish and German University TÜRKİYE Turkish and German University TÜRKİYE Turkish and German University TÜRKİYE Istanbul Technical University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayça BALMUMCU
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
FAMILY CENTERED CARE OF THE NEWBORN AND EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES – FAMILY INTEGRATED CARE	Hatice Dursun YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuba KOÇ ÖZKAN	Adıyaman University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF ULTRA SHORT-TERM HEART RATE VARIATION AFTER ISOKINETIC STRENGTH TEST	Dr. Tuncay ALPARSLAN	Essential Health Research and Education Center TÜRKİYE
INNOVATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VASOMOTOR SYMPTOMS DURING MENOPAUSE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayça BALMUMCU	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY DURING MENOPAUSE: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 3 GUIDELINES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayça BALMUMCU	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO RADIOACTIVE IODINE THERAPY	Lect. Dr. Zeynep YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek GÜMÜŞ Lect. Mihriban TUNCER	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE
CAHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON NANOWALL THIN FILMS DEPOSITED BY ELECTRON CYCLOTRON RESONANCE MICROWAVE PLASMA METHOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Birsen KESİK ZEYREK Prof. Dr. Hamide KAVAK	Toros University TÜRKİYE Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
EXERCISE TREATMENT IN PARKINSON: TAI CHI	Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN	Bayburt University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
SU JOK THERAPY IN STROKE REHABILITATION	Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Bayburt University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
POTENTIAL SENSING AND DETECTION CAPABILITIES FOR MALARIA INFECTION DIAGNOSIS ACROSS VARIOUS DISEASE STAGES	ZEGADI Rami	Ferhat Abbas University Sétif 1 ALGERIA
THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS ON THE GUT MICROBIOME IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA
EFFECT OF DURATION OF USE OF COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES ON SERUM LIPID PROFILES, FASTING BLOOD SUGAR, BLOOD PRESSURE AND BMI IN CHILD BEARING AGE WOMEN	Nabila Sher Warda Khan Zarghuna Mashal Zafar Hafsa Zafar	Khyber Girls Medical College PAKISTAN Rehman Medical College PAKISTAN Scholar Khyber Medical University PAKISTAN
FACIAL ASYMMETRY: EVALUATION OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE THICKNESS AND BITE FORCE	Anna Luísa Alves Fernandes Lilian Mendes Andrade Jardel Francisco Mazzi Chaves Laís Valencise Magri Isabela Hallak Regalo Selma Siésser Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo Marcelo Palinkas	University of São Paulo BRAZIL
UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF 3,5-DISUBSTITUTED INDOLE DERIVATIVES AS PIM1 KINASE INHIBITORS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER TREATMENT	Dr. Yassine El Allouche Prof. Dr. Hicham Zaitan Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalil	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
DISCOVERY OF NOVEL ANTI-BREAST CANCER INHIBITORS USING IN SILICO METHODS	Said EL RHABORI Abdellah EL AISSOUQ Yassine El ALLOUCHE Samir CHTITA Fouad KHALIL	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Hassan II University of Casablanca MOROCCO
RISING GLOBAL CHALLENGE OF OVERWEIGHT, OBESITY & UNDERWEIGHT: ROLE OF DENTAL HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS	Prof. Dr. Amjad H. Wyne	Institute of Dentistry INDIA
IN SILICO PROTOCOL OF SIRNA DESIGN: APPLICATION IN CANCER AND COVID-19 TRANSCRIPTOME	Arli Aditya Parikesit Taruna Ikrar	Indonesia International Institute for Life Science INDONESIA Universitas Malahayati INDONESIA
JUICING UP NEUROPROTECTION: EXPLORING PUNICALAGIN'S POTENTIAL AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR MITOCHONDRIAL BIOGENESIS IN PARKINSON'S AND OTHER NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES	Disha G Dr. Panadreesh M D	Adichunchangiri University INDIA
DETERMINATION OF FACROTS IMPORTANT FOR RECOVERY FROM COVID-19 ACCORDING TO THE PEOPLE SELF-ASSESSMENT	Olga Podpalova, PhD Valentyna Kurovska, PhD Ihor Ohdanskyi	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv UKRAINE Independent Researcher UKRAINE

INVOLVEMENT OF SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION MECHANISM OF STAT1 MEDIATED EPIGENETIC REGULATION OF T CELL DIFFERENTIATION IN BREAST CANCER	Nandana Jill Sannidhi Bhootra Samiyah Kannanthodi Rohit Rajak Vidhi Thakkar Geetha Shanmugam Sudeshna Rakshit Koustav Sarkar	SRM Institute of Science and Technology INDIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Deni Darmawan
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS THROUGH ADVANCED CONTROL BASED T TYPE INVERTER	Karim Negadi Fabrizio Marignetti	University of Tiaret ALGERIA University of Cassino ITALY
EFFECTIVENESS OF LUFFA MATS AS REINFORCEMENT FOR COMPOSITE MATERIALS SUBJECTED TO LOW-VELOCITY IMPACTS	Massinissa Grabi Hocine Grabi Ahmed chellil Samir lecheb Hamza mechakra	Boumerdes University ALGERIA UMMTO University ALGERIA
DISCOVERY OF NEW BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS: 2D-QSAR AND DOCKING STUDIES	Dr. Yassine El Allouche Dr. Abdellah El Aissouq Dr. Said El Rhabori Prof. Dr. Hicham Zaitan Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalil	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING METHODS TO THE EVALUATION OF THE OUTPUT PARAMETERS OF MEASURING DEVICE	Alexandrov V.S.	Kazan National Research Technical University RUSSIA
STABILIZATION OF THE WAVE EQUATION WITH LINEAR INTERNAL DAMPING IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL BOUNDED DOMAIN	Dr. Karima LAOUBI	University M'hamed Bougara of Boumerdes ALGERIA
ENHANCING THE PMSG CURRENT THROUGH SPEED ESTIMATION BASED ON FUZZY MODEL REFERENCE ADAPTIVE SYSTEM	Mansouri Mohamed Tahri Ahmed Hassaine said	IBN Khaldoun University ALGERIA
IMPLEMENTATION OF TVUPI'S VCDLN ECOSYSTEM MULTIPLATFORM SUPER-APP THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EXPERTS IN INDONESIA	Prof. Dr. Deni Darmawan	Universitas Pendidikan INDONESIA
ORGAN-ON-A-CHIP IN TISSUE ENGINEERING USING NANO TECHNOLOGY	Lakshmi rai Srivardhani E Vetriselvi K S Varshini R Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Balapriya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
AEROSENTRY SOLUTIONS	Tharnish A.R Srinivasan M , Sivaseelan A Vethathiri E, Dr. R. Balapriya, Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi, Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
AUGMENTED REALITY	Sundari Supraja G Sruthi Sai Prabha K S Thanushya T S Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ankur A. Kulkarni
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BIO-TECHNOLOGY UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF LIVING SYSTEM FOR INNOVATION	O.Sidhartha M Yaseen .S Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	Sandhiya. S, Saradha Priya. E, Sri Devi. S, Swetha. M Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
SPACE EXPLORATION AND ASTONOMY	Nallaballe Adhi Keshava Reddy Yaram Revanth Kumar. Sesetty Venkata Sai Charan R. Bala Priya Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
IMPACT OF PATCH MATERIALS ON CRACK PROPAGATION	Sofiane MAACHOU Abdelmadjid MOULGADA	University Center of Maghnia ALGERIA University of Ibn Khaldoun Tiaret ALGERIA
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INTERIOR DESIGN BY CHOOSING SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS	Assist. Prof. Farhana Naz Dr. Ayesha Mehmood Malik Lect. Rimsha Imran	Lahore College for Women University PAKISTAN
A REVIEW OF CASTING PROCESSES RESULT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES	Er. Himanshu Khanna Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
COMPUTATIONAL STUDY FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER	Khudheyer S.Mushatet Ali K.AbdulRazzaq	University of Thi-Qar IRAQ
PROCESSING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLE PRODUCED BY BALL MILLING TECHNIQUE	Nwauzor J. N Ekpunobi, A. J Igbo, M. E Igbo, N. E Suleman, O. K	Nnamdi Azikiwe University NIGERIA
VALORIZATION OF CERAMIC WASTE IN CONSTRUCTION: IMPACT ON THE MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE	Naoual Handel Farida Khammar Sarah Djouimaa	Mohamed Cherif Messaadia University ALGERIA Mohamed Cherif Messaadia University ALGERIA Mohamed Cherif Messaadia University ALGERIA
ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE OF PAVEMENTS SUBJECTED TO DYNAMIC LOADING	Prof. Dr. Ankur A. Kulkarni	SAGE University INDIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DISASTER AND DISASTER NURSING APPROACHES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gönül GÖKÇAY Spec. Nurs. Ali UĞURLU Spec. Nurs. Kadir Okan BAĞIŞ	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' ATTITUDES TO HPV AND VACCINES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gönül GÖKÇAY Spec. Nurs. Kadir Okan BAĞIŞ Spec. Nurs. Ali UĞURLU	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS' VIEWS ON THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES	Res. Assist. Havva Nur ATALAY Prof. Dr. Şebnem YÜCEL	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University TÜRKİYE Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
REVIEW OF OECD HEALTH EXPENDITURES INDICATORS AND INNOVATION INDEXES	Prof. Dr. Şebnem YÜCEL Levent KAPISIZ	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
A STUDY ON THE LEVELS OF EXHAUSTION IN NURSES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Saffet KARAYAMAN	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF GENITAL HYGIENE HABITS IN WOMEN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nursel ALP DAL Prof. Dr. Kerime Derya BEYDAĞ Gamze DENİZ	Munzur University TÜRKİYE Gedik University TÜRKİYE Munzur University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF ROLE CONFLICT AND ROLE UNCERTAINTY LEVELS IN 112 EMERGENCY HEALTHCARE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Keziban AVCI Harun ÖZKAN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF PREGNANCY ON MOTHER WITH THE DIMENSION OF COMPONENTS OF HEALTH: DOCUMENT REVIEW STUDY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PREGNANCY HEALTH LITERACY WITH VOSVIEWER	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ	Giresun University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Zekeriya ÖZÜDOĞRU
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OVERVIEW OF FLUID ELECTROLYTE THERAPY FOR VOMITING AND DIARROSIS IN SMALL ANIMALS	Dr. Şebnem CANİKLİ ENGİN	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
MACROANATOMIC AND MORPOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS ON KIVIRCIK SHEEP MANDIBULA	Prof. Dr. Zekeriya ÖZÜDOĞRU Prof. Dr. Şükrü Hakan ATALGIN Res. Assist. Mustafa KORKMAZ	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC AND MORPHOMETRIC LOCATIONS OF THE NERVES PROVIDING INNERVATION OF THE LOWER JAW IN KIVIRCIK SHEEP	Prof. Dr. Zekeriya ÖZÜDOĞRU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet CAN Res. Assist. Mustafa KORKMAZ	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
HORSE HORSESHOE AND FEATURES OF HORSESHOE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selvinaz YAKAN	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE
FARRIER PROFESSION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selvinaz YAKAN	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE
SOME TRADITIONAL METHODS USED IN DETERMINING ITS IMITATION AND ADULTERATION IN EXTRACTED HONEY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Recep SIRALI Arg. Load. Eng. Şeref CINBIRTOĞLU	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE Beekeeping Research Institute Directorate TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF MICROPLASTICS ON FISH REPRODUCTION	Ayşe AKÇA ATIL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz KUTLUYER KOCABAŞ Prof. Dr. Mehmet KOCABAŞ	Munzur University TÜRKİYE Munzur University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
POSSIBLE REASONS WHY THE WHITE-HEADED DUCK (Oxyura leucocephala) STOPPED USING BURDUR LAKE AS A WINTERING AREA	Ayşe AKÇA ATIL Süleyman ATIL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz KUTLUYER KOCABAŞ Prof. Dr. Mehmet KOCABAŞ	Munzur University TÜRKİYE Isparta University of Applied Sciences TÜRKİYE Munzur University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslı ÇİLİNGİR YELTEKİN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PRODUCTION OF CEDARWOOD BARK REINFORCED EPOXY BIOCOMPOSITE AND INVESTIGATION OF THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenk YANEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan AYDOĞMUŞ	Fırat University TÜRKİYE
PRODUCTION OF PINE NUT SHELL REINFORCED POLYESTER BIOCOMPOSITE AND DETERMINATION OF THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenk YANEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan AYDOĞMUŞ	Fırat University TÜRKİYE
DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSENSOR FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TYRAMINE IN FOODS	Hilal OKTAY Res. Assist. Selinsu DİKİM Res. Assist. Onur Can BODUR Prof. Dr. Nurşen SARI Prof. Dr. Fatma ARSLAN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY METAL TOXICITY ON FISH INTESTINE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslı ÇİLİNGİR YELTEKİN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
DOMINANT TYPES OF TOXIGENIC FUNGI SPREADING IN AZERBAIJAN AND WAYS TO NEUTRALIZE THEIR ACTIVITIES	Balakhanova Gumru Vasif	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
APPLICATIONS OF MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES IN TRANSDERMAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS	Mohammadreza ESHAGHI KHANGHAH Assist. Prof. Dr. İmren ESENTÜRK GÜZEL	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
SPAWN PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES OF SOME EXOTIC MUSHROOM	Assist Prof. Dr. Cemhan DOĞAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurcan DOĞAN	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE
SOLID STATE FERMENTATION IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurcan DOĞAN Assist Prof. Dr. Cemhan DOĞAN	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE
ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH INDONESIAN ECOLABELING REGULATIONS: CASE STUDY IN BEVERAGE PRODUCTS WITH SEMI-RIGID PLASTIC PACKAGING	Sheıla HANINDRA Nugraha Edhi SUYATMA	IPB University INDONESIA
BIOSYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF SILVER OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING ABROMA AUGUSTA	Ruhi Tomar Dushyant Kumar Chauhan Shivani Yadav	Chaudhary Charan Singh University INDIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Igor LAGEREV
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ROLE OF TRIBOELECTRICITY IN SELF-POWER WEARABLE DEVICES	Er. Harwinder Singh Dr. Harminder Singh Dr. Jaspreet Kaur	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
ADAPTATION OF PROBLEM ORIENTED PROJECT BASED LEARNING (POPBL) APPROACH FOR LEKOR CRACKER MACHINE	Mohd. Halim Yakop Lim Hooi Peng Nurul Aini Mohd. Ahyan	Muadzam Shah Polytechnic MALAYSIA Ibrahim Sultan Polytechnic MALAYSIA Universiti Teknologi MALAYSIA
METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF WORK PROCESSES DURING THE LOGGING MACHINES OPERATIONS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS	Prof. Dr. Igor LAGEREV Lect. Anna KHIMICH Prof. Dr. Alexander LAGEREV	Kuban State Technological University RUSSIA Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University RUSSIA Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University RUSSIA
EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE SHAPE OF THE STEEL TAPE IN THE SPIRAL WOUND GASKET ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN THE FLANGE- BOLTED JOINT	DSc, PhD Janusz Skrzypacz PhD Przemysław Jaszak MSc Konrad Adamek	Wroclaw University POLAND
SUPPRESSION OF RF AND LO SPURS USING DUAL DRIVE MACH-ZEHNDER MODULATOR (DMZM) AS A MICROWAVE PHOTONIC MIXER IN HIGH SPEED OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	Anu Sheetal Harminder Singh Harjit Singh Amit Grover Meet Kumari	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA Shaheed Bhagat Singh State University INDIA Chandigarh University INDIA
STUDY TO IMPROVE SAFETY FOR REPAIR WORKSHOPS OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES	Hoang Ngoc Anh Mai Duc Nghia	Air Force Officer's College VIETNAM
SUSTAINABLE POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT USING A RENEWABLE ENERGY-FED UPQC SYSTEM	Abdelkader YOUSFI Youcef BOT	University Djilali Bounaama Khemis Miliana ALGERIA
PROMOTION OF THE VALUE OF FAMILY	Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA
URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ALBANIA, CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES	M.Sc. Arta Dollani Dr. Ogri Mane	University of Tirana ALBANIA
A STUDY ON THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PLYWOOD COMPANIES ON THE WORKERS	Dr. Renu Susan Samuel Ms. Shemitha Shereef	St. Peter's College INDIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Sani Inusa Milala
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BUSINESSES IN DYRRHACHIUM (DURRES) IN THE ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD (1ST-2ND CENTURY AD): RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES	Arlind Kasa	University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durres ALBANIA
FOREIGN POLICY OF LANDLOCKED STATES: A CASE STUDY OF MONGOLIA	Vaishali Krishna	Jawaharlal Nehru university INDIA
MESSAGE OF BHAGAVDGITA	Dr. SAJNA S	University College INDIA
CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION IN WAQF-LED URBAN RENEWAL OF KAMPUNG BARU, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA	Sani Inusa Milala Prof. Dr Ismail Bin Haji Omar	Real Estate University MALAYSIA
PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF JUSTICE	PhD student Pavlo PENIAZ	Zaporizhzhia National University UKRAINE
DISTANCE LEARNING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME	Viktor Sopiha Halyna Havryshchak Andrii Uruskyi	Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University UKRAINE
ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF TAUHID IN FINANCIAL Reports AT BANK MUAMALAT	Putri Tsani Salsabila Nabilatul 'Athifah Fitriyani Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
STUDY OF RELIGIOUS CITY: CASE STUDY OF WALLED CITY LAHORE	Rimsha Imran Farhana Naz Ayesha Mehmood Malik	Lahore college for women university PAKISTAN
TAWHID OF CULTURE, TAWHID OF THE FUTURE, AND TAWHID AS A WAY OF LIFE IN ISLAM	Rahma Atia Rizqi Muhammad Sultan Mubaraok Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA
MONOTHEISM OF THEOLOGY, MONOTHEISM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, AND MONOTHEISM OF COSMOLOGY	Riska Kudung Kusnati Muhammad Sultan Mubaraok Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid INDONESIA

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07.06.2023 / Session-4, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Moderator: Arjeta Veshi
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
TOTAL PROTEIN AMOUNT IN THE LIVER OF THE FROG (Rana ridibunda) IN THE SITNICA RIVER	Ma. Donika Sylejmani Prof. Dr. Skender Demaku Ma.Arbnora Aliu	University of Prishtina KOSOVO
THE RELIGIO-CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIVERSITIES THAT HAVE SUSTAINED SEXUAL AGGRESSION AGAINST FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS IN CHRISTIAN-DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA	Favour C. Uroko Peace Ngwoke	University of Nigeria Nsukka NIGERIA University of Nigeria Nsukka NIGERIA
THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ADVANCING JUSTICE REFORM IN ALBANIA: LESSONS FOR EU ACCESSION	Dr.Mirela KAPO Dorina ZHUKA	University of New York Tirana ALBANIA University of New York Tirana ALBANIA
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON SELF-ESTEEM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS	Dr. Priya Chaudhary Dr. hariom Sharma	MIER college of education, Jammu INDIA Sharda university INDIA
MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE FOCUS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS	PhD Nina BILOKOPYTOVA PhD student Volodymyr BILOKOPYTOV Asst. Prof. Karim EL GUESSAB	Zaporizhzhia National University UKRAINE
PHUBBING, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN YOUTH	Sana Arshad Ayesha Sarwar Nimra Qamar Sumaira Ayub	University of Management and Technology PAKISTAN
MANIPULATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIAL REALITY	PhD student Oleh SHUSTENKO	Zaporizhzhia National University UKRAINE
A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON THE FINDINGS OF THE MULTI-LEVEL SURVEY OF THE ALBANIAN DIASPORA	Arjeta Veshi PhD.	Mediterranean University ALBANIA
TOURIST ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE REFLEXIVITY OF A MULTICULTURAL INTERLOCUTION	Anabela Monteiro	Universidade Europeia PORTUGAL
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND RESPONSES OF STUDENTS TO URBAN LIVING	Mahima Habil Massey David Daneesh Massey	St. John's College INDIA

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Nizami MUSTAFA
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ON STRONGLY 0-g-SUPPLEMENTED MODULES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖKTEN Prof. Dr. Celil NEBİYEV	Amasya University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
ON WEAKLY e-SUPPLEMENTED LATTICES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖKTEN Prof. Dr. Celil NEBİYEV	Amasya University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
ON SPACE CURVE WITH QUASI FRAME IN SPACE	Buket GEZER Prof. Dr. Cumali EKİCİ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
ON TUBE SURFACES IN 4 DIMENSIONAL EUCLIDEAN SPACE	Başak YAĞBASAN Prof. Dr. Cumali EKİCİ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
FEKETE-SZEGÖ PROBLEM FOR CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC AND UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS ASSOCITED WITH SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS	Prof. Dr. Nizami MUSTAFA Hacı Ahmet DEMİR	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC AND UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS ASSOCITED WITH SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS	Prof. Dr. Nizami MUSTAFA Hacı Ahmet DEMİR	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
SUPERVISED LEARNING WITH TOPOLOGICAL DATA ANALYSIS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Koray YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elis SOYLU YILMAZ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
DATA VISUALIZATION WITH TOPOLOGICAL DATA ANALYSIS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Koray YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elis SOYLU YILMAZ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
WEAKLY r-SUPPLEMENTED MODULES	Prof. Dr. Celil NEBİYEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖKTEN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE Amasya University TÜRKİYE
ON WEAKLY g-SUPPLEMENTED LATTICES	Prof. Dr. Celil NEBİYEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖKTEN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE Amasya University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZÇELİK
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
SMART AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BELEK (ANTALYA) COAST	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZÇELİK	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
NEW GEOTHERMAL FIELD EXPLORATION STUDIES WEST OF BÜYÜK MENDERES GRABEN (TÜRKİYE)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZÇELİK	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
DAMAGE TO MASONRY BUILDINGS IN EARTHQUAKES: THE CASE OF ADIYAMAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan IŞIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih AVCİL Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ	Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
06 FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES' INTENSITY DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES	Prof. Dr. Aydın BÜYÜKSARAÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan IŞIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih AVCİL	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF FLOOD DISASTERS IN RİZE; CASE STUDY OF GÜNEYSU AND SALARHA VALLEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli SÜME	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF SUSTAINABLE GREEN BUILDING PARAMETERS FOR RESILIENT CITIES: EXAMPLE ANALYSIS OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS WITH GIS	Nilay TELLİOĞLU Res. Assist. Rabia BOVKIR Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATING AND INVESTIGATING ENERGY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA IN BUILDINGS WITHIN TURKISH NATIONAL GIS INFRASTRUCTURE	Elif Efnan ŞEN Res. Assist. Rabia BOVKIR Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATING OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CdCRh 3 COMPOUND BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Belgin KOÇAK Prof. Dr. Yasemin Öztekin ÇİFTCİ	Ostim Technical University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACT AND BORIC ACID IMPRESSION ON COMBUSTION PARAMETERS IN VARIOUS WOOD SPECIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice ULUSOY Prof. Dr. Hüseyin PEKER	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University TÜRKİYE Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE
SURFACE BRIGHTNESS CHANGE AND BIOMASS IN USE OF WASTE TEA PLANT EXTRACT IN FURNITURE INDUSTRY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice ULUSOY Prof. Dr. Hüseyin PEKER	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University TÜRKİYE Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE
INTERACTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND BASIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilüfer YAZICI Eda ÜNSAL	Isparta University of Applied Sciences TÜRKİYE
IMPROVING THE ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF COTTON FABRICS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan KORUYUCU	Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE USABILITY OF PINE TYPE WOOD COATING MATERIALS IN RADIATION SHIELDING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN	Kahramanmaras Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
OAK WOOD AS RADIATION SHIELDING MATERIAL	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN	Kahramanmaras Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
IMPROVEMENT OF LIGHT AND PERSPIRATION FASTNESS OF COTTON FABRIC SAMPLES DYED WITH REACTIVE DYES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan KORUYUCU	Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF AERODYNAMIC PARAMETERS OF ARROW ANGLE WING	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ramazan SELVER Mustafa BAŞEKİN	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Dr. Naseem Akhter
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN	Sobia Maqsood Dr. Saira Akhtar Dr. Naima Nawaz	University of Agriculture PAKISTAN
VOICES UNHEARD: BOLLYWOOD AND THE JOURNEY TOWARD LGBTQ+ACCEPTANCE	Anannya Raut	Lovely Professional University INDIA
CHANGING THE HUMAN INTENSIVE CREATIVE MEDIA INDUSTRY IN THE WAKE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Dr Srachna Sachdeva	GDC Narendranagar Tehri Garhwal INDIA
AN ASSESSMENT ON FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM KAYAH STATE IN MYANMAR	Dr. Yar Zar Chit	Sagaing University of Education MYANMAR
TURKISH CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ISLAND ADA-KALEH: AS REFLECTED IN FOLKLORE COLLECTIONS BY IGNÁC KÚNOS	Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University HUNGARY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY	Fatbardha Ismaili	University of Tetova NORTH MACEDONIA
GARBAGE IN THE MIND AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF IT	Issengalieva G. A. Gubaidollina Zh. N. Tazhekenova S. M.	Aktobe Regional University KAZAKHISTAN
RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT ON PEDESTRIAN PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR	Ganbat Tsenguun	CITI University MONGOLIA
HUMANITY DESERVE RESPECT AND DIGNITY (ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)	Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN
PEACEFUL SOCIETY IS NOTHING WITHOUT HONESTY (A RESEACH REVIEW FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)	Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EXPLORATION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTOELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF DERIVATIVES OF BIS-ARYL-α,β-UNSATURATED KETONES	Talha Mashhood Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Dr. Akbar Ali	Government college university PAKISTAN
A BRIEF SURVEY OF EVOLUTION OF GROUP THEORY	Dr. Abul Basar	A Constituent Unit of L. N. Mithila University INDIA
COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF QUINOXALINE DERIVATIVES AS A-AMYLASE INHIBITORS	Lhoucine Naanaai Abdellah El Aissouq Hicham Zaitan Fouad Khalil	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
QUANTUM COMPUTING	Yeshwanth K P, Yuvan Srinivas J, Thisaanth J, Dr. R. Bala Priya, Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi, Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
NEUROMORPHIC COMPUTING	Sherma thangam S, Sivabalan E, Thillak Naren L G, Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi, Dr. R. Balapriya, Dr. M. Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
HYBRID QUANTUM COMPUTING	Sanjith R R Shashanth B Siddi Sai Naga Santosh Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
SWARM ROBOTICS	Vishnu Varadhan V S Thirugnanam R Shanthosh G R Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
EDGE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Sri Krishna C Suganesh V V Vaibhav Krishna Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
TRENDING TECHNOLOGIES-QUANTUM COMPUTING	Shri Nivethika E Teena G Vindhya R Yadla Sadhwika Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Bala Priya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
ROLE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN REAL TIME WORLD	Swarna Sravya Reddy Vemana Niharika Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi Dr. R. Balapriya Dr. M.Meena	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA

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08.06.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Benchaib Nadia
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
NONLOCAL INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS WITH HILFER-HADAMARD FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVES: EXISTENCE AND GENERALIZED ULAM-HYERS STABILITY RESULTS	AZIZ EL GHAZOUANI M'HAMED ELOMARI SAID MELLIANI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University MOROCCO
COMPOSITION OF THE GEOMETRID-MOTH FAUNA (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE) IN KORITNIK MOUNTAIN IN KOSOVO	Pajtim Bytyçi Ferdije Zhushi-Etemi Edona Kabashi-Kastrati Toni Koren	University of Prishtina KOSOVO
DEVELOPMENT OF A GROUP DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM ALGORITHM	Irakli Basheleishvili	Akaki Tsereteli State University GEORGIA
A UNIT RATIONAL SINE DISTRIBUTION	Shahida Perveen Dr. Abdus Saboor	Kohat University PAKISTAN
NEW TWO PARAMETERS FLEXIBLE PROBABILITY MODEL WITH PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS	Shahida Perveen Dr. Abdus Saboor	Kohat University PAKISTAN
Q-RUNG ORTHOPAIR FUZZY 2-TUPLE LINGUISTIC CLUSTERING ALGORITHM AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO CLUSTERING ANALYSIS	Fatima Abbas Jawad Ali Wali Khan Mashwani	Gomal University PAKISTAN Kohat University of Science and Technology PAKISTAN Kohat University of Science and Technology PAKISTAN
SEPARATION OF NEUTROSOPHIC SETS IN NEUTROSOPHIC MINIMAL SPACES	Gour Pal Runu Dhar	Dasaratha Deb Memorial College INDIA Maharaja BirBikram University INDIA
ROLE OF NON - LINEAR OPTICAL CRYSTALS IN VARIOUS FIELDS	A. Parvathi Priya Dr. V. Srinivasan	R.M.K. Engineering College INDIA
NUMERICAL PREDICTION OF THE DAMAGE DUCTILE OF THE STRUCTURE UNDER TENSILE LOADING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. BenchaibNadia Prof. Dr. Mechab Belaid	Technical University of Sidi Bel Abbes at ALGERIA
NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF WELDED PLATES (TENSILE SHEAR TEST) WITH FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	Dr. Cherfi Mohamed Dr ait kaci jaafar Dr ghermaoui mohammed ilyes Dr sahli abderahmanre Dr Moulgada abdelmadjid	University of Sidi Bel Abbes ALGERIA University of Tiaret ALGERIA
GENERALIZED DEGENERATE APOSTOL-GENOCCHI BASED POLY-DAEHEE POLYNOMIALS	Talha Usman	University of Technology and Applied Sciences OMAN

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Assisr. Prof. Dr. Nazan ÖZTÜRK
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
RESPIRATORY APPROACHES IN ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS	Res. Assist. Mehmet CANLI Lect. Şafak KUZU	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
EXERCISE APPROACHES IN SCOLIOSIS	Lect. Şafak KUZU Res. Assist. Mehmet CANLI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF PILATES IN CEREBRAL PALSY	Assisr. Prof. Dr. Nazan ÖZTÜRK	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF WORKLOAD FATIGUE LEVELS OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS WORKING IN TURKEY ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	Hülya BULUT Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer ŞEVGİN Lect. Dr. Burak BUĞDAY	Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF FATIGUE LEVELS IN THE WORK LIFE OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS ON THE LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES AND ANXIETY	Hülya BULUT Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer ŞEVGİN Lect. Dr. Burak BUĞDAY	Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE
THREE-DIMENSIONAL EXERCISE THERAPY IN THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS: SCHROTH METHOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hikmet KOCAMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazım Tolgahan YILDIZ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
POSTGRADUATE THESIS ANALYSIS ON DISASTERS AND CRISES IN POSTGRADUATE NURSING EDUCATION IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	Res. Assist. Aylin MEŞE TUNÇ Lect. Cumhur BABAOĞLU Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÇEVİRME	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
FOOD-DRUG INTERACTIONS: THE EFFECT OF GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	Lect. Cumhur BABAOĞLU Res. Assist. Aylin MEŞE TUNÇ Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÇEVİRME	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE Sakarya University TÜRKİYE Sakarya University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Moderator:

Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
AN ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: EASTMED PROJECT	Mustafa ÇINAR	Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE
AN OVERVIEW OF DISASTER LOGISTICS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazmiye ELİGÜZEL	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University TÜRKİYE
USING CHATGPT IN EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Onur SEVLİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
DETECTION OF ANAEMIA BY MACHINE LEARNING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Onur SEVLİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DETERMINING THE VESSEL MANAGEMENT STAFF: DETERMINATION OF DECK WATCHKEEPING OFFICERS BY THE ELECTRE METHOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman ARSLAN	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF VITAMIN D ON AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES	Dr. Tevfik KOÇAK Prof. Dr. Nilüfer ACAR TEK	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON HEALTH	Dr. Tevfik KOÇAK Prof. Dr. Nilüfer ACAR TEK	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF SCIENCE TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	Prof. Dr. Özlem AFACAN Zarnıshan HUSEYNOVA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Diğdem Müge SİYEZ
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A POSTMODERN ISSUE IN CAREER PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING: QUIET QUITTING	Prof. Dr. Diğdem Müge SİYEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erol ESEN	Dokuz Eylül University TÜRKİYE Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE
DIGITAL DATING ABUSE: A REVIEW	Prof. Dr. Diğdem Müge SİYEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erol ESEN	Dokuz Eylül University TÜRKİYE Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF CAREER STRESS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES	Recep BOZAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamil Arif KIRKIÇ	İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University TÜRKİYE
PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S (SAWS) LAST SERMON IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine GÜMÜŞ BÖKE	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
DRM LISTS GENERATED WITH CHATGPT: RECOGNITION MEMORY ANALYZE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE-THEMED LISTS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gökhan Şahin	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SPACE	Erol AKYILDIRIM	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE
IBN HALDUN'S ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM APPROACH AT THE CENTER OF GEOGRAPHICAL DETERMINISM	Metin ZAFER	Yalova University TÜRKİYE
SOME PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY KHORASAN PILGRIMS AND MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THESE DURING THE ABBASID PERIOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Haci ATAŞ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University TÜRKİYE

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Natalia SCIUCHINA
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EXISTENCE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT IN INDONESIA: A JURIDICAL STUDY	Manotar Tampubolon Konrad Manurung Mulyono Konstantinus Budi Hendra Simak	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA
THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO THE UNIVERSITY' LAW STUDENTS	Prof. Dr. Natalia SCIUCHINA	Tiraspol Shevchenko State University MOLDOVA
WAR PROPAGANDA IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF SOME MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND SOME CIS STATES	Vera MACOVEI Sergiu MORARU	University of European Political and Economic Studies MOLDOVA Senior investigation officer for exceptional cases National Anticorruption Center MOLDOVA
REFLECTIONS ON THE CRIME OF WAR PROPAGANDA IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD SECURITY	Vera MACOVEI	University of European Political and Economic Studies MOLDOVA

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Bryan Joseph E. Matillano
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PROSPECTS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRICT OF SEME-PODJI IN BENIN	Pamphile HOUNDJI	University of Abomey-Calavi BENIN
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY OF BAMBOO STEM (BIOCHAR) AND OIL BEAN SEED (BIOCHAR)	Ezike F.1. Suleman K. O. Kalu J. Oyor D. I.	Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana NIGERIA
NATURAL FARMING OF OAK LETTUCE THROUGH HYDROPONIC SELF-SUSTAINABLE GREENHOUSE	Abhay Sauda Surya Pratap Singh Tomar Dhananjay R. Mishra	Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology INDIA
EFFECT OF AGE ON THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ORGANIC FOOD IN THE FUTURE: TURKISH'S AND ALGERIANS	Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	University of Tizi Ouzou ALGERIA
EXAMINATION OF THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ORGANIC FOOD IN THE FUTURE: TURKISH'S AND ALGERIANS EXPERIENCE	Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	University of Tizi Ouzou ALGERIA
PRELIMINARY GERMINATION PERCENTAGE OF TOOG (PETERSIANTHUS QUADRIALATUS MERR.) USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES	Bryan Joseph E. Matillano	Leyte Normal University PHILIPPINES
INTERNET OF THINGS BASED FERTILISER DISPENSOR FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE	Er. Parminder Singh Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
ASSESSMENT OF DURUM WHEAT EXPERIMENTAL LINES UNDER DIFFERENT WATER REGIME CONDITIONS OF MOROCCO	SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI Imane KETTANI Rajae FERRAHI Moha EL FECHTALI Mohamed ZIRI Rabea BRHADDA Najiba	National Institute of Agronomic MOROCCO University of Ibn Tofail MOROCCO University of Ibn Tofail MOROCCO University of Ibn Tofail MOROCCO
EVALUATION OF MILK PRODUCTION OF CAMEL QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY DURING THE PREAK OF LACTATION	Dr. CHIKHa Maria Prof. Dr. KHENENOU Tarek Dr. GHERISSI Djalel Eddine	University of Souk-Ahras ALGERIA
IMPACT OF HEAT STRESS ON MEAT PRODUCTION AND MEAT QUALITY IN GOATS	B.S.Devamalini B.S.Gayathri R.Anupama J.N.Edwiga M.V.Silpa V.Sejian	Kerala Agricultural University INDIA Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen GERMANY

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08.06.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30
Moderator: Dr. Sándor Földvári
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INFLUENCE OF TRICHODERMA HARZIANUM AND BACILLUS THURINGIESIS INOCULATION WITH NPK ON PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND ROOT STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA	Abdelmoaty Salem Abdelmoaty Mohammad Moneruzzaman Khandaker	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin MALAYSIA
EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF USING PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS AND ZEOLITES AS THERMAL STORAGE IN A SOLAR GRAIN DRYER	Hooi Peng LIM	Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan MALAYSIA
PETRO MOHYLA [PETRU MOVILĂ]'S CULTURAL TRANSMISSION BETWEEN THE UKRAINIAN AND ROMANIAN CULTURES — HIS LIFE AND ACTIVITY	Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University HUNGARY
EFFECT OF THE THICKNESS OF SUBSURFACE HARDPANS ON THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF SOIL	N.R.R.W.S. Rathnayake D.A.L. Leelamanie	University of Ruhuna SRI LANKA
INFLUENCE OF LAND USE TYPES ON SELECTED SOIL PROPERTIES	Esther Abosede Ewetola	Akintola University NIGERIA
MICROBIAL LOAD OF HERBAL PRESERVATION OF TIGER NUT DRINK (KUNU AYAYA) USING ADASONIA DIGITATA, TAMARIND, TUMERIC, PAKIA BIGLOBASA AND MORINGA OLIFERA	Lawal W.S. Atanda A.O. Hassan Q.O. Alaya A.K Alege R.O.	Kwara State Polytechnic NIGERIA
DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARTHWORM ABUNDANCE AND THE BULK DENSITY OF SOILS UNDER DIFFERENT VEGETATION TYPES; A CASE STUDY IN GALLE DISTRICT SRI LANKA	U.I Samarawickrama D.A.L Leelamanie W.M.C.J Wijekoon P.K.S.C Jayasinghe	University of Ruhuna SRI LANKA
ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF FRUITS OF THE ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS 'NOVITA'	Mina TODOROVA Yulian TUMBARSKI Nadezhda PETKOVA Ivan IVANOV Velichka YANAKIEVA Stoyanka NIKOLOVA Emiliya CHERNEVA	University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski BULGARIA University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski BULGARIA Medical University of Sofia BULGARIA
ADSORPTION OF RECALCITRANT DYE BY MIXED DRY AND FRESH FRUITS' PEELS BASED BIOSORBENT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN
COMPARISON OF FRUIT QUALITY OF CONVENTIONALLY AND ORGANICALLY GROWN VINES	Ryszard MALINOWSKI Ireneusz OCHMIAN Magdalena BŁASZAK Marcelina KRUPA- MAŁKIEWICZ Sabina LACHOWICZ	Calisia University POLAND

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08.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Boban Stanković
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CARDIOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SAMWA (CLEOME DROSERIFOLIA) METHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST ADRENALINE-INDUCED MYOCARDIAL INJURY	Sahar A. Abou Haleka Hanan M. Rashwan Hala M. Ebaid Heba M. Abdel Razek Heba N. Gad El Hak	Suez Canal University EGYPT Al Arish University, North Sinai EGYPT Suez Canal University EGYPT Suez Canal University EGYPT Suez Canal University EGYPT
NUTRITIONAL INTERVENTIONS TO MITIGATE ENTERIC METHANE EMISSIONS IN RUMINANT LIVESTOCK	J.N. Edwiga R. Anupama B.S. Devamalini B.S. Gayathri M.V.Silpa V. Sejian	Kerala Agricultural University INDIA
BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES OF LIVESTOCK TO HEAT STRESS CHALLENGES	R.Anupama J.N Edwiga B.S. Devamalini B.S. Gayathri M.V. Shilpa V. Sejian	Kerala Agricultural University INDIA
THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)	Boban Stanković	Department of Environmental Protection SERBIA
ENTERIC METHANE EMISSION IN RUMINANT LIVESTOCK AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE	J.M. Kamali G. Kalaignazhal M.V.Silpa V. Sejian	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research INDIA Justus Liebig University Giessen GERMANY
BLOOD PARAMETERS IN SOWS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA	Elena Sergeevna Tkacheva Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Russian State Social University RUSSIA
PLATELET FUNCTIONS IN DUTCH CALVES	Nadezhda Viktorovna Vorobyeva	South-West state University RUSSIA
FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF BLOOD IN PREGNANT COWS	Ilnura Ibragimovna Fayzullina Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Biotech University RUSSIA Russian State Social University RUSSIA
ACTIVITY OF HEMOSTATIC PARAMETERS OF PLATELETS IN CALVES AT THE BEGINNING OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS	Svetlana Yurievna Zavalishina	Russian State Social University RUSSIA

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08.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Ph.D. Rosario Marrapodi
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CURRENT TRENDS OF ROMANIAN MIGRANT REMITTANCES IN THE CURRENT WORLD CONTEXT	PhD Brîndușa Mihaela RADU, SR III Univ. Prof. PhD. Mariana BĂLAN, SR I	Institute for Economic Forecasting ROMANIA
H-LEADER A NEW ROLE TOWARDS HYBRID ORGANIZATION	Ph.D. Rosario Marrapodi Prof. Marcello Martinez Prof. Caterina Galdiero Ph.D. Cecilia Maltempo	University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli ITALY University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli ITALY University of Salerno - UNISA ITALY University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli ITALY
ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND THE ROLE OF COSTS IN ENSURING EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE ENTERPRISE	A.D. Orel V.Y. Meshcheriakov	State Biotechnological University UKRAINE
DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION	Dr. Farah BENSALEM	University of Bordj Bou Arreridj ALGERIA
THE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY ON INFLATION IN NIGERIA (2015 – 2021)	DR. RASHEEDUL HAQUE AJAEGBU JUSTICE EMEKA	MAHSA University MALAYSIA
ENSURING SUSTAINABLE GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STEPPE OF UKRAINE	Baklanova T.V. Gamayunova V.V. Smirnova I.V.	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE Head of the Department of Agriculture, Geodesy and Land Management UKRAINE Mykolaiv National Agrarian University UKRAINE
RESOURCE-SAVING MEASURES OF GROWING AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN UKRAINE DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD	Gamayunova V.V. Khonenko L.G. Zadorozhnyi Y.V.	Head of the Department of Agriculture, Geodesy and Land Management UKRAINE candidate of agricultural sciences UKRAINE Mykolaiv National Agrarian University UKRAINE
IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) ON THE WORLD FISHERIES ECONOMY- A REVIEW	Alireza Rabiepour Alireza Hodhodi Aria Babakhani	University of Guilan IRAN
CONTAMINATION OF AQUABIOTA BY EDCs AS ECOLOGICAL AND HYGIENIC PROBLEM	Olena A. Lykholat Oleh M. Marenkov Tetyana Y. Lykholat Maksim O. Kvitko Yuriy V. Lykholat	University of Custom and Finance UKRAINE Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University UKRAINE Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE

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08.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Dr. Rakhal Das
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DOES OBESITY INTERFERE WITH THE STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM IN CHILDREN?	Isabela Hallak Regalo Marcelo Palinkas Ligia Maria Napolitano Gonçalves Annalisa Cappella Annalisa Cappella Riccardo Solazzo Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo Chiarella Sforza Selma Siessere	University of São Paulo BRAZIL Università degli Studi di Milano ITALY
THE EFFECT OF OBESITY ON STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM: EMG ANALYSIS AND MAXIMAL MOLAR BITE FORCE	Isabela Hallak Regalo Marcelo Palinkas Ligia Maria Napolitano Gonçalves Débora Amorim Aguiar Paulo Batista de Vasconcelos Annalisa Cappella Riccardo Solazzo Claudia Dolci Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo Chiarella Sforza Selma Siessere	University of São Paulo BRAZIL Università degli Studi di Milano ITALY
NATURAL PRODUCTS AS POTENT THERAPEUTIC AGENTS AGAINST ALZHEIMER DISEASE: A COMPREHENSIVE COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH	HASSAN NOUR NOUH MOUNADI OUSSAMA ABCHIR BELAIDI SALAH SAMIR CHTITA	University of Casablanca MOROCCO University of Biskra ALGERIA
THE IMPACT OF SMOKING ON HUMAN NASAL CAVITY EPITHELIAL CELLS' NUCLEOPLASMIC RATIO	Ma.Arbnorë Aliu Ma. Donika Sylejmani Prof. Dr. Skender Demaku	University of Prishtina KOSOVO
EATING HABITS AND SUN EXPOSURE IN THE CONTEXT OF OSTEOPOROSIS RISK: THE COHORT STUDY OF CAUCASIAN PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN	Anna Kopiczko Monika Łopuszańska-Dawid Patrycja Widłak	Józef Piłsudski University POLAND
AN APPLICATION OF NEW NOTION OF NEUTROSOPHIC ALPHA LEVEL SETS IN DECISION MAKING PROBLEMS	Dr. Rakhal Das	The ICFAI University Tripura INDIA
TRANSFERSOMES CO-LOADED WITH ANTI-LEISHMANIAL AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS	Ainy Butt Kawal Shabir Fakhar-ud-Din	Quaid-I-Azam University PAKISTAN
TEACHING INNOVATION AND STEAM PROMOTION THROUGH JOINT PRACTICES OF COSMOLOGY AND LITERATURE	Jose A. R. Cembranos Yenny Rosario	Universidad Complutense de Madrid and IPARCOS SPAIN Instituto Superior de Formación Docente Salomé Ureña ISFODOSU REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

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08.06.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özgür KOÇBULUT
Meeting ID: 885 8479 8409 / Passcode: 040404

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE HISTORICAL PROCESS OF OBJECTIVE AUDIT IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ITS IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ITS NEED	Buse KURT	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF INCOME INEQUALITY ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: A REVIEW ON ASIAN COUNTRIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Özgür KOÇBULUT	Tokat GOP University TÜRKİYE
ACCOUNTING PERCEPTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH METAPHORS: ChatGPT	Lect. Dr. Cengiz ÖĞMEN	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University TÜRKİYE
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ABSTRACT

Financial management and control in the function of marketing activities in companies of transition countries includes the introduction of one of the instruments of internal control or internal audit in regular management processes. The introduction of control mechanisms should be seen more and more through the establishment of other instruments for making economic decisions by top management. One of the ways to improve such decision-making is the application of marketing activities undertaken by the top management in order to improve the spending of funds and increase the business results in the operations of numerous companies. In addition to marketing, another important segment of top management activities is the introduction of financial management in companies. The goal of such activities is to improve management decisions in companies. In addition to the establishment of internal control, there is also the introduction of external control in the company's operations. This implies hiring an external auditor. He represents an independent body engaged by the company on the basis of an audit contract (external). Internal control is introduced with the aim of establishing business security by improving the quality of business decision-making by top management. It is introduced in all parts of companies, all sectors, departments of enterprises. The focus of the research in this paper was on the operations of heterogeneous companies in the Republic of Serbia.

Keywords: introduction of financial management, marketing, operations of companies.

IN SILICO PROTOCOL OF SIRNA DESIGN: APPLICATION IN CANCER AND COVID-19 TRANSCRIPTOME

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The current proteomics paradigm in biomedical research dictates that protein should be the focal point of drug and vaccine targets. Although this approach has provided progress and breakthroughs, especially in Cancer and COVID-19 therapies, more work should be done for comprehending the exact molecular mechanism of these diseases. As current findings have pointed out that the flow of genetic information devises a transcriptomics paradigm with cascades of non-coding (nc)RNA, they become an alternative in devising future therapeutic agent design. One of the ncRNAs that are widely in use is the silencing (si)RNA. It has been widely applied in wet laboratory settings, with the help of in-silico methods. Thus, In silico transcriptomics refers to the use of computational methods to analyze and understand transcriptomes, which are the complete set of RNA molecules produced by an organism or cell type. One of the transcriptomics computational methods is the prediction of RNA structure. RNA structure prediction is a computational approach used to predict the secondary and tertiary structure of an RNA molecule based on its primary sequence. Several different algorithms and software tools can be used to predict RNA structure, and these can be organized into a pipeline that includes the following steps: The first step in an RNA structure prediction pipeline is to input the primary sequence of the RNA molecule that you want to predict the structure for. This can be done using a variety of formats, such as FASTA or GenBank. The next step is to predict the secondary structure of the RNA molecule, which refers to the base pairing patterns between the nucleotides in the molecule. After the secondary structure has been predicted, the tertiary structure of the RNA molecule can be predicted. This refers to the overall three-dimensional structure of the molecule, including any loops, bulges, or other structural features. After the structure has been predicted, it is important to validate the prediction to ensure that it is accurate. Herewith, the application of RNA structure prediction in Cancer and COVID-19 transcriptome will be presented and discussed. The developed pipelines have successfully provided sufficient information on how to devise fine-grained siRNA design.

Keywords: siRNA, ncRNA, in-silico, RNA Structure Prediction, Transcriptomics

‘THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS’ FİLMİNDE MÜCADELECİ BABA İNŞASI

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESILIENT FATHER IN THE FILM 'THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS'

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ‘The Pursuit of Happyness’ (Umudunu Kaybetme) sinema filminde zorluklara göğüs geren, hayatta karşılaştığı tüm sıkıntılara rağmen yılmayan, mücadeleci bir ruha sahip baba karakterinin inşasını konu edinmektedir. ‘The Pursuit of Happyness’ filmi Gabriele Muccino'nun yönetmenliğini üstlendiği Amerikan yapımı bir dram filmidir. Steven Conrad tarafından yazılan, 2006 yapımı filmde baba rolünü Will Smith canlandırmaktadır. Filmde ailesine düşkün iyi bir baba olan Chris Gardner, iş hayatında problemler yaşayan, bu nedenle ailesini geçindirmekte zorlanan bir aile reisidir. Ekonomik sıkıntılara daha fazla dayanamayan eşi Linda, kocasını ve çocuğunu terk eder. Christopher adındaki çocuk babanın yanında kalır. Eşinin terk edişinden sonra ev sahibi baba ve oğlu evden çıkarır. Baba, çocuğuyla beraber sokakta kalıp, tuvaletlerde, duraklarda, geceyi geçirebilmek için bulabildiği her yerde kalır. Filmin merkez noktasında yer alan baba, yeni bir hayata başlar. Bulduğu işlerde çalışarak ayakta durmaya çalışır, bu arada babalık görevini hiçbir zaman aksatmaz. Beş yaşındaki oğlunun varlığı ve sevgisi ona mücadeleci bir ruh kazandırır. Bütün sıkıntılara göğüs geren Chris mükemmel bir baba imajı sergileyerek filmin sonuna kadar mücadelesini devam ettirir. Anlatı analizi ile yürütülen çalışmada filmde geçen sahneler, olay örgüleri ve diyaloglar birincil veriler olarak ele alınmış ve incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda mücadeleci baba inşasının sabır, azim, gayret, çalışkanlık, özen, umudunu kaybetmeme, hayat enerjisini canlı tutma ve sevgi gibi olgularla oluşturulduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: The Pursuit of Happyness, Umudunu Kaybetme, Baba İnşası

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the construction of a resilient father character in the film 'The Pursuit of Happyness' (Umudunu Kaybetme), who confronts challenges, remains undeterred despite all the hardships encountered in life, and possesses a fighting spirit. 'The Pursuit of Happyness' is an American drama film directed by Gabriele Muccino. It was written by Steven Conrad and released in 2006, with Will Smith portraying the role of the father. In the film, Chris Gardner is a devoted father to his family but faces difficulties in his career, which leads to financial

struggles as the head of the household. Unable to endure the economic hardship any longer, his wife Linda leaves him and their child. Their son, named Christopher, stays with his father. After being abandoned by his wife, the father and son are evicted from their home. The father and his child end up living on the streets, in public toilets, bus stops, and wherever they can find shelter for the night. The central theme of the film revolves around the father starting a new life. He strives to survive by taking on various jobs while never neglecting his responsibilities as a father. The presence and love of his five-year-old son give him a resilient spirit. Chris, who endures all hardships, portrays an exemplary image of a father and continues his struggle until the end of the film. In the study carried out with narrative analysis, the scenes, plots and dialogues in the movie were handled and examined as primary data. As a result of the research, it is observed that the construction of the resilient father is formed through factors such as patience, perseverance, effort, hard work, attention to detail, not losing hope, maintaining vitality, and love.

Keywords: The Pursuit of Happyness, Umudunu Kaybetme, Construction of Father

MUKADDİMETÜ'L EDEB'İN SATIR ALTI OSMANLI TÜRKÇESİ TERCÜMESİNİN MISIR NÜSHASI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THE EGYPTIAN COPY OF MUKADDIMETU'L EDEB INSTRUCTED IN OTTOMAN TURKISH

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ÖZET

Türk dilinin tarihî süreci içinde Arap dilini öğrenmek ve öğretmek amacıyla Arapça kelimeler ve kısa cümlelerden oluşan farklı tarzlarda sözlükler oluşturulmuştur. Bu sözlüklerden biri de Harezm Türkçesi döneminde Zemahşerî tarafından yazılan Mukaddimetü'l Edeb'dir. Eserin istinsah edilmiş çok sayıda nüshası bulunmaktadır fakat eserin esas önemi Arapça öğretmesi ve Türkçenin her döneminde istinsah edilmesidir. Bu çalışmada Zemahşerî'nin Mukaddimetü'l- Edeb adlı sözlüğünün satır altı Osmanlı Türkçesi tercümesinin Mısır nüshası üzerinde durulmuştur. Üzerinde inceleme yapılan satır altı Osmanlı Türkçesi tercümenin Mısır nüshasının ilk varakasında yazdığına göre, eserin müstensih ve mütercimi Musa Ağa isimli bir şahıstır. Bu nüsha şimdiye kadar incelenmemiştir. İncelenen Mısır nüshası, Arapça ve Osmanlı Türkçesi ile satır altı olarak düzenlenmiştir. **Kahire Millî Kütüphanesinde (Talat 65) numarası ile kaydedilmiştir. Hicrî 1283 yılında istinsah edilmiştir.** Bu nüshanın aslına herhangi bir yerde tesadüf edilmemiş fakat PDF biçimine ulaşılmıştır. Kitabın dış kapağı eksik olmasına rağmen varakları hasarsızdır. 114 varaklık, her varakta 2 sayfa ve her sayfada toplam 9 satır bulunmaktadır. Arapça kısmı nesih, Türkçe kısmı ise kırma rika yazıyla yazılmıştır. Kitabın sayfaları süslenmemiştir. **İncelenen nüsha aslında beş bölümden oluşur. Ancak eser düzenli değildir. Bölümler şu şekilde sınıflanmıştır: isimler, fiiller, harfler (edatlar), isimlerin çekimleri ve fiillerin çekimleri şeklindedir.** Bu bildiride sözlüğün satır altı Osmanlı Türkçesi tercümesinin Mısır nüshası tanıtılarak eserin yeni bir versiyonun akademik camiaya sunulması amaçlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bu çalışmada Mukaddimetü'l-Edeb'in Osmanlı Türkçesine çevrilen nüshasının, muhtevası ve yöntemi de ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mukaddimetü'l- Edeb, Osmanlı Türkçesi, Zemahşerî, Arap Dili.

ABSTRACT

In the historical process of the Turkish language, dictionaries in different styles consisting of Arabic words and short sentences were created in order to learn and teach the Arabic language. One of these dictionaries is Mukaddimetü'l Edeb, which was written by Zemahşeri in the period of Khwarezm Turkish. There are many copies of the work that have been copied, but the main importance of the work is that it teaches Arabic and is copied in every period of Turkish. In this study, the Egyptian copy of the Ottoman Turkish translation of Zemahşerî's Mukaddimetü'l- Edeb dictionary will be emphasized. According to what is written in the first leaflet of the Egyptian copy of the underline Ottoman Turkish translation studied, the copyist and translator of the work is a person named Musa Ağa. This copy has not been examined so far. The examined Egyptian copy was arranged in Arabic and Ottoman Turkish as underline. It was recorded in the Cairo National Library with the number (Talat 65). It was copied in 1283 according to the Hijri calendar. The original of this copy has not been found anywhere, but the PDF format has been reached. Although the outer cover of the book is missing, the pages are undamaged. There are 114 leaves, 2 pages in each leaf and a total of 9 lines on each page. The Arabic part is written in nesih and the Turkish part is written in broken rika. The pages of the book are not decorated. The examined copy actually consists of five parts. However, the work is not regular. The sections are classified as follows: nouns, verbs, letters (prepositions), conjugations of nouns and conjugations of verbs. In this paper, it is aimed to present a new version of the work to the academic community by introducing the Egyptian copy of the underline Ottoman Turkish translation of the dictionary. However, in this study, the content and method of the copy of Mukaddimetü'l-Edeb translated into Ottoman Turkish is also discussed.

Keywords: Mukaddimetü'l- Edeb, Ottoman Turkish, Zemahşerî, Arabic Language

SMART AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BELEK (ANTALYA) COAST

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ABSTRACT

Antalya's nearly 500 km coastline has long been one of Turkey's most important tourist destinations. Construction has rapidly ruined the coastal region. The microclimatic characteristics of the coasts of Belek, which also produce some very tempting tourist offers, make it an excellent habitat for various species of plants and animals. Moreover, the coastal dunes with a 29 km long coastline have shaped the coast of Belek. It has a small habitat and is quite rich in natural life. The increasing tourist activities have made the coast of Belek an extremely attractive location. The term "coast" in Turkish coastal legislation refers to the area between the sea shore and the coastal edge. Recently, interventions have been made that greatly benefit the coastal area. In this type of redefinition of the area, a different coastline is formed. The seaward side of the shoreline is primarily used by the public rather than the private sector. However, there is a request to change the shoreline due to some encroachments. In this study, the Belek special protection region between Acsu Stream and Aksu Stream was investigated within the framework of coastal law, and it was established that rational and sustainable development should be ensured.

Keywords: Coastal area; Sand dunes; Natural life; Belek; Antalya

ESTABLISHING CONTROL AS A PART OF REAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN AUDIT WORK IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT:

The importance of business decision-making can be seen in the context of establishing realistic tasks in the work of an auditor who performs audit tasks at the request of the top management of the company that hired him to perform a certain system audit. In this sense, the auditor performs control tasks and they represent a part of real business activities that are carried out in the work of performing audits in production companies and at the request of top management.

Establishing control as a part of real business activities in audit work in production companies includes numerous activities that the auditor undertakes in his work. Such an approach emphasizes the importance of performing control within all control points that can occur in companies and within all sectors, departments, or the whole of the observed company. The tasks of introducing innovative solutions in terms of improving the overall process of reviewing the company's operations cannot be imagined without working on internal and external audits.

One of the ways to improve the overall security in the company's work is the company's operations, which introduced the systematic performance of audit work. In those companies,

the control activities gain a new level of importance both for the performed internal audit and for the conducted external audit.

Therefore, monitoring the audit system in manufacturing companies requires a high degree of control at all levels in the company. The audit performed by the auditors at the request of the top management should fully cover the relevant control objectives in all parts of the company. Essentially, the audit should present in detail the possible aspects of the objectives that a specific audit should achieve at the request of top management.

The objectives of controls performed by auditors in the company identify specific objectives based on the existence of some form of established control in the regular operations of the company. Based on that, one can see the existence of great importance in the matter of performing audit work, within the framework of observing a large number of heterogeneous production companies in the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: control, control objectives, decision making, manufacturing company.

BÜYÜK MENDERES GRABENİNİN BATISINDA YENİ JEOTERMAL SAHA ARAMA ÇALIŞMALARI (TÜRKİYE)

NEW GEOTHERMAL FIELD EXPLORATION STUDIES WEST OF BÜYÜK MENDERES GRABEN (TÜRKİYE)

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ÖZET

Jeotermal Enerji yenilenebilir temiz, ucuz ve çevre dostu olan yerli bir yeraltı kaynağıdır. Ülkemiz jeolojik ve coğrafik konumu itibarı ile aktif bir tektonik kuşak üzerinde yer aldığı için jeotermal açıdan dünya ülkeleri arasında zengin bir konumdadır. Ülkemizin her tarafına yayılmış 1000 adet civarında doğal kaynak şeklinde boşalan ve değişik sıcaklıklarda jeotermal su mevcuttur. Bu bakımdan Türkiye'nin jeotermal enerji potansiyeli oldukça yüksektir. Potansiyel oluşturan alanların % 78'i Batı Anadoluda, % 9'u İç Anadolu'da, % 7 si Marmara bölgesinde, % 5'i Doğu Anadolu'da ve % 1'i diğer bölgelerde bulunmaktadır. Jeotermal kaynaklarımızın % 90'ı düşük ve orta sıcaklıklı olup, doğrudan uygulamalar (ısıtma, termal turizm, çeşitli endüstriyel uygulamalar) için uygun olup, % 10'u ise dolaylı uygulamalar (elektrik enerjisi üretimi) için uygundur. Jeotermal enerji için Büyük Menderes Grabeni jeolojik ve coğrafi konumu açısından oldukça önemli bir yerde bulunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte bölgede yer alan fay hatları sayesinde çok sayıda su kaynağı bulunmaktadır. Bölgede ilk arama ve üretim faaliyetleri Denizli ve Aydın'da başlamıştır. Coğrafik konum olarak Büyük Menderes jeotermal alanı Ege Denizi kıyı zonuna kadar uzanmaktadır. Günümüzde jeotermal saha arama faaliyetleri grabenin batısına doğru ilerlemektedir. Bu nedenle bölgedeki potansiyel jeotermal alanlarda jeolojik ve hidrojeolojik ve jeofizik ölçümler yapılmaktadır. Büyük Menderes grabeninin batısı elektrik üretimini hedef alan jeotermal projeler için potansiyel sahalar çağdaş teknik ve yöntemlerle aranıp geliştirilmeli ve sürdürülebilirliğini gözeterek işletilmelidir. Bu makalede sürdürülebilir jeotermal enerji üretimi için Büyük Menderes Grabeninin Ege Denizi kıyı zonuna yakın bölgelerdeki jeotermal potansiyeli hakkında ilgili veriler sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jeotermal, Yenilenebilir enerji, Elektrik üretimi, Büyük Menderes Grabeni

ABSTRACT

Geothermal energy is a renewable, clean, inexpensive and environmentally friendly domestic underground resource. Since our country is located on an active tectonic belt due to its geological and geographical location, it is in a prosperous position among the world countries in terms of geothermal. There are many geothermal resources at different temperatures in the form of around 1000 natural outflows spread all over our country. The geothermal potential of our country is quite high, 78% of the potential areas are located in Western Türkiye, 9% in Central Anatolia, 7% in the Marmara Region, 5% in Eastern Anatolia and 1% in other regions. takes. 90% of our geothermal resources are low and medium temperature, suitable for direct applications (heating, thermal tourism, various industrial applications) and 10% are suitable for indirect applications (electric power generation). For geothermal energy, the Büyük Menderes Graben is located in a very important place in terms of its geological and geographical location. However, thanks to the fault lines in the region, there are many sources. The first exploration and production activities in the region started in Denizli and Aydın. Büyük Menderes geothermal field extends to the Aegean Sea coastal zone. Today, geothermal field exploration activities are constantly moving towards the west of the graben. For this reason, geological, hydrogeological and geophysical measurements are made in the potential geothermal areas in the region. The west of the Büyük Menderes graben should be reserved for projects targeting electricity generation, the sites should be searched and developed with modern techniques and methods and operated by considering resource safety and sustainability. This article aims to provide relevant data on the geothermal potential of the regions of the BMG region close to the Aegean Sea coastal zone.

Keywords: Geothermal, Renewable energy, Electrical production, Büyük Menderes Graben

REAL FINANCIAL REPORTING IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE CONTEXT OF REAL COMPANY MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The importance of establishing financial reporting in production companies in which the company's top management can perform financial reporting tasks is of great importance for business.

Top management prescribes the number of reports that should be done in regular business from the point of view of realistic management decision-making. In addition, it prescribes the time in which the reports must be completed, its frequency of disclosure and the scope of reporting, as well as to whom the reports will be submitted for inspection.

The reports can be adopted in whole or in part by the management body in the companies. Financial reports should be viewed as part of the overall financial reporting of top management. They provide basic instructions on how to improve the work and operations of the company.

They represent part of the overall activities related to comprehensive management in production companies. Financial reporting within the business activities of the company requires compliance with a large number of standards.

This primarily refers to international business accounting standards, but also to the application of international financial reporting standards, the application of audit profession standards, and more. All the mentioned standards serve to strengthen real financial reports in the company's work.

Keywords: financial reports, control, decision-making, manufacturing company.

‘BENİM ZÜRAFAM UÇABİLİR’ ADLI ÇOCUK KİTABININ EĞİTSEL İLETİLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOK 'BENİM ZÜRAFAM UÇABİLİR’ IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES

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ÖZET

Çocuk kitapları, çocukların okuma becerilerinin geliştirilmesinde, onlara okuma sevgisi ve alışkanlığının kazandırılmasında önemli araçlardandır. Bunun yanı sıra çocuk kitapları çocukları hayata hazırlama, onların duygu ve düşünce dünyasını geliştirme gibi işlevlere de sahiptir. Çocuğun tüm yönden gelişimini sağlayan çocuk edebiyatı, eğitsel iletileriyle de kişilik gelişimine katkı sağlar. Çocuklar için yazılmış eserler onların anlama ve iletişim becerilerini geliştirirken davranışlarının şekillenmesine de olanak sağlar. Mert Arık tarafından 2021 yılında kaleme alınan ve Timaş Çocuk Yayınlarından çıkan ‘Benim Zürafa Uçabilir’ adlı çocuk kitabı, Hüseyin Sönmezay tarafından resimlenmiştir. Hayal etmenin, kendine inanmanın, azim ve cesaretin önemini vurgulayan kitap, son dönem popüler çocuk edebiyatı eserleri içerisinde yer almaktadır. Eserin baş kahramanı Moni resim yapmayı çok seven bir çocuktur. Bir gün okulda öğretmeni, sınıfta zürafa resmi yapmalarını ister. Resim yapmayı çok seven Moni, o güne kadar hiç zürafa resmi çizmediği için çekinir. Öğretmen Moni’yi sınırsız hayal gücünü kullanarak resim yapması konusunda ikna eder, cesaretlendirir. Bu sayede onun öz güven kazanmasına, yaratıcı düşünmesine ve kendini sanatla ifade etmesine yardımcı olur. Kitap; kendine güveni olmayan ve hayal gücünü kullanamayan bir çocuğun, öğretmeninin yol göstericiliği sayesinde geliştiğini vurgulayan bir esedir. Herkesin biricik olduğunu ve farklılıklara saygı duymak gerektiğini de vurgulayan eser, kendini gerçekleştirme noktasında değerli iletilere sahiptir. Umut ve cesaret veren kitap, bu yönüyle çocuklara olumlu örnek olabilecek bir eserdir. Bu çalışmada Benim Zürafam Uçabilir adlı eserin eğitsel iletiler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Nitel bir anlayışla desenlenen araştırmada veriler, doküman inceleme yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Eserdeki iletiler; sunuluş biçimlerine (doğrudan ve dolaylı aktarılan iletiler) ve içeriklerine göre (ulusal ve evrensel iletiler) sınıflandırılmıştır. Veriler, içerik analizi yöntemiyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Benim Zürafam Uçabilir adlı eserin eğitsel iletiler açısından zengin olduğu, iletilerin dolaylı yoldan sunulduğu ve evrensel iletilere ulusal iletilerden daha fazla yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Benim Zürafam Uçabilir, eğitsel iletiler, çocuk edebiyatı.

ABCTRACT

Children's books are important tools in developing children's reading skills and helping them acquire the love and habit of reading. In addition, children's books also have functions such as preparing children for life and developing their world of emotion and thought. Children's literature, which provides the development of the child in all aspects, contributes to personality development with its educational messages. While works written for children develop their understanding and communication skills, they also allow them to shape their behavior. The children's book 'My Giraffe Can Fly', written by Mert Arık in 2021 and published by Timaş Children's Publications, was illustrated by Hüseyin Sönmezay. Emphasizing the importance of imagination, self-belief, perseverance and courage, the book is among the recent popular works of children's literature. The protagonist Moni is a child who loves to draw. One day at school, the teacher asks the students to draw a giraffe. Moni, who loves painting very much, hesitates because she has never painted a giraffe until that day. The teacher persuades and encourages Moni to use her boundless imagination to paint. In this way, she helps her gain self-confidence, think creatively and express herself through art. The book is a work that emphasizes that a child who lacks self-confidence and cannot use her imagination develops thanks to the guidance of her teacher. Emphasizing that everyone is unique and that differences should be respected, the book has valuable messages about self-realization. This story, which inspires and encourages, is a work that can be a positive example for children in this respect. In this study, it was aimed to analyze the work My Giraffe Can Fly in terms of educational messages. In the study, which was designed with a qualitative approach, data were collected by document analysis method. The messages in the work were classified according to the way they were presented (direct and indirect messages) and their content (national and universal messages). The data were analyzed by content analysis method. According to the results of the research, it was determined that My Giraffe Can Fly is rich in educational messages, messages are presented indirectly, and universal messages are included more than national messages.

Keywords: Benim Zürafam Uçabilir, educational messages, children's literature.

TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ YARATICI DRAMA KAVRAMINA YÖNELİK METAFORİK ALGILARI

METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TURKISH TEACHERS TOWARDS THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVE DRAMA

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ÖZET

Yaratıcı drama, öğrencilerin yaparak yaşayarak öğrenmesine fırsat sunan ve bu yolla etkili ve kalıcı öğrenmeyi sağlayan bir öğretme yaklaşımıdır. Bu etkiye ulaşmak için öğretmenlerin/öğretmen adaylarının bu yöntemi derslerinde bilinçli bir şekilde kullanması gerekmektedir. Yaratıcı drama özellikle Türkçe derslerinde öğrencilerin dört temel dil becerisini geliştirmede yapılandırmacı anlayışa en uygun yöntem olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının yaratıcı dramaya ilişkin metaforik algılarını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Nitel bir yapıda olan bu çalışmada olgu bilim (fenomenoloji) deseni kullanılmıştır. Veriler metaforlar yoluyla toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını, 2022-2023 öğretim-öğretim yılında, Türkiye'nin güneyinde yer alan bir üniversitenin Eğitim Fakültesinin dördüncü sınıfında öğrenim gören 35 Türkçe öğretmeni adayı oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem seçiminde ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Buna göre öğrencilerin 4. sınıftan seçilmesinin sebebi, 'Türkçe Eğitiminde Drama ve Tiyatro Uygulamaları' isimli dersi almalarıdır. Araştırmanın verileri, öğrencilerin "Yaratıcı drama ... gibidir; çünkü ..." tümcesini tamamlamalarıyla elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ve betimsel analizi tekniğiyle incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin bu kavrama ilişkin 50 geçerli metafor ürettikleri tespit edilmiştir. İncelenip sınıflandırılan metaforlara göre öğrencilerin yaratıcı dramayı faydalı, gerekli, eğlenceli, zor bir yöntem olarak algıladıkları ifade edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaratıcı drama, metafor, Türkçe öğretmeni adayları

ABSTRACT

Creative drama is a teaching approach that provides students with the opportunity to learn by doing and experiencing and in this way provides effective and permanent learning. In order to achieve this effect, teachers/pre-service teachers should use this method consciously in their lessons. Creative drama appears to be the most appropriate method for constructivist understanding in developing students' four basic language skills especially in Turkish lessons. In this study, it was aimed to determine the metaphorical perceptions of prospective Turkish teachers about creative drama as a teaching method. In this qualitative study, phenomenology design was used. Data were collected through metaphors. The participants of the study consisted of 35 Turkish language teacher candidates studying in the fourth grade of the Faculty of Education of a university located in the south of Turkey in the 2022-2023 academic year. Criterion sampling method was used in sample selection. Accordingly, the students were selected from the 4th grade because they took the course titled 'Drama and Theater Practices in Turkish Education'. The data of the study were obtained by the students completing the sentence "Creative drama is like ... because ...". The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis and descriptive analysis techniques. As a result of the research, it was determined that the students produced 50 valid metaphors about Turkish. According to the metaphors analyzed and classified, it was revealed that students perceived creative drama as a useful, necessary, fun and difficult method.

Keywords: Creative drama, metaphor, Turkish language teacher candidates.

KAYMALI BİR YATAKTA, TiO_2 NANOPARÇACIK KATKILI SAE30 YAĞININ TERMOHİDRODİNAMİK PERFORMANSINA RADYAL BOŞLUĞUN ETKİSİNİN SAYISAL İNCELENMESİ

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF RADIAL CLEARANCE ON THERMOHYDRODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF SAE30 OIL WITH TiO_2 NANOPARTICLES IN A JOURNAL BEARING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada kaymalı bir yatakta, nanoakışkan yağlayıcının, yatağın termohidrodinamik performansına etkisi, farklı yatak parametrelerine göre sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sıcaklık dağılımı üç boyutlu enerji denklemine göre modellenmiştir. MATLAB programında sonlu farklar metoduyla oluşturulan algoritma ile farklı nanoparçacık hacimsel oranlarında eksantriklik oranı ve radyal boşluk parametrelerine göre sayısal sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Maksimum sıcaklık ve basınç değişimleri; SAE30 yağın temel akışkan olarak tek kullanıldığı durum, ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı ve ϕ=0,05 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı kullanıldığı durumları için incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; radyal boşluk arttıkça hem maksimum sıcaklığın hem de basıncın azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Sabit (yatak boyu/yatak çapı) L/D=0,8 oranında 100 µm radyal boşluklu kaymalı yatağın eksantriklik oranı 0,10-0,70 aralığında arttırıldığında maksimum akışkan sıcaklığındaki azalma oranı SAE30 yağına göre ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için %3,69 ve ϕ=0,05 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için ise %6,73 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı şartlarda maksimum basınç değerleri incelendiğinde, eksantriklik oranı 0,10-0,70 aralığında arttırıldığında basınç farkındaki artış oranı SAE30 akışkanına göre % ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için %6,25 ve ϕ=0,05 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için ise %12,5 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Radyal boşluk miktarı c=150 µm için incelendiğinde ise eksantriklik oranı 0,10-0,70 aralığında arttırıldığında maksimum akışkan

sıcaklığındaki azalma oranı SAE30 yağına göre ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için % 3,74 ve ϕ=0,05 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için ise % 7,88 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı şartlarda maksimum basınç değerleri incelendiğinde, eksantriklik oranı 0,10-0,70 aralığında arttırıldığında basınç farkındaki artış oranı SAE30 yağına göre ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için %6,25 ve ϕ=0,05 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan için ise %12,5 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla radyal boşluk c=100-150 μm aralığında arttırıldığında; basıncın arttığı ancak basınç farkının artışında belirgin bir değişim olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlarla termohidrodinamik performansı daha yüksek, yatak ömrü daha uzun kaymalı yatakların tasarlanabileceği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nanoyağlayıcı, ısı transferi, kaymalı yatak, nanoakışkan.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of nanofluid lubricant on the thermohydrodynamic performance of the bearing was investigated numerically according to different bearing parameters in a journal bearing. The temperature distribution is modeled according to the three-dimensional energy equation. The algorithm formed by using finite difference method in the MATLAB program, numerical results were obtained in different nanoparticle volume concentration according to the eccentricity ratio and radial clearance parameters. Maximum temperature and pressure changes has been investigated for the case which SAE30 oil is used alone as the base fluid; TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with ϕ=0.025 volume concentration and TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with ϕ=0.05 volume concentration. As a result; it was determined that both the maximum temperature and the pressure decreased as the radial clearance increased. When the eccentricity ratio of the journal bearing with 100 μm radial clearance and constant (bearing length/bearing diameter) L/D=0.8 is increased in the range of 0.10-0.70, the reduction rate in maximum fluid temperature is 3.69% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0.025 compared to SAE30 oil and is 6.73% for the nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0.05 volume concentration. When the maximum pressure values are examined for the same conditions, increasing eccentricity ratio in the range of 0.10-0.70 caused the rate of increase in pressure difference is 6.25% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0.025 compared to SAE30 oil and is 12.5% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0,025 compared to SAE30 oil. When the radial clearance is examined for c=150 μm, increasing the eccentricity ratio in the range of 0.10-0.70 caused the decrease in maximum fluid temperature of 3.74% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volumetric ratio of ϕ=0.025 and 7.88% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volumetric ratio of ϕ=0.050 compared to SAE30 oil. When the maximum pressure values are examined for the same conditions, increasing eccentricity ratio in the range of 0.10-0.70 caused the rate of increase in the pressure difference of 6.25% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0.025 and 12.5% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with a volume concentration of ϕ=0.050 compared to SAE30 oil. Therefore, when the radial clearance is increased in the range of c=100-150 μm; It was determined that the pressure is increased but there is not significant change in the pressure increase. It has been evaluated that, with the results obtained from this study, journal bearings with higher thermohydrodynamic performance and durable bearing can be designed.

Keywords: Nanolubricant, heat transfer, journal bearing, nanofluid.

YATAK BOY/ÇAP ORANININ, RADYAL BİR YATAKTA TiO_2/SAE30 NANOAKIŞKANI TERMOHİDRODİNAMİK PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN SAYISAL İNCELENMESİ

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BEARING LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO ON THERMOHYDRODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF TiO_2/SAE30 NANOFLUID IN A RADIAL BEARING

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ÖZET

Endüstride ağır yük ve yüksek hız şartlarında çalışan kaymalı yataklarda oluşan ısı, yatağın hidrodinamik performansında düşüşe sebep olmaktadır. Yatakta ısının artması yağlayıcı akışkanın viskozitesinde azalmaya sebep olmaktadır. Yağlayıcı akışkana nanopartiküllerin eklenmesi akışkanın ısı transfer performansını arttırarak yatak hidrodinamik performansını iyileştirebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada kaymalı bir yatakta, yatak boyunun yatak çapına olan oranı (L/D)'nın yatağın termohidrodinamik performansına olan etkisi sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Çalışmada SAE30 yağı ve bu akışkanın hacimsel olarak %0,025 ve %0,050 oranlarında TiO_2 nanoparçacık katkılı nanoakışkanı için maksimum sıcaklık ve basınç değerleri incelenmiştir. MATLAB programında sonlu farklar metoduyla oluşturulan algoritma ile farklı nanoparçacık hacimsel oranlarında L/D oranına göre sayısal sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Kaymalı yatakta L/D oranının termohidrodinamik performansa olan etkisinin incelenmesi için, temel akışkan olarak SAE30, ϕ=0,025 hacimsel konsantrasyonlu TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı ve ϕ=0,050 hacimsel konsantrasyonlu TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı için analizler yapılmıştır. Radyal boşluk c=100 μm için, eksantriklik oranı ϵ=0,7 iken L/D=0,8'den L/D=1,0'e çıkarılmıştır. Bu durumda, maksimum sıcaklık değeri, temel akışkan SAE30 yağı için % 6,52; ϕ=0,025 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı için %6,77 ve ϕ=0,050 hacimsel oranlı TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkanı için %6,63 oranında artış tespit edilmiştir. L/D oranının artması her üç akışkan türü için maksimum sıcaklıkta artışa sebep olmuştur. Aynı şartlarda maksimum basınç değerleri incelendiğinde ise; L/D oranının 0,8'den 1,0'a artması

durumunda her üç akışkan türü için %21,6 oranında artış tespit edilmiştir. Akışkanların nanoparçacık hacimsel oranlarının ϕ=0,025-0,050 arasında artması maksimum basınç değişiminde önemli bir etki oluşturmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlarla, kaymalı yataklarda geometrik boyutların yatak performansına etkisi değerlendirilerek, daha uzun ömürlü kaymalı yatakların tasarlanabileceği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eksantriklik oranı, ısı transferi, yatak boyu, TiO_2/SAE30 nanoakışkan.

ABSTRACT

The heat generated in journal bearings operating under heavy load and high speed conditions in the industry causes a decrease in the hydrodynamic performance of the bearing. Increasing the temperature in the bearing causes a decrease in the viscosity of the lubricating fluid. The addition of nanoparticles to the lubricating fluid can improve the bearing hydrodynamic performance by increasing the heat transfer performance of the fluid. In this study, the effect of bearing length to bearing diameter ratio (L/D) on the thermohydrodynamic performance of a journal bearing was numerically investigated. Maximum temperature and pressure values were investigated for SAE30 oil and SAE30 oil with TiO_2 nanoparticle of 0.025% and 0.050% volume concentrations of nanofluid. Numerical results were obtained according to the L/D ratio in different nanoparticle volume concentration with the algorithm formed by using finite difference method in the MATLAB program. In order to examine the effect of L/D ratio on thermohydrodynamic performance in the journal bearing, analyzes were obtain for SAE30, TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with ϕ=0.025 volume concentration and TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with ϕ=0.050 volume concentration. For the radial clearance c=100 μm and the eccentricity ratio ϵ=0.7, L/D was increased from 0.8 to L/D=1.0. In this case, the maximum temperature was increased 6.52% for basic fluid SAE30 oil; 6.77% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with volume concentration of ϕ=0.025 and 6.63% for TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid with volume concentration of ϕ=0.050. The increase in the L/D ratio caused an increase in the maximum temperature for all three fluid types. When the maximum pressure values are examined for the same conditions; in case of the L/D ratio increased from 0.8 to 1.0, an increase of 21.6% was found for all three fluid types. It has been evaluated that, with the results obtained from this study, longer-lasting journal bearings could be designed by evaluating the effect of geometric dimensions on bearing performance in journal bearings.

Keywords: Eccentricity ratio, heat transfer, bearing length, TiO_2/SAE30 nanofluid.

BLOOD PRESENCE IN TRACHEA AND LENGTH OF DEATH AS ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS IN TANAH MERAH SLAUGHTERHOUSE

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Animal welfare is of paramount importance in reducing stress and discomfort in animals, emphasizing their comfort, pleasure, and health. Stress can have detrimental effects on animals, leading to the presence of blood in the trachea and prolonged death. This study aims to evaluate the presence of blood in the trachea and the length of death, using blood gushing downtime as an indicator of animal welfare. The research was conducted between December 2021 and February 2022 at the Tanah Merah Slaughterhouse in Samarinda City, Indonesia, utilizing 363 slaughtered cattle. Descriptive statistical analysis was employed to analyze the collected data, presenting the findings in percentage (%). Shortly after the slaughter process, the presence of blood in the trachea was observed. Additionally, the length of death was measured from the slaughter process until the cessation of blood radiating. The results indicated that 54.5% (198 cattle) exhibited blood in the trachea. Furthermore, when assessing the length of death based on the blood gushing downtime parameter, the highest percentage (72.2% or 262 cattle) fell within the 2-3 minute range. This observation suggests that the cattle were still attempting to breathe during the slaughter process, indicating elevated levels of stress. In conclusion, the presence of blood in the trachea and the length of death showed the Slaughterhouse has not fully adhered to the principles of animal welfare prior to carrying out the slaughtering process. The findings underscore the need for improved animal welfare practices to minimize stress and enhance the well-being of animals in slaughterhouses.

Keywords: Animal Welfare, Blood in Trachea, Blood Gushing Downtime

GENERATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FROM WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Waste based power generation plants can generate electrical energy from the waste as fuel instead of fossil fuels like coal in waste – to – energy (WTE) plants. These plants are the special category of plants known as waste incinerators. Incineration is an effective method for combustion of waste in developing countries especially where land resources are limited. Agriculture waste such as cotton sticks can be collected from farms and used as fuel in these plants which will generate revenue to farmers. However globally the waste-to-energy plants are running at low efficiency as compared to fossil fuel based plants due to hot corrosion degradation failure of the heat exchanger components. The presence of mainly alkali and heavy metals along-with chlorine in the waste lowers the first melting point (FMT) of deposits on the surfaces, results in accelerated corrosion of the components. Though superalloys show better results compared to different boiler steels but still there is need of corrosion resistant coatings to improve the efficiency of the power plants.

Keywords: Waste, Electricity, Waste to energy plants, WTE

ADAPTATION OF PROBLEM ORIENTED PROJECT BASED LEARNING (POPBL) APPROACH FOR LEKOR CRACKER MACHINE

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ABSTRACT

The idea to create this lekor cracker machine came from a genuine issue in the market where the manual procedure of making lekor crackers has an impact on daily output as well as the quality and uniformity of the completed product. As a result, a team of researchers led by a number of lecturers with experience in diverse sectors has decided to put one of the student-centered learning models, called Problem Oriented Project Based Learning (POPBL), into practise. To complete this project, which comes from the problem and is organised as a project, a group of students has been chosen who match the implementation criteria. POPBL is one of the instructional strategies that is frequently applied when facilitating and teaching (PdPc) activities. POPBL places a focus on student-centered learning activities that link what is learned in the classroom to real-world situations. The three crucial and interconnected elements that comprise the POPBL paradigm in PdPc—problem, project, and teamwork—are used in the production of this machine. Screw Extruder and Set Conveyor are the two main parts of Lekor Shaper Machine. Due to the use of nozzles that are designed to fit the lekor dough combination as well as the consistency of the created components and viscosity, the completed product made by the Lekor Shaper Machine is uniform. By using this cutting-edge machine, it has been demonstrated that the time needed to make lekor manually may be reduced from 30 seconds for one unit, which includes the weighing and rolling procedure, to just 3 seconds. Since it may be replaced in accordance with industrial needs, a simpler, quicker, and more effective machine maintenance process also contributes to the approximately 90% reduction. Additionally, food standards were used to guide the selection of raw materials for this Lekor Shaper Machine, including stainless steel and conveyor belt. This confirms unquestionably that POPBL is essential because it makes students more prepared for the workplace's future challenges by requiring them to tackle real-world issues. Students must also autonomously pursue lifelong learning and engage in creative problem-solving in order to address industry challenges that are evolving at a quick pace alongside modern technology.

Keywords: POPBL; innovation; industry; lekor cracker machine

EFFECT OF AGE ON THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ORGANIC FOOD IN THE FUTURE: TURKISH'S AND ALGERIANS

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Abstract

This study has an aim to check the impact of age of respondents on the willingness to pay additional price for organic food consumption's in the future. This type of products are presented on natural milk and natural oil generated from olive.

The method explored in this research is an online survey between January-November 2022 among 81 respondents from Turkiye and Algeria. Then, the results were analysed through SPSS software V26 in order to use the Chi-square test.

The results indicate that the independency between the willingness to pay in the future in order to consume organic food and the age of respondents is ensured. It means that all ages category are agreeing to pay extra price in this case.

Keywords: Consumer behaviour- Green marketing- Organics food- Chi square test- Age- Turkiye- Algeria.

ACUTE AND SUBACUTE TOXICITY ASSESSMENT OF THE AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MOROCCAN FERULA COMMUNIS FRUIT IN MOUSE MODEL

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Abstract

Ferula communis L. is thought to possess a wide range of therapeutic qualities. Regarding its potential uses as a medicine, this plant's safety is critical. Using the techniques outlined in the OECD recommendations, the present study aimed out to assess the acute and subacute toxicity profiles of Ferula communis aqueous extract in mice. In the acute study, the aqueous FC-extract was administered to adult male and female Swiss Albino mice through oral and intraperitoneal routes at doses of 0-6 g/kg. The general behavioral effects, mortality rates, and latency of mortality were evaluated for a period of 14 days. For the sub-acute dose study, the FC-extract was administered orally to adult mice at doses of 200, 500, and 1000 mg/kg on a daily basis for 28 days. Body weight and selected biochemical and hematological parameters were measured, and histological examinations of the liver, kidney, and spleen were conducted to assess any signs of organ damage at the end of the treatment period. The results of the acute toxicity study demonstrated that the LD_{50} values for the oral and intraperitoneal administration of FC-Ext were 4 g/kg and 3.1 g/kg, respectively. In the subacute toxicity study of FC-extract, no significant changes in body weight were observed. However, a significant increase in the weights of the liver, kidney, and spleen was observed in male mice. The administration of FC-extract to mice at doses higher than 500 mg/kg resulted in a decrease in white blood cells and platelets in both sexes, as well as a reduction in red blood cells and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration in males, and hemoglobin in females. No changes in biochemical parameters were observed. Microscopic examination of vital organs such as the liver, kidney, and spleen revealed no significant injuries.Based on the current results, it appears that the aqueous extract of Ferula communis has low toxicity. These findings provide important information about the toxicity profile of the traditional medicine plant Ferula communis.

Keywords: Ferula communis L., Aqueous extract, Acute toxicity, Subacute toxicity, Mice.

AN EXAMINATION OF COMMON CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to utilize an exploratory approach to identify typical difficulties faced in institutions of higher education. The study's objectives are achieved using an exploratory research approach that is both time and cost-efficient. Pakistan has been experiencing several emerging challenges in the education sector, including limited training institutions, curriculum issues, corruption, poor teacher behavior, and inadequate research work. These challenges have adversely affected the growth and development of the country's economy. Our research aims to identify these challenges that the education sector in Pakistan has been facing in recent years. To ensure the reliability and validity of the data, the researcher used triangulation, which involved administering questionnaires to students and teachers and conducting interviews with management. The researcher collected primary data from a sample of 100 questionnaires filled out by students from five selected universities. The study's results indicate a positive correlation between quality education and the challenges of curriculum issues, limited training institutions, corruption, poor teacher behavior, and inadequate research work. These challenges have limited the ability to provide competent teaching and learning, thereby hindering the delivery of quality education. The current situation in Pakistan reflects similar challenges.

Keywords: Corruption, Curriculum, Research Work, Teachers' Behavior.

BLENDED LEARNING: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR PAKISTANI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the standpoints of BS 4 years 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 years 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.

THE EXISTENCE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT IN INDONESIA: A JURIDICAL STUDY

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Abstract

This study aims to understand the extent to which the State Administrative Court's role is in realizing a prosperous, safe, peaceful and orderly life of the state and nation that can guarantee the position of citizens in the law and ensure the maintenance of harmonious, balanced and harmonious relations between apparatus in the field of state administration with community members, as well as what roles can be taken by the PTUN in making law enforcement effective for the community. The method used is a normative juridical approach, namely an approach based on the main legal material by examining the theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research. It can be concluded that the presence of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) is proof that Indonesia is a constitutional state that upholds the values of justice, legal certainty and human rights (HAM). The existence of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) is not well understood by many people, especially regarding the duties and powers it has. Because of this, the public hopes that the State Administrative Court will become the main mouthpiece of justice in examining, deciding and resolving State Administrative disputes that have occurred in Indonesia.

Keywords: Human Rights, Justice, State Administrative Court, Judicial Power.

NOVEL APPROACH FOR ASSESSING STABILITY MARGINS IN TIME-DELAYED LOAD FREQUENCY CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH MULTIPLE ELECTRIC VEHICLE AGGREGATORS

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Abstract: The seamless integration of Electric Vehicles (EVs) into the power system has presented novel challenges to the Load Frequency Control (LFC) system, which plays a vital role in maintaining the balance between electricity generation and consumption. This study addresses one such challenge, namely the stability of the LFC system in the presence of multiple EV aggregators. An approach for identifying stability margins in a time-delayed LFC system is proposed in this work, where the impact of multiple EV aggregators on the conventional LFC system is also considered. The approach revolves around the implementation of a powerful analytical tool that examines the eigenvalues of the system matrix and tracks their variations concerning changes in the system parameters. Through comprehensive simulations on a numerical example of a time-delayed LFC system featuring multiple EV aggregators, the effectiveness of the proposed approach is demonstrated. The obtained results serve as compelling evidence, illustrating that our method accurately identifies stability margins while offering valuable insights into the stability behaviour of the system. This work contributes to the ongoing efforts in addressing the complex interplay between EV integration and LFC system stability, ultimately paving the way for enhanced power system management in the era of electrified transportation.

Keywords: EVs, LFC system, stability, time delays

EGZOTİK BAZI MANTARLARIN MİSEL ÜRETİM TEKNİKLERİ

SPAWN PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES OF SOME EXOTIC MUSHROOM

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ÖZET

Mantarlar tipik olarak uygun bir substrat üzerinde yetişebilen fungusun etli ve sporlu gövdesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Dünya üzerinde yaklaşık 14000 mantar türü tanımlanmasına rağmen 2006'sının yenilebilir olduğu onaylanmıştır. Bunlardan da yalnızca 268 türün ticari öneme sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. Son yıllarda doğadan toplanarak ya da kültür ortamlarında üretilerek elde edilen ticari-yenilebilir mantarlar, üstün besinsel özellikleri ile fonksiyonel gıdaların üretiminde ön plana çıkmaktadır. Misel üretimi, mantar yetiştiriciliğinin en önemli aşamalarından birisi olup başarılı bir üretim için doğru tekniklerin kullanılmasını gerektirmektedir. Mantar miseli üretimi, mantarların filamentöz yapılarının bir taşıyıcıya transferini esas alan ve ticari mantar üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan bir tekniğe dayanır. Yenilebilir mantar miseli üretiminde yaygın olarak taşıyıcı tahıl taneleri kullanılmakta olup bu taşıyıcılar üzerine saf mantar kültürleri farklı yöntemlerle inoküle edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada Dünyada yaygın tüketimi olan Pleurotus eryngii (P. eryngii) ve Hericium erinaceus (H. erinaceus) mantarları miselleri buğday taşıyıcısına farklı yöntemle inoküle edilmiş ve misel sarım süreleri açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Sıvı kültür tekniği ile entegre üretimde sırasıyla P. eryngii ve H. erinaceus mantar miselleri için süre %20 ve %17.14 kısalmıştır. Ayrıca sıvı kültür ile entegre teknik, diğer yönteme göre 50 kat fazla üretimi mümkün kılmaktadır. Mantar üretiminde önde gelen ülkelerde misel sarım süresini kısaltmak için her geçen gün yeni teknolojiler ve formülasyonlar geliştirilmektedir. Çalışmanın mantar yetiştiriciliğinde önemli bir girdi olan misel teknolojisinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Misel üretimi, Egzotik mantarlar, Sıvı kültür

ABSTRACT

Mushrooms can be defined as the fleshy and spore-bearing bodies of fungi that typically grow on a suitable substrate. Although approximately 14000 mushroom species have been identified worldwide, only 2006 of them have been confirmed as edible. Among these, it is known that only 268 species have commercial significance. In recent years, commercially edible mushrooms obtained by either wild harvesting or cultivation have gained prominence in the production of functional foods due to their superior nutritional properties. Misel production is one of the most important stages in mushroom cultivation and requires the use of proper techniques for successful production. Mushroom spawn production is based on the transfer of fungal filamentous structures to a carrier and is widely used in commercial mushroom production. Commonly, carrier grains are used in the production of edible mushroom spawn, and pure mushroom cultures are inoculated onto these carriers using different methods. In this study, spawn of widely consumed Pleurotus eryngii (P. eryngii) and Hericium erinaceus (H. erinaceus) mushrooms were inoculated onto wheat carrier using different methods and evaluated in terms of spawn colonization times. The liquid culture technique resulted in a 20% and 17.14% reduction in colonization time for P. eryngii and H. erinaceus mushroom mycelia, respectively. Furthermore, the integrated technique using liquid culture enables 50 times higher production compared to the other method. In leading countries in mushroom production, new technologies and formulations are being developed every day to shorten the spawn colonization time. It is believed that this study will contribute to the development of spawn technology, which is an important input in mushroom cultivation.

Keywords: Spawn production, Exotic mushrooms, Liquid culture

GIDA ENDÜSTRİSİNDE KATI HAL FERMANTASYONU

SOLID STATE FERMENTATION IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

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ÖZET

Katı hal fermantasyonu (KHF), yeterli su ortamında ve suda çözünmeyen katı substrat ortamlarında çeşitli mikroorganizmalar aracılığı ile gerçekleştirilen tarımsal ve endüstriyel uygulamalarda istenilen bazı ürünleri üretmek için kontrollü bir şekilde uygulanan biyokimyasal süreçlerdendir. KHF, tarımsal ve endüstriyel atık ve/veya artıkların işlenmesinde çok sayıda fırsat sunmaktadır. Bunlar arasında, katı hal proseslerinin daha düşük enerji gereksinimlerine sahip olması, katma değeri yüksek ürünler üretilmesi, besin değeri ve sindirimi yüksek ürünler üretilmesi, antibesinlerin eleminasyonu, biyoaktif özellikte yeni bileşenlerin oluşumu, daha az atık su üretmesi ve katı atık bertarafı sorununu çözdüğü için çevre dostu olması sayılabilir. Katı hal fermantasyonunda neme daha az duyarlı olan bazı yararlı bakteriler, mayalar ve mantarlar rol oynarlar. Geleneksel fermente gıda ürünlerin büyük bir kısmı KHF ile ya kendiliğinden ya da starter kültür kullanılarak hazırlanmaktadır. Fermente ürünlerin üretiminde Doğu ve Güneydoğu Asya ülkelerinde küfler sıklıkla kullanılırken; Afrika, Avrupa ve Amerika'da bakteri, bakteri-maya veya bu mikroorganizmaların farklı kombinasyonlarını içeren simbiyotik kültürler kullanılmaktadır. KHF, sadece geleneksel ürünlerin üretiminde kullanılmaz. Bununla birlikte KHF ile endüstriyel olarak ticari enzimlerin üretimi, tıbbi ve yenilebilir mantarın üretimi, çeşitli organik asitlerin üretimi, protein ve aminoasit üretimi, aroma bileşiklerinin üretimi, ekzopolisakkarit ksantan gam üretimi alkol üretimi, kompostlama, sekonder metabolitler ve penisilin üretimi gibi çok sayıda avantaj sağlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, gıda endüstrisi için büyük öneme sahip olan KHF, geleneksel fermente gıda uygulamaları ve gıda endüstrisi uygulamaları açısından değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Katı hal fermantasyonu, Fermente gıda ürünleri, Endüstriyel KHF uygulamaları

ABSTRACT

Solid-state fermentation (SSF) is a controlled biochemical process used to produce desired products in agricultural and industrial applications. It involves the use of various microorganisms in a water-insoluble solid substrate environment with sufficient moisture. SSF presents several opportunities for treating agricultural and industrial waste and residues. It requires lower energy input, yields products with high added value and nutritional content, eliminates anti-nutrients, generates new bioactive components, minimizes wastewater production, and is environmentally friendly by addressing solid waste disposal issues. Beneficial bacteria, yeasts, and fungi that are less sensitive to moisture are commonly utilized in solid-state fermentation. Traditional fermented food products often employ SSF, either solely or in combination with starter cultures. Mould is commonly used in East and Southeast Asian countries for fermented product production, while symbiotic cultures containing bacteria, bacteria-yeast, or various combinations of these microorganisms are employed in Africa, Europe, and America. SSF is not limited to traditional product production. It also finds applications in commercial enzyme production, the cultivation of medicinal and edible mushrooms, the synthesis of various organic acids, the production of proteins and amino acids, the generation of aroma compounds, the manufacture of exopolysaccharide xanthan gum, alcohol production, composting, the synthesis of secondary metabolites, and penicillin production. This study aims to evaluate the significance of SSF in the food industry, focusing on its application in traditional fermented foods and broader food industry applications.

Keywords: Solid-state fermentation, Fermented food products, Industrial SSF applications

PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY MUNGBEANS IN GUAVA LARKANA AFTER POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

This research investigates the Performance efficiency Mungbeans in Guava Larkana after Post COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan. Data were collected from 60 farmers in Mahota Larkana an data were analyzed by using SPSS software. According to the results Mungbeans cultivated in guava field increased the production of Guava as well as Mungbeans yield performance increased by 10 % after COVID-19 pandemic. Most of the Lebanese and Mexican restaurants are operating in all big cities of Pakistan and most of the customers demand variety of cuisine like Baba Juong, Hamas and other dishes made of chickpeas. The factors related with soil (marginal lands, alkaline soils with low organic matter and erosion), climate change, lack of crop-specific farm machinery, post-harvest losses and marketing issues. It was further revealed that due to COVID-19 farmers faced many challenges of availability of seed, fertilizer and pesticides in the far areas of these districts. It was further revealed that due to urban shift in the population dietary pattern change and it increase the demand of consumption of pulses in both rural and urban areas. The study suggests various measures for improvement of pulses production as well as consumption level in the state through serious efforts by different stake holders who are involved in production, marketing and price determination of pulses.

Key words: Market analysis, consumption, Value addition, Chickpea

A COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF SIMULATION TOOLS FORINTERNET OF THINGS

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Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) paradigm promises to bring about substantial advancements in a variety of fields, including smart housing and infrastructure, smart agriculture, smart cities, smart energy, smart transportation and portability, smart manufacturing and retail, and so on. This study provides a thorough review and analysis of some Internet of Things (IoT) simulation tools, including IoTify, Cooja Simulator, Netsim, NS-3, Mat lab, J-Sim, andOmnet, to assist researchers and developers in selecting the best device for research investigations while navigating ongoing IoT application scenarios and addressing issues in the real world. This study also examines and compares IoT simulation tools in detail for the benefit of the future.

Index Terms—IOT, Simulation Tools, networks, pros, and cons, working

A STUDY ON EMERGING CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND NEW PERSPECTIVES IN THE 21ST CENTURY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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Abstract

The present study explores emerging challenges and issues in teacher education programs (TEP) and new perspectives in the 21st-century educational systems. TEP is an approach to teaching that places a premium on giving teachers the theoretical and practical tools they'll need to succeed in the classroom and the professional attitudes they'll need to inspire and motivate their students. Most early educators were academics or religious leaders who were specialists in their fields but needed more pedagogy or classroom management training. All countries' economic and social conditions have improved thanks to investments in higher education. But in the business world, there are always pressing issues that need fixing, challenging obstacles that must be surmounted, and exciting opportunities that must be seized and built upon. Increased pressure is being placed on TE institutions to remain effective in a world where rapid, widespread, and profound change is the norm. To maximize TEP's performance under these conditions, this essay delves deeply into the topic, presenting insights, analyses, and examples of some of the most pressing challenges and exciting opportunities for TEP to move forward with new perspectives in the 21st-century educational systems. It's commonly believed that teachers are born, not made. Only when pedagogy had become solid did its significance as a discipline become generally acknowledged. The Indian government has prioritized raising the quality of education across the country, focusing on strengthening higher education and preparing future educators. There is a variety of literature and scholarly works on TE that can be found in institutions worldwide. Critical issues of the twenty-first century include the definition and development of educational slang and its effect on students' academic achievement. The paper's final section evaluates current TEP practices and discusses remaining challenges. Several scholarly works on various topics related to education and classroom dynamics are cited. The benefits to pupils of creating favourable profiles of teachers are discussed further in the paper. It's often understood that to be an effective educator; one must have extensive knowledge of the subject, strong communication skills, and prior teaching experience. Since the early 18th century, this has been a well-established fact. These ideas have been the cornerstone of TEP worldwide into new perspectives in the 21st century educational systems.

Keywords: Emerging, Challenges, Issues, Teacher Education Programs, New Perspectives, 21st Century, and Educational Systems

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ALBANIA, CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

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Abstract

In one decade Tirana and surrounding municipalities experienced a doubling of its residency, creating a number of serious constraints to sustainable development. Without going to the causes, as collapse of the dictatorial regime and widespread immigration patterns, we want to stress here the main effects on the society. In Albania, without much experience and knowledge about "private ownership rights" and the importance of keeping records updated, people started to move freely from the mountainous interior and to settle illegally either close to urban areas or in the coastal zone. Free movement of people seeking employment and better living conditions is now considered a fundamental human right. Housing need in Albania was not characterized by "quantity", but was rather an issue of "quality" and "location". The Albanian government has considered four ways to address the informal development challenge, Demolition, Ignore the problem, Comprehensive spatial planning, Legalization. Albanian government now faces the difficult task of retrofitting infrastructure and providing citizen services, such as schools, transportation and hospitals, within these unstructured informal developments. Spatial planning is only in its embryonic form and is being applied to the defined informal development zones.

Keywords: Urban Development, Albania, urban planning, legalization.

A REVIEW ON ETHNOMEDICINAL TRADITIONALLY USES OF EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA O. BERG (EUPHORBIACEAE) IN MOROCCO

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Abstract

Euphorbia resinifera O. Berg. & C.F. Schmidt belongs to the Euphorbiaceae family and the Euphorbia genus. E. resinifera is an endemic species of Morocco and it is distributed in the center of the country, in the Middle Atlas Mountain range in the regions of Azilal and Beni Mellal. In traditional medicine, E. resinifera is cited in various ethnobotanical studies and used traditionally against different illnesses, especially to treat cancer. It is also used to treat diabetes and hypoglycemia. In this review, we critically highlighted and discussed previous reports on E. resinifera, concerning its botanical description, taxonomy, geographical distribution, and medicinal use. In addition, bioactive compounds, toxicology, and pharmacological effects were reported. We searched various scientific databases, such as Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, SpringerLink, SciFinder, Wiley Online, and Google Scholar, to collect data on E. resinifera. Studies involving E. resinifera or its bioactive compounds with regards to antitumor, antiinflammatory, antileishmanial, antiprotease, immunomodulatory, irritant, and lysosomal activities are discussed here. The use of E. resinifera in conventional medicine is supported by processes founded on biological evidence. However, indepth research is necessary to prove the safety and efficacy of E. resinifera latex extracts and their compounds and to clarify their pharmacological mechanisms.

Keywords: **Euphorbia resinifera**; ethnomedicinal use; phytochemistry compounds; biological activities, Morocco.

COMPOSITION OF THE GEOMETRID-MOTH FAUNA (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE) IN KORITNIK MOUNTAIN IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

The current study was conducted in Koritnik Mountain in 2021 and 2022, with the intention of evaluating the fauna of geometrid moths (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) and gathering information on the distribution and ecology of the species. In terms of species number, Geometridae is the second largest family of Lepidoptera. This paper reports 53 species in Koritniku montain.

Keywords: moths, Geometridae, species, mountain, diversity.

NUTRITIONAL INTERVENTIONS TO MITIGATE ENTERIC METHANE EMISSIONS IN RUMINANT LIVESTOCK

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ABSTRACT

Livestock are the major contributors to anthropogenic methane (CH_4) pool, and their removal from the environment will significantly reduce the amount of CH_4 in the atmosphere thereby playing a significant role in mitigating global warming. In order to develop appropriate, sustainable, and cost-effective ways to reduce enteric CH_4 emissions, livestock have been the primary focus of global research for the past decades as global warming is a major concern. Methane is the major byproduct of the anaerobic fermentation of carbohydrates by anaerobic microbial (bacteria, archaea, protozoa, and fungus) organisms which is a prominent hydrogen sink in the rumen. With diverse nutritional interventions and better animal production efficiency, methane emissions may be effectively reduced by manipulating the natural ruminal bacteria. The best strategy to develop a long-term solution to reduce enteric CH_4 production by ruminants appears to be an integrated approach that takes

into account the rumen microbiota, the animal, and the diet. Numerous dietary modifications like concentrate supplementation, defaunation, plant extracts, lipids and lipid by-products, plant secondary metabolites, flavonoids, phenolic acid, statins, prebiotics, probiotics, and other nutritional techniques have all been studied as ways to lower methane production in ruminants. These dietary tactics appear to be the most reliable ways of reducing CH_4 from enteric fermentation in ruminants, and some of them are already suitable for their applications in field condition. These approaches could play a significant role in reducing the adverse impact of ruminant livestock on the environment as well as may help a great deal to improve the economic consequences of the ruminant livestock sector.

Keywords: Plant Secondary Metabolites; Climate Change; Greenhouse Gases; Methane; Global warming

EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE SHAPE OF THE STEEL TAPE IN THE SPIRAL WOUND GASKET ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN THE FLANGE-BOLTED JOINT

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ABSTRACT

Spiral wound gasket is the one type of semi-metallic gasket, which are widely used in the petrochemical, chemical and power plant industry to contain fluid and prevent fluid loss. These gaskets play a crucial role in mechanical components of flange bolted connection and are important for maintaining the safety of environment and processes.

The choice of soft materials for filling the spiral wound gasket depends on the application such as the type of medium or pressure and temperature. In the case of strong acids or oxidizing atmospheres, only polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) can be used, but require higher assembly stress than spiral wound gasket with expanded graphite filling. It is unfavourable because the phenomenon of spiral buckling may occur and potential leakage.

Therefore, an analysis was undertaken to investigate the influence of the geometry of the spiral part on the mechanical parameters of the seal. A classical approach involving the production of seals with various geometries and their testing would be extremely time-consuming and costly. For this reason, a method known as plan of the experiment was chosen, which significantly reduces the number of samples required for testing. In addition, numerical simulations were used for basic test.

The obtained results of this study show that the height of the vertical segment, V-profile angle, and PTFE tape thickness allow to manage the stiffness or the contact pressure distribution between the filler tape and the flange surface.

Keywords: Spiral Wound Gasket; Plan of the experiment; Finite Element Method; PTFE

INVOLVEMENT OF SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION MECHANISM OF STAT1 MEDIATED EPIGENETIC REGULATION OF T CELL DIFFERENTIATION IN BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Objective: STAT1 plays an important role in regulation of tumorigenesis as it controls the function of immune cells, hence the aim is to determine whether STAT1 contributes to the epigenetic regulation of T helper cell differentiation during breast carcinogenesis.

Method: Peripheral Mononuclear Cells (PBMCs) derived monocytes of normal subjects and breast cancer patients were utilized for CD4+ cell population separation. In vitro transfection with CRISPR transfection ready dried plasmid DNA of STAT1 and CRISPR-Cas9 knockout plasmid of STAT1 in polarized CD4+ cells of normal subjects and breast cancer patients were carried out to determine the expression of signatory cytokines. ChIP was carried out to study the epigenetic mechanism behind T_H differentiation on a target gene locus. The expression of various signal transduction molecules responsible for tumour progression and suppression were also analyzed and the cytotoxicity was measured by the LDH release assay.

Results: T_H1 polarized cells showed high levels of STAT1 and IFN-γ cytokine levels. Upon STAT1 KO, IFN-γ levels decreased however upregulating IL-17A, IL-10 and IL-4 levels, the %enrichment of H3K27me3, HDAC3 & γH2A.X increased and that of H3K4me3 & H3K14Ac decreased, p53 and BRCA1 were downregulated with c-Myc and NOTCH1 being upregulated. In STAT1 OE cells, though IL-10, IL-4, IL17A expression were downregulated, IFN-γ was upregulated, the %enrichment of H3K27me3, HDAC3 & γH2A.X reduced and %enrichment of H3K4me3 & H3K14Ac increased, p53 and BRCA1 expression increased with a decrease in c-Myc and NOTCH1 expression.

Conclusion: STAT1 mediates epigenetic regulation of T_H1 cell differentiation for evoking protective immunity.

Keywords: Epigenetics, Breast cancer, Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC), T cells, Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 1 (STAT1)

EFFECT OF THE THICKNESS OF SUBSURFACE HARDPANS ON THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF SOIL

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ABSTRACT

Soil hydraulic characteristics play an important role in determining the capacity of soil to serve the crop growth and ecosystem. Subsurface compaction in soil or subsurface hardpan development, which can be vary from a few millimeters to meters, is one of the crucial factors that determine soil hydraulic characteristics. However, information lacks on how the hardpan thickness (HP_T) influence unsaturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{UNS}) of soils. Therefore, this study was aimed to assess the effects of HP_T on the soil hydraulic conductivity using moderate thickness levels of 0 (control), 1 (HP_{T1}), 3 (HP_{T3}), and 5 cm (HP_{T5}), prepared using 1.7 g cm^{-3} bulk density. The K_{UNS} of the soils were determined, in triplicates, using Minidisk infiltrometer (Decagon devices, Inc.). The depth to the hardpan from the surface was kept at 3 cm. All soil columns with hard pans showed significantly low K_{UNS} values compared with the control (~21 cm h^{-1}). K_{UNS} decreased with increasing HP_T, showing 89%, 95%, and 98% reductions at HP_{T1}, HP_{T3}, and HP_{T5}, respectively, compared with the control. The soil with thickest hardpan (5 cm) showed the lowest unsaturated hydraulic conductivity (0.50 cm h^{-1}). The results revealed that even 1 cm thickness hard pan can significantly reduce the water movements in soil matrix. Furthermore, it was clear that HP_{T5} can reduce the water movements to almost negligible level, which would create subsurface water-logging conditions. Further experiments regarding other hydraulic functions in these soil columns would provide more comprehensive information of effects of hard pan thickness.

Keywords: Thickness, Subsurface, Hardpans, Hydraulic conductivity, Bulk density

ƏSASINI PENTAERİTRİT EFİRLƏRİ TƏŞKİL EDƏN SİNTETİK AVİASİYA YAĞLARINA OKSİDLƏŞMƏ ƏLEYHİNƏ AŞQARLARIN SİNTEZİ

SYNTHESIS OF ANTIOXIDANT ADDITIVES FOR SYNTHETIC AVIATION OILS BASED ON PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS

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Müasir aviasiya texnikasının inkişafı, tətbiq edilən qaz turbin mühərriklərinin (QTM) təkmilləşdirilməsi ilə ayrılmaz şəkildə bağlı olub, mühərrikin hissələri boyunca qazın temperaturunun və təzyiqinin artması və sürtkü yağlarının işçi temperaturlarının artması ilə müşayiət olunur.

Sintetik aviasiya yağları kimi əsasını pentaeritritin (PEE) C_5-C_8 yağ turşuları ilə əmələ gətirdiyi mürəkkəb efirləri geniş tətbiq tapmışdır.

Müasir sintetik yağların sərt istismar şəraiti onların yüksək temperaturda mühərrikdə uzunmüddətli istismarı zamanı yağın tələb olunan fiziki, kimyəvi və istismar xassələrini saxlamaq qabiliyyəti ilə xarakterizə olunan termoksidləşmə stabilliyini əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə artırılmasını tələb edir.

Müasir aviasiya texnologiyası üçün yüksək temperaturlu sintetik yağların yaradılmasının əsas istiqamətlərindən biri səmərəliliyi ilə yanaşı, yüksək termoksidləşmə qabiliyyətinə malik yeni oksidləşmə əleyhinə aşqarların sintezidir.

Perspektiv aviasiya sənayesinin yüksək temperaturlu sintetik sürtkü yağlarına artan tələbatı ilə bu məsələ getdikcə aktuallaşır.

Təqdim edilən işdə heterosiklik birləşmələr əsasında yeni oksidləşmə əleyhinə aşqarların sintezi və tədqiqinin nəticələri təqdim edilir. Bu birləşmələr N-benzoilaminsirkə turşusunun azot tərkibli heterosiklik aminlərlə ilə qarşılıqlı təsir reaksiyası nəticəsində sintez edilmişdir.

Sintez edilmiş birləşmələrin pentaeritrit efirinin xassələrinə təsiri standart metodlarla tədqiq edilmişdir. Onların quruluşu ilə effektivliyi arasında əlaqə müəyyən edilmişdir. Sintez edilmiş birləşmələr pentaeritrit efirinin termooksidləşmə stabilliyini 225°C temperaturda tətbiq edilən məlum antioksidləşdirici aşqarlarla müqayisədə daha çox artırır.

Açar sözlər: pentaeritrit və C_5-C_8 yağ turşularının efiri, oksidləşmə əleyhinə aşqarlar, heterosiklik aminlər, N-benzoilaminsirkə turşusu

Development of modern aircraft engineering is inseparably connected with perfection of aviation gas-turbine engines (GTE), accompanied by growth of gas temperature and pressure along the engine path and increase in working temperatures of lubricating oils.

The esters of pentaerythritol (PEE) and C_5-C_8 synthetic fatty acids are widely used as a base for synthetic aviation oils.

Harsh operating conditions of modern synthetic oils require a significant increase in their thermal-oxidative stability characterizing the ability of the oil to retain the necessary level of physical, chemical and operational properties during prolonged operation in the engine at high temperatures.

One of the main directions of creation of high-temperature synthetic oils for modern aviation equipment is the synthesis of new antioxidants, distinguished, along with efficiency, and high thermal stability.

With increasing demand for high-temperature synthetic lubricants in promising aviation industry, this issue is becoming increasingly important.

This paper presents the results of studies of new antioxidant additives based on heterocyclic compounds. These compounds were obtained by the interaction of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic amines with N-benzoylaminoacetic acid.

The influence of the synthesized compounds on the properties of pentaerythritol ester by standard methods was investigated. The dependence between their structure and efficiency was revealed. Synthesized compounds increase thermal oxidative stability of pentaerythritol ester to a greater extent than with reference antioxidant at 225 ºC.

Keywords: ester of pentaerythritol and fatty acids C_5-C_8, antioxidant additives, heterocyclic amines, N-benzoylaminoacetic acid.

ADSORPTION OF RECALCITRANT DYE BY MIXED DRY AND FRESH FRUITS' PEELS BASED BIOSORBENT

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Abstract

Many companies use different colors to improve the appearance of their products and dump waste into the water without adequate treatment. Such effluents not only pose a threat to aquatic life but are also hazardous to humans and can lead to a variety of health problems, including skin conditions. Some dyes are also carcinogenic or even mutagenic. Due to its strong coloring power, high stability, and vibrant hue, Malachite Green (MG), one of those synthetic organic dyes, is widely used in textile, paper, leather, stained glass, and many other industries. To eliminate or control the source of many diseases, it is critical to eliminate or reduce its concentration before it is released into water streams. Different dyes have been removed from wastewater using different physical and chemical approaches; however, adsorption is one of the best methods because of its high effectiveness and low cost. In this study, we used a 1:1 mixture of the powder of pomegranate dried peels, dried corncobs, almond shells, walnut shells, and peanut shells as a bioadsorbent to remove MG dye from an aqueous solution. Under optimized conditions i.e., 250 rpm, 30 min, and 0.05 g adsorbent, the dye adsorption of 92.8% was achieved. Testing for MG removal in a range of samples from various sources, including tap water, river water, and deionized water, showed promising results even in tap water, the study said. Consequently, a combination of biosorbents can be used for real-world applications.

THE IMPACT OF AN EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION SYSTEM ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL NEEDS PERSONS

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the Impact of an Effective Rehabilitation System on the Academic Performance of Special needs persons. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the rehabilitation system impacted the academic performance of special needs persons in the Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo. The population of the study consisted of fifty (50) Academic Staff from various Departments in Special Education. The instrument was a questionnaire used to collect data from the respondents. Data collected were analyzed using frequency count and simple percentages. The findings showed that persons with special needs find it very difficult to adapt to school life and show signs of inappropriate or what might be considered immature behaviour but effective rehabilitation enables them to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychological, and social functional levels. Finally, it was recommended among others that the Government at all levels should ensure that a reasonable percentage of the Education Trust Fund Allocation is made available for the education of students with disabilities.

Keywords: Rehabilitation System, Academic Performance, Special Needs Persons

FACIAL ASYMMETRY: EVALUATION OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE THICKNESS AND BITE FORCE

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Abstract

Objectives: In this preliminary study, which had a cross-sectional observational design, the thickness of the right and left masseter muscles (RM and LM) and right and left temporal muscles (RT and LT), as well as the maximum molar bite force of the right and left sides (RMBF and LMBF), were evaluated among symmetric and asymmetric subjects (approved by the Ethics Committee of the Ribeirão Preto School of Dentistry process # 59833522.0.0000.5419). Methods: The sample consisted of healthy individuals of both genders, aged 18 to 30 years, who underwent facial symmetry assessment using stereophotogrammetry (Vectra M3®) and were divided into two groups: symmetric (SG) and asymmetric (AG). A digital dynamometer was used for bite force analysis (N), and portable ultrasound was used for the measurement of muscle thickness (cm) at rest and during maximum voluntary contraction (MVC). The data were tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis using the t-test ($p<0.05$). Results: The ultrasound values for SG and AG, at rest and MVC, were as follows: LM (0.70±0.37; 0.68±0.32 and 1.38±0.09; 1.18±0.69); RM (0.70±0.36; 0.70±0.51 and 1.25±0.09; 1.18±0.06); LT (0.28±0.01; 0.28±0.01 and 0.41±0.03; 0.40±0.02); and RT (0.29±0.01; 0.28±0.02 and 0.45±0.03; 0.44±0.02). The values of RMBF and LMBF for SG and AG were 521.02±100.71; 340,09±58,34 and 492,29±100,61; 334,01±59,82, respectively. Conclusion: A clinical trend of lower muscle thickness and bite force was observed in AG. The preliminary results suggest that asymmetric individuals may present changes in the morphology and function of the masseter and temporal muscles.

Keywords: Facial asymmetry, masticatory muscles, stereophotogrammetry, bite force, ultrasound.

INTRODUCTION TO SOME IMPORTANT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICES TO ASSESS GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Sustainability has three main columns: environment, economy and society. There are many ways to assess groundwater sustainability and indices have main role in this assessment. Economic and social indices are two important parts of the groundwater sustainability assessment so in this research we concentrate on more practical indices in these two fields. We categorized 7 criteria in the field of economy with 18 indices. On the other hand, there are 6 criteria in social field with 14 indices. Then we introduce some more important indices as water poverty index and human poverty index and the relationship between these indices and groundwater sustainability. Finally, we categorized some institutional indices which are very practical and useful in the field of groundwater sustainability assessment.

THE EFFECT OF LOCAL FEEDING OF HYMENACHNE AMPLEXICAULIS GRASS ON THE BODY CONDITION SCORE OF BALI CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the body condition score (BCS) of male Bali cattle (Bos sondaicus) fed local grass Hymenachne amplexicaulis. This study is important to look at the factors that can affect the performance of Bali cattle based on BCS and body condition by feeding Hymenachne amplexicaulis grass. The research was conducted in North Samarinda District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province (coordinates 0°24'45.2"S 117°11'07.8"E). The test consisted of 30 male Bali cattle aged 2-3 years with a body weight of 197.65 ± 29.8 kg and Hymenachne amplexicaulis grass using the ad-libitum method for 30 days. Data analysis used descriptive method. The results showed that the body weight of the cows fed local grass was 211.70 ± 29.54 kg, the average daily body weight gain was observed to be 0.4 kg/day/head. The average body length was 97.33 ± 5.76 cm or an increase of 0.25%, the average chest circumference was 148.17 ± 8.72 cm or an increase of 1.64%, and the average gumba height was 106.23 ± 3.95 cm. BCS results obtained ranged from 3 to 4 with an average of 3.43 ± 17.61. The conclusion in this study using the grass Hymenachne amplexicaulis obtained BCS in the medium category.

Keywords: Bali cattle, body condition score, Hymenachne amplexicaulis.

NUMERICAL PREDICTION OF THE DAMAGE DUCTILE OF THE STRUCTURE UNDER TENSILE LOADING

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ABSTRACT

Reliability engineering is a field of engineering, which deals with the study, evaluation of the structures: for analysed of the ability of a system to perform its required functions under specified conditions for a specified period of the time. For the individual component failure rate to complex systemmanagement, the discipline has undergone various transformations to serve the need of increasingreliability level. This study presents a numerical prediction of the damage ductile of the structure used bythe three-dimensional finite element method analysis subjected to tensile loading. The effect of the thickness (ep) and length (h) of structure is presented for analysis the probabilistic fracture mechanic ofthe damage ductile. The Monte Carlo method is used to predict the distribution function of the damageductile. The failure probability of the structure was calculated by taking into account both the statistical. Uncertainty on the basic variables and the model uncertainty as previously discussed. The probability density function (pdf) is obtained by fitting the histogram with theoretical models. Three distribution lawsare investigated Lorentz, Gaussian and Polynomial (9th order). The Gaussian law offers an acceptableapproximation of the (ε) probability density function, with good estimation of the average. Theuncertainties in the geometry parameter have a significant effect on increasing the probability of failureand reduced of the durability of the structure.

Keywords: Structure, Finite element method, Fracture, Probabilistic analysis, Damage ductile.

IMPACT OF HEAT STRESS ON MILK PRODUCTION IN DAIRY CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

Heat stress is one of the major concerns which affect the production potential of dairy cattle almost in every part of world. Elevated temperature and humidity negatively affects feed intake leading to negatively affecting the reproductive potential which ultimately decrease milk production. High yielding cows are more susceptible to heat stress than the low yielders. Heat stress can increase body temperature which may affect the fat synthesis in mammary gland. Apart from reducing the milk production, heat stress can also reduce the quality of milk. Internal metabolic heat production during lactation can further reduce the resistance of cattle to high ambient temperature, resulting in altered milk composition and reduction in milk yield. The different milk constituents, including the fat, solid-non fat, protein, casein, and lactose content, might be impacted by heat stress. Mastitis associated somatic cell count increases caused by heat stress can signal lower-quality milk production. Additionally, heat stress, especially during dry periods, may promote mammary gland involution. A reduction in the number of mammary epithelial cells would ultimately result in a drop in milk production. Thus, heat stress causes a negative influence on both milk yield and composition and may have severe repurcasions on the dairy indusytry in negatively influencing its economy.

Keywords : Heat stress, Dairy Cattle, Milk Production, temperature and humidity index(THI)

DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARTHWORM ABUNDANCE AND THE BULK DENSITY OF SOILS UNDER DIFFERENT VEGETATION TYPES; A CASE STUDY IN GALLE DISTRICT SRI LANKA.

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ABSTRACT

Soil health is a critical factor that greatly influences sustainable land management practices. Soil health is preliminarily governed by the healthiness of physical, biological, and chemical environment in soil. Earthworms are one of the major groups of soil organisms that represent the biological environment of soil. Furthermore, the functions of earthworms indicate soil health. Bulk density is one of the key soil parameters that directly affect soil physical health and biological activities of soil. Anthropogenic changes in vegetation cover can change soil physical, chemical, and biological soil environment. This study aims to determine the relationship between soil bulk density and earthworm abundance in surface soils under different vegetation types. A natural forest, a Rubber field, and an Oil palm field were selected as sampling sites from the Galle district, Sri Lanka. Earthworm count (Number /m^3) and the bulk density values were determined from the soil samples extracted from 0-10 cm, 10-20 am, and 20-30 cm soil depths in triplicates. Data were statistically analyzed using ANOVA (5% probability level). Results revealed that the 0-10 cm depth showed the lowest bulk density and the highest earthworm count, whereas the 20-30 cm depth showed the lowest earthworm count in all three vegetation types. Forest soil showed the highest earthworm count. However, there was no any significant difference between the total earthworm counts among the three vegetation types. Earthworm count showed statistically significant strong negative correlation (R^2 = 0.83) with bulk density in forest soil. For oil palm and rubber, the relationship was negative but weaker than forest soil (moderate).

Keywords: Anthropogenic changes, Earthworm, Oil palm, Soil bulk density, Soil health,

SEMI-CIRCULAR MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA FOR VR AND AR APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing development of 5G technology addresses the increasing demand for high-speed connectivity and IoT applications. 5G offers three services: Enhanced Mobile Broadband (EMBB), Ultra-Reliable Low-Latency Communications (URLLC), and Massive Machine-Type Communications (MMTC). The timely publication of 5G standards by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) has facilitated research and development.

Our research focuses on a microstrip patch antenna made of FR-4 material with a dielectric constant of 4.4. The antenna incorporates parasitic elements to enhance gain and widen impedance bandwidth. Simulations using HFSS software show impressive performance

metrics: a wide impedance bandwidth of 38.4% (34-43 GHz), -31dB reflection coefficient, 86% efficiency, and peak gain of 2.8 dB at 38 GHz.

The research underscores the importance of 5G for high-speed connectivity and IoT applications. The microstrip patch antenna design using FR-4 material and parasitic elements proves effective for 5G communication technologies.

In conclusion, wide-band microstrip patch antennas provide a compact and cost-effective solution for wireless communication. Ongoing research focuses on multi-band and dual-polarization capabilities to meet the demands of high-speed wireless systems. Microstrip patch antennas have promising potential in shaping wireless communication technologies.

Keywords: EMBB, URLLC, MMTC, 3GPP, latency, FR-4, dielectric constant, parasitic, VSWR, reflection coefficient.

GLOBAL INFLATION AND THE RECENT EFFECTS OF REGULATIONS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN TURKEY ON THE DEBT STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

It has been observed that the increasing global inflation rates in recent years have become a significant global phenomenon, especially as energy prices and the current account balances of developing countries become even more damaging. This study aims to emphasize the acute effects of some inflationary measures on public borrowing, especially in Turkey, a developing country, when compared with global inflation rates. Approaches to what kind of a change process the financial and economic measures taken in recent years have initiated on public borrowings and what kind of a change process their possible effects have brought to the agenda regarding their result effects. In particular, the recent macroeconomic and financial variables are significant with a position that creates also changes in the central bank reserves, especially in terms of international reserves in foreign countries, in addition to its position based on current account deficit positions. This position of global inflation has all critical financial effects phenomenon in Turkey with the emergence of a significant loss and increases in energy prices. It is seen that this phenomenon makes it inevitable to make the measures to be taken as a fiscal discipline more complex and a tight monetary policy. This situation, expressed with the mutual position of energy trade and current account balances, also reveals that developing countries have incurred a very high significant energy cost, especially in recent years. As a financial phenomenon, this fact points to the existence of significant increases in public borrowing requirements, especially in Turkey. This position of the emerging public debts due to the increasing externally focused energy costs has made it necessary to be subject to some regulations due to a significant public debt increase trend.

Key Words: Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT), Energy Costs, Fiscal Regulations, Global Inflation, Public Debt Structure.

JEL Codes: H11, H30, H63.

CHALLENGES OF BUSINESS INCOME TAX REVENUE COLLECTION IN HOSSANA CITY, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the difficulties involved in the business income tax collection process in Hossana City Administration, Ethiopia. The study is specifically limited to examining the challenges related to collecting business income tax from taxpayers categorised under "A," "B," and "C," despite the existence of various other types of income taxes. To address the research questions, the researchers gathered primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through a questionnaire designed on a five-point Likert scale and structured interviews, which were distributed to taxpayers and tax office employees, respectively. Secondary data comprised published and unpublished materials. The sample size of 341 taxpayers was selected using a proportionally stratified sampling technique, and then proportionally allocated to each stratum including 15 category "A," 18 category "B," and 308 category "C" taxpayers from a total population of 3,077 taxpayers. All 341 questionnaires were distributed, and 280 (82% response rate) accurately completed questionnaires were returned. Descriptive statistical methods such as tables, percentages, standard deviations, and mean values were employed for data analysis. The survey results revealed a significant disparity between the planned collection of business income tax from economically active individuals in the city and the actual tax collection. The study identified major challenges in the business income tax collection process, including procedural challenges, taxpayers' negative attitudes towards the tax system, and inadequate tax administration by the tax authority. The researchers provided recommendations such as distributing tax law manuals to taxpayers, increasing taxpayer awareness in both short-term and long-term plans, enhancing the administrative capacity of the tax authority, and implementing other measures to address these challenges.

Key words: income tax collection process, tax payers' attitude, tax collection procedures, income tax administration.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND PEER GROUP ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of parental involvement and peer group on the academic performance of students' case study of some selected schools in Ondo state. Four research questions and five hypotheses guided the study.

A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consisted of entire students and parents (teachers) of all schools in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State, while the sample consisted of five primary schools, randomly selected out of the existing public primary schools in Akoko South West Local Government. A self-developed questionnaire titled "parental involvement and peer group on the academic performance of students" questionnaire (PIPGAPSQ) was used to collect data from the respondents.

The findings of the study indicated that there was significant difference between parental involvement and academic performance of students in primary school. There was significant difference between peer group pressure and academic performance. There was significant difference between parental involvement and peer group in the academic performance of students. There was significant difference between parental style and peer group involvement in the academic performance of students.

Based on the findings it was concluded that parents that motivated and involve in their children education will help such child or children to perform academically and students who relate with peer group that have academic goal to excel will also perform better academically. It was also recommended that Parents are encouraged to be involve in their children education by stimulating study environment that will enhance academic performance. students are advice to have peer group that will improves their academic performance and add to their moral values in the society.

Keywords: Parental involvement, Peer group, Students, Academic performance.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LUFFA MATS AS REINFORCEMENT FOR COMPOSITE MATERIALS SUBJECTED TO LOW-VELOCITY IMPACTS

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Abstract:

Luffa cylindrica exhibits a highly complex structure, characterized by its hierarchical and lightweight nature, as well as its low density. This unique structure holds great potential for replacing traditional porous composites in applications requiring low-energy absorption and material reinforcement. In this study, we present the first experimental investigation of the impact behavior of four distinct luffa/epoxy composites, denoted as (A), (B), (C), and (D), when subjected to low-velocity impacts ranging from barely visible impact damage (BVID) to perforation (5, 15, and 20J). To gain further insights into damage mechanisms, strain, and displacement fields during the short-duration and real-time damage monitoring-challenged low-velocity impact test, we incorporated acoustic emission (AE), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and digital image correlation (DIC) techniques. The results demonstrate that laminates (A), (B), and (D) exhibit relatively lower peak force values compared to laminate (C). Composite (C) displays the highest impact resistance, followed by composite (A), while composite (D) exhibits superior energy absorption capabilities, followed by composite (B). Multivariable statistical analysis of AE signals successfully identified four classes of damage, including matrix cracking, fiber-matrix debonding, delamination, and fiber breakage.

Keywords: Laminates; Luffa cylindrical; Multipartite architecture; Impact resistant; Energy absorbing

STUDY TO IMPROVE SAFETY FOR REPAIR WORKSHOPS OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

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Abstract

The warehouses, technical repair workshops, and repair for internal combustion engines often contain flammable and explosive substances such as fuel, gas, lubricating oil, and other gases. Besides, human subjectivity and the breakdown of the vessels and containers containing the above substances can lead to leakage. These leaks, if not detected in time in hot weather, can cause fire and explosion and cause considerable damage to property and people. To well implement solutions to ensure safety and prevent fire and explosion. The application of technological equipment to monitor and warn is necessary. In particular, equipment that is not too complicated, easy to use and replace, and suitable for all conditions will to prioritized for manufacturing and assembly.

In this article, the manufacturing, assembly, and use of monitoring equipment with a fuel leak gauge sensor are present to provide early warning when a leak occurs. A warning information will be alerted directly through the sound device, signal lights, and phone waves to managers, and technical experts, to promptly detect and limit dangerous incidents, ensuring safety for people and property. Research results show that safety monitoring equipment with high reliability is manufactured and assembled, applied in the repair workshops of diesel engines.

Keywords: safety, monitoring, warning, fuel, internal combustion engines

FOREIGN POLICY OF LANDLOCKED STATES : A CASE STUDY OF MONGOLIA

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In geographic parlance, a landlocked country is one that does not have open access to the sea. Throughout history, a centrally located or landlocked country was viewed as having an advantage whereby several decades later, it has been considered a disadvantage of being landlocked. It can be argued that the economic development of a landlocked country is constrained by the presence of several factors like remoteness from major markets, poor infrastructure and borders causing difficulties, which imply high transportation costs.The landlocked countries are commonly seen as victims of geography, though they can convert it into an opportunity by adopting such a foreign policy which could ensure both the sovereignty as well as development. Lack of access to the sea makes them inferior in power relationships. First, it can make them dependent economically if trade in a country rests on the whim or capacity of its neighbours. Second, potential attacks, invasions or military turmoil in a maritime country disproportionately affect its landlocked neighbours because security alternatives are further reduced and their economic impacts are more pronounced. Thus, landlocked countries are weaker compared to their maritime counterparts and have fewer options when setting their foreign policies.Based on the assessment of historical, economic and geopolitical factors, Wealth and stability of the region have direct influence on the foreign policy and security of landlocked states. Landlocked states residing in poor and unstable neighbourhoods, consequently, experience instability and have more limited foreign policy options compared to those landlocked states which are located in the rich and stable regions of the world. Besides Wealth and stability factors, Nationalism and the Nature of export products, extensively influence foreign policy and security of some landlocked countries. However, there are exceptions.Security, regional stability and wealth becomes very important because the security of the landlocked country and the foreign policy depend on its neighbors .Therefore, the action and the reactions of the landlocked country in the given environment leads to the development of strategies to diminish or curb any potential geographical disadvantages.Besides wealth and stability, there are two other factors, Nature of the main export product and Nationalism, which to some extent determine landlocked countries' foreign and security policies towards their maritime neighbours and the whole region. Landlocked-ness appears to be correlated with insecurity and lack of development. Currently, 20 out of 54 low-income countries are landlocked and 16 of these landlocked states are categorisedRem as least developed countries which also suffer from insecurity. There are landlocked countries like Switzerland and Austria which suffer no real security problems and are high-income economies. Nonetheless, they tend to be the exceptions. Mongolia is the sixth largest Asian country in terms of its territory on the huge continent of the Asia-Pacific but is a small country in terms of population. Geographically, it is a landlocked country surrounded by two big neighbours, Russia and China.

Keywords: Land locked , geopolitics, security.

STUDY OF RELIGIOUS CITY: CASE STUDY OF WALLED CITY LAHORE

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Abstract

Objectives

Cities are increasingly regarded as the dynamic and constantly evolving entities; therefore their segregation into typical idealistic forms is not possible. However, Islamic cities represent special cultural, social and historical identity that separates their city environment from others based on their Islamic cultural traditions, generated urban morphology/ patterns. Lahore is the historic cultural hub of the Punjab region and the second largest city of Pakistan after Karachi. The city of Lahore has a long history and was known with different names/ characteristics in the historical accounts. The city of Lahore that rose to prominence under Muslim dominance is selected for the study of Islamic City's concept in the Indian subcontinent due to distinctive regional variations in comparison to other Islamic Cities in different parts of the world.

Methods

This research paper is based on explorative and comparative analytical research methods for the identification of the Islamic cities characteristics in the city of Lahore.

Results and Conclusions

The comparison of the "Walled City Lahore" physical urban fabric and planning characteristically follows the Islamic city urban morphological patterns. The street layout, boundary wall, gates, fortified palace along with the spatial distribution of Mosque, Bazaars and Residential quarters characteristically similar to the traditional Islamic cities in different parts of the world

Keywords—Indian subcontinent, Islamic, Lahore, Walled City

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ASSESSMENT OF DURUM WHEAT EXPERIMENTAL LINES UNDER DIFFERENT WATER REGIME CONDITIONS OF MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to evaluate the drought tolerance of 16 advanced lines of durum wheat (Triticum durum Desf) using several agronomic and physiological traits. The experiment was carried out in the greenhouse at the Regional Agricultural Research Center (CRRA) of Meknes. The effect of different treatments on morpho-physiological and agronomic responses was studied using a RCBD (Randomized Complete Bolck Design) design with three replications. We studied the effect of different water regimes on the stomatal regulation responses of 16 advanced durum wheat lines through a comparative analysis with other physiological ones. A significant decrease in leaf area, relative water content, chlorophyll content and stomatal conductance was observed with increasing leaf temperature. The results revealed significant differences between lines and water regimes. The lines, V1 and V16 showed good osmotic adjustment, low stomatal sensitivity, and maintenance of turgor under low water potential. Statistical analysis revealed the presence of a highly significant correlation between leaf area and relative water content RWC (r=O, 763**), leaf area and chlorophyll content (r=0, 676**), stomatal conductance and yield (r=0, 594**). However, a highly significant negative correlation was found between leaf temperature and stomatal conductance (r=-0.453**).

Keywords: Durum wheat, tolerance, stomatal conductance, chlorophyll, relative water content.

IMPACT OF HEAT STRESS ON MEAT PRODUCTION AND MEAT QUALITY IN GOAT

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Abstract

Global demand for livestock products is expected to double during the first half of this century due to the growing human population and its growing economy. Since meat serves as a significant source of protein and the essential amino acids required by humans, meat and meat products are becoming increasingly vital. In the changing climate scenario, numerous stresses including heat stress have severe consequences on meat production and meat quality even in highly climate-resilient goats.

Heat stress declines both qualitative and quantitative characteristics of meat. When exposed to high temperatures, energy utilization declines while energy expenditure rises for thermoregulation. As a result of decreased muscle glycogen and elevated muscle pH, meat quality also declines. The functional qualities of meat, such as the myofibrillar fragmentation index (MFI) and water holding capacity (WHC), are also adversely impacted by heat stress in ruminants. Heat stress also affects the colour, shear force, tenderness, juiciness, flavour, and palatability of meat, in addition to other organoleptic parameters of quality. Ante-mortem temperature stress is a significant factor in live carcass weight losses, hot carcass weight, decreased dressing percentage, reduced fat thickness, and retail meat yield. Other possible impacts of heat stress include the development of dark, firm, and dry (DFD) meat, lactic acid build-up in muscles, elevated muscle temperature, decreased meat safety, and Escherichia coli infection of carcasses. The genes HSP 70, MSTN, LEP, CAPN1, CAPN2, CAST, CRYA, and DAGT1 have been identified to represent adaptation- and meat-quality-related biomarkers under conditions of heat stress in goats. These markers should be efficiently used in the marker-assisted selection of climate-resilient breeds, facilitating both production and adaptation.

Keywords: Adaptation; Carcass; Heat Stress; Meat Quality; Production; Temperature.

CARDIOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SAMWA (CLEOME DROSERIFOLIA) METHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST ADRENALINE-INDUCED MYOCARDIAL INJURY

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ABSTRACT: Catecholamines-induced myocardial injury in rats serves as a well-standardized model for studying the effects of various potential cardio protective agents. This study aims to assess the possible cardioprotective effect of SAMWA against adrenaline-induced myocardial injury (MI) in rats. Furthermore the effect of SAMWA on cardiac function biomarkers, electrocardiogram (ECG) alterations, oxidative stress, inflammation and histopathological changes was assessed. MI was induced by adrenaline (2 mg/kg, s.c.) injected as a single dose for 2 consecutive days (24 h apart). Normal and control groups received the vehicle for 21 consecutive days. The other 2 groups were orally administered SAMWA methanolic extract (100, 200 mg/kg) for 21 consecutive days and on day 22, adrenaline was injected as a single dose for 2 consecutive days. Then ECG examination, biochemical, histopathological, immunohistochemical analyses were carried out. SAMWA methanolic extract reversed adrenaline-induced reduction of heart rate, prolongation of QRS interval and elevation of ST interval. SAMWA pretreatment significantly reduced serum aspartate dehydrogenase (AST), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB) levels in MI rats. Oral pretreatment with SAMWA methanolic extract increased reduced glutathione (GSH), total antioxidant capacity (TAC) and reduced malondialdehyde (MDA), total oxidative stress (TOS), interleukin-6(IL-6), interleukin-1β (IL-1β) and tumer necrosis factor (TNF-α) cardiac contents in MI rats. Additionally, SAMWA methanolic extract administration significantly decreased protein expression of PI3K and AKT in cardiac tissue and ameliorated histopathological changes. This study reveals that SAMWA methanolic extract exerted cardioprotective effect against adrenaline-induced MI in rats evidenced by improving cardiac function, attenuating ECG and histopathological changes which may be partly mediated through its anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic effect.

Keywords: Cleome droserifolia; Adrenaline; Heart; Antioxidant; Oxidative stress.

IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) ON THE WORLD FISHERIES ECONOMY- A REVIEW

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Abstract

The coronavirus is a type of virus that causes respiratory disease. This virus became very widespread during the pandemic and caused the death of many people around the world. This virus caused many concerns in different countries and eventually became an international crisis. Now that the general population is vaccinated, we see fewer deaths. On the other hand, the fisheries and aquaculture industry in different countries is one of the most significant economic sub-sectors in providing food security, trade, job creation, entrepreneurship and elimination of deprivation. This study aims to investigate the economic problems of the world's fisheries during the pandemic and to provide management solutions for its improvement. The results showed that the aquaculture industry has been severely affected by the Covid-19 virus in the last few years. The impact of coronavirus on different sectors of the world's fisheries includes the negative effect on fishing, transportation, imports and exports, the supply of raw materials and sales, closing down factories and unemployment of workers. Also, consumers' access to the shopping market and the demand for fresh fish decreased. Adherence to health policies, proper planning, control and stabilization of prices in the market, government support for exports and low-interest loans to create employment, encouraging and persuading people to use seafood and so on are among the solutions that can improve the fisheries economy.

Keywords: Covid-19, Coronavirus, Economy, Fisheries, Seafood

AN APPLICATION OF NEW NOTION OF NEUTROSOPHIC ALPHA LEVEL SETS IN DECISION MAKING PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article we have established a new dimension for solving decision making problems using the neu-notion of neutrosophic alpha level set. In this paper we have consider the different district of a state and we have established different level of the development categories. We have established an algorithm for the decision making process so that this process can be applicable for the other areas also.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Set, α-Level Neutrosophic Set, Decision Making,

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract

This paper will address domestic violence and criminal responsibility, as it is a widespread and ongoing problem that affects millions of families worldwide. The consequences of this violence can be devastating, with far-reaching effects on physical and mental health, as well as social and economic consequences for women and their families. The purpose of this paper is to research domestic violence and criminal responsibility as one of the most negative phenomena of our society, presenting a broad overview of this social phenomenon and to sensitise public opinion and responsible institutions to the issue of violence against women and domestic violence and to improve their capacity to respond effectively to such violence by fostering a victim-centred approach while holding perpetrators accountable and stopping the cycle of impunit. This paper collects existing data on the dimension of domestic violence and criminal responsibility and reviews the available literature on the consequences of abuse. It also explores the relationship between violence and other pressing issues, such as patriarchal attitudes and gender inequality, the lack of legal protections and services for survivors, and a culture of impunity for perpetrators.

Keywords – Domestic,violence, criminal, responsibility, patriarchal attitudes

“THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ADVANCING JUSTICE REFORM IN ALBANIA: LESSONS FOR EU ACCESSION”

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the crucial role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in advancing justice reform in Albania and its implications for the country's European Union (EU) accession process. The research adopts a literature review methodology to examine existing scholarly articles, reports, and relevant documents to synthesize knowledge and derive insights on the impact of CSOs in driving justice reform efforts.

The literature review focuses on the activities and strategies employed by CSOs in Albania, including legal advocacy, monitoring, capacity building, and public awareness campaigns. By critically analyzing the effectiveness of these initiatives, the paper assesses their contributions to institutional change and the strengthening of the rule of law. Furthermore, it explores the dynamics, challenges, and opportunities of collaboration between CSOs and governmental institutions in advancing justice reform agendas.

The main results of the literature review highlight the factors that determine the success or failure of CSO-led justice reform initiatives. By identifying these factors, the study provides valuable lessons that can inform policies, practices, and strategies in Albania's EU accession process. The findings also shed light on the opportunities and challenges associated with leveraging civil society's potential to drive justice reform in the Western Balkans.

This paper contribution relies on emphasizing the critical role of justice reform through highlighting the significance of civil society engagement in achieving EU standards and fulfilling the requirements for accession. The findings underscore the need for effective collaboration between CSOs and governmental institutions to ensure sustainable progress in justice reform and advance the EU accession agenda.

In conclusion, it demonstrates the importance of civil society in advancing justice reform in Albania. It provides insights into the impact of CSOs, identifies challenges, and offers lessons for policymakers, practitioners, and CSOs working towards EU accession.

Keywords: civil society organizations, justice reform, Albania, European Union accession, rule of la

HUMANITY DESERVE RESPECT AND DIGNITY (ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)

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Abstract

Regard for humankind is a significant part of Islamic orders and is established in the lessons of the Holy Quran and the adages and activities of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Islam emphasizes the dignity and worth of every human being, regardless of race, gender, or social standing. A fundamental Islamic principle that is represented in many Islamic teachings is respect for human beings. Muslims who follow Islam are taught to respect and uphold the inherent value and dignity of all people as well as to treat others with love, compassion, and fairness. This is the peculiarity of Islam, which teaches that all humans are equal before Allah (SWT) and that divisions based on these characteristics are ineffective. The question of this research paper is what does Islam say regarding the respect of humanity and how does it explain before Society? This research paper can be an informative and useful work for new researchers and scholars.

Keywords: Islamic Teachings, Humanity, Race, Gender, Social Standing

PRODUCTION OF SIC PARTICLE REINFORCED ALCUMG MATRIX COMPOSITE BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD

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ABSTRACT

According to the results of current studies and literature review, among the production methods applied in the industry, AlCuMg alloys produced by powder metallurgy have been found to be remarkable in the industry. Chemical composition control of the alloy can be achieved by powder metallurgy method. Powder metallurgy has been developed as an alternative to production methods such as casting, machining, hot and cold pressing. By obtaining composites by powder metallurgy method, mechanical properties such as wear resistance, corrosion resistance, surface friction and increasing surface tension can be given to materials. Composite materials with very good mechanical properties are produced with AlCuMg alloys, which are successful in terms of lightness and strength. In this study, composite samples were produced by adding SiC particles at different weight ratios (5, 10 and 15%) to the AlCuMg powder mixture by powder metallurgy method. The prepared powders were mixed with three-dimensional turbula for 1 hour. After the mixing process, the powders were subjected to cold pressing. In the cold pressing process, 400 MPa pressure was applied as pressing pressure. The pressed samples were sintered in an atmosphere controlled heat treatment furnace. The sintering process was carried out in an argon atmosphere at 600 °C for 2 hours. Scanning electron microscopy was used to determine the microstructures of the produced samples, X-Ray Diffraction method analysis and microhardness analyzes were performed to determine the phases formed in the internal structures of the produced samples. From the microstructure results, it was determined that the SiC particles were homogeneously dispersed in the microstructure. The hardness values of the produced composite samples increased due to the increasing SiC reinforcement ratio.

Keywords: AlCuMg composite, SiC reinforcement, Microstructure, Mechanical properties, Characterization

USAGE OF COO NANOPARTS IN DIODE APPLICATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF THE DIODE

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ABSTRACT

CoO nanoparticles were used as interfacial layer and Au/CoO/p-Si/Al diode was produced. Morphological properties of CoO nanoparticles were analyzed with SEM imaging system. It was determined that CoO nanoparticles were homogeneously dispersed on the CoO/p-Si film. Current-voltage (I-V) measurements of the diode were carried out at room temperature. The diode parameters calculated as a result of the analysis of these measurements with the thermionic emission theory (TE) show that CoO nanoparticles change the diode parameters. The rectification ratio of the reference Au/p-Si/Al diode was calculated as 1.2×10^2, while the rectification ratio of the Au/CoO/p-Si/Aldiode was calculated as 3.1×10^2. The ideality factor (n), barrier height (Φ_b) and series resistance (R_s) values were calculated from the I-V measurements of the diode. These values were calculated as n=1.84, Φ_b= 0.64 eV and R_s = 4087 Ω for the reference diode, while they were calculated as n=1.23, Φ_b =0.73 eV and R_s= 2547 Ω for the Au/CoO/p-Si/Al diode. In addition, the capacitance-voltage (C-V) measurements of the diode were also examined and the variation of the capacitance with frequency. It was determined that the capacitance of the diode decreased with increasing frequency value. Using these measurements, diffusion potential (V_d), Fermi energy level (E_F), carrier concentration (N_a) and Φ_b values were calculated.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cobalt Oxide, Current-Voltage, Capacitance-Voltage, Thermionic Emission

PEACEFUL SOCIETY IS NOTHING WITHOUT HONESTY (A RESEACH REVIEW FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)

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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

PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF B_4C PARTICLE REINFORCED CUNISI ALLOY COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Among the recently applied production methods, CuNiSi alloys produced by powder metallurgy have been found to be remarkable in the industry. Chemical composition control of the alloy can be achieved by powder metallurgy method. Powder metallurgy has been developed as an alternative to production methods such as casting, machining, hot and cold pressing. By obtaining composites by powder metallurgy method, mechanical properties such as wear resistance, corrosion resistance, surface friction and increasing surface tension can be given to materials. Composite materials with very good mechanical properties are produced with CuNiSi alloys, which are successful in terms of lightness and strength. In this study, composite samples were produced by adding B_4C particles at different weight ratios (1%; 2.5 and 5%) to the CuNiSi powder mixture by powder metallurgy method. The prepared powders were mixed with three-dimensional turbula for 3 hour. After the mixing process, the powders were subjected to cold pressing. In the cold pressing process, 400 MPa was applied as pressing pressure. The pressed samples were sintered in an atmosphere controlled heat treatment furnace. The sintering process was carried out in an argon atmosphere at 1000 °C for 2 hour. Scanning electron microscopy was used to determine the microstructures of the produced samples, X-Ray Diffraction method analysis and microhardness analyzes were performed to determine the phases formed in the internal structures of the produced samples. From the microstructure results, it was determined that the B_4C particles were homogeneously dispersed in the microstructure. The hardness values of the produced composite samples increased due to the increasing B_4C reinforcement ratio.

Keywords: CuNiSi composite, B_4C reinforcement, Characterization, Mechanical properties, Microhardness

CHANGE OF SOME ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF AU/COO/P-SI/AL DIODE WITH TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Au/CoO/p-Si/Al diode was obtained as a result of coating the CoO nanoparticles on the p-Si substrate by spin coating method. Current-voltage (I-V) measurements of this diode were carried out between 100 K and 300 K temperature values in 40 K steps. The ideality factor (n) and barrier height (Φ_b) values were calculated by the thermionic emission (TE) method from the I-V datas of the diode. It was determined that n values changed between 2.57 and 1.23 and Φ_b values changed between 0.57 eV and 0.73 eV with increasing temperature. These temperature-dependent changes are attributed to the inhomogeneous potential barrier of the diode. In addition, the series resistance (R_s) values of the diode were calculated using the Cheung functions. These values vary between 8457 Ω and 2247 Ω with increasing temperature. This change is attributed to the increase in the number of ionized charges with an increase in temperature. The Richardson constant (A^*) of the diode was calculated using the single Gaussian equation. A^* value was calculated as 2.34 A/K^2 cm^2 by using the slope of the diode's $\ln(I_0/T^2)$ - 1/T graph. The A* value of p-Si is theoretically 32 A/K^2 cm^2. The difference between experimental and theoretical calculations is attributed to the inhomogeneous nature of the diode's interface.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cobalt Oxide, Current-Voltage, Cheung Method, Thermionic Emission

MODIFYING INDIVIDUAL SPIKE TRAINER FOR A BETTER VOLLEYBALL PRACTICE

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Abstract

Volleyball is a popular sport among Malaysian school students and it requires intensive practice to master the skills needed to be an expert player. However, since most sports equipment seems to have been designed according to Western physiques particularly Caucasians and African Americans, training sports equipment like individual spike trainers for volleyball practice do not seem to cater to the physical traits of Asian players. In addition, most of the sports equipment was designed for first-class sports facilities. Thus, Malaysian school students struggle to leverage such sports equipment to improve their techniques. Due to this poorly designed commercial equipment, most Malaysian school students cannot gain the expected maximum intensity of practice that they need in order to fully develop their skills. In a long run, it affects their athletic performance in the volleyball tournaments and this has become a main factor that makes students lose their interest and motivation to play sports including volleyball. Hence, this study is intended to modify the existing volleyball spike trainer in order for it to be more stable, adjustable and moveable by redesigning some of its features. There are several features that will be added or modified; the first one is the mini hydraulic cylinder which will support the pole of the trainer spike from budging, moving slightly or worst, fall off during practice. This is important since most players practice on uneven ground because many schools do not have proper volleyball courts. The second feature is front stabilizer which will help players to move the spike trainers. This is important in allowing them to practice anywhere as there are factors such as weather and limited school space that often results in the constant change of practice venue. The third feature that will be added to this sports equipment is acuspike which will allow players to focus when throwing the ball. The final feature is telescopic system which gives the equipment an adjustable feature that enables players to switch its height that suits their physiques. This equipment will be examined via self-rating checklist that a volleyball team will answer after testing it. The findings might help to understand the physical needs of Asian sports players especially aspiring athletes in Malaysian schools.

Keywords: spike trainers, volleyball, sports equipment, intensity, practice

ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH INDONESIAN ECOLABELING REGULATIONS: CASE STUDY IN BEVERAGE PRODUCTS WITH SEMI-RIGID PLASTIC PACKAGING

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the second of the world's leading producers of plastic trash and plastic marine pollution. It is estimated that beverage products contributed 971,000 metric tonnes of plastic with just a small percentage of it being recycled. Companies play an important role in introducing an environmentally friendly product to the market. To provide the consumer confidence that the eco-friendly product is correctly implemented, the Ministry of Forestry and Environment enacted the Ministry of Forestry and Environment Law Number 2 of 2014 about ecolabel. This study attempts to examine and evaluate the compliance of beverage companies in Indonesia with relation to the addition of the ecolabelling logo on the packaging. To achieve this, this study used a survey of several food industry practitioners from beverage companies, as well as direct field observation of the product. The result shows that although the food industry practitioner is aware and knowledgeable about ecolabel, the implementation is still concerningly low, with only 1 product with compliant ecolabel amongst 109 products. The cause of the low implementation could be due to its difficulty in terms of requirements, cost, and supporting policies that enforce or encourage the industry to comply with it. Therefore, additional research and discussions between stakeholders must be conducted to assess the challenges and overcome this issue.

Keywords: eco-labeling regulation, plastic marine pollution, semi-rigid plastic packaging

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

No matter a country's economic, social, religious, or cultural background, violence against women is a worldwide problem for human rights. High-profile cases and the shocking statistics of violence against women in Pakistan paint a depressing picture for women. In recent decades, Pakistan has enacted a number of legal measures and intervention tactics to combat violence against women and uphold women's rights, similar to other developing and developed nations. In Pakistan, domestic violence is a major problem. Based on a review of the literature, solutions for domestic violence prevention and management are suggested in this paper. The reported causes of domestic violence against women include poverty, the dowry system, the suppression of women's autonomy, male alcoholism, women's low educational levels, low levels of empowerment, and limited opportunities to engage in political activities. We have made an effort to emphasize the importance of recognizing domestic violence against women as a significant issue and the need to improve educational and healthcare facilities for the prevention and control of violence through coordinated awareness campaigns involving non-governmental organizations and stakeholders. Additionally, in low-income nations like Pakistan, thorough regulations against dowry and alcohol misuse must be created and enforced.

KeyWords: Pakistan, Strategies, Women Rights, Violence

MANAGEMENT OF FERMENTABLE WASTE PRODUCED BY HASSAN II UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES BY COMPOSTING AND ITS USE AS FERTILIZER FOR CORN STICKS

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Abstract

The increase in solid waste produced by urban municipalities poses serious environmental problems. This study concerns the management of waste generated by five institutes of the Hassan II University of Casablanca to prevent treatment by composting to produce compost that can be used as fertilizer for the gardens of the various institutes. Indeed, the possibility of classifying the waste made it possible to calculate the quantities of waste produced as well as to distinguish the different types of waste produced by sorting first to identify the amount of recoverable waste (plastics, glasses, etc.) and then determine the proportion of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. The sorting made it possible to highlight a significant quantity of waste to be recovered as raw materials and a considerable part recoverable by composting, thus making it possible to produce fertilizers to be used at the level of the institutes. Composting tests were carried out over 38 days. Indeed, the composting of waste at the level of the institutes has made it possible to produce quality compost. . Certainly, germination tests were carried out after the composting process to validate the results and demonstrate the value and quality of the compost obtained.

The results indicate that the compost increased the quantity and quality of the production of corn cobs and husks, as it allowed the plants to grow faster and healthier. In conclusion, composting fermentable waste is a practical way to reduce the waste transported to landfills, avoiding greenhouse gas emissions and reducing soil and water pollution, which contributes to the protection of the environment. In addition, the compost produced can be used locally as a natural fertilizer, which avoids chemical fertilizers and encourages more sustainable agriculture.

Keywords : Composting, fermentable waste, corn cobs and husks, Hassan II University.

HAZARD RISKS ASSESSMENT OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN COASTAL WATER, SEDIMENT AND FISH THROUGH MONTE CARLO SIMULATION APPROACH IN COASTAL AREA OF MAKASSAR CITY

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Abstract

Background; Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), the most toxic pollutants in the hydrocarbon family, are harmful to both communities and aquatic life when present in the marine coastal environment due to their mutagenic and carcinogenic properties.

Objectives; This investigation's goal was to pinpoint the PAHs' components, as well as their levels in the water, sediment and assess the potential health hazard through Monte Carlo simulation approach. All water samples were taken in one place near the twenty locations where sediment samples were taken. Then, Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS) conducted base on the health risks assessment results calculation values. After being cleaned up for identification, all samples were extracted using a soxhlet device and then fed into a gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (GCMS Shimadzu QP2010, with a detection limit of 0.001 ppb).

Results; It was found the sediment and water both have highest total PAH concentrations of 5.46-320 µg/l and 48-128 ng/g respectively. Muscle and liver highest total PAH concentrations were from 546 to 978 and 1566 to 1612 ng/g, respectively. There was evidence that PHAs from coastal of Makassar city operations had contaminated the Makassar coastal areas, and PHAs accumulated in the body of Fishes. The most hazard result calculation of health risks revealed 0.89 in station 9 due to water and 0.56 for risk potential for fishes consumption. In addition, for environmental risks assessment of sediment indicated more hazard with 2.35 whereas unitless, The highest health risk assessment calculation result values both for children and adults were 0.52 and 0.97for fish consumption, respectively. The Monte Carlo simulation model revealed that the non-carcinogenic risk caused by PAH exposure in adults and children was greater than 1 (Total Hazard Index>1), indicating the health adverse effects for both receptors. From the simulation results, the concentration of PAH at 21.4 percent and exposure time of 19.3 % were the most influential and dominant factors in noncancer risk for adults and children.

Conclusion; most of the coastal areas of Makassar city have been polluted by PAH base on the water, sediment and fishes parameters. It lead to the environment and health risks to communities both children and adult who expose to to water and consumed fishes resulted from the coastal.

Keywords: Health risks, Fishes, Water quality, PAH, Sediment, Monte Carlo Simulation

DETERMINATION OF ADSORPTION PARAMETERS INFLUENCING ON THE REMOVAL OF AN ACIDIC DYE ONTO COMMERCIAL ACTIVATED CARBON

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Acid yellow-17 dye is extensively applied in the food, paper and textile dyes processing and it is also used in the manufacturing of cosmetics, personal care and detergent products; therefore, it has frequently detected in the aquatic environment including municipal wastewater and industrial wastewater, thus pose threats to human and ecological safety. The objective of this study is to investigate the removal of acid yellow-17 dye as a model pollutant of acidic dyes onto chemically modified commercial activated carbon of Merck; the commercial activated carbon was modified with alkaline treatment using sodium hydroxide (NaOH) to develop more selective and efficient carbonaceous adsorbent for the acidic dyes adsorption. The equilibrium conditions such as contact time and adsorbent dose were determined at two different concentrations; the highest efficiency adsorption rate was obtained in fifteen minutes (15 minutes) of contact time. The parameters influencing the adsorption process were studied as solution pH effect and adsorption temperature effect; it was found that the adsorption rate was optimized at ambient temperature and in acidic pH values (pH range between 6 and 4). All adsorption experiments were conducted in batch adsorption process.

KEY WORDS: Adsorption, commercial activated carbon, chemical modification, acidic dyes, adsorption parameters.

SEDİR AĞACI KABUĞU TAKVİYELİ EPOKSİ BİYOKOMPOZİT ÜRETİMİ VE TERMOFİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

PRODUCTION OF CEDARWOOD BARK REINFORCED EPOXY BIOCOMPOSITE AND INVESTIGATION OF THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sedir ağacı dış kabuğu epoksi biyokompozit malzeme üretmek için kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle mobilya sektöründe kullanılan bu tür ağaçların dış kabuğu soyulduktan sonra işlenmektedir. Atık dış kabuklar bu araştırmada kurutulup öğütüldükten sonra epoksi reçine içerisine takviye edilmektedir. Bu tür biyokütle atıklarının epoksi kompozit içerisinde kullanılması düşük yoğunluklu, ekonomik, işlenebilirliği kolay ve çevre dostu biyokompozitlerin geliştirilmesi için önemlidir. Bu araştırmada, epoksi reçine içerisine ağırlıkça % 0, % 1, % 3 ve % 5 oranında sedir ağacı dış kabuğu takviye edilmektedir. Elde edilen biyokompozitin matris yoğunluğunun 1134 kg/m^3'ten 1096 kg/m^3'e düştüğü görülmüştür. Sonuçlara göre saf epoksi polimerin Shore D sertliği yaklaşık 78 iken % 5 dolgu maddesi takviyeli biyokompozitin sertliği 76'ya kadar düşmektedir. Isıl iletkenlik katsayısı ölçümlerine saf epoksi polimerin ısıl iletkenlik katsayısı dolgu maddesi ilavesi ile azalmaktadır. Yani elde edilen biyokompozitin yalıtım özelliği iyileşmektedir. Yüksek oranda biyokütle takviyesi epoksi biyokompozitin hem gözenek yapısını hem de yüzey morfolojisini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ayrıca biyokompozitin termal bozunma davranışı incelendiğinde biyokütle takviyesinin epoksi kompozitin aktivasyon enerjisini düşürdüğü gözlemlenmektedir. Buna göre bu tür biyokütle atıkları az da olsa epoksi kompozitin termal kararlılığını düşürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sedir ağacı kabuğu, Epoksi biyokompozit, Yoğunluk, Shore D sertliği, Termal iletkenlik

ABSTRACT

In this study, cedarwood bark is used to produce epoxy composite material. The outer bark of such trees, which are especially used in the furniture industry, is processed after peeling. In this research, the waste outer shells are dried and ground, then reinforced into epoxy resin. The use of such biomass wastes in epoxy composites is very important for the development of low-density, economical, easy-to-process, and environmentally friendly biocomposites. In this research, 0 wt.%, 1 wt.%, 3 wt.%, and 5 wt.% biomass filler is added to the epoxy resin. It has been observed that the matrix density of the obtained biocomposite decreases from 1134 kg/m^3 to 1096 kg/m^3. According to the results, Shore D hardness of the pure epoxy polymer is approximately 78, while the hardness of the 5% filler reinforced biocomposite drops to 76. The thermal conductivity coefficient of the epoxy polymer decreases with the addition of filler to the thermal conductivity coefficient measurements. In other words, the insulation property of the obtained biocomposite improves. High biomass reinforcement negatively affects both the pore structure and surface morphology of the epoxy composite. Also, when the thermal decomposition behavior of the biocomposite is examined, it has been observed that the biomass reinforcement decreases the activation energy of the epoxy composite. Accordingly, such biomass wastes reduce the thermal stability of the epoxy composite, albeit slightly.

Keywords: Cedarwood bark, Epoxy biocomposite, Density, Shore D hardness, Thermal conductivity

ÇAM FISTIĞI KABUĞU TAKVİYELİ POLYESTER BİYOKOMPOZİT ÜRETİMİ VE TERMOFİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

PRODUCTION OF PINE NUT SHELL REINFORCED POLYESTER BIOCOMPOSITE AND DETERMINATION OF THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada çam fıstığı kabukları (PNS) dolgu maddesi olarak polyester kompozit içerisinde kullanılmaktadır. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde (Türkiye) hasattan sonra toplanan çam fıstıkları kabukları öğütülmüş ve kompozit üretimi için hazırlanmıştır. Ortaftalik doymamış polyester reçine (UR) içerisine ağırlıkça % 0, % 1, % 2, % 3, % 4 ve % 6 oranlarında bu biyokütle atıkları takviye edilmektedir. Daha sonra belirli miktarlarda metil etil keton peroksit (MEKP) ve kobalt oktoat (Co Oc) karışıma ilave edilmiştir. Polyester reçine bileşenleri arasında ekzotermik bir kimyasal reaksiyon gerçekleştiğinden dolayı karışımın sıcaklığının arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Elde edilen karışım standart kalıplara döküldükten sonra kürlenmesi için 24 saat beklenilmiştir. Gerekli fiziksel ve kimyasal analizler biyokompozit için yapılarak sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır. Bulunan sonuçlara göre çam fıstıkları kabuklarının polyester içerisine ilave edilmesi ile düşük yoğunluklu ve ekonomik biyokompozitler üretilmiştir. Ayrıca elde edilen biyokompozitin ısıl iletkenlik katsayısı, Shore D sertiği ve termal kararlılığı da karakterize edilmiştir. Biyokütle atıklarının kullanılmasıyla petrokimyasal hammadde kullanımı azalmakta dolaylı olarak karbon ayak izi düşmektedir. Optimum oranda (ağırlıkça % 3) atık biyokütle takviyesi polyester kompozitin termofiziksel özelliklerini iyileştirmektedir. Ancak yüksek oranda (ağırlıkça 6 %) dolgu maddesi ilavesi ile polyester biyokompozitin hem gözenek yapısı hem de yüzey morfolojisi negatif etkilenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çam fıstığı kabuğu, Polyester biyokompozit, Termofiziksel özellikler, Karakterizasyon

ABSTRACT

In this research, pine nut shells (PNS) are used as filler in the polyester composite. Pine nut shells collected after harvest in Southeastern Anatolia Region (Türkiye) are ground and prepared for composite production. These biomass wastes are reinforced into orthophthalic unsaturated polyester resin (UR) at ratios of 0 wt.%, 1 wt.%, 2 wt.%, 3 wt.%, 4 wt.%, and 6 wt.%. Then, certain amounts of methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) and cobalt octoate (Co Oc) are added to the mixture. It has been observed that the temperature of the mixture increases due to an exothermic chemical reaction between the polyester resin components. After the mixture obtained is poured into standard molds, it has waited for 24 hours for curing. The necessary physical and chemical analyses have been made for the biocomposite and the results are compared. According to the results, low-density and economical biocomposites have been produced by adding PNS into polyester. Besides, the thermal conductivity coefficient, Shore D hardness, and thermal stability of the obtained biocomposite are also characterized. As the use of petrochemical raw materials is reduced by the evaluation of biomass wastes, the carbon footprint decreases. The optimum ratio (3 wt.%) of waste biomass reinforcement improves the thermophysical properties of the polyester composite. However, both the pore structure and surface morphology of the polyester biocomposite are negatively affected by the addition of a high ratio of filler (6 wt.%).

Keywords: Pine nut shell, Polyester biocomposite, Thermophysical properties, Characterization

IMIDAZOQUINAZOLINES AND BENZIMIDAZOQUINAZOLINES: SYNTHESIS AND IMPORTANCE

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Abstract

Heterocycles and their derivatives have long been known for their pivotal role in the treatment of various diseases and health disorders. Quinazolines are nitrogen-containing heterocyclic pharmacophoric units found in abundance in natural and pharmaceutical products. Quinazolines are sub-categorized on the basis of the organic structures. Among them, Imidazoquinazolines and benzimidazoquinazolines have demonstrated a plethora of biological applications such as antihypertensive, antitumor, antimalarial, antiapoptotic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antitubercular, anti-proliferative activities, anticancer, anticonvulsant, etc. In this oral talk, the synthetic routes and biological activities will be discussed.

Keywords: Benzimidazole derivatives, Imidazoles, Biological applications, Synthesis.

ENERGY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MACRONUTRIENTS AND ALL OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH IN LIVER, HEAD AND TRUNK OF SMOKED CATFISH [CLARIAS GARIEPINUS (BURCHELL 1822)]

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ABSTRACT

Catfish (Clarias gariepinus) is a fresh water fish that is commonly consumed by Nigerians as a cheap source of animal protein. Smoking is one of the techniques commonly used to preserve catfish. This report highlights the components of the macronutrients, proportions of moisture, protein, crude fat, crude protein and crude fibre in the anatomical parts of the catfish, viz: head, liver and muscle (represented as HS, LS, MS respectively in this report). Both carbohydrate and crude fibre were very low in the samples, each < 1.00g/100g. Crude protein was generally high in all the samples having a trend of [g/100g]: MS (60.7) > HS (58.6) > LS (56.5) and CV% of 3.58; close values were also observed in the crude fat: HS (10.4) > MS (9.50) > LS (9.40) and CV% of 5.64. Moisture and ash contents were widely distributed in the samples as widely seen in the CV%: 58.8 (moisture) and 38.0 (ash) respectively. The total-true fatty acid ranged from 8.46-9.36g/100g and 0.94 – 1.04g/100g for other lipids but both have similar CV% of 5.64. The % weight / % energy (kcal/100g) in the samples ranged thus: protein (56.5/72.6 - 60.7/73.5); carbohydrate (0.20/0.26 - 0.50/0.61); fat (9.40/27.2 -10.4/28.4). Total energy contribution / % contribution per sample values were: HS (330/33.96) < MS (330.3/33.99) < LS (311.4/32.05).The UEPD % range was high at 42.6 – 44.1 with low CV% (1.76). Infants energy requirement (740 kcal) would be met by 224 – 238g sample; in adult (2500 kcal) would require 757 – 803g and adult need requirement of 3000 kcal would need 908 – 963g sample. The water balance for complete protein metabolism was low and close in the samples with the following values (ml): LS (113) < HS (117.2) < MS (121.4) with CV % of 3.58. Therefore, catfish liver should be considered a major contributor into the energy, protein and fat constituents of Clarias gariepinus.

Keywords: Clarias gariepinus, smoked, proximate composition, energy contribution, high UEDP% values

Q-RUNG ORTHOPAIR FUZZY 2-TUPLE LINGUISTIC CLUSTERING ALGORITHM AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO CLUSTERING ANALYSIS

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Abstract

q-ROPFLS, including numeric and linguistic data, has a wide range of applications in handling uncertain information. This work aim to investigate q-ROPFL correlation coefficient based on the proposed information energy and covariance formulas. Moreover, considering that different q-ROPFL elements may have varying criteria weights, the weighted correlation coefficient is further explored. Some desirable characteristics of the presented correlation coefficients are also discussed and proven. In addition, some theoretical development is provided, including the concept of composition matrix, correlation matrix, and equivalent correlation matrix via the proposed correlation coefficients. Then, a clustering algorithm is expanded where data is expressed in q-ROPFL form with unknown weights information and is explained through an illustrative example. Besides, detailed parameter analysis and comparative study are performed with existing approaches to reveal the effectiveness of the framed algorithm. The results indicated that following detailed sensitivity analysis, it was observed that the parameters q and ζ had an impact on the clustering of alternatives. It was also found that the results of the framed algorithm had more rapid convergence, thereby confirming the practicality and superiority of the developed approach. The q-rung orthopair fuzzy 2-tuple linguistic set (q-ROPFLS), including numeric and linguistic data, had a wide range of applications in handling uncertain information. The correlation measure used to assess the change in one variable associated with another one possesses a key statistical position, however, this concept was not introduced for q-rung orthopair fuzzy 2-tuple linguistic (q-ROPFL) information.

INTEGRATING 2D-QSAR, PHARMACOPHORE, ADMET, COVALENT DOCKING, MD SIMULATION, AND FREE BINDING ENERGY FOR PREDICTION OF NOVEL JAK3/STAT INHIBITORS THROUGH PYRIMIDINE-4,6-DIAMINE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we present an integrated approach combining 2D-QSAR, pharmacophore modelling, ADMET prediction, covalent docking, MD simulation, and binding free energy calculation for the design and prediction of novel JAK3/STAT inhibitors based on the pyrimidine-4,6-diamine scaffold. A robust pharmacophore model was developed, yielding satisfactory results for QSAR with multiple linear regression (MLR, $R^2 = 0.84$) and artificial neural network (ANN, $R^2 = 0.95$). The results of leave-one-out (LOO) cross-validation (CV)

and Y-randomization were also encouraging (R^2 = 0.76), and the model demonstrated good performance in the area of applicability. The pharmacophore model predicted three potential JAK3 inhibitor molecules. These molecules exhibited favourable ADMET properties and strong covalent docking interactions. In addition, MD simulations demonstrated the stability of the newly designed inhibitors in the JAK3 binding site, and MM/GBSA calculations confirmed their binding affinity. In addition, the 2D-QSAR model was used to predict the pIC50 values of the three designed molecules, with values ranging from 8 to 14, indicating high inhibitory potency. Finally, a retrosynthetic analysis was conducted to facilitate the synthesis of these.

promising JAK3/STAT inhibitors. Altogether, our integrated approach demonstrates that it is possible to design and predict novel JAK3/STAT inhibitors with high potency and favourable ADMET properties.

Keywords: JAK3/STAT; MMGBSA; Drugs; Rheumatoid; Autoimmune Drugs.

DISCOVERY OF NOVEL PHENYLPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS SELECTIVE JAK3 ANTAGONISTS USING PHARMACOPHORE, 3D-QSAR, ADME-TOXICITY COVALENT DOCKING, MOLECULAR DYNAMICS, GMX_MMPBSA AND RETROSYNTHESIS ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we used phenylpyrimidine derivatives with known biological activity against JAK3, a critical tyrosine kinase enzyme involved in signaling pathways, to find similar compounds as potential treatments for rheumatoid arthritis. These inhibitors inhibited JAK3 activity by forming a covalent bond with the Cys909 residue, which resulted in a strong inhibitory effect. Phenylpyrimidine is considered a promising therapeutic target. For pharmacophore modeling, 39 phenylpyrimidine derivatives with high pIC_{50} (Exp) values were chosen. The best pharmacophore model produced 28 molecules, and the five-point common pharmacophore hypothesis from PHASE (DHRRR_1) revealed the requirement for a hydrogen bond donor feature, a hydrophobic group feature, and three aromatic ring features for further design. The validation of the pharmacophore model phase was performed through 3D-QSAR using partial least squares (PLS). The 3D-QSAR study produced two successful models, an atom-based model (R^2 = 0.9493; Q^2 = 0.6701) and a field-based model (R^2 = 0.9328; Q^2 = 0.7599), which were used to predict the biological activity of new compounds. ADME-Tox was used to eliminate compounds that could have adverse effects. The best pharmacokinetics and affinity derivatives were selected for covalent docking. A molecular dynamics simulation of the selected molecules and the protein complex was performed to confirm the stability of the interaction with JAK3. By using the principle of retrosynthesis, we were able to map out a pathway for synthesizing these potential drug candidates. This study has the potential to offer valuable and practical insights for optimizing novel derivatives of phenylpyrimidine.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, phenyl pyrimidine derivatives, JAK3, tyrosine kinase enzyme, pharmacophore modeling, 3D-QSAR, atom-based model, field-based model, ADME-Tox, covalent docking, molecular dynamics simulation.

EFFECT OF COMBUSTION TEMPERATURE ON WATER REPELLENCY OF LABORATORY BURNT ASH

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ABSTRACT

Natural and anthropogenic fires in forestlands transform the forest-floor biomass including leaf litter layers over the soil surface into charred or ash forms. These forms of organic materials with different organic and mineral compositions on the forest floor can be water-repellent (WR) or wettable. Effects of original water repellency (WR_O) of litter materials from different plant species on the water repellency of burnt remains or ash (WR_{ASH}) is still to be explored. This study examined the impact of different combustion temperatures and the WR_O on WR_{ASH} using Casuarina equisetifolia (CE) and Swietenia macrophylla (SM) through laboratory burning. Litters were burnt at eight combustion temperatures (100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, and 600 °C) using a muffle furnace for 20-min exposure time. The ash/charred materials (powdered and sieved; <1 mm) were left for 24 h. The WR_O and WR_{ASH} were measured by the water drop penetration time (WDPT) test in triplicates. In CE, WR_O was extremely WR (WDPT>4 h), and WR_{ASH} decreased with increasing temperature to be wettable at 500°C. In SM, WR_O was severely WR (WDPT = 2160 s). With increasing exposure temperature, WR_{ASH} increased to show WDPT > 4 h at 300 °C, and then decreased to become wettable at 600°C. Results revealed that not only the WR_O, WR_{ASH} and its behavior to different temperature levels also change with the type of plant species. These differences can be considered as a result of differences in structural and orientation changes in organic compounds present in litter materials.

Keywords: Water repellency, combustion temperature, burnt ash, Casuarina equisetifolia, Swietenia macrophylla

PLANT MEDIATED BASED BIOSYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COPPER OXIDE NANOSIZED PARTICLES FROM PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA AND MURRAYA KOENIGII

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: Plants can be used in biological, inexpensive, and environmentally friendly nanoparticle production. Plant extract is utilized as a naturally occurring precursor. We used two distinct plants in our research, including Phoenix dactylifera seeds and Murraya koenigii leaves, both of which are widely accessible and simple to grow. Due to its ease of use, environmental friendliness, and affordability, its synthesis using green chemistry principles is becoming more significant as a source of next-generation antibiotics. The aqueous extract of Murraya koenigii (AE-MK) and Phoenix dactylifera (AE-PD) was used to create CuO nanorods (CuO NRs), which were then characterized using various analytical methods.

Materials And Methods: Aqueous extracts of P. dactylifera and M. koenigii were combined in a 1:4 (v/v) ratio with 2 mM of CuSO4.5H2O solution, heated to 50°C, followed by washing and drying. Utilising several analytical methods, including scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and UV visible spectroscopy, the synthesized CuO NRs were subjected to characterization.

Results: The UV spectral investigation that confirmed the absorbance band at 360 nm and 310 nm served as a preliminary method of characterization. Copper oxide vibration was found by FTIR analysis at a peak at 628 cm. Clusters of agglomerated particles were found via TEM examination. However, using TEM, it was possible to see clear nanorods with an average diameter of 61.48 2 nm.

Conclusion: According to the findings, it is reasonable to assume that greenly synthesised CuO NRs will have potential uses in the area of nanomedicine**.**

Keywords: CuO NRs, Copper Oxide nanorods, Scanning electron microscope: UV Spectrophotometer: Murraya koenigii: Phoenix dactylifera.

VALORIZATION OF CERAMIC WASTE IN CONSTRUCTION: IMPACT ON THE MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE

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Abstract

This experimental study aims to evaluate the physical and mechanical properties of concrete containing ceramic waste as an alternative construction material. The use of such waste can contribute to the preservation of natural resources and environmental protection. We examined the characteristics of concretes containing 25% and 50% ceramic powder as a replacement for part of the cement. Mechanical properties such as compressive strength, tensile strength, and Young's modulus, as well as durability properties such as capillarity, mass water absorption, and hydraulic shrinkage, were evaluated to characterize these concretes. The experimental results showed that the addition of ceramic powder had a beneficial effect on the properties of the concrete compared to ordinary concrete.

Keywords: Construction material, ceramic, waste, mechanical properties, durability properties

EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF USING PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS AND ZEOLITES AS THERMAL STORAGE IN A SOLAR GRAIN DRYER

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ABSTRACT

Current grain drying techniques are mainly dependent upon fossil fuels. The use of solar energy holds great promise as a cleaner and cheaper alternative. The efficiency of a solar grain drying system can be greatly increased by incorporating thermal storage. The use of paraffin and zeolites as thermal storage mediums was explored. Material properties were determined from performed experiments and other reliable sources to compare the two mediums. A thorough comparison revealed that zeolite would be the preferred material to store thermal energy. Consequently, a few zeolite storage systems were discussed, and the scope for further research was listed.

Keywords: Solar grain dryer, Thermal storage, Phase change materials, Zeolites

CREATING ERGONOMIC WORKSPACE WITH A TROLLEY ADAPTED TO SUIT VARIOUS PURPOSES

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Abstract

This project intends to develop a specifically modified trolley to fulfil various functions, namely extracting car components particularly gearbox and transferring these components to a specific workspace. It also aims to examine its efficiency when utilized to perform these two tasks. It was found that many car mechanics and students of automotive courses found these tasks to be physical demanding and exhausting and sometimes put them at risk of undesirable incidents. Thus, this trolley was designed to minimize physical workload, reduce time taken to perform tasks related to removing gearbox and transferring car components as well as mitigate health and safety risks. There will be 20 respondents involved in this study and they are required to test the project before completing observation checklists and questionnaires developed to elicit their feedback on the trolley. The findings from this research might be useful to study how this project can be improved to be safer and more efficient.

Keywords: Trolley, gearbox, automotive

INDIVIDUAL STUDENT COUNSELING

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Abstract

This research is about the importance of counseling in schools and how an educational organization can make it efficient using suitable methods, based on “Individual Counseling of Students”. The problem is to work individually with the student to understand what he wants to do in the future as a career and to help him achieve his goal. The most important task is to learn to communicate with them as human beings with feelings, not just like any other student. School counselors' effective practices are crucial for investigating new point tips to support the efficacy of counseling practices with students. The effectiveness remains in creating a safe environment for good communication with the students following specific counseling models such as Behavioral therapy that focuses on acceptance and cognitive therapy that help the student to create a mindful relationship where he can communicate safely.

The outcomes show that Counseling and mental health services at colleges and universities in the United States showed an increase in students' numbers seeking counseling services with a positive impact on their mental health. Face-to-face or online and peer group counseling using the traditional methods affects individual Counseling. This research study will compare how it can affect their mental health and to what degree. The measuring instrument will be graded point average (GPA), the incidence of disruptive behavior, attendance, and self-concept measurement. The measurement of instruments will focus on exploring classroom management to identify the causes of poor attendance, low achievement, low grades, and disruptive behavior.

In conclusion, career counselling is an essential process for helping individuals make informed decisions about their careers. It allows them to explore their interests, skills, and values, and align them with career opportunities. Career counseling contributes to greater job satisfaction, reduced unemployment, and the management of career transitions throughout a person's working life.

Keywords: Individual student, Counselling, School counsellors, Students achievement.

EATING HABITS AND SUN EXPOSURE IN THE CONTEXT OF OSTEOPOROSIS RISK: THE COHORT STUDY OF CAUCASIAN PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. The results of many epidemiological and clinical studies have shown that osteoporosis is a multifactorial disease and develops mainly in women during menopause. The aim of this study was to evaluate the diet with particular emphasis on calcium and vitamin D intake and sun exposure in premenopausal women in terms of risk of osteoporosis.

Material and methods. The study involved 915 Caucasian European Origin women aged 45-55 years. The methods used was: a densitometry to evaluate the bone mineral density (BMD), dietary questionnaire assessing the frequency of consumption od dairy producst and suplementation from the last three months and questionnaire of exposure to the sun to evaluate the conditions for photo-conversion of 7-dehydrocholesterol in skin. For the purpose of the project, profiles of attitudes towards prevention of osteoporosis were developed.

Results. Inadequate intake of calcium and vitamin D among the majority of women surveyed was confirmed. There has been little interest in dietary supplementation. The highest percentage of women represented profile: attitudes towards prevention of osteoporosis, characterized by insufficient exposure to sunlight and a diet deficient in both calcium and vitamin D.

Conclusions. In the diets of women surveyed significant deficiencies of calcium and vitamin D were found and insufficient exposure to sunlight as a source of vitamin D additional to food, which confirms previous reports on the lack of nutritional support for normal women's bone mineralization.

Key words: osteoporosis, biological status, nutrition, photo conversion of vitamin D in the skin, Caucasian women

COMPARISON OF FRUIT QUALITY OF CONVENTIONALLY AND ORGANICALLY GROWN VINES

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In recent years, organic viticulture has been favored in small family plantations. Organic farming of grapevines on such plantations can be profitable. Maintenance of proper plant health is a major problem. The use of organic plant protection products requires specialized knowledge. Grapevines are one of the most sprayed with plant protection products in the world. Consumers are therefore looking for products that are free of residues from these chemicals. However, sulfur, which is an allergen, can be a problem. There are very few sulfur-free wines on the market. Sulfur is one of the main elements used to protect organic vineyards.

The study aimed to determine the quality of the fruit and the wines made from it, depending on the method of cultivation - organic and conventional. There was focus to determine the amount of sulfur and copper that is introduced into the wine along with the fruit to which it is 'stuck' after spraying.

The grapevine plantation was established on flat soils with a granulometric composition of medium clay, rich in humus and macro and micronutrients. Grapes of the Solaris cultivar, with white fruit, were studied. Plants were planted in 2015 at a spacing of 1.01 x 2.28 m. Pruning is carried out in January-February. The plants were pruned with a Guyot (one arm) training system and vertically positioned with eight shoots with two clusters per each.

On average, vine plants in organic cultivation contained several times more total sulfur and slightly more Cu than in conventional cultivation. These compounds passed into the wine and were flushed from the fruit surface during processing. However, they did not contain residues of synthetic pesticides, as opposed to fruits and wines from conventional plantations.

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CONTAMINATION OF AQUABIOTA BY EDCS AS ECOLOGICAL AND HYGIENIC PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Ecosystem pollution is a serious problem worldwide. Aquatic ecosystems are extremely important for biota, fauna, flora, and humans. In recent decades, there has been a worldwide concern for the environment due to the difficulty of removing pollutants through traditional water and wastewater treatment processes. Among environmental toxicants, endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs) encompass nearly 800 different chemicals, including both natural and synthetic compounds, including pesticides, chemicals in consumer products and food contact materials, pharmaceuticals, and personal hygiene products. They alter the activation, synthesis, secretion, and binding of endogenous physiological hormones, thereby influencing several hormonal and metabolic processes. The purpose of this work was to determine the concentration of hormones, namely estradiol and cortisol, in different age Procambarus virginalis as hydrobiont from the Dnipro River. The results highlight the ubiquitous bioaccumulation of estrogens, an increase of cortisol level in the gills against the

background of its reduced content in the muscles in aquatic invertebrates depending on the duration of exposure.

Thus, it is possible to note two important aspects related to the issue of contamination of aquatic biota with compounds that cause the destruction of the endocrine system. The first aspect concerns the impact of EDCs on the reproduction of wildlife populations, including aquatic organisms, which may have a negative impact on species conservation. The second aspect is that, since the effects of EDCs are realized on humans in different ways, primarily through trophic link food chains, further research is needed for public health policy planning.

COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVENTIONAL AND NATURAL WINES

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Recently, a lot of attention has been paid to the properties of natural wines, which are the result of spontaneous biochemical processes occurring in the grape must and in the wine.

The aim of the research was to determine whether an alternative to commercial wines and natural wines could be a wine produced without must sulfurization, but through a vinification process inoculated with commercial yeast (an intermediate version between the spontaneous process of uncontrolled vinification and the predictable effect of commercial winemaking). The chemical composition of 3 white wine variants was analysed: sulphured must + yeast, unsulphured must + yeast, unsulphured must without yeast.

The yeast isolates that were most abundant in natural wine after the vinification process was completed belonged to the species Saccharomyces cerevisiae (MF169658.1 and CP006466.1). Sulfurized wine inoculated with Saccharomyces cerevisiae var. bayanus contained about 4,000 CFU/mL, non-sulfurized natural wine inoculated auxiliary with Saccharomyces cerevisiae var. bayanus contained about 25,000 CFU/mL, while natural wine contained the least yeast i.e. an average of 33 CFU/mL. Natural wine without sulfurization had the most higher alcohols (isoamyl, isobutanol, propanol, glycerol) and fermentation by-products (ethyl acetate, acetoine, acetaldehyde, n-propanol, iso-butanol, isoamyl acetate,2 and 3-methyl-butanol) which made it the worst rated by testers. Wine made from sulfurized must had the fewest of these compounds.

Inoculation with yeast of non-sulfurized grape must has a positive effect on the quality of the wine, and makes it possible to obtain good quality wine without the addition of sulfur compounds.

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DISCOVERY OF NOVEL ANTI-BREAST CANCER INHIBITORS USING IN SILICO METHODS

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Abstract

In silico discovery of novel drugs is a promising approach that can help minimize the cost and time associated with drug development. In this context, we have proposed and validated a bioinformatics-guided strategy for discovering new anti-breast cancer drug candidates. In order to determine the current status of quinoline derivatives as antitumor agents and evaluate their potential for the development of novel treatments for breast cancer, we successfully conducted a three-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationships (3D-QSAR) analysis and a molecular docking study with the aromatase enzyme (PDB: 3S7S). The Comparative Molecular Similarity Indices Analysis (CoMSIA) was utilized to establish the 3D-QSAR model, which yielded statistically significant results for Q^2, R^2 and R^2_{pred}, indicating a high degree of predictability. To validate the predictive capabilities of the developed model, we performed external validation with a test set. The outcomes revealed that the electrostatic, hydrophobic, hydrogen bond donor, and acceptor fields exerted a significant influence on anti-breast cancer activities. Based on these results, we devised several efficient aromatase inhibitors and then employed the best model to predict their inhibition. The effectiveness of novel drug candidates was also evaluated using ADMET properties.

Keywords: In silico; Breast cancer; Quinoline; 3D-QSAR; Molecular docking; ADMET.

EVALUATION OF FLAVONOIDS AS POTENTIAL INHIBITORS OF THE SARS-COV-2 MAIN PROTEASE AND SPIKE VIA COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN

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Abstract

The 3CLpro main protease and the RDB spike (s) protein of SARS-CoV-2 are critical targets in the treatment of coronavirus 19 disease (COVID-19), as they are responsible for the COVID-19 replication and infection. With this in mind, Molecular docking of 26 natural compounds belonging to the flavonoid family with the 3CLpro and RBD sites of SARS-CoV-2 has been performed. The docking results revealed that the ligands Silibinin, Tomentin A, Tomentin B, 4'-O-methyldiplacone, Hesperidin Amentoflavone and Bilobetin act as a potential inhibitor of SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro, and that the ligands Herbacetin, Morin, Silibinin, Tomentin E, Amentoflavone, Bilobetin, Baicalein and Quercetin can be potential inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 RBD. It has been noticed that three ligands can inhibit both sites of SARS-CoV-2, indicating a great potential of these compounds to combat COVID-19. Moreover, molecular docking has been validated by a new validation method based on visual inspiration. Evaluation of ADMET pharmacokinetic properties and the drug likeness in silico revealed that six compounds could be effective drugs against COVID-19. Finally, the docking results were verified by molecular dynamics simulations and MM-GBSA calculation to confirm the stability of hydrogen bonding interactions with crucial residues, which are essential to overcome SARS-CoV-2. These results could direct researchers toward plant-derived compounds that could be further investigated as therapeutic targets against COVID-19 replication and infection.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Molecular docking, Flavonoid family, ADMET properties, Druglikeness, Molecular dynamics simulation, MM-GBSA study

PERCIEVED IMPACT OF LEARNING ENVIRONMENT ON BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN SOUTH – SOUTH REGION OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to examine the perceived impact of learning environment on business education students' academic performance in colleges of education in south - south. In Nigeria today, a common scene at the Federal Colleges of Education environment is replete with half completed or dilapidated classrooms lacking basic equipment and facilities with unsightly and unhygienic toilet, unkempt environments with dilapidated structures, non functional library facilities, laboratories, and lighting which in return affect students' academic performance. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study. The descriptive survey research design was adopted. The population of the study comprised of all the final year students in business education in Colleges of Education in south- south which was randomly selected and consisted of fifty-six (56) students. As a result of the size of the population, random sampling technique was adopted which enabled the researchers to manage population for the study? Therefore, the sample size of fifty -six (56) business education students was used as the respondents for this study. The instrument used for data collection was a researcher structured questionnaire containing forty (40) items. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation**.** From the data collected and analyzed, the major findings of the study revealed that; classroom environment and insecurity of the college negatively influence Business Education Student's Academic Performance in Colleges of Education south - south to low extent. Also, the findings revealed that infrastructural facilities and library services positively influence business education student's academic performance in College of Education in south - south to high extent. The following recommendations were made among others; that education stakeholders should endeavour to provide adequate class furniture (chairs and lockers or desk) and students should be oriented on how to maintain these facilities because most a time's students destroy these facilities by themselves; school management should provide enough infrastructural facilities and make they are effectively utilized by both teachers and students as this will help to improve the academic performance of the students.

Keywords: Learning Environment, Business Education and Students' Academic Performance

ANALYSIS OF FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR SLUM FORMATION IN RESIDENTIAL CORE AREA OF IBADAN, OYO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Slum formation is a common effect of urbanization especially in most cities of developing countries. The recent increase in the rate of slum dwellers in the core cities of developing countries like Nigeria, might have a great implication on planning of the cities including the difficulty in the enforcement of planning regulation to ensure orderly development. While most of the previous studies have examined slum formation with reference to proliferation, cause, effects and characteristics of slum area, there is still dearth of empirical studies on the factors responsible for slum formation in the residential core area of cities in Nigeria especially in Ibadan. In order to have holistic understanding of slum formation, one must put into consideration the factors that are responsible for slum formation in the study area. This study, therefore, examines factors responsible for slum formation in residential core area of Ibadan, Nigeria. The residents were selected through the use of systematic random sampling. Data obtained were analyzed through the use of descriptive and Inferential Statistics. The results showed that majority of the respondents (77.9%) earn below #60,000 while most of the respondents were above 41 years of age and have stayed for more than 21 years in the study area. Also, most of the buildings were tenement houses (57.1%), needs major and minor repairs (72.1%) and were 30 years and above (57.1%). The study discovered through

the use of an index termed “Relative Importance Index” on 5 Likert scale that lack of tenure security (RII = 4.17), poor sanitation (RII = 3.96), inadequate facilities (RII = 3.60), unplanned development (RII = 3.54), poor housing quality (RII = 3.48), neglect (RII = 3.43), urban migration (RII = 3.42) and overcrowding (RII = 3.39) were the factors responsible for slum formation in the study area. The study concluded that slum formation is associated with different factors. The study suggested the need for urban renewal programmes which could include reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing facilities or the redevelopment of the whole area. Also, the study suggested a holistic and integrated planning strategy that can reduce urban poverty and improve urban livelihoods

Keywords: Slum formation, core area, residential, urbanization, sustainable development

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INTERIOR DESIGN BY CHOOSING SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS

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Abstract

Objective: The present study intends to investigate how interior designers and users may promote the ideas of sustainable development in interior spaces, in order to conserve the environment and achieve the best possible relationship between users and their surroundings.

Methods: A research study of the literature on topics related to concepts of sustainable environment, definitions, and classifications of sustainable materials and elements of sustainable interior design, subsequently coming up with criteria for the foundations of creating an interior environment that is classified as sustainable through its design components.

Results: There is a vast list of locally accessible materials that may be used to construct alternative structural parts. It would be possible to offer environmentally friendly materials to interior designers and clients as alternatives to materials that are harmful to the environment if there were a local market for them. Additionally, materials resulting from the demolition of old buildings could be collected and sold after some repairs can be made.

Conclusion: The findings demonstrate that users and interior designers both have responsibilities for promoting and developing interior settings with sustainable materials. In order to improve the environmental sustainability of interior spaces and ensure the health and wellbeing of occupants, interior designers should develop solutions to increase the aesthetic and performance level of sustainable materials.

Utilizing natural materials that were formerly used in conventional building techniques is one of the sustainable solutions; this process involves reviving the use of conventional building materials and methods, which would help to lessen their adverse effects on the environment and their associated costs.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Interior spaces, sustainable materials

OPTIMIZATION OF COAGULATION PROCESS FOR TREATMENT OF OLIVE OIL MILL WASTEWATER USING MORINGA OLEIFERA AS A NATURAL COAGULANT, CCD COMBINED WITH RSM FOR TREATMENT OPTIMIZATION

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Abstract

Wastewater from olive oil mills (OMW) represents a major environmental problem that requires effective treatment to decrease pollution. In the present work, the treatment of olive oil mill wastewater by coagulation was studied using Moringa Oliefera as a natural coagulant. The processing is optimized using both Design of Experiments (DOE) methodology and a central composite design (CCD) combined with the response surface methodology (RSM). The optimization describes the relationship between 3 responses (turbidity, COD, and polyphenols) and 4 independent variables (Moringa Oliefera concentration, pH, agitation speed, and time). Analysis of variance ANOVA using Fisher's test indicated that the established models were significant. The study showed that the model was characterized by a good fit, justified by the very high adjusted coefficient of determination (R2Adj = 86.73%, R2Adj = 90.39% and R2Adj = 93.33% for the turbidity, COD, and polyphenols, respectively). Furthermore, the optimum conditions for a good purification performance of OMW using Moringa Oliefera are as follows [Mo] = Moringa Oliefera = 65 g/L, pH = 6, Agitation speed (Ss) = 35 rpm and Agitation time (St) = 25 min. Under these conditions, the turbidity, COD and polyphenol removal efficiencies are 96%, 88%, and 86% respectively. Finally, the proposed treatment process is a critical development in sustainable environmental technologies.

Keywords: Olive mill wastewater, Optimization process, Response surface methodology, Moringa oleifera, Centered composite plan

HEAVY METAL STATUS OF SOIL AND UNDERGROUND WATER IN URBAN AREA OF PRISHTINA DISTRICT, KOSOVO

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Abstract

Environmental pollution results when hazardous items, including chemicals, sewage, and waste materials, oil spills are dumped into the surroundings. The need to reduce pollution is very important since they have a direct impact on both humans and other living organisms. The only way how pollution may be addressed is by implementing better waste management procedures, enforcing restrictions on industrial and agricultural operations, raising public knowledge and awareness of the problem. Through this study, the determination of Cu (water; 0.029 mg/l and soil; 4.98 mg/kg) Fe (water; 0.712 mg/l and soil; 2.78 mg/kg), Mn (water; 0.033 mg/l and soil; 2.56 mg/kg), Ni (water; 0.039 mg/l and soil; 2.65 mg/kg), Pb (water; 0.241mg/l and soil; 4.98 mg/kg), Zn (water; 3.564 mg/l and soil; 5.62 mg/kg), As (water; 0.028 mg/l and soil; 0.028 mg/kg), Sb (water; 0.049 mg/l and soil; 0.041 mg/kg) and Cd (water; 0.089 mg/l and soil; 0.098 mg/kg) was made in soil and groundwater samples in the urban district of Prishtina. From the results obtained, we are dealing with a higher concentration of water samples than the soil samples. Therefore, some water samples have exceeded the maximum amount allowed value, so they must go through the purification process before using them. The sampling was done during august of 2022. The experimental procedure was done by using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, (AA Spectrophotometer- S2 SERIES- AA System- Thermo Electron Corporation).

Keywords: Water monitoring; Urban area; AAS- technique; Heavy metals!

TOTAL PROTEIN AMOUNT IN THE LIVER OF THE FROG (RANA RIDIBUNDA) IN THE SITNICA RIVER

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ABSTRACT

The environment, in some ways, represents the organisms themselves, which are in constant contact with the environment from birth to death, receiving all of the elements required for life. In a nutshell, we exist because the environment does. As a result, the conditions of the environment in which an organism lives determine its life. As a result, we can conclude that every organism's metabolism is influenced by its living environment. In the case of aquatic organisms, it is obvious that water represents the environment, which modifies the metabolism of the organisms that live in it through physical and chemical factors. Amphibians are organisms that spend their lives in two environments: aquatic and terrestrial.

Polluted waters can have a variety of effects on the physiology of these organisms. As a result, the total amount of proteins in the frog Rana radibunda in the river Sitnica, which has a fairly high level of contamination, was used as a reference in this study.

This study was carried out in the environmental protection laboratories of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematical and Natural Sciences in Pristina, with the goal of determining the effect of pollution on the total amount of proteins in individuals of the frog population (Rana radibunda) based on a polluted locality and a test locality.

The research was done on the individuals of the natural population of the frog (Rana ridibunda), specifically in their liver.

These individuals (ten in total for each locality) were caught in the rivers Sitnica (industrial pollution) and Henc Wetland (control) and were of diffrent sexes, some males and some females.

The frog (Rana ridibunda) belongs to the family Ranidae and the order Anura of the class Amphibia.

The total protein content of the liver is an important parameter to consider when analyzing the synthetic function. As a result of this study, related to the impact of pollution on the liver of a young frog-Rana ridibunda in the river Sitnica, compared to the control, it was found:

The lower amount of total protein.

Keywords: Frog, Henc, Polution, Protein, Sitnica**.**

ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS THROUGH ADVANCED CONTROL BASED T TYPE INVERTER

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Abstract:

The integration of photovoltaic (PV) arrays into the power grid is essential for lowering dependency on fossil fuels. PV arrays are a common source of renewable energy. The electrical grid may become unstable due to the changing nature of PV output, which makes system control difficult. The sophisticated control method for PV arrays connected to the power grid via a power inverter is described in this work and was implemented using MATLAB Simulink. The control technique uses a feed-forward control algorithm to manage the PV array's output power depending on the solar irradiance and ambient temperature measurements.

The chain of photovoltaic conversion can be shown in the figure 1. The PV generator is first connected to the boost DC-DC converter, and then the maximum power point tracking (MPPT) and P&O algorithms help the PV array generate the most power possible for the grid under varying weather conditions. The PV generator is then integrated into the AC utility grid by the DC/AC inverter, which controls the power that is active and reactive to achieve the unit power factor at the connection point. Different instances are simulated in this work, and the findings have confirmed the accuracy of the models and control plans.

The algorithm includes a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) function that adjusts the voltage and current to match the load needs in order to maximize the power output of the array. A prototype is designed, simulated, and is capable of realization in an experimental test bench to examine our technique.

Keywords: Photovoltaic generator, Advanced Control, DC-DC converter, Multilevel Inverter, Power grid, Renewable energy.

LABLAB PURPUREUS AS CHROMATRAP FOR REMOVING HAZARDOUS MOST COMMONLY USED ORGANIC CATIONIC DYES FROM INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

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Abstract

In this research article, we present a novel bioadsorbent prepared from Lablab purpureus husk by drying in sunlight, grinding, water and alkali wash. This bioadsorbent was used to remove three hazardous organic dyes, viz, methylene blue (MB), malachite green (MG) and crystal violet (CV) from effluents of leather, food, textile, and pharmaceutical industries. The bioadsorbent was characterized using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) for understanding the surface morphology. The chromatrap mechanism was followed to remove the dye from effluent using a glass columns filled with the bioadsorbent. The extent of dye present in the effluent after adosrption was realised with the aid of spectrometric measurements at respective absorption maximum. The experimental parameters such as concentration of dye, adsorbent dose, pH, contact time, and flow rate to determine their effects on the adsorption process were optimized and reported. Upto 1000 µg/mL of MB and MG and 50 µg/mL of CV were found effectively removed by adsorption at pH 4-5, 3, and 2, respectively. It was found that a 1 ml/min flow rate yielded effective and efficient dye adsorption. Under the optimized conditions, the percentage of MB and MG dyes removed were found at >95%. Whereas the dye CV is removable upto 66%. Also performed kinetics models, such as pseudo- first and second order models, and Langmuir and Freundlich models, for all three dyes. The results showed that the adsorption process for all three dyes follows pseudo second order kinetics and that the Langmuir model is the best fit, suggesting that adsorption is a monolayer process and that the surface of the bioadsorbent is homogeneous. These findings suggest that Lablab purpureus husk could be a low-cost, eco-friendly adsorbent for the removal of hazardous organic dyes from industrial effluent.

Keywords: Lablab purpureus, bio adsorbents, spectrophotometer, chromatography, methylene blue dye, malachite green dye, crystal violet dye, scanning electron microscope.

PREPARATION METHODS AND CATALYTIC APPLICATIONS DISCUSSED BY SILVER/SBA15

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The development of heterogeneous catalysis at the heart of the chemical industry has greatly accelerated since the discovery of organized mesoporous materials (MMO) with more than 90 industrial processes using it.

In our work, silver nanoparticles supported on SBA15, prepared by two different post-synthesis and direct synthesis methods, mesoporous materials were synthesized under acidic conditions using the triblock copolymer (pluronic123) as matrix and tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) as silica source. use for characterization of this catalyst of efferent methods like BET; FTIR;

The catalytic activity was evaluated in the total esterification of the fatty acid, chosen as model molecules of VOCs (The family of volatile organic compounds includes several thousand compounds (hydrocarbons, solvents, etc.) with highly variable characteristics).

We tested our synthesized materials as catalysts in fatty acid esterification reactions which is a natural molecule by application of catalytic amount of Ag/SBA15 in esterification synthesis of lauric acid with alcohol with two different catalytic amount (0.5;0.1) .

Key words : Ag/SBA15, materiaux mesoporeux , COV ,

UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF 3,5-DISUBSTITUTED INDOLE DERIVATIVES AS PIM1 KINASE INHIBITORS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER TREATMENT

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Cancer is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the deadliest disease, with increasing death rates in the 21st century. To combat this, scientific researchers have been exploring new therapeutic molecules, and one promising target for the treatment of hematological cancers is the proviral integration moloney (Pim) kinases. In this study, a series of thirty-four 3,5-disubstituted indole derivatives were investigated as potent inhibitors of Pim1 kinase using 2D-QSAR (two-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationship) and molecular docking techniques. The analysis of the compounds revealed encouraging results, with a Q2 value of 0.71, R2 value of 0.82, and rtest2 value of 0.96. The model was developed using 28 compounds as a training set and 6 compounds as a test set. Additionally, four new compounds were designed in silico (using computer simulations). To validate the stability of the newly designed compound X1 and the most active compound 28, molecular docking studies were conducted. The results indicated that compound X1 exhibited greater stability compared to compound 28.Moreover, the newly designed compounds underwent evaluation for in silico toxicity properties. The five Lipinski rules, which assess certain molecular properties associated with drug-likeness and oral bioavailability, were verified to ensure the applicability of these compounds for wet-lab experiments.Overall, this study explored the potential of 3,5-disubstituted indole derivatives as Pim1 kinase inhibitors for the treatment of hematological cancers. The results demonstrated promising activity, and the newly designed compound X1 exhibited enhanced stability compared to the most active compound in the series. Further experimental validation in wet-lab settings is warranted to confirm the therapeutic potential of these compounds

Keywords: 3, 5-disubstituted indole derivatives , QSAR, Cancer, Molecular docking, Pim) kinases.

COMPARISON OF FEATURE EXTRACTION AND CLASSIFICATION METHODS FOR ELECTROMOYGRAM SIGNALS IN CONSIDERATION OF VARIABILITY DUE TO USER AND ARM POSITION

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ABSTRACT

A time-series biological signal is stochastic and contain transient time-varying properties. Due to this complexity, the electromyogram (EMG) as a biological signal cannot be easily analysed. To analyse these signals, useful features must be first extracted. Thereafter, significant patterns in the signals can be identified and recognized with by means of classification. In addition, huge multi-dimensional data can be significantly condensed with dimension-reductions tools such as the principal component analysis (PCA). Due to the considerable computing required, the practical applications of EMG as a machine input signal is not widespread, and used more commonly in prosthetics. Moreover, in practical applications, the EMG signal is subjected to further variability due to the physiological condition of the users and their arm position. In this work, various classical methods which are utilized in signal acquisition, feature extraction and classification with an emphasis on EMG signals. The EMG signals were collected from the forearm of 20 subjects in various positions. Classification was performed on data trained from various conditions including intra and inter-subject and multiple positions of the arm. Varibility analysis with normalized cross-correlation coefficient (NCC) was performed on the EMG signals yielded 0.85 and greater. The results showed that the combination of the 10-Hz linear envelope filter and linear dicriminant analysis (LDA) provided the best classification results with average of 85% for subject-independent classification, 74% for rotation-independence and 69% for hand exchange-independence.

Keywords: Globalization, TTIP, TPP, Free Trade, NAFTA

THE FAMILY – A KEY FACTOR TO DEVIATIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract: A theoretical method presents the family as a key factor to influence the emergence and confirmation of deviations in the behavior of children and adolescents. The present work examines various scientific theories revealing the importance and influence of the family in the formation of children's identity, personality and behavior. As a result, key conditions in the family predisposing to deviations in the behavior of adolescents are identified, such as type of attachment of the child, individual needs, communicative approaches, applying encouragement and punishment, parental attitude towards upbringing, family climate, parental behavior pattern, ability to delay gratification, and parental prescriptions toward the child.

The study is made to support students, scientists and practitioners dedicating resources to behavioral support for young people (and not only).

Keywords: deviations, personality, children, family, behaviour, family influence

EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIBACTERIAL POTENTIAL OF SAGINA PROCUMBENS

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Abstract

Traditional medicinal plant, Sagina procumbens was analyzed for antioxidant activity using the 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay, total flavonoid contents and for total phenolics using the Folin-Ciocalteu method The results of the analysis show that ethanolic extract of leaf of Sagina procumbens has a percentage of antioxidant activity (AA %) of 86.61 which was observed to be higher as compared to other extracts of buds and stem. Similarly ethanolic extract of bud has significant high phenolic contents while methanolic extract of stem has high flavonoid. The antimicrobial activity of S. procumbens has a very significant zone of inhibition against gram positive and gram negative bacterial strains. The results of this analysis revealed the fact that plants are rich sources of natural antioxidant and methanolic and ethanolic extract of plant have significant amount of antioxidant compounds.

Key words: Sagina procumbens, extraction in different solvents, antioxidant activity, Total phenolic contents, Total flavonoid contents, Antimicrobial activity

THE EFFECT OF RABBIT URINE LIQUID FERTILIZER AS A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF AB -MIX NUTRITION ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUSTARD GROWN WITH HYDROPONIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition of plants is a factor determinant of successful hydroponics system. The use of rabbit urine liquid fertilizers is still lacking. This research aim is to find out whether rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer can be used as a substitution of AB-Mix. Research was held to start from February until April 2022 in Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments and 6 replications. Research showed that application of rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer as much as 25% combined with 75% AB Mix equivalent to the application of AB-Mix 100% indicated by the observation of variable leaf length, leaf width, number of leaves, degree of the greenness of leaves, number of leaf stomata, stem fresh weight and leaves, stem and leaf dry weight, root fresh weight, root dry weight, and diameter stem. Rabbit urine liquid organic fertilizer is able to substitute the use of AB-Mix in mustard plants grown by hydroponic nutrient film technique by as much as 25%.

Keywords: horticulture, composition, vegetative.

APPLICATION OF AN ADAPTIVE-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM TO CONTROL THE SPEED OF AN IM CONTROLLED BY A DTC CONTROL WITH A REDUCED SWITCHING TABLE

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Topic/ discipline: Engineering

Abstract

Induction motors are the most used motors in the field of industry, because of their good performance: reliability, simplicity, construction, low cost, and simple maintenance. Among the control techniques for these motors, direct torque control is mentioned. This control technique was proposed for the 1st time by Mr Takahashi in 1985, it has several advantages such as the direct control of the torque and the flux without the need to make a decoupling between them, the non-necessity of the use of coordinate transformations and of the pulse modulation block. In the other direction, the use of hysteresis regulators degrades the operation of this control by increasing the flux and torque ripples. For these reasons, we propose in this work to replace the conventional switching table proposed by Takahashi with another reduced switching table and the use of neuro-fuzzy techniques for speed control. This proposal made it possible to reduce the ripples of the flux and of the couple also it made it possible to improve the response time of the system.

Keywords: Induction motor (IM), Direct torque control (DTC), Reduce switching table (RST), Adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS).

GENERALIZED DEGENERATE APOSTOL-GENOCCHI BASED POLY-DAEHEE POLYNOMIALS

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Abstract

In recent decades, the generating function of mixed type polynomials has won more interest in several fields in applied science. The purpose of this investigation is to exhibit some of the fundamental properties of generalized degenerate Apostol-Genocchi based poly-Daehee polynomials. Here, we explore the novel generating function of generalized degenerate Apostol-Genocchi based poly-Daehee polynomials. By making use of generating function, we investigate some new and interesting results for the generalized degenerate Apostol-Genocchi based poly-Daehee polynomials.

Key words: Bernoulli Polynomials, Euler Polynomials, Genocchi Polynomials,

Daehee Polynomials

YOUTH-DRIVEN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN THE MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM: EXPLORING SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES, CHALLENGES, AND SCALABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable tourism has emerged as a critical strategy for fostering economic growth, preserving cultural and natural resources, and promoting environmental stewardship. In the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam, where tourism potential is gradually being exploited, youth-led sustainable tourism initiatives have offered a unique opportunity to empower local communities and contribute to regional development. This study investigated the best practices, success factors, and scalability of youth-driven sustainable tourism projects in the Mekong Delta, aiming to provide actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and young entrepreneurs.

The research employed a mixed-methods approach, combining a comprehensive literature review, case studies of local youth-led initiatives, and in-depth interviews with project leaders, community members, and tourism experts. This methodology allowed for a holistic understanding of the Mekong Delta's unique context, as well as the challenges and opportunities associated with youth-driven sustainable tourism.

The results revealed that innovative and well-executed youth-led initiatives have contributed positively to local economies, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation in the Mekong Delta. Key success factors included strong local engagement, effective training and capacity building, targeted marketing efforts, and collaborative networks among stakeholders. However, challenges such as limited financial resources, regulatory barriers, and lack of awareness persisted, hindering the scalability and wider adoption of successful projects.

In conclusion, this study underscored the importance of empowering youth as agents of change in the sustainable tourism sector. By overcoming challenges and leveraging the identified success factors, youth-led initiatives in the Mekong Delta have the potential to drive a significant positive impact on regional development and environmental conservation. Policymakers and practitioners are encouraged to support these endeavors through targeted investments, capacity building, and policy reforms.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, youth-led initiatives, Mekong Delta, best practices, scalability, capacity building

RISING GLOBAL CHALLENGE OF OVERWEIGHT, OBESITY & UNDERWEIGHT: ROLE OF DENTAL HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

Professor Dr. Amjad H. Wyne

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Abstract

The weight-related health issues are increasing in various parts of the world. The weight-related issues begin from the childhood. Dentists are usually one of the first health care professionals who see these children and their parents. Therefore, dentists have potential to play a significant role in screening their pediatric and adult patients about overweight, obesity, and underweight. Among children, the dentists can provide initial counseling for healthy dietary habits and physical activity, and refer the extreme cases to dieticians and pediatricians for specialized management. This presentation consists of an overview about the role of dentists in healthy weight screening of their adult and pediatric patients; and counseling to the pediatric patients and their parents during the dental visits.

A COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH TO EXPLORE REACTION MECHANISM OF DIELS-ALDER REACTION OF MALEIC ANHYDRIDE AND 2,4-HEXANE-1-OL

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Hassan Jaleel

Muhammad Usman

Yaqoob Shah

Sadia Asim

Amna Yusaf

Umatur rehman

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Abstract

Diels Alder reactions are among the vigorously used methodologies to synthesize large number of libraries of compounds for diverse applications. A deep inside into mechanism of reaction between 2.4-hexane-1-ol and maleic anhydride was not explored before these investigations. In the current study DFT method at the B3LYP level is used to explore many structural, spectral and reactivity properties like fukui functions, chemical hardness, softness, electrophilicity indices, electrochemical potential and thermodynamic properties of this reaction. Effect of solvent on FMO analysis has been computed. A detailed reaction mechanism along with the possible transition states has been reported along with discussion of thermodynamic parameters.

INTENSE LASER FIELD EFFECT ON THE ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HARMONIC AND ANHARMONIC OSCILLATORS WITHIN AN INGAN/GAN HETEROSTRUCTURE

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Abstract

Harmonic and anharmonic oscillators are fundamental concepts in materials science as they play a crucial role in understanding the electronic and vibrational properties of materials, including semiconductors and insulators. These oscillators provide a theoretical framework for the analysis of the behavior of atoms and molecules in material and their interaction with electromagnetic fields, making them a vital tool for the development of new materials and technologies. This paper explores the significance of harmonic and anharmonic oscillators in InGaN/GaN heterostructure by analyzing their electronic and optical properties under the impact of a nonresonant intense laser field, including higher-order anharmonic terms. The research employs effective-mass and parabolic band approximations, along with the finite element method to determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the electron confined within the harmonic and anharmonic oscillator potentials. By utilizing the density matrix expansion approach, the paper derives analytical expressions of the linear and third-order nonlinear optical absorption coefficients for a two-level system. The findings suggest that the electronic and optical properties of nanostructured semiconductors can be adjusted to fit specific responses for particular applications or goals by manipulating the structural parameters such as the width, depth of either HO or AHO potential, and applied laser intensity. Furthermore, the integration of ILF results in a decrease in the amplitude of the resonance peaks of the OACs and a shift of these peaks towards higher energy ranges. The study also concludes that the impact of the incident electromagnetic intensity is more prominent in the absence of the ILF than when it is present, for both HO and AHO potentials.

Keywords: Absorption spectrum; ILF; Harmonic; Anharmonic-oscillator.

CONTRACTUAL DISCLAIMERS FOR MARKETING ALLEGATIONS AND TRADERS' LIABILITY TOWARDS CONSUMERS FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY

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ABSTRACT

The paper approaches the implications of compliance within the contractual force of advertising disclaimers and the problematics of traders' liability towards consumers for product non-conformity. Firstly, the study emphasizes the traits of traders' liability for marketing allegations, which had the potential to have decisively influenced the formation of consumer consent (in hypotheses where the pre-contractual statements included explicit references to essential characteristics of the product, according to its typical use, under which the decisive influence on the formation of consumer consent is presumed). Secondly, the paper discusses the contractual implications of advertising documents, product label or public statements made by or on behalf of the seller or other participants upstream in the chain of transactions, including the manufacturer or the distributor, has given the consumer a set of legitimate expectations as regarding the professional's allegations concerning conformity of the product in relation to the objective criteria of conformity. Thirdly, the study argues that, in terms of the subjective sphere of conformity assessment, the marketing statements are taken as a benchmark for analyzing the conformity of products delivered by reference to the objective criteria set out in Article 7 and 8 of Directive (EU) 2019/771 which may in principle belong to: (i) the professional seller or the direct distributor of the products; (ii) the creator of the advertising message who acted on behalf of the professional seller or the direct distributor of the products; (iii) the commercial agent, the authorized regional distributor or the persons in a subordinate relationship or contractual mandate relationship with the professional seller or the direct distributor of the products; (iv) traders participating upstream in the chain of transactions, including the manufacturer, regardless of whether or not there is a right of recourse between the B2B participants.

Keywords: B2C contracts, disclaimers, marketing, allegations, liability, consumers, product non-conformity**.**

A STUDY ON CREDIT AVAILABILITY AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN PAKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to examine credit disbursement in Pakistan's agricultural financial market and to determine the impact of that credit on the agriculture sector share in country's growth. Primary as well as secondary data were collected and analyzed in SPSS software using a semi-log regression model and descriptive statistical techniques. According to the study's findings, growth rate of agriculture is positively and significantly linked with credit disbursements. Additionally, the results demonstrate that the Farmers were satisfied with Islamic finance because Islamic banks provide interest-free inputs at mutually agreed upon prices or provide inputs in kind (rather than through loans), thereby preventing money from being wasted on non-productive activities. The primary issue that farmers face with commercial banks is massive interest rates, which frequently grow manifolds because of late repayments in the event of crop failure. Collateral is a significant issue for landless farmers, as no bank, Islamic or commercial, offers a loan or goods without it. There should be an alternative to collateral for landless farmers, such as government guarantees to banks on their behalf.

Key words: Agriculture, growth rate, credit, Islamic finance, commercial banks, interest

HALAL INDUSTRIAL AREA IN INDONESIA: GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

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ABSTRACT

Industrial Estate is an area where Industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure developed and managed by an Industrial Estate Company. The development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia needs to be carried out by the government so that it can contribute to increasing GDP growth in Indonesia and make Indonesia a role model for the halal industry in the world. This research was conducted to explain the Indonesian government's role as a policymaker regarding the development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia. The method in this research is an empirical study of phenomenology in the form of library research using a qualitative approach. This study used secondary data obtained from previous studies and other literature with similar research topics. The results of the study explain that the role of the government has a significant impact on the development of Halal Industrial Estates in Indonesia. One of the main strategies in realizing an independent, prosperous and civilized Indonesia by becoming the world's leading Islamic economic center is the existence of a halal value chain, mapping of halal industry clusters through studies and analyzes that cover economic aspects and consumer preferences.

Keywords: Development, Halal Industrial Estate, Indonesia, and Government.

HOW TO CHOOSE MEDICAL PRODUCT LABELED HALAL

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ABSTRACT

Halal products are an important need for every consumer. Any halal sector is starting to get its place, whether in food, beverages, cosmetics, finance, or medicines. This study was conducted to know how to choose medicinal products with halal labels and analyze buying behavior and determine the most dominant factors influencing the intention to buy drugs labeled halal. This study uses a literature review method sourced from journals and other relevant sources according to the existing problems. The results of this study show that the way consumers choose halal medicinal products includes the MUI logo does not contain pork DNA and is registered with the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency / BPOM.

Keywords: Halal, Medical, Labels.

IMPACT OF PATCH MATERIALS ON CRACK PROPAGATION

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Abstract

The objective of this work is to study the mechanical behavior of a steel HY80 plate with a central crack repaired by boron/epoxy and graphite/epoxy of a damaged structure on crack propagation. The plate is subjected to a tensile force on its lower and upper parts. For this we used the NASGRO model, in the prediction of the crack propagation. The results obtained are a boron/epoxy presents a better repair compared to the graphite/epoxy composite, given its increase in the life of the cracked and repaired plate, including a very large number of cycles.

Keywords: Crack propagation, composite, patch, boron/epoxy, graphite/epoxy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TVUPI'S VCDLN ECOSYSTEM MULTIPLATFORM SUPER-APP THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EXPERTS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The 2022 research products in the form of several TVUPI mobile content and prototypes are ready to be implemented to improve the quality and speed of access to mobile distance learning. Thus, to utilize and implement them in 2022, this will be tested for educators serving Mobile Distance Learning. Therefore the existence of a Multiplatform Super-App Mobile VCDLN-TVUPI is very much needed. This development research will be carried out starting from the design database central, connecting to database VCDLN_TVUPI, Implementation and Evaluation with research partners from South Korean companies and educators from Japan and Indonesia as users of this research product. For quality as long as the implementation of product research will be verified through Artificial Intelligence Expert from Bordeaux University Montaigne-France. In addition, the opinions of educators from Indonesia support the expansion of VCDLN-Learning services to other countries. This finding is reinforced by the thought of researchers from Bordeaux University Montaigne that the VCDLN innovation can become one of the researchers that can apply the working principles of Artificial Intelligence, especially in building mobile and fast access automation systems from Big Data.

Keywords: Multiplatform Super-App, VCDLN-TVUPI, Mobile Distance Learning.

THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO THE UNIVERSITY' LAW STUDENTS

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Objectives

The purpose of the scientific paper is to consider the factors influencing the formation of communicative competencies of students enrolled in legal specialties. For this, the features of teaching a foreign language will be described, taking into account the acquisition of knowledge in legal disciplines, which entails the enrichment of the vocabulary with professional vocabulary.

Methods

An interdisciplinary approach was used to conduct research and prepare material. The method of analysis, survey of law students, examination of teaching materials in English at the university was used to train law students. The experience of conducting practical and seminar classes in a foreign language with 1 year students is described. Also given are examples of the relationship between the study of legal disciplines and a foreign language.

Results

Taking into account the requirements of the modern labor market for legal specialists, universities should modernly improve their approaches to teaching a foreign language. The condition for the successful fulfillment of functional duties by a lawyer is the knowledge of at least one foreign language at a level not lower than advanced. The value of the formed language skills is noted as an important criterion for evaluating a specialist.

Conclusions

In the process of teaching a foreign language many factors affects to the formation of competencies in using a foreign language in future professional activities. Important among them are the improvement of educational programs, the use of an interdisciplinary approach, involvement of legal experts in the provision of thematic classes, ets. The complex use of modern interactive techniques will also help to increase the level of knowledge of professional foreign language.

PEKALONGAN CITY UNIQUE THAT OTHER CITIES DO NOT HAVE

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ABSTRACT

Who doesn't know Pekalongan, a city on the north coast of Java Island, nicknamed the City of Batik, is getting more and more famous day by day. Maybe for people from outside the city, they will know Pekalongan through its Batik which is already famous throughout the archipelago, or the title is also the World Creative City from the UNESCO network. In fact, if you explore more deeply, you will find unique things that exist only in Pekalongan. This uniqueness is rarely or even not owned by other regions. This research was conducted to determine the uniqueness of Pekalongan City.The method in this research is an empirical study of phenomenology in the form of library research using a qualitative approach. This study uses secondary data obtained from previous studies and other literature with similar research topics. The results of the study explain that there are several unique features that Pekalongan City has, namely: the celebration of hot air balloons and firecrackers after Eid al-Fitr, the syawalan tradition, Pekalongan as the central axis of Java Island and the processing of Tofu Waste as fuel.

Keywords: Pekalongan city unique, Balloons, Firecrackers, and Syawalan.

POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HALAL INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The halal industry is no longer a complement to the economic progress of a nation, but is an important part of the country's economic development. The large contribution of shopping for halal products for Muslims in the world is suspected to be the driving force for world economic growth today. Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population in the world. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2010, stated that the Muslim population in Indonesia reached 207 million people or 87% of the total population in Indonesia. The existence of Indonesia's commitment to improve national economic development which aims to reposition Indonesia from a developing country to a developed country. To realize this big goal, the strengths and opportunities of this nation must be utilized optimally by seriously building industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Halal Industry, Potential, Indonesia, Economy.

THE ORIGIN OF PEKALONGAN CITY WITH THE NICKNAME : 'WORLD CITY OF BATIK'

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ABSTRACT

Pekalongan City is a city that borders the Java Sea in the north, Pekalongan Regency in the south and west and Batang Regency in the east. Since tens and hundreds of years ago until now, most of the production process of Pekalongan batik is done at home. As a result, Pekalongan batik is closely integrated with the life of the Pekalongan people. Batik has become the lifeblood of the Pekalongan people and is proven to still exist and not give up on the times, as well as show the tenacity and flexibility of its people to adopt new ideas. Finally, in 2011, Pekalongan City was dubbed the "World City of Batik" which was carried by Pekalongan City because of the branding that Pekalongan City launched it self. This research was conducted to explain the origin of the nickname Pekalongan city as the world city of batik. The method in this research is an empirical study of phenomenology in the form of library research using a qualitative approach. This study used secondary data obtained from previous studies and other literature with similar research topics. The results of the study explain that in 2011, Pekalongan City was dubbed the "World City of Batik" which was carried by Pekalongan City because of the branding that Pekalongan City launched it self, in order to welcome the city's 105th anniversary. And Batik is designated by UNESCO as a Humanitarian Heritage for Oral and Intangible Culture on October 2, 2009. Since then, every October 2 is always celebrated as National Batik Day.

Keywords: Pekalongan city, Motif, and Batik.

SUSTAINABLE POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT USİNG A RENEWABLE ENERGY-FED UPQC SYSTEM

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Abstract – The increasing penetration of renewable energy sources in the power grid necessitates the development of sustainable solutions for power quality enhancement. This abstract proposes a novel approach to power quality improvement through the integration of a Renewable Energy-Fed Unified Power Quality Conditioner (RE-Fed UPQC) system. The RE-Fed UPQC system is designed to mitigate power quality issues such as voltage sags, voltage swells, harmonics, and flicker, while leveraging renewable energy sources to promote sustainability.

The proposed system combines the capabilities of a Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) and renewable energy generation technologies. The UPQC serves as a multifunctional power electronic device capable of both voltage and current control, ensuring a high-quality power supply to sensitive loads. Simultaneously, the integration of renewable energy sources, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems or wind turbines, enhances the system's sustainability by reducing dependence on conventional fossil fuel-based generation.

The key advantage of the RE-Fed UPQC system lies in its ability to balance power quality enhancement with sustainable energy generation. The renewable energy sources provide clean power to compensate for grid disturbances, while the UPQC guarantees uninterrupted and high-quality power delivery. This integration not only contributes to the stability and reliability of the power grid but also minimizes greenhouse gas emissions and supports the global transition towards a low-carbon future.

To validate the effectiveness of the proposed system, comprehensive simulations studies are conducted under various operating conditions and power quality scenarios. The results demonstrate significant improvements in power quality indicators such as voltage and current harmonics, voltage sag/swell compensation, and flicker reduction.

this work presents a sustainable solution for power quality improvement through the integration of a Renewable Energy-Fed UPQC system. The proposed approach effectively combines the benefits of renewable energy sources and advanced power electronic technologies to ensure reliable, high-quality power supply while reducing the environmental impact. The findings of this research contribute to the ongoing efforts in achieving a sustainable and resilient power grid for a greener future.

Keywords – Sustainable power quality improvement; Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC); Renewable energy integration; Voltage distortion; Current distortion; Harmonics.

BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES OF LIVESTOCK TO HEAT STRESS CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Environmental pressures brought on by climate change have an impact on animals' productivity. Animals must adjust to the current climatic circumstances in order to restore their productive capacity. An animal's response to a particular stress can be behavioural, physiological, or a combination of both, and it can differ depending on the animal's prior exposure to the stressors, the duration and intensity of the stress, the animal's physiological state, and environmental constraints. In livestock farming, stress is viewed as a reflex reaction that occurs when animals go through extreme climatic and environmental changes. This can have a number of unfavourable effects, some of which might result in the animal's death. Animals come up with a variety of adaption strategies to alleviate the discomfort brought on by such stressful environments. The performance and output of an animal can be jeopardised by the adaption strategies that have been developed. Farm animals employ behavioural stress reactions such as shade seeking, reduced feed intake, increased standing time, increased time around water trough and increased respiration as an effort to deal with various stresses. The handling and care of animals may be enhanced with a greater understanding of their behaviour. By using improved management techniques, farmers should keep their animals in a comfortable environment by identifying and minimising the stressful circumstances they are exposed to through the assessment of behavioural reaction.

Key words: Livestock, Behaviour, Adaptation, Heat stress, Climate

CORNMEAL FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILMS BY MICROWAVE POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

Millions of tons of plastic are produced annually but a major portion of plastic waste remains un-recycled. The uncycled plastic ultimately becomes a major source of solid trash and releases a variety of chemicals into our environment which can adversely affect the human health and marine life. In this study, a novel approach has been opted to synthesize a biodegradable plastic by using the microwave polymerization technique. In this novel approach, raw material (cornmeal), plasticizer (glycerin), and additive (vinegar) have been combined together to fabricate biodegradable plastic films from the microwave polymerization method. A number of rheological properties such as shear stress (Pa), shear rate (1/s), strain and viscosity (Pa.s) of newly synthesized plastic were studied. These properties confirmed the presence of shear thinning effect in the biodegradable plastic films on the basis of flow behavior of cornmeal. In order to check the water uptake ability and biodegradability of the cornmeal based plastic films, water uptake and biodegradation tests were carried out. The fabricated films were neat, thin and chewable and demonstrate promising characteristics. Therefore, these synthesized films can potentially become a suitable candidate in the packaging industry.

Key Words: Composites, green method, polymerization, environment impact, human health

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FRESH MILK FOR THE DETECTION OF ADULTERATION: A CASE IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF COMPANY X

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated adulteration in fresh milk using the qualitative method. Adulterating fresh milk is adding solids/solutions to poor-quality fresh milk to improve physical, chemical, and microbiological quality. Random sampling was used to select the milk samples, and a qualitative method for counterfeit detection was used for testing: formalin, urea, carbonate, hydrogen peroxide, and starch. The test results were evaluated by comparing the color changes in the samples to the standard. Formalin can be detected using 91% H_2SO_4 and 10% $FeCl_3$. A positive sample was distinguished by creating a purple ring between the models and the reagent. Using Lugol's reagent to detect the addition of starch, positive results indicated a blue-black (amylose) and black-purple (amylopectin) hue in the samples. Adding urea to fresh milk was identified using dimethylamino benzaldehyde (DMAB) reagent; the positive result revealed a more intense yellow color than the standard. The presence of a neutralizing agent (carbonate) was determined using a 1% rosolic acid reagent; a positive result indicated a rose-red tint in the samples. The addition of hydrogen peroxide to fresh milk was detected using organic indicator paper. The indicator paper color findings were compared to the color scale in mg/L H_2O_2. A positive result on detecting fresh milk counterfeiting indicates non-compliance with the company X specifications and the Indonesian National Standard of 01-3141.1-2011; thus, the milk was either rejected or returned to the suppliers. These results demonstrated a fast and cost-effective method for the detection of adulteration of fresh milk for a small dairy industry.

Keywords: Adulteration, dairy industry, fresh milk, qualitative method

TEACHING INNOVATION AND STEAM PROMOTION THROUGH JOINT PRACTICES OF COSMOLOGY AND LITERATURE

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to explore the potential of integrating cosmology and literature in educational settings to foster teaching innovation and promote STEAM education. By combining the wonder of cosmology with the power of storytelling, this interdisciplinary approach aims to enhance student engagement, critical thinking and understanding of complex scientific concepts.

A collaborative teaching approach was implemented, involving educators from both the cosmology and literature fields. Working seasons were developed integrating cosmological principles and strategies to write stories using the knowledge acquired about the cosmos. The lessons incorporated hands-on activities, group discussions and creative writing projects that encouraged students to explore and connect scientific and literary concepts. This approach fostered interdisciplinary thinking, imagination, and curiosity among the participants though the writing process.

The joint practices of cosmology and literature yielded positive results in terms of student engagement and learning outcomes. Students showed increased interest in both cosmology and literature, as they discovered the interconnectedness of these subjects. Indeed, the participants were able to narrate stories using the acquired scientific knowledge about the cosmos.

In conclusion, the integration of cosmology and literature in educational practices can inspire students to become lifelong learners, critical thinkers, and creative problem solvers in the STEAM fields and beyond. This interdisciplinary approach opens new possibilities for teaching innovation and enhances student engagement. It allows students to improve their storytelling skills and their understanding of scientific concepts, thereby promoting a deeper appreciation of the beauty and complexity of the universe.

Keywords: education, innovation, cosmology, literature

JUICING UP NEUROPROTECTION: EXPLORING PUNICALAGIN'S POTENTIAL AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR MITOCHONDRIAL BIOGENESIS IN PARKINSON'S AND OTHER NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES"

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Abstract

Mitochondrial dysfunction has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several neurodegenerative diseases, including idiopathic Parkinson's disease (PD). Mitochondrial biogenesis, the process of generating new mitochondria, has emerged as a potential therapeutic target for these diseases. Punicalagin, a bioactive compound found in pomegranate, has shown promising neuroprotective effects through its ability to induce mitochondrial biogenesis. This research discusses the therapeutic implications of mitochondrial biogenesis in neurodegenerative diseases, with a focus on PD, and the potential use of Punicalagin as a therapeutic agent. We review the current literature on Punicalagin and its effects on mitochondrial biogenesis and neuroprotection. Furthermore, Punicalagin has been shown to exert anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic effects in animal models of neurodegeneration. In addition to its neuroprotective effects, Punicalagin has been shown to improve motor and cognitive functions in animal models of PD. Punicalagin has been shown to exert neuroprotective effects in cellular and animal models of neurodegeneration, including PD. These findings suggest that Punicalagin may have potential as a therapeutic agent for PD and other neurodegenerative diseases through its ability to induce mitochondrial biogenesis and improve mitochondrial function. Preliminary Biochemical assays and in vitro studies have been done through pomegranate extract which is having a high content of Punicalagin along with standard Punicalagin. Further research is needed to fully understand the therapeutic potential of Punicalagin and its mechanisms of action in neurodegenerative diseases.

Keywords: Mitochondrial Biogenesis, Parkinson’s disease, Punicalagin

A STUDY ON THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PLYWOOD COMPANIES ON THE WORKERS

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Abstract

Background

Kerala's plywood industry is a significant contributor to the state's economy. The state is known for producing high-quality plywood products that are used for various purposes, including construction, furniture, and packaging. Reports suggest that plywood workers in Kerala face a range of challenges, including low wages, long working hours, poor working conditions, lack of job security, and limited access to social protection. They are also exposed to health hazards, such as dust, noise, and chemicals used in the production process. The study was conducted among the plywood workers in Odakkali region of Assamannor panchayat in Ernakulam district to bring out their health impact and medical expenditure due to the issues in the plywood companies.

Objectives

The study aims at bringing out the health impacts and medical expenditure among the workers in plywood companies.

To study the health issues among the workers in plywood companies.

To study the medical expenditure incurred by the workers in plywood companies.

Methodology

The research design of the study is descriptive as well as empirical in nature. The study is based on both primary data and secondary data. Primary data is collected from 120 plywood company workers of Assamannor panchayat, Ernakulam district with the help of a structured questionnaire. The secondary sources of data were obtained from websites, articles, and journals etc.

The questionnaire consists of questions related to the health issues faced by the plywood company workers, their monthly income background, accessibility to medical facilities, and their monthly expenditure on healthcare.

Results

According to this survey, the majority of the plywood-producing businesses in the Asamannor Panchayath use chemical glue to create their plywood. The study revealed that the chemical glue used in the plywood industry causes a variety of health problems in most workers after they join the workforce. The use of chemical glue causes a variety of health problems for workers, including nose irritability, burning eyes, headaches, breathing difficulties, etc. As a result, workers spent at a range of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 monthly for their medical expenses.

Conclusion

Kerala's plywood industry employs thousands of people directly and indirectly, contributing to employment generation and income generation in the state.

The majority of plywood workers in Kerala are employed in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which account for around 90% of the industry. These units are typically family-owned and operated, and often lack basic amenities and safety standards.

In recent years, the Kerala government has taken several steps to address the issues faced by plywood workers in the state. However, there is still a long way to go in ensuring decent work and living conditions for all workers in the plywood industry in Kerala.

Keywords: plywood companies, health issues, medical expenditure, Kerala

THE DIFFERENT USE OF MONITORING TECHNOLOGY DEVICES IN CARING WITH OLDER ADULT WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: A MODEL FOR NURSING CARE MANAGEMENT: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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Abstract

Various monitoring technologies were developed to help mitigate the arising problems of older adults with cognitive impairment and the improvement of their cognitive functions. This narrative review identify gaps in the different use of monitoring technology devices in caring with older adult with cognitive impairment and highlight areas that require further inquiry. The study used the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) and the PRISMA extension for scoping reviews. The eligibility criteria were defined using the Population, Concept, Context (PCC) framework, as described in the JBI's Reviewers Manual. The population for this review is older adults, 65 years old or older. Studies involving monitoring technology devices utilized in caring with older adult with cognitive impairment. Three electronic databases (Scopus, Web of Science, and Medline) were used and a total of 21 articles meet the criteria.Several monitoring innovative technology-based program devices for screening for assessing, detecting, monitoring and interventions for older adult cognitive impairment and their caregivers with an innovative technology-based program for the continuity of care.The results of this provide crucial insights of innovative technology that assessed cognitive health interventions, which could have a substantial impact on older adults mental health and use the information to support public policy in enhancing their quality lives.

Keywords: Technology devices, Cognitive impairment, older adult, nursing care, caring

STABILIZATION OF THE WAVE EQUATION WITH LINEAR INTERNAL DAMPING IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL BOUNDED DOMAIN

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the direct/indirect stability of locally coupled wave equations with linear internal damping, where we assume that the support of the damping and the coupling coefficients are disjoint.

The difficulty for this system arises from the presence of a higher order term at the boundary, which are not controlled by the general energy. To overcome this barrier, we construct a mono-dimensional system to control the boundary terms, and obtain an exponential stability on boundary Γ_1 . After reformulating this problem into an abstract Cauchy problem, we show the existence and uniqueness of the solution.

By analyzing a family of eigenvalues of the corresponding operator, we prove that the rate of energy decay decreases in a polynomial way.

Keywords: Eigenvalues, Spectrum, dynamical boundary condition, Stabilization, Cauchy problem.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ARCHITECTURAL PROCESSES RELATED TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT – ADVANTAGES AND FAILURES

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Abstract

An overview of the participation of young people in processes of discussion and construction of architectural objects related to their usual place of residence - such as schools, is presented. The survey is focused on political, organizational and practical levels. The critical analysis aims to stimulate active practices of involving students in shaping the school environment and minimizing the identified weaknesses in practice.

Examples of a process implemented in Bulgaria are presented, expressing the stages of negotiation and implementation, as well as illustrating the commitments of all interested parties - including school principals, teachers, students, architects and others.

This work is made to support students, scientists and practitioners dedicating resources to support young people empowerment, balanced community living, modern school environments and approaches, and respecting the universal design planning.

Key-words: child participation, school management, design for youths, social responsibility, universal design.

ON WEAKLY G-SUPPLEMENTED LATTICES

ZAYIF G-TÜMLENMİŞ KAFESLER ÜZERİNE

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ABSTRACT

Let L be a lattice and $a,b\in L$. If $a\vee b=1$ and $a\wedge b\ll_g L$, then b is called a weak g-supplement of a in L. If every element of L has a weak g-supplement in L, then L is called a weakly g-supplemented lattice. In this work, some new properties of these lattices are studied. All lattices are complete modular lattices with the greatest element 1 and the smallest element 0, in this work. Let L be a lattice and $a,b\in L$. If $a\vee b$ has a weak supplement x in L and $(a\vee x)\wedge b$ has a weak supplement y in b/0, then $x\vee y$ is a weak g-supplement of a in L. Let L be a lattice and $a,b\in L$. If $a\vee b$ has a weak supplement in L and b/0 is weakly supplemented, then a has a weak g-supplement in L. It is clear that every weakly supplemented lattice is weakly g-supplemented. Because of this weakly g-supplemented lattices are more general than weakly supplemented lattices. Let L be a weakly g-supplemented lattice. If every element which distinct from 0 is an essential element of L, then L is a weakly supplemented lattice. Let L be a lattice and $1=a\vee b$ with $a,b\in L$. If a/0 and b/0 are weakly supplemented, then L is weakly supplemented. Because of this L is weakly g-supplemented. Let L be a weakly supplemented lattice and $a\in L$. Then 1/a is weakly supplemented. Because of this 1/a is weakly g-supplemented.

Keywords: Essential Elements, Small Elements, g-Supplemented Lattices.

ÖZET

L bir kafes ve $a,b \in L$ olsun. Eğer $a \vee b=1$ ve $a \wedge b \ll_g L$ ise b elemanına a elemaninin L içinde bir zayıf g-tümleyeni denir. Eğer L kafesinin her elemanı L içinde bir zayıf g-tümleyene sahipse L kafesine bir zayıf g-tümlenmiş kafes denir. Bu çalışmada bu kafeslerle ilgili birtakım yeni özellikler incelendi. Bu çalışmada her kafes en büyük elemanı 1 ve en küçük elemanı 0 olan bir tam modüler kafestir. L bir kafes ve $a,b \in L$ olsun. Eğer $a \vee b$ elemanı L içinde bir x zayıf tümleyenine sahip ve $(a \vee x) \wedge b$ elemanı da b/0 içinde bir y zayıf tümleyenine sahipse $x \vee y$ elemanı L içinde a elemanının bir zayıf g-tümleyeni olur. L bir kafes ve $a,b \in L$ olsun. Eğer $a \vee b$ elemanı L içinde bir zayıf tümleyene sahip ve b/0 zayıf tümlenmiş ise a elemanı L içinde bir zayıf g-tümleyene sahiptir. Açıktır ki her zayıf tümlenmiş kafes zayıf g-tümlenmiştir. Bundan dolayı zayıf g-tümlenmiş kafeslerin zayıf tümlenmiş kafeslerden daha genel yapıda olduğu anlaşılır. L bir zayıf g-tümlenmiş kafes olsun. Eğer L kafesinin sıfırdan farklı her elemanı L kafesinin bir büyük elemanı ise L kafesi zayıf tümlenmiş olur. L bir kafes ve $a,b \in L$ olmak üzere $1=a \vee b$ olsun. Eğer a/0 ve b/0 zayıf tümlenmiş ise L kafesi de zayıf tümlenmiştir. Bundan dolayı L kafesi zayıf g-tümlenmiş olur. L bir zayıf tümlenmiş kafes ve $a \in L$ olsun. Bu durumda 1/a bölüm alt kafesi zayıf tümlenmiş olur. Bundan dolayı 1/a bölüm alt kafesi zayıf g-tümlenmiş olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyük Elemanlar, Küçük Elemanlar, g-Tümlenmiş Kafesler.

AN OVERVIEW OF DISASTER LOGISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Disasters are abrupt and catastrophic occurrences that cause substantial disruption to the operations of a community or society, leading to losses of human, material, economic, or environmental nature that surpass the community's capacity to manage using its own resources. A disaster refers to an occurrence or a sequence of occurrences that significantly impede the normal course of daily activities. Humanitarian aid logistics, also referred to as disaster logistics, is a specialized field that aims to address the requirements of affected individuals and mitigate their distress. Disaster logistics encompasses a range of procedures and frameworks designed to efficiently mobilize various resources, including human and informational, to provide aid to communities impacted by either natural or man-made disasters or intricate emergencies. The field of disaster logistics is distinct from that of business logistics in various aspects. Primarily, the field of disaster logistics is characterized by exceptional circumstances that entail a high degree of unpredictability. The field of disaster logistics encompasses several distinct stages. The field of disaster logistics encompasses a multifaceted process that involves various components, including but not limited to planning, risk management, damage assessment, intervention, and post-intervention recovery. The present study aims to examine the research conducted in Turkey pertaining to disaster logistics. The objective is to identify the topics that are of concern and significance in the literature, as well as to identify the areas that demonstrate gaps in the field of study. The present study utilized the “DergiPark” database to examine papers that encompassed the keywords "abstract: "disaster" AND abstract: "logistics". The search yielded a total of 21 articles. The study presents the articles' methods and purposes as distinct entities. The analysis of word groups and frequencies is conducted utilizing the abstracts of the articles. The implementation of a methodical and structured approach is of utmost significance, particularly in the context of emergency relief operations. Disaster logistics encompasses a variety of activities that are integral to its effective management, including correct planning, appropriate location selection, storage operations, procurement procedures, routing and scheduling, and capacity planning. The findings indicate that the research endeavors are centered on identifying suitable locations and distribution points, and that the problems are predominantly solved through the utilization of multi-criteria decision making techniques. Based on the results of the word frequency analysis, the primary areas of focus are health and information-related concerns, besides the provision of humanitarian aid and the provision of suitable shelter. Upon examination of the analyzed articles, it is seen that the primary emphasis is placed on the phases of preparation and response.

Keywords: Disaster logistics, Humanitarian aid, Literature

ÖZET

Afetler, bir topluluğun veya toplumun işleyişini önemli ölçüde bozan ve topluluğun veya toplumun kendi kaynaklarını kullanarak başa çıkma kapasitesini aşan insani, maddi, ekonomik veya çevresel kayıplarla sonuçlanan ani, yıkıcı olaylardır. Afet, günlük faaliyetleri ciddi şekilde bozan bir olay veya olaylar dizisidir. İnsani yardım lojistiği olarak bilinen afet lojistiği ise, zarar görmüş bireylerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve acılarını hafifletmek için tasarlanmıştır. Afet lojistiği, doğal ya da doğal olmayan nedenlerle meydana gelen afetlerden veya karmaşık acil durumlardan etkilenen topluluklara yardım edebilmek amacı ile insan, bilgi ve bunlar dışındaki diğer kaynakları harekete geçirip etkin kullanmayı hedefleyen süreç ve sistemlerden oluşmaktadır. Afet lojistiği işletme lojistiğinden birçok yönüyle farklılık göstermektedir. Öncelikle afet lojistiğinde olağanüstü bir durum söz konusudur ve belirsizlikler içerir. Afet lojistiğinin çeşitli aşamaları mevcuttur. Karmaşık süreçler bütünü olarak adlandırabileceğimiz afet lojistiği bünyesinde planlama, risk yönetimi ve zararın belirlenmesi, müdahale, müdahale sonrası iyileştirme gibi birçok kavramı barındırmaktadır. Önerilen çalışmada afet lojistiği alanında Türkiye'de yapılan çalışmalar ele alınmıştır. Amaç literatürün önemsediği ve ağırlık verdiği konuları tespit etmek ve çalışma alanında boşluk olan konuları belirlemektir. Bundan dolayı "DergiPark" veri tabanı kullanılarak, "özet: "afet" VE özet: "lojistiği" YA DA özet: "lojistik"" anahtar kelimelerini içeren makaleler incelenmiştir. Tarama sonucunda 21 makaleye ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmada, makalelerin izledikleri yol ve amaçları ayrı ayrı sunulmuştur. Makalelerin özetlerinden faydalanılarak kelime grupları ve kelime sıklıkları analiz edilmiştir. Özellikle acil yardım faaliyetlerinde sistematik bir yaklaşım çok önemlidir. Afet lojistiğinde doğru planlama yapmak, uygun yer seçimi, depolama faaliyetleri, satın alma süreçleri, rotalama, çizelgeleme ve kapasite planlama gibi etkin rol oynayan birçok faaliyet vardır. Sonuçlar göstermiştir ki; çalışmalarda en çok uygun yer ve dağıtım noktası seçimine odaklanılmıştır ve problemler en fazla çok kriterli karar verme yöntemleri ile çözümlenmiştir. Kelime sıklığı analizine göre insani yardım ve uygun barınma konularının yanı sıra sağlık ve bilgi konularına odaklanılmıştır. Analizi yapılan makaleler incelendiğinde hazırlık ve müdahale fazlarına odaklanıldığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet lojistiği, İnsani yardım, Literatür

RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT ON PEDESTRIAN PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR

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With the rapid development of urbanization, the optimization and improvement of urban space have become significant topics in contemporary urban planning and architectural design. This research aims to deal with the mechanisms how architectural environment art influences pedestrian psychology and behavior, providing theoretical support and practical guidance for urban planning and architectural design. In the current process of urbanization, this study holds significant theoretical and practical implications.Combining empirical research, experimental methods, case analysis, and other methods will help us deeply understand the relationship between architectural environment art and pedestrian psychology and behavior from different angles and levels. In addition, the use of emerging technologies such as eye-tracking and physiological data collection will provide richer and more detailed data support for this study. During the research process, we will pay attention to controlling potential confounding factors to ensure the reliability and validity of the research results. In the data analysis stage, we will use appropriate statistical methods and techniques to deeply mine and interpret the collected data.By applying the research findings to practice, we expect to promote the development of architectural environment art to better meet people's needs and enhance pedestrians' experience quality in urban spaces. At the same time, this study will also provide valuable references and inspiration for academic research in related fields.

Keyword:Architectural Environment, Pedestrian’s Psychology, Pedestrians’ behaviour

A BRIEF SURVEY OF EVOLUTION OF GROUP THEORY

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Abstract

This is well known fact that there are three historical roots of group theory which evolved in various fields of study: number theory, algebraic equations, and geometry. Mathematicians like J. L. Lagrange, N. H. Abel and E. Galois initiated research in the domain of group theory. One basic root of group theory had been to solve polynomial equations of degree higher than 4. Groups are essential to Abstract Algebra. Its basic structure is manifested in various classical work in Mathematics. Groups are studied in geometry, representing situations such as symmetry and some types of transformation theory. Group theory has seen applications in chemistry, physics and computer science, and in puzzles too like Rubik's Cube which is represented using the language of group theory. In this survey article, the interested readers will trace a sketch of the origins of the main notions, and related results. These include like the notions of abstract group, normal group, quotient group, simple group, free group, isomorphism, homomorphism, automorphism, composition series, and direct products.

Keyword: History of Group Theory, Abstract Group, Normal Group, Quotient Group, Simple Group

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 01A05, 11E57

WEAKLY R-SUPPLEMENTED MODULES

ZAYIF R-TÜMLENMİŞ MODÜLLER

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ABSTRACT

In this work, every ring has an identity and every module is a unitary left module. Let M be an R-module and $U,V\leq M$. If $M=U+V$ and $U\cap V\ll_r M$, then V is called a weak r-supplement of U in M. If every submodule of M has a weak r-supplement in M, then M is called a weakly r-supplemented module. In this work, some properties of these modules are investigated. Let M be an R-module. By definitions we can clearly see that every r-supplement submodule in M is a weak r-supplement submodule in M. Let M be an R-module and $A,B\leq M$. If $A+B$ has an r-supplement X in M and $(A+X)\cap B$ has an r-supplement Y in B, then $X+Y$ is a weak r-supplement of A in M. Let M be an R-module and $A,B\leq M$. If $A+B$ has an r-supplement in M and B is r-supplemented, then A has a weak r-supplement in M. It is clear that every r-supplemented module is weakly r-supplemented. Let M be an R-module, $A,B\leq M$ and $M=A+B$. If A and B are r-supplemented, then M is a weakly r-supplemented module. Let M be an R-module, $M_i\leq M$ with $i=1, 2, \ldots, n$ and $M=M_1+M_2+\ldots+M_n$. If M_i is r-supplemented for every $i=1, 2, \ldots, n$, then M is weakly r-supplemented. Let M be an r-supplemented module and $N\leq M$. Then the factor module M/N is r-supplemented. Because of this M/N is weakly r-supplemented.

Keywords: Modules, Small Submodules, Supplemented Modules.

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada her halka bir birime sahiptir (yani birimlidir) ve her modül bir üniter sol modüldür. M bir R-modül ve U,V≤M olsun. Eğer M=U+V ve U∩V≪$_r$M ise V modülüne U modülünün M içinde bir zayıf r-tümleyeni denir. Eğer M modülünün her alt modülü M içinde bir zayıf r-tümleyene sahipse M modülüne bir zayıf r-tümlenmiş modül denir. Bu çalışmada bu modüllerle ilgili birtakım özellikler incelendi. M bir R-modül olsun. İlgili tanımlardan M modülünde her r-tümleyen alt modülün M içinde bir zayıf r-tümleyen alt modül olduğunu açıkça görebiliriz. M bir R-modül ve A,B≤M olsun. Eğer A+B modülü M içinde bir X r-tümleyenine sahip ve (A+X)∩B modülü de B içinde bir Y r-tümleyenine sahipse X+Y modülü A modülünün M içinde bir zayıf r-tümleyeni olur. M bir R-modül ve A,B≤M olsun. Eğer A+B modülü M içinde bir r-tümleyene sahip ve B modülü r-tümlenmiş ise A modülü M içinde bir zayıf r-tümleyene sahiptir. Açıktır ki her r-tümlenmiş modül zayıf r-tümlenmiş olur. M bir R-modül, A,B≤M ve M=A+B olsun. Eğer A ve B modülleri r-tümlenmiş iseler bu durumda M bir zayıf r-tümlenmiş modül olur. M bir R-modül ve i=1, 2, …, n olmak üzere M_i≤M olsun. Eğer her i=1, 2, …, n için M_i modülü r-tümlenmiş ise bu durumda M modülü zayıf r-tümlenmiş olur. M bir r-tümlenmiş modül ve N≤M olsun. Bu durumda M/N bölüm modülü r-tümlenmiş olur. Buna göre M/N bölüm modülü zayıf r-tümlenmiş olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Modüller, Küçük Alt Modüller, Tümlenmiş Modüller.

ENDOBUTTON YÖNTEMİ İLE TEDAVİ EDİLEN AKUT AKROMİYOKLAVİKÜLER EKLEM ÇIKIKLARININ KISA DÖNEM SONUÇLARI

SHORT-TERM RESULTS OF ACUTE ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT DISLOCATIONS TREATED WITH THE ENDOBUTTON METHOD

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ÖZET

Akromioklaviküler eklem çıkıkları daha çok gençlerde görülen bir yaralanmadır. Sporcularda daha sık görülür. Akromioklaviküler eklem direkt ve indirekt olmak üzere iki mekanizma ile yaralanabilir. Akromioklaviküler eklem çıkığının tedavisi tartışmalıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, endobutton sistemi ile tedavi edilen akut akromiyoklaviküler çıkıkların ameliyat sonrası erken dönem sonuçlarını değerlendirmektir. 2015-2022 yılları arasında akromiyoklaviküler eklem çıkığı nedeniyle tedavi edilen hastalar retrospektif olarak tarandı. Toplam 37 hasta bulundu. Endubotton ile tedavi edilen 29 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Ameliyat sonrası 6. ayda ki verileri değerlendirildi. Fonksiyonel değerlendirme subjektif omuz değeri (SSV), görsel analog skala (VAS) ve kol, omuz ve el sakatlığı (DASH) anketleri kullanılarak yapıldı.

Hastaların 21'i erkek, 8'i kadındı. Hastaların ortalama yaşı 23'tür. Rockwood sınıflamasına göre on iki hastada tip V, sekiz hastada tip IV ve dokuz hastada tip III çıkık vardı. Ortalama SSV, VAS ve DASH skorları sırasıyla 94.3, 0.6 ve 7.6 idi. 3 hastada komplikasyon görüldü. Komplikasyonlu hastalarda anlamlı olarak daha kötü fonksiyonel sonuçlar görüldü (p:0.001).

Altıncı ayın sonunda endobutton fiksasyon uygulanan akut akromiyoklaviküler çıkıklı hastalarda klinik sonuçlar tatminkardı. Endobutton sabitleme yöntemi, AC eklemi sabitlemek için güvenli ve etkili bir yöntemdir.

ANAHTAR KELİMELER

Akromioklavikular eklem, endobutton, VAS , SSV

ABSTRACT

Acromioclavicular joint dislocations are an injury mostly seen in young people. It is more common in athletes. The acromioclavicular joint can be injured by two mechanisms, direct and indirect. The treatment of acromioclavicular joint dislocation is controversial. The aim of this study is to evaluate the early postoperative outcomes of acute acromioclavicular dislocations treated with the endobutton system. Patients treated for acromioclavicular joint dislocation between 2015 and 2022 were retrospectively screened. A total of 37 patients were found. 29 patients treated with Endubotton were included in the study. The data at 6 months postoperatively were evaluated. Functional assessment was performed using subjective shoulder value (SSV), visual analog scale (VAS), and arm, shoulder and hand disability (DASH) questionnaires.

21 of the patients were male and 8 were female. The average age of patients is 23 years. According to the Rockwood classification, 12 patients had type V dislocations, eight patients had type IV, and nine patients had type III dislocations. The mean SSV, VAS, and DASH scores were 94.3, 0.6, and 7.6, respectively. Complications were seen in 3 patients. Patients with complications had significantly worse functional outcomes (p:0.001).

Clinical results were satisfactory in patients with acute acromioclavicular dislocation who underwent endobutton fixation at the end of the sixth month. The endobutton fixation method is a safe and effective method to fix the AC joint.

KEYWORDS

Acromioclavicular joint, endobutton, VAS , SSV

AEROSENTRY SOLUTIONS

Tharnish A.R

Srinivasan M

Sivaseelan A

Vethathiri E

Dr. R. Balapriya

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ABSTRACT :

Military forces employ flying machines known as drones. Drones are self driving vehicles that are advancing in every industry. These technologies are employed, in a variety of countries. Drones can assist military unit and determining if the field is safe to proceed or not. Drone technology also helps in keeping, an eye on what's going on around and tracking how the troops are moving planning to have drones actively strike attackers with drones. Drones have become ubiquitous around the world and in a multitude for markets especially in the military market. Military drone refers to unmanned aerial vehicles that are specifically used for military purposes such as border surveillance, battle damage management, combat operations, communication, delivery, and anti-terrorism weaponry. The main types of military drones are fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and hybrid. A fixed-wing drone is a plane that doesn't have a human pilot on board. Fixed-wing UAVs can be commanded remotely by a human or autonomously by systems. Drone technology in the military has revolutionized warfare by providing enhanced surveillance, reconnaissance, and strike capabilities. Drones equipped with advanced sensors and cameras enable real-time data collection and intelligence gathering. Drones offer reduced risk to human personnel while conducting operations in diverse and hostile. They provide accurate and precise targeting, minimizing collateral damage and civilian casualties. The versatility of drones logistical support, border surveillance, and maritime security.

Keyword : UAVs(or)UAS.

AFETLER VE AFET HEMŞİRELİĞİ YAKLAŞIMLARI
DISASTER AND DISASTER NURSING APPROACHES

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Toplumlar pek çok türde afetlere maruz kalabilir, bu afetlerde yıkıma ve yok oluşlara uğramamak için sistematik ve multidisipliner yaklaşımlarla hareket etmek gerekir. Doğa olayları hep var olacaktır önemli olan toplumların her kademede hazır olmaları ve afetlere karşı hızlı tepki verebilmeleridir. Hemşireler de verilen bu tepkinin öncü ve kilit isimleridir. **AMAÇ:** Bu bildiri, afet ve afet türleri, afet yönetimi ve afetin her aşamasındaki hemşirelik yaklaşımları ile ilgili literatür doğrultusunda bilgi vermek amacıyla planlanmıştır. **YÖNTEM:** Çalışmanın literatür taraması 5-15 Mayıs 2023 tarihleri arasında yapılmıştır. Tarama sırasında 'Afet' VE 'afet yönetimi', VEYA 'Afet' VE 'hemşirelik yaklaşımları' VEYA 'Afet' VE 'afet yönetimi' VE 'hemşirelik yaklaşımları' VEYA 'Afet yönetim aşamaları' VE 'hemşirelik yaklaşımları' anahtar kelimeleri ve bu kelimelerin İngilizce tercümeleri kullanılarak Google Akademik, PubMed free fulltext, Sience Direct, Ebscohost, Sage, Scopus, CINAHL arama motorunda taramalar yapılmıştır. **LİTERATÜR BULGULARI:** Dünya Sağlık Örgütünün yayınladığı verilere göre, dünyada her yıl, 100 binden fazla insan çeşitli doğal afetler nedeniyle hayatını kaybediyor milyonlarcası ise yaralanıyor veya sakat kalıyor. Ülkemiz ''küresel risk yönetim endeksi'' ne göre insani krizler ve afetler bakımından yüksek riskli ülkeler grubunda olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Afet sahasının öncü gücünü oluşturan hemşirelere, önemli rol ve sorumluluklar düşmektedir. **SONUÇ:** Afetler yıkıcı etkileri ile toplumları derinden etkilemektedirler. Afetlere karşı hazır olmak, afet sırasında ve hemen sonrasında yapılacak olan etkili ve güçlü multidisipliner afet yönetimi toplumların afetten en az zararla çıkmalarını sağlayabilir. Afet hemşireleri, afet yönetiminin kilit bir parçası olarak; afetlerin etkilerini azaltmak ve toplumların afetlere karşı hazırlıklı olmasını sağlamak amacıyla önemli görevleri üstlenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afet, afet yönetimi, hemşirelik yaklaşımları.

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Societies can be exposed to many types of disasters, and it is necessary to act with systematic and multidisciplinary approaches in order to avoid destruction and extinction in these disasters. Natural events will always exist. The important thing is that societies are ready at all levels and react quickly to disasters. Nurses are also the leading and key figures of this response. **OBJECTIVE:** This paper is planned to provide information on disaster and disaster types, disaster management and nursing approaches at every stage of disaster in line with the literature. **METHOD:** The literature review of the study was carried out between 5-15 May 2023. During the search, the keywords 'Disaster' AND 'disaster management', OR 'Disaster' AND 'nursing approaches' OR 'Disaster' AND 'disaster management' AND 'nursing approaches' OR 'Disaster management stages' AND 'nursing approaches' Searches were made on Google Scholar, PubMed free fulltext, Science Direct, Ebscohost, Sage, Scopus, CINAHL search engines using their English translations. **LITERATURE FINDINGS:** According to the data published by the World Health Organization, every year more than 100 thousand people die in the world due to various natural disasters, and millions of them are injured or disabled. According to the "global risk management index", our country has been determined to be in the group of high-risk countries in terms of humanitarian crises and disasters. Nurses, who constitute the leading power of the disaster area, have important roles and responsibilities. **CONCLUSION:** Disasters deeply affect societies with their devastating effects. Being prepared for disasters, effective and strong multidisciplinary disaster management during and immediately after the disaster can ensure that societies get out of the disaster with the least damage. Disaster nurses, as a key part of disaster management; It can undertake important tasks in order to reduce the effects of disasters and to ensure that societies are prepared for disasters.

Key words: Disaster, disaster management, nursing approaches.

YEREL VE YURTDIŞI ORİJİNLİ REZENE GENOTİPLERİNİN KEMOTİPİK FARKLILIKLARI

CHEMOTYPIC DIFFERENCES OF FENNEL GENOTYPES OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN ORIGIN

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ÖZET

Rezene (Foeniculum vulgare L.), Apiaceae (Umbelliferaceae) familyasına ait yabancı döllenen, otsu bir bitkidir. Anavatanı Güney Akdeniz bölgeleri olan rezene, günümüzde Asya, Kuzey Amerika ve Avrupa'da florada bulunmakta olup, ayrıca kültürü de yapılmaktadır. Rezene uçucu yağları, karın ağrıları, artrit, çocuklarda kolik, kabızlık, ishal, ateş, şişkinlik, gastrit, uykusuzluk, karaciğer, ağız ülseri, mide ağrısı gibi hastalıklarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca, birçok çalışmada, uçucu yağlarının antioksidan anti-kanser, anti-mikrobiyal ve anti-fungal özelliklerin yanı sıra hepatoprotektif, hipoglisemik ve östrojenik aktiviteler gösterdiğini bildirilmiştir. Rezene ayrıca çeşitli mineraller ve eser elementler, yağda ve suda çözünen vitaminler, amino asitler içerir. Rezene uçucu yağının içeriği bitki orijini, bitkinin kısmı, gelişme aşaması, yetiştirme koşulları, hasat zamanı ve ekstraksiyon yöntemleri gibi birçok faktöre bağlı değişmektedir.

Yapılan çalışmalarda rezene uçucu yağının içeriği bitki kısmından, hasat zamanından ve olgunluk aşamasından etkilenmekte, fakat daha da önemlisi genotip ve coğrafi kökenden etkilendiği belirtilmiştir. Örneğin, Sırbistan'dan yabani rezene ana bileşenler olarak (E)-anetol (66.1-69.0%) ve fenkon (%13.3-18.8) içerirken, Yugoslav rezene yağı trans-anetol, metil kavikol ve fenkon içerdiği belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca, İsrail'de yapılan başka bir çalışmada acı rezenenin farklı doğal populasyonlarından toplanan rezenenin trans-anetol/östragol oranına bağlı olarak, rakımla ilişkili dört farklı kemotipinin oluştuğunu bildirmişlerdir. Bu derlemede yerli ve yurtdışı orijinli rezene genotiplerinin kemotipleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar hakkında bilgi verilecektir**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rezene, Foeniculum vulgare, genotip, kemotip

Foeniculum vulgare, commonly known as fennel, is a cross-pollinating, herbaceous plant belonging to the Apiaceae (Umbelliferaceae) Family. It is native of the Southern Mediterranean regions and nowadays, through naturalization and cultivation, grows wild also in Asia, North America, and Europe. Fennel essential oils are widely used for abdominal pains, arthritis, colics in children, conjunctivitis, constipation, diarrhea, fever, flatulence, gastritis, insomnia, irritable colon, liver pain, mouth ulcer, stomachache, and other conditions. Furthermore, many studies reported that its essential oils demonstrated antioxidant anti-cancer, anti-microbial, and anti-fungal properties, as well as its hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, and estrogenic activities. Fennel also contains various minerals and trace elements, fat- and water-soluble vitamins, amino acids.

Fennel oil content depends on many factors, such as plant origin, plant part, developmental stage, method of production, time of harvest, and extraction methods. In pervious studies, fennel essential oil content was affected by plant part, time of harvest and stage of maturity, but more significantly by genotype and geographical origin. For example, while wild fennel from Serbia contained (E)-anethole (66.1-69.0%) and fenchone (13.3-18.8%) as the main constituents, Yugoslavian fennel oil contained trans-anethole methyl chavicol and fenchone. In addition, different natural populations of bitter fennel in Israel, based on trans-anethole/estragole ratio, demonstrated the occurrence of four different chemical groups associated with altitude. In this review, information will be given about the studies on the chemotypes of fennel genotypes of local and foreign origin.

Keywords: Fennel, Foeniculum vulgare, genotype, chemotype

YENİDOĞANIN AİLE MERKEZLİ BAKIMI VE KANITA DAYALI UYGULAMALAR – AİLE ENTEGRE BAKIM

FAMILY CENTERED CARE OF THE NEWBORN AND EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES – FAMILY INTEGRATED CARE

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ÖZET

Amaç: Aile merkezli bakım anlayışı sağlık ve iyilik halinin sağlanmasında ailenin rolünü vurgulayan bir bakım Felsefesidir. Bu bakım anlayışı sağlık bakım hizmetlerinde planlama uygulama değerlendirme aşamalarında ailenin katılımını sağlamaktadır. Aile merkezli bakımın amacı çocuğun tüm bakım ve ihtiyaçlarını üstlenmek değil çocuğun fiziksel ve duygusal olarak rahatlığını sağlamak ve anne-çocuk ilişkisini sürdürmektir. Ve bu da aile merkezli bakımın ailenin tükenmişliği duygusunun önemini vurgulamaktadır. Aile merkezli bakımın, ailenin kaygı stres ve yetersizlik duygusunun azalmasını çocuğun hastahanede yatış sürecinin çocuğun üzerinde olumsuz etkilerin önlenmesinde etkisi görülmüştür. Ayrıca aile merkezli bakımın daha etkin uygulanabilmesi için bu bakım yaklaşımının düzenlemeler yapılarak hastanelerde birim, kurum ve politikalarına yerleştirilmesi gerekliliği düşünülmektedir. Literatürde aile merkezli bakım uygulamaları konu alan birçok çalışmanın kanıta dayalı olarak yer verildiği bu derlemede aile merkezli bakım uygulamaların farkındalığının ve bu uygulamanın kullanım oranlarının artırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Yöntem: 'Pubmed', 'Google scholar', 'Cochrane' veri tabanında taranan anahtar kelimelerle ortaya çıkan tüm çalışmalar bağımsız olarak incelenmiştir.

Bulgular: Hastane yönetimi tarafından aile merkezli bakım protokollerinin oluşturulması Ünite ve kliniklerde uygulanmasıhastane yönetimin olanakları dahilinde ailelerin ziyaretçi kalabilmesini ve sık ziyaretçi kabulü, ailelere bilgi verilmesi, güvenliğin sağlanması gibi olanakların sağlanması, kliniğin tanıtılması ve kliniğe tanıyıcı broşürlerin asılması çocukların hastaneye yatırılması sırasında anksiyetelerin azaltılması ailelere çocuklarının sağlıklarının sağlığı konusunda bilgi verilerek çocukların bakıma katılmaları konusunda desteklenerek çocukların bakım ve tedavisinde bakım planında etkin planlı eğitimlerin yapılması ve uygulamalarda bulunulması, sağlık personel sayısının artırılması, sağlık personelinin ailelerdeki farklı kültür, gelenek görenekleri tanıması çocuğun yaşamındaki ailesinin değerini bilmesi ve destek hizmetlerinin değişkenliğinin farkında olması, ailelerin çocuğun sağlığında

önceliğinde daima önce olduğunun farkında olması sonucuna varılmış ve Aile merkezli bakımın yeni araştırmalarla güncellenerek bu sorunlara yönelik protokollerin oluşturulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile merkezli bakım, yenidoğan, eğitim, hemşire

ABSTRACT

Aim: Family-centered care is a philosophy of care that emphasizes the role of the family in ensuring health and well-being. This understanding of care provides the participation of the family in the planning, implementation and evaluation stages of health care services. The aim of family-centered care is not to undertake all the care and needs of the child, but to ensure the physical and emotional comfort of the child and to maintain the mother-child relationship. And this highlights the importance of family-centered care for the sense of family burnout. It has been observed that family-centered care has an effect on the reduction of the family's feelings of anxiety, stress and inadequacy, and the prevention of negative effects of the child's hospitalization process on the child. In addition, in order to implement family-centered care more effectively, it is thought that this care approach should be placed in units, institutions and policies in hospitals by making arrangements. In this review, in which many studies on family-centered care practices in the literature are included, it is aimed to increase the awareness of family-centered care practices and the rate of use of this practice.

Method: All studies that came up with the keywords searched in the database 'Pubmed', 'Google scholar', 'Cochrane' were examined independently.

Results: Establishment of family-centered care protocols by the hospital management, implementation in units and clinics, providing opportunities for families to stay visitors and receiving frequent visitors, informing families, providing security, promoting the clinic and hanging brochures about the clinic, reducing anxiety during the hospitalization of children. By providing information about the health of their children and supporting them in their participation in care, carrying out effective planned trainings and practices in the care and treatment of children, increasing the number of health personnel, recognizing different cultures and traditions in families, knowing the value of the family in the child's life and being aware of the variability of support services, It was concluded that families should always be aware of their priority in the child's health, and it is recommended that family-centered care be updated with new research and protocols should be created for these problems.

Keywords: Family-centered care, newborn, education, nurse

FLUCONAZOLE-LOADED THERMOSENSITIVE SYSTEM: IN VITRO RELEASE,PHARMACOKINETICS AND SAFETY STUDY

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Abstract

Fluconazole (FCZ) is a broad spectrum anti-fungal drug and categorized as a BCS class-I molecule because of its readily soluble and highly permeable properties. Oral delivery of FCZ is associated with teratogenic effects. Thus, other routes of administration needs to be investigated for improved efficacy of the drug. The purpose of this study was to prepare and characterize FCZ loaded thermosensitive system (FCZ-TSS) for rectal administration with sustained release and improved bioavailability. The ingredients of FCZ-TSS were optimised by preparing different formulations using various concentrations of Poloxamer 407 (P-407), Poloxamer 188 (P-188), Tween 80 (Tw-80) and FCZ. The FCZ-TSS was liquid at room temperature and converted into gel at body temperature. The rheological properties of the FCZ-TSS were determined including, gelation temperature, gel strength, gelation time and mucoadhesive force. In vitro release and in vivo pharmacokinetic studies of the optimised formulation was performed and compared with the drug solution. P-407 and Tw-80 reduced the gelation time and gelation temperature of FCZ-TSS, but increased the mucoadhesive force and gel strength. Optimised FCZ-TSS was liquid at room temperature which upon increase in temperature converted into gel at approximately 30.16 °C. The gel formation took around 1.23 min and exhibited its easy administration and quick gelation inside the body. FCZ-TSS released the drug over a time period of 24 h, displaying sustained behaviour as compared with the drug solution which take only 4 h for complete release of the drug. Moreover, the higher Cmax and AUC values of FCZ-TSS as compared to FCZ solution showed increased bioavailability of FCZ. Furthermore, in vivo safety study demonstrated safe profile of FCZ-TSS when compared with FCZ solution, after their application to rectal mucosa. These results confirmed that TSS has the potential to improve the bioavailability of FCZ with increased safety.

Keywords Fluconazole, Thermosensitive system, Anti-fungal agent, Fungal infections, Rectal route, Poloxamers

TRANSFERSOMES CO-LOADED WITH ANTI-LEISHMANIAL AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS

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Abstract

The prime objective of this study was to develop amphotericin B (AMB) and rifampicin (RIF) co-loaded transfersomal gel (AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG) for efective treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL). AMB-RIF co-loaded TF was prepared by the thin-flm hydration method and was optimized based on particle size, polydispersity index (PDI), zeta potential, entrapment efciency (%EE), and deformability index. Similarly, AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG was characterized in terms of rheology, spread ability, and pH. In vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo assays were performed to evaluate AMB-RIF co-loaded TF as a potential treatment option for CL. The optimized formulation had vesicles in nanosize range (167 nm) with suitable PDI (0.106), zeta potential (−19.05 mV), and excellent %EE of RIF (66%) and AMB (85%). Moreover, it had appropriate deformability index (0.952). Additionally, AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG demonstrated suitable rheological behavior for topical application. AMB-RIF co-loaded TF and AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG showed sustained release of the incorporated drugs as compared to AMB-RIF suspension. Furthermore, RIF permeation from AMB-RIF co-loaded TF and AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG was enhanced fvefold and threefold, whereas AMB permeation was enhanced by eightfold and 6.6-fold, respectively. The signifcantly diferent IC50, higher CC50, and FIC50 ($p<0.5$) showed synergistic antileishmanial potential of AMB-RIF co-loaded TF. Likewise, reduced lesion size and parasitic burden in AMB-RIF co-loaded TF–treated mouse group further established the antileishmanial efect of the optimized formulation. Besides, AMB-RIF co-loaded TFG showed a better safety profle. This study concluded that TFG may be a suitable carrier for co-delivery of AMB-RIF when administered topically for the treatment of CL.

Keywords

Amphotericin B · cutaneous leishmaniasis · macrophage · rifampicin · toxicity · transfersomes

ADÖLESAN İDIOPATIK SKOLYOZDA SOLUNUM YAKLAŞIMLARI

RESPIRATORY APPROACHES IN ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS

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Özet

Skolyoz; omurganın 3 boyutlu deformitesi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Adölesan İdiopatik Skolyoz (AİS); skolyozun 10-18 yaşları arasında görülen en yaygın formudur. Daha çok kız çocuklarda görülmekle birlikte prevelansı yaklaşık %1-3'tür. AİS'te en sık karşılaşılan problemlerden birisi solunum fonksiyonlarının olumsuz şekilde etkilenmesidir. AİS'te omurga deformitesinin düzeltilmesi ve solunum fonksiyonlarının iyileştirilmesinde uygun ortez kullanımı, konservatif tedavi ve bir çok spesifik egzersiz müdahaleleri bulunmaktadır. AİS'li bireylerde son dönemlerde en sık kullanılan tedavi modelleri içerisinde çeşitli solunum yaklaşımları yer almaktadır. Literatür incelendiğinde doğru nefes alma tekniklerinin; sadece eğrinin düzeltilmesinde faydalı olduğu değil, aynı zamanda solunum fonksiyonlarını da geliştirdiği görülmektedir. Bu sebeple AİS tedavisinde solunum egzersizlerinin kullanılması gerektiğini önermekteyiz. Bu kapsamda çalışmamızın amacı literatürde kabul görmüş AİS tedavi modellerinde kullanılan solunum yaklaşımlarını incelemek olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adölesan İdiopatik Skolyoz, tedavi, solunum yaklaşımları.

Abstract

Scoliosis; it is called three dimensional deformity of the spine. Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS); it is the most common form of scoliosis seen between the ages of 10-18. Although it is mostly seen in girls, its prevalence is approximately 1-3%. One of the most seen problems in AIS is the negative impact of respiratory functions. Correction of spinal deformity and improvement of respiratory functions in AIS include the use of appropriate orthoses, conservative treatment and many specific exercise therapy interventions. Various respiratory exercises are among the most frequently used treatment interventions in individuals with AIS. When the literature is examined, breathing exercises; supports the view that it not only improves respiratory functions, but also is useful in correcting the curve. For this reason, we suggest that respiratory exercises should be used in the treatment of AIS. In this context, the aim of our study will be to examine the respiratory approaches used in AIS treatment models accepted in the literature.

Keywords: Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis, treatment, breathing approaches

EXPORATION OF THE VALUES OF MONOTHEISM IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ISLAMIC BANKING INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose is to know the science of tawhid in the process of financial reporting in Islamic banking institutions. This is so that there is no exploration of tahid values in the reporting.

Design/methodology/approach: Using a qualitative approach, the data taken through the official website of Islamic banking. The theory used is based on garnd theory.

Findings: Islamic financial institutions from all transactions carried out which are ultimately communicated in the form of financial statements as a reference to the accumulation of sharia values are contained in the Qur'an and Hadith as well as policies set by the government and related institutions regarding the operations of Islamic financial institutions, all of which are manifestations of tawhid values in the financial statements of Islamic financial institutions.

Originality/value: This aricle illustrates that the disclosure of financial statements must be in accordance with existing values.

Keywords: Tahuid values, Financial statements, and Islamic banking.

FARKLI DOZLARDA VERMİKOMPOST VE KOMPOST UYGULAMALARININ TERENİN (LEPIDIUM SATIVUM L.) BESLENMESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN BİTKİ ANALİZLERİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF VERMICOMPOST AND COMPOST APPLICATIONS ON THE NUTRITION OF CRESS (LEPIDIUM SATIVUM L.) WITH PLANT ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma kontrollü sera koşullarında tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre, 2500 gr'lık saksılarda yürütülmüş olup, iki farklı organik gübre [vermikompost (VC) ve inek gübresi (CM)] %0 (kontrol), %1.5, %3, %6 dozlarında olacak şekilde, Kırklareli ilinin Lüleburgaz ilçesinden alınan toprak örneği ile karıştırılarak tere bitkisi ekilmiş ve deneme 2 ay sonra tamamlanmıştır. Deneme, 2021 yılında Ocak-Nisan arasındaki dönemde, Lüleburgaz ilçesinde bulunan Ziya Organik Tarım İşletmeleri A.Ş.'ne ait serada kontrollü bir şekilde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada kullanılan gübreler kendi aralarında istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmiş olup Mg bakımından vermikompostun (VC); toplam N ve K bakımından inek gübresinin (CM); P bakımından her iki gübrenin de eşit değerlere sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Dozlar istatistiksel olarak kendi aralarında değerlendirildiklerinde, bitki besin elementleri açısından genel olarak VC %1.5 dozunda kayda değer yüksek değerler elde edilmiştir. N ve K elementleri bakımından CM gübresinin %6 dozunun, P elementinin her iki gübrede de tüm uygulamaların uygun olduğu ekonomik açıdan %1.5 dozu önerilmiştir. Mg elementi bakımından VC gübresinin %1.5 dozunun etkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Ca uygulamalarının ideal dozunun %2.00-3.00 arasında olması gerekir iken en yüksek %0.76 ile VC gübresinin 1.5 dozu olduğu saptanmıştır. Yapılan uygulamaların bitki besin elementi içerikleri istatistiki açıdan önemli olduğu ($P \leq 0.01$) bulunmuştur. Deneme sonuçları incelendiğinde her iki organik gübrenin de tere bitkisinin makro ve mikro bitki besin elementi içeriklerine farklı düzeylerde önemli etkisi olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vermikompost, kompost, tere (Lepidium sativum L).

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in 2500 g pots according to the trial pattern of coincidence parcels under controlled greenhouse conditions, and two different organic fertilizers [vermicompost (VC) and cow manure (CM)] were planted in 0% (control), 1.5%, 3%, 6% doses, mixed with the soil sample taken from Lüleburgaz district of Kırklareli province and the trial was completed after 2 months. The trial was carried out in a controlled manner in the greenhouse belonging to Ziya Organik Tarım İşletmeleri A.Ş. located in Lüleburgaz district in the period between January and April 2021. The fertilizers used in the study were statistically evaluated among themselves and vermicompost (VC) in terms of Mg; cow manure (CM) in terms of total N and K; In terms of P, both fertilizers have equal values. When the doses were statistically evaluated among themselves, significantly higher values were obtained in terms of plant nutrients at the overall dose of VC 1.5%. The 6% dose of CM fertilizer for total N and K elements and a 1.5% dose for P in both fertilizers were recommended from an economic point of view where all applications were appropriate. Mg, VC fertilizer was said to be effective at a 1.5% dose. While the ideal dose of Ca applications should be between 2.00-3.00%, the highest dose of VC fertilizer was found to be 1.5 doses with 0.76%. It was found that the plant nutrient content of the applications was statistically significant ($P \leq 0.01$). When the results of the trial were examined, it was found that both organic fertilizers had a significant effect on the macro and micro plant nutrient content of the cress plant at different levels.

Keywords: Vermicompost, compost, tere (Lepidium sativum L).

Al-6061 T6 VE Al-7075 T6 ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMLI PLAKALARIN SÜRTÜNME KARIŞTIRMA KAYNAĞI İLE BİRLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE İLAVE TOZ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL POWDER IN JOINING AL-6061 T6 AND Al-7075 T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY PLATES WITH FRICTION STIR WELDING

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ÖZET

Sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı, geleneksel kaynak yöntemlerinden farklı olarak, bir akışkan maddeye, elektrik akımına ihtiyaç duymayan ve iş parçalarının arasına daldırılan bir karıştırıcının sağladığı sürtünme, ısınma, karıştırma etkileriyle birçok malzemeyi birleştirmeye yarayan bir teknolojidir. Geleneksel yöntemlerle otomotiv ve havacılık sektörünün vazgeçilmezi Alüminyum alaşımların kaynaklanması birçok açıdan verimli olmadığı için bunun yerini sürtünme karıştırma yöntemi almaktadır. Bu yeni nesil sayılabilecek kaynak teknolojisinin kullanımı ile birleştirilmiş kaynaklı komplenin daha yüksek dayanıma sahip olması ise bizim projemizin ana odak noktası olmuştur. Bu çalışmada sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı işleminin kullanım alanları, yöntemin uygulanışı, avantaj ve dezavantajları, işlem esnasında kullanılan karıştırıcı takımların yapısı gibi detaylardan söz edilmiş, daha sonra ise uygulamanın tarafımızca yapılıp numuneler üzerinde uygulanan testler ve bunların karşılaştırmalı sonuçlarının çıkarılması süreci detaylı olarak aktarılmıştır. Bu şekilde hem sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı hakkında kapsamlı bilgi verilmiş, hem yöntemin önemli noktalarına ve yöntemin uygulanışına değinilmiş, hem de ilave tozların seçimi ile kaynaklı komplenin dayanımına etkisi çeşitli mekanik ve görüntülü analizler ile gösterilmiştir.

Çalışmada ayrıca dönem boyunca Gazi Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Talaşlı İmalat Laboratuvarı'nda Al6061-T6 ve Al-7075-T6 plakalarının sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı işleminin yapılmasında kullanılacak olan karıştırıcı takımların tarafımızca yarı-mamulden işlenip sürece hazır hale getirilme çalışmalarına ve sonrasında her biri 2mm kalınlığa sahip plakaların sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı ile ilave toz (SiC ve Al2O3) kullanarak birleştirilip 9 adet hazırlanan numunelerin 5 farklı yöntem (Çekme, Sertlik, Mikro-Yapı, SEM, EDS) ile test edilmesi sürecinden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürtünme Karıştırma Kaynağı, İlave Toz, Mikro-yapı

ABSTRACT

Friction stir welding, unlike traditional welding methods, is a technology that does not require a fluid, electric current, and is a technology for joining many materials with the effects of friction, heating and mixing provided by a mixer immersed between the workpieces. Welding of aluminum alloys, which are indispensable for the automotive and aerospace industry with traditional methods, is not efficient in many respects, so the method of mixing into friction takes its place. The higher strength of the welded assembly combined with the use of this new generation welding technology has been the main focus of our project. In this study, details such as the usage areas of the friction stir welding process, the application of the method, the advantages and disadvantages, the structure of the mixing tools used during the process are mentioned, then the tests performed by us and the tests applied on the samples and the process of obtaining their comparative results are explained in detail. In this way, comprehensive information about friction stir welding is given, important points of the method and the application of the method are mentioned, as well as the selection of additional powders and their effect on the strength of the welded assembly are shown with various mechanical and visual analyzes.

In the study, we also work on the preparation of the mixer tools to be used in friction stir welding of Al6061-T6 and Al-7075-T6 plates at Gazi University Engineering Faculty Machining Laboratory during the semester, to prepare them for the process from semi-finished products, and then to prepare the plates with 2mm thickness each. The process of testing 9 samples prepared by friction stir welding using additional powder (SiC and Al2O3) with 5 different methods (Tension, Hardness, Micro-Structure, SEM, EDS) is mentioned.

Keywords: Friction Stir Welding**,** Additional Powder, Micro-Structure

NEUROMORPHIC COMPUTING

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Abstract:

Neuromorphic computing has emerged as a promising approach in computer science, inspired by the structure and functionality of the human brain. This field aims to design and develop computer systems that can mimic the complex neural networks of the brain, enabling efficient and brain-inspired computation. Neuromorphic computing leverages specialized hardware architectures and algorithms to perform computations in a more parallel and energy-efficient manner compared to traditional von Neumann architectures.

This abstract provides an overview of neuromorphic computing, highlighting its key principles and potential applications. The first section introduces the motivation behind neuromorphic computing and explains how it differs from conventional computing paradigms. The second section delves into the hardware aspects of neuromorphic computing, discussing the design and implementation of neuromorphic chips and specialized circuits. The third section explores the software and algorithms used in neuromorphic computing, focusing on spiking neural networks, synaptic plasticity, and learning mechanisms.

Furthermore, the abstract discusses the potential applications of neuromorphic computing in various fields, including robotics, pattern recognition, cognitive computing, and brain-inspired computing. It highlights the advantages of neuromorphic computing, such as low power consumption, high parallelism, and adaptability to real-time processing. The abstract concludes by emphasizing the ongoing research and challenges in neuromorphic computing, including scalability, programming models, and the integration of neuromorphic systems with existing computing architectures. Overall, neuromorphic computing holds great promise for advancing the capabilities of computing systems and enabling novel applications that can benefit from brain-inspired computation.

ROLE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN REAL TIME WORLD

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Abstract:

In our real time world, data plays an important role. Data is just the resources that are managed in the servers in the cloud. Cloud is a collective term for a large number of developments and possibilities. In Cloud Computing, network of servers is the cloud. Basically, Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of IT resources over the Internet with pay-as-you-go pricing. Cloud consumer can utilize resources, applications and infrastructure provided by the cloud on a pay-as-you-go Basic. The cloud gives access for wide range of technologies that helps us to innovate in a faster way and quickly use the resources as we need. With the help of Cloud Computing, we can have an internet-based resources sharing which triggers broad network access. It is a host-server service. The basic principles of cloud is that the computing is assigned in a great number of distributed computers, rather than the local computers. Cloud Computing services disconnects the users from the hardware, and in reducing the management cost that is associated with the bank of servers. Thus, Cloud Computing gives a dependable and secure information. The Cloud gives infinite possibilities to the users to access the web.

AUGMENTED REALITY

Sundari Supraja G

Sruthi Sai Prabha K S

Thanushya T S

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ABSTRACT:

Have you ever wondered how will the world be if your imagination becomes real!! Yeah,You heard it right, it is possible with the aid of "Augmented Reality".

Augmented Reality in short popularly known as the AR .In simple words to expand your imagination and make you feel as if you are in another world.AR allows you to fantasize your Outlandish fantasies into realness.

Augmented Reality is simply a visual treat !! It is a user's experience to visually change instinctual surroundings.

We are devising a technology that enhances the learning experience of students with an essence of virtual experience which makes learning more enjoyable,fun and interactive. This can be achieved through augmented reality(AR). Augmented Reality is an admix of physical universe with the essence of virtual reality. It is a piece of cake to distinguish between both worlds (real and virtual).We can experience the digital world at the peak of the physical environment.Our goal is to provide users with hands-on experience in virtual setup.

AR applications identify the position and direction the user is confronting with. We are implementing certain algorithms to make users experience the virtual world and matriculate accordingly.The users can experience through their microphones, mobiles, touchscreens and many other haptic devices.

AR makes learning more engaging by making students visualize the complex concepts and making it look simpler and understandable. It allows students to travel to different places without leaving the classroom which is the most sane thing as they can travel to the time of world war 2 and experience the war in real by AR. Cool to hear right!.

It makes learning new language more simpler than it seems to be by overlaying the contextual information on real world objects.AR allow the students across the world to interact through virtual objects in virtual locations, regardless of their physical location .With AR, We can make learning more enjoyable for all the students over the world.

EDGE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Suganesh V

V Vaibhav Krishna

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Abstract:

Edge AI, a paradigm shift in artificial intelligence (AI), involves the deployment of AI algorithms and models directly on edge devices, such as smartphones, IoT devices, and embedded systems. By processing data locally on the device, Edge AI offers numerous benefits, including reduced latency, enhanced privacy, improved efficiency, and increased real-time responsiveness. This emerging field combines the power of AI with the advantages of edge computing, enabling a wide range of applications in diverse domains.

Edge AI brings AI capabilities closer to the data source, eliminating the need for continuous communication with the cloud. This is particularly valuable in scenarios where low latency is critical, such as autonomous vehicles, industrial automation, and augmented reality. The ability to perform real-time inference on the edge facilitates rapid decision-making, enabling edge devices to respond quickly to changing conditions.

Moreover, Edge AI addresses privacy concerns by minimizing data transmission to the cloud. Instead of sending raw sensor data, edge devices can process and analyze sensitive information locally, reducing the risk of data breaches and ensuring data privacy. This is especially important in healthcare, where sensitive patient information needs to be protected.

However, deploying AI on resource-constrained edge devices presents challenges such as limited processing power, energy constraints, and memory limitations. Researchers are actively developing efficient algorithms and lightweight models to overcome these challenges and enable AI inference on edge devices with minimal resource requirements.

Overall, Edge AI represents a transformative approach to AI deployment, enabling intelligent and autonomous decision-making at the edge of the network. With its potential to unlock new applications and address critical issues, Edge AI is poised to revolutionize industries and pave the way for a smarter and more interconnected future.

HYBRID QUANTUM COMPUTING

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Abstract:

Hybrid quantum computing is an emerging computational paradigm that combines classical computing and quantum systems to overcome the limitations of current quantum computers. By integrating classical and quantum resources, researchers aim to leverage the strengths of both approaches to tackle complex problems more efficiently.

In a hybrid quantum computing model, classical computers play a crucial role in tasks suited to classical systems, such as data preprocessing, algorithm design, and result analysis. Quantum computers, on the other hand, provide specialized processing capabilities through quantum algorithms or subroutines that harness quantum phenomena like superposition and entanglement.

This approach allows researchers to explore quantum algorithms and applications using existing quantum hardware while mitigating the challenges associated with error rates and limited qubit coherence times. By dividing computational tasks between classical and quantum systems, hybrid quantum computing presents a practical pathway to realizing practical quantum applications.

Hybrid quantum computing holds significant promise in domains such as optimization, machine learning, cryptography, and quantum system simulations. Optimization problems, for example, can benefit from quantum algorithms while utilizing classical computing for problem formulation and analysis. Machine learning algorithms can also be enhanced by leveraging quantum algorithms for specific tasks within the training process.

In conclusion, hybrid quantum computing represents an innovative approach that combines classical and quantum computing to harness the potential of quantum systems. By utilizing the strengths of both approaches, researchers can address complex problems and pave the way for practical quantum computing applications.

QUANTUM COMPUTING

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Thisaanth J

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Abstract:

Quantum computing is an upcoming field of study that harnesses the principles of quantum mechanics to revolutionize computation. Unlike classical computers that rely on binary bits, quantum computers utilize quantum bits or qubits, which can exist in multiple states simultaneously due to superposition and entanglement. This unique characteristic allows quantum computers to perform computations in parallel, potentially solving complex problems more efficiently. This abstract provides a brief overview of quantum computing and its potential applications. It highlights the advantages of qubits' superposition and entanglement properties, which enable quantum computers to tackle computational challenges that are currently infeasible for classical computers. Examples include integer factorization, quantum simulation, optimization problems, and cryptography. The abstract emphasizes that quantum computing has the potential to transform various industries and fields, such as cryptography, pharmaceutical research, financial modelling, and machine learning. However, it also acknowledges that quantum computing is still in its early stages, with practical implementations facing significant technical hurdles, such as decoherence and error correction. Ongoing research and development efforts are crucial for overcoming these challenges and unlocking the full potential of quantum computing. Overall, this abstract serves as a concise introduction to the concept of quantum computing, its underlying principles, and its transformative possibilities, while acknowledging the current limitations and the need for further advancements in the field.

ORGAN-ON-A-CHIP IN TISSUE ENGINEERING USING NANO TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

Tissue engineering is an interdisciplinary field that integrates engineering, biomedical, and material science. Nowadays organ transplants have become a very common thing, with tissue engineering the need for a donor can be drastically reduced and, we can eliminate the need for immunosuppressive drugs as we can develop organs from the patients themselves. But there are also a few obstacles in tissue engineering such as a lack of appropriate biomaterials, ineffective cell growth, and insufficient production of growth factors. We believe that these constraints can be overcome by infusing nanotechnology, as their distinctive size-dependent properties have shown promising results. We are planning on creating an organ-on-a-chip system where microfluidics and nanotechnology are combined to recreate functional models of human organs. These nanodevices emulate the structure and functions of specific organs, allowing researchers to create effective tissue regeneration technologies. In this system, tissues grow inside microfluidic chips which are designed to control the cell microenvironment and maintain the unique characteristics of the tissues. With nanotechnology, we can improve imaging and monitoring using quantum dots or fluorescent nanoparticles so that we can navigate the behavior of cell growth and differentiation thus helping us to create a new organ. This research effort brings advanced model systems for the study of engineered nanoparticles. The organ-on-a-chip technology can be used to model various organs such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, and brain. Keywords: nanotechnology, tissue engineering, organ-on-a-chip, quantum dots, fluorescent nanoparticles, imaging and monitoring.

TRENDING TECHNOLOGIES-QUANTUM COMPUTING

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Abstract:

In the day today technological world data creates a great revolution. The number of inputs as a data grows, the number of calculations that must be performed grows rapidly. A Quantum Computer is a machine that can perform many tasks in parallel to solve very complex problems very quickly when compared to classical computers. Classical computers have a less compute power where the data is stored in the form of zeros and once. For example, NP (nondeterministic polynomial) problems are the problems that cannot be solved in polynomial time by the classical computers. Similarly factoring problems are too complex for classical computer to solve. To overcome these kinds of problems we find a great solution that is "QUANTUM COMPUTING". Quantum Computing is a branch of computing that focuses on the development of computer technology based on the notations of quantum theory. In Quantum Computing, Qubits are the basic unit of information. They use superposition to be in multiple states at one time. Qubits can be 0 or 1, as well as any part of 0 or 1 in the superposition of both states. Thus, Quantum Computing is a rapidly accelerating field with the power to revolutionize artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML). As the demand for bigger, better and more accurate AI and ML accelerates, standard computers will be pushed to the limits of their capabilities. Although it is a tedious task to bring Quantum computers to this Realtime life, it's very clear that AI and ML can be deployed with Quantum Computing to enhance a wide range of industries.

SWARM ROBOTICS

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Abstract:

Swarm robotics is an emerging field that draws inspiration from the collective behavior of social insects to design and develop systems of coordinated robots. It focuses on the principles of decentralization, self-organization, and emergent behavior to solve complex tasks that are challenging for individual robots. This paper provides an overview of swarm robotics, highlighting its key concepts, advantages, and applications.

In swarm robotics, a group of relatively simple robots collaboratively interacts with each other and their environment to achieve common goals. Inspired by natural swarms, such as ant colonies or bird flocks, swarm robots communicate, coordinate, and adapt in real-time, enabling them to perform complex tasks through distributed decision-making. The decentralized nature of swarm robotics offers robustness, scalability, and fault tolerance, as the failure of individual robots does not compromise the overall system.

Advances in swarm intelligence algorithms and techniques have led to applications in various domains. Swarm robotics finds applications in search and rescue operations, where multiple robots can efficiently explore and locate targets in hazardous environments. It is also useful in agricultural tasks, where robot swarms can perform collaborative farming activities, such as pollination or crop monitoring. In addition, swarm robotics has potential applications in surveillance, transportation, construction, and environmental monitoring.

This paper explores the fundamental principles of swarm robotics, including communication, sensing, decision-making, and task allocation mechanisms. It discusses various swarm robotics algorithms and presents case studies showcasing the successful application of swarm robotics in different scenarios. Finally, the challenges and future directions in swarm robotics research are discussed, emphasizing the need for scalable and adaptive swarm algorithms, robust communication protocols, and ethical considerations in swarm behavior.

SPACE EXPLORATION AND ASTONOMY

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Abstract

Since ancient times, astronomy and space travel have piqued human curiosity, inspiring us to discover the immense expanses of the universe beyond our home planet. The key ideas and developments in the fields of space exploration and astronomy are summarized in this abstract. Discovering and exploring celestial bodies including planets, moons, asteroids, and comets are all part of space exploration. It includes both manned and unmanned expeditions that use telescopes and spacecraft to investigate and study extra-terrestrial objects. While astronomy focuses on the study of celestial phenomena and objects from Earth. It includes the study of stars, galaxies, black holes, supernovae, and cosmic radiation through observation and analysis. To gather information and solve cosmic mysteries, astronomers use telescopes, satellites, and ground-based observatories. Powerful telescopes like the Hubble Space Telescope and the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope have made it possible to observe far-off galaxies in a way that has never before been possible, leading to ground- breaking discoveries about the nature of the universe. We have been able to explore the Moon, nearby planets, and their moons thanks to robotic missions like the Mars rovers and Apollo program. The geology, atmosphere, and possibility of extra-terrestrial life on other celestial bodies have all been greatly improved by the data collected by these missions. In conclusion, astronomy and space exploration have greatly increased our knowledge of the universe and our place within it. These fields, ranging from the study of distant galaxies to the exploration of celestial bodies, provide profound insights into the cosmos, technological advancements, and the possibility of opening up new frontiers and providing answers to the most important questions about our existence.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A DEVELOPMENT FACTOR IN THE GROWTH AND STRENGTHENING OF A COUNTRY'S ECONOMY – EVIDENCE FROM KOSOVO

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the role of the enterprise as a key factor in protecting and strengthening the economy of a country. Enterprise is a broad concept that will include the organization and management of new activities, in search of opportunities to create economic value. In the last decade, entrepreneurship has gained great importance in the country's economic policy trends, being considered an engine for economic development and the creation of new jobs. In this paper, the focus will be the analysis of the positive effect of the enterprise in strengthening the economy of a country. High-level entrepreneurs manage to improve the business climate based on the achievements of innovation and technology, which enable the production of new products and the provision of quality services to the consumer. The enterprise, through investment in internal labor capacities, investment in staff training, improvement of working infrastructure, monitoring of new technology and its application in the work process, becomes competitive not only in the country of origin, but also becomes a potential factor for the external market. Entrepreneurs opening small and medium-sized enterprises in the country have a direct impact on increasing employment, creating income, paying contributions to the state, offering quality products to consumers, promoting innovation, increasing competition, and continuously in in a chain way influence the economic trends of the country. The paper provides factual data processed from a critical point of view, through the analytical method, from the research conducted during the month of April-'23 of 55 enterprises in the country.

Key words: Enterprise, economic policy, entrepreneurship, technology, consumer, etc.

AMBALAJ TASARIMINDA AMACA UYGUN MALZEME SEÇİMİ

SUITABLE MATERIAL SELECTION IN PACKAGING DESIGN

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ÖZET

Ambalajda, ürünün depolanma ve taşınma özellikleri de dikkate alındığında en elverişli malzeme seçilmesi önemlidir. Ambalaj malzemesi, ambalajın meydana gelmesi için gerekli olan mamulü örten, saran malzemedir. Bu anlamda kâğıt, karton, cam, ahşap, alüminyum ve teneke levhalar ambalaj malzemesi olarak değerlendirilir. Farklı maddelerden üretilen ve çok fazla sektöre hitap eden ambalaj malzemeleri, ambalajın öneminin anlaşılmasıyla birlikte, ambalajsız satılan ürünlerde gözle görülen bir azalma sağlamıştır. Diğer taraftan ambalaj ile kayıt dışı satışa sunulan ürünlerde büyük bir azalmadan da söz etmek mümkündür.

Bu makalede, teorik açıklamaları uygulamaya ve malzemenin ambalajın şekillenmesindeki önemine değinilmiştir. Ambalajın, özellikle tarihi gelişimi de göz önüne alınarak, her ambalaj malzemesinin ambalajlamada kullanım imkân ve sınırları ile bugün ambalaj sanayindeki gelişmelere değinilmiştir. Günümüz ambalajlama, gıda hazırlama ve muhafaza usullerinin en önemli parçası haline gelmiştir. Çünkü ambalaj malı koruyan, taşıyan, tüketiciye tanıtan, en önemlisi malı satan bir stratejik süreçtir. Ambalaj malzemesi ve paketleme makinelerindeki gelişmeler ürün çeşitlenmesinde ve özellikle de tarıma yeni boyut çağdaş yaklaşımlar sağlamıştır. Bu yeni durum öylesine etkili olmuştur ki dünya Pazar rekabetine bir manada ambalaj savaşı denmeye başlanmıştır. Bu savaş, her geçen gün ambalaj malzemelerindeki inanılmaz gelişme hızını ve bu malzemeleri işleyecek makinelerin üretilmesini tetiklemektedir. Ambalaj malzemesindeki bu zenginlik çevre sorunlarının önemine varılmasını da sağlamıştır. Üretilen ambalajlar şık tasarım, sağlıklı ve geri dönüşümü mümkün malzeme ile birleştirildiğinde, başarılı ve yüksek performanslı sonuçlar elde edebilmektedir. Bu makale ile yukarıdaki bulgular örneklendirilmiş ve gelişmeler ışığında ambalajın malzemeleriyle birlikte toplumu bile şekillendirebildiği ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ambalaj, tasarım, algı.

ABSTRACT

It is important to choose the most suitable packaging material, considering the storage and transportation characteristics of the product. Packaging material is the material that covers and surrounds the product necessary for the packaging to occur. Paper, cardboard, glass, wood, aluminum, and tin plates are packaging materials. Packaging materials, produced from different materials and appealing to many sectors, have led to a noticeable decrease in unpackaged products with the understanding of the importance of packaging. On the other hand, it is possible to talk about a significant decrease in the products offered for unregistered sale with packaging.

This article mentions the application of theoretical explanations and the importance of the material in shaping the packaging. Considering the historical development of packaging in particular, the possibilities and limits of the use of each packaging material in packaging and the developments in the packaging industry today are mentioned. Today's packaging has become the most important part of food preparation and preservation methods. Because packaging is a strategic process that protects the goods, carries them, introduces them to the consumers, and, most importantly, sells them. Developments in packaging materials and machines have provided a new dimension and contemporary approaches to product diversification, especially in agriculture. This new situation has been so practical that the world market competition has become a packaging war. This war triggers the incredible development speed in packaging materials and the production of machines to process these materials. This richness in packaging material has also made it possible to realize the importance of environmental problems. When the packages are combined with stylish design, healthy and recyclable materials, successful and high-performance results can be achieved. In this article, the above findings were exemplified, revealing that packaging could even shape society with its materials in light of developments.

Keywords: Packaging, design, perception.

AN ADDITION TO THE MACRO FUNGI OF TIKRI RESERVED FOREST, GONDA (U.P.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Tikri reserved forest is located in the Tarabganj sub-division of Gonda district in Uttar Pradesh. The terai landscape of this forest is known to be rich in both flora and fauna, making it an ideal location for conducting surveys to explore the mushroom flora. Based on the field surveys conducted during the monsoon period from 2016-2019, a total of 53 mushroom species belonging to 37 genera were collected and identified from different localities of the reserved forest. This is a significant finding, as it adds to the overall understanding of the mushroom diversity of the forest. Due to the severity of the Covid-19 pandemic, no surveys were conducted in the Tikri reserved forest during 2020-2021. The pandemic has had a significant impact on research activities in many parts of the world, including field surveys and data collection. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, surveys were able to resume in the monsoon period of 2022 and three additional mushroom species viz., Mollisia cineria, Pluteus leoninus and Pluteus stenotrichus were identified on the basis of their taxonomical characters. All of the new species were saprophytic in nature. So far, 56 mushroom species have been identified in the Tikri reserved forest. We anticipate that by the end of the monsoon season in 2023, we will be ready to publish our final data on the macrofungi of the Tikari Reserved Forest. It will be useful not only for taxonomical purposes, but also for ethanomycological purposes, which will aid in future research work.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KOREAN STREET FOOD NJAJANKUY_MEOGJA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the feasibility study of medium, small and micro businesses in the type of Njajankuy_meogja shop business. The Njajankuy_meogja shop business located at Jalan Kusuma Bangsa No 4B Panjang Baru, North Pekalongan is a shop that serves a variety of Korean dishes such as Mini Tteokbokki, Korean Spicy Ceker, Odeng Tteokbokki, Odeng Gochujang, Jjangmyeon, Omellete Tteokbokki, and Ramen Tteokbokki. The method in this study uses the interview method conducted with the owner of the Njajankuy_meogja shop business and some of his customers. Data is presented according to the results of interviews in the form of a feasibility analysis of market and marketing aspects.

Keywords: UMKM, Korean Street Food, Business Feasibility Study

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE OF PAVEMENTS SUBJECTED TO DYNAMIC LOADING

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ABSTRACT

The behavior of in-service pavements indicates that the condition of the bonding between pavement layers plays an important role in the performance of the whole pavement structure. Pavement structures comprise of several material layers that have a certain degree of bonding at the interfaces. Inadequate layer bonding can lead to slippage and/or complete separation of the layers, and as a result, distresses such as slippage cracking, delamination, potholes, etc. may appear in the asphalt concrete (AC) layer. Unfortunately, layer interface de-bonding or separation often occurs in AC pavement structures, attributed among other reasons to poor construction practices and/or use of poor bonding materials. Additionally, layer interface de-bonding can occur either between the AC layers or between an AC layer and a base layer.

When the coefficient of friction between an AC layer and a rigid base is relatively small, the impact on performance would not be as critical as to when a flexible (aggregate) base is used. Redistribution of stresses and strains in the pavement structure due to poor layer interfacial bonding conditions may thus contribute to premature pavement failures, which is undesired. Using layered linear elastic theory and static linear two-dimensional finite-element model and taking into account different degrees of interfacial bonding conditions between the pavement layers and a horizontal load in addition to the standard vertical load, the layer bonding condition between the asphalt binder course and the base can reduce the pavement life by up to 80%.

This research paper concludes that a viscoelastic-plastic (VEP) model can be used to simulate the behavior of vibratory rollers during the compaction of asphalt pavements. The simulation results are compared with the construction data of asphalt pavements indicate that the model can serve as the basic theoretical foundation for the realization of intelligent compaction of asphalt pavements.

KEYWORDS: pavement, asphalt concrete, bonding, finite-element model, viscoelastic model

ANNELERE GÖRE ÇOCUKLARININ SAĞLIK DURUMU: LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ

HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO MOTHERS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

İnsanların yaşamında sağlık önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Sağlık anlayışı değişken olup, zaman içinde bireyden bireye, toplumdan topluma değişiklikler gösterir. Bireyin kendi sağlık davranışlarını nasıl algıladığının ve kontrol ettiğinin bilinmesi, bireye yeni bir davranış kazandırmada önemlidir. Eğer birey sağlık problemi olduğunu algılamıyorsa, sağlığını geliştirmek için gerekli çabayı harcamayacak, profesyonel kişilerin yardımını istemeyecektir. Bu konuda yapılan araştırmalarda, sağlık durumunun kötü olduğunu düşünen bireylerin sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranış düzeylerinin düşük olduğu, bu yüzden bireyin sağlık algısının önemli olduğu belirtilmektedir. Çocuklarda olumlu sağlık davranışları geliştirmek ve sağlıklı yaşam biçimi kazandırmaya yönelik, Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuk Haklarına Dair Sözleşme-Ulusal İlk Rapor'da, "Yaşam Standartları" adı altında şu bilgilere yer verilmektedir: "Çocukların zihinsel, bedensel ve sosyal gelişimine olanak sağlayacak yeterli yaşam standardını sunabilmek için olumlu sağlık alışkanlıkları yerleştirme çabaları ile birlikte, bilgilendirici programlar düzenlenmelidir." Farklı kanun ve yönetmelikler de anne babaları ellerindeki olanaklara göre çocuğu en iyi şekilde yetiştirmekle, sağlıklı yaşam alışkanlıkları kazandırmakla ve en uygun eğitimi sağlamakla görevlendirmiştir. Anne çocuğu sağlıklı davranış konusunda eğitmek ve bu davranışları kazandırmakla yükümlüdür. Bu nedenle annenin sağlık algısı çocuğunun sağlığını doğrudan ilgilendiren bir konu olmaktadır. Ancak annelerin sağlık algısının çocuk sağlığına uygun olmayabilir. Bu çalışmada annenin çocuklarının sağlığını algılama düzeyleri ile ilgili çalışmaları derlemek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne, Sağlık Algısı, Çocuk Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Health has an important place in human life. The understanding of health is variable and changes from individual to individual and from society to society over time. It is important to know how individuals perceive and control their own health behaviors in order to gain new behaviors. If the individual does not perceive that he/she has a health problem, he/she will not make the necessary effort to improve his/her health and will not seek the help of professionals. In studies conducted on this subject, it is stated that individuals who think that their health status is poor have low levels of healthy lifestyle behaviors, so the health perception of the individual is important. In the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child-National First Report, the following information is given under the title of "Living Standards" in order to develop positive health behaviors and healthy lifestyles in children: "In order to provide children with an adequate standard of living to enable their mental, physical and social development, informative programs should be organized in conjunction with efforts to establish positive health habits." Different laws and regulations also task parents with raising their children in the best way possible according to the means at their disposal, with teaching healthy living habits and providing the most appropriate education. The mother is obliged to educate the child about healthy behaviors and to help the child acquire these behaviors. For this reason, the health perception of the mother is an issue that directly concerns the health of her child. However, the health perception of mothers may not be appropriate for child health. In this study, it was aimed to compile studies on the level of mothers' perception of their children's health.

Keywords: Mother, Health Perception, Child Health

ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF FRUITS OF THE ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS 'NOVITA'

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, the chemical and technological properties, antioxidant activity and antimicrobial activity of the fruits of the ornamental shrub Prunus laurocerasus 'Novita' were evaluated. Several fruit characteristics, such as total titratable acidity (TA), pH, total phenolic

compounds, total flavonoid compounds, total monomeric anthocyanin (TMA), total lipids, sugar composition, and antioxidant activity were studied. The average fruit mass and flesh ratio were 1.56 g and 89.73%. In fruits of Prunus laurocerasus, dry matter is 25,81%, and ash content and total acidity are 0.83% and 0.45%, respectively. The content of TMA is 0.04 mg cyd-3-glu/g fresh weight (fw). The content of polyphenols and flavonoids in five fruit extracts (96 % ethanol, 70 % ethanol, 80 % methanol, 50 % ethanol, and water) was investigated. The 96% ethanol extract has the highest content of polyphenols (0,91 mg GAE/g (fw)/3,53 mg GAE/g (dw)) and flavonoids (0,29 mg QE/g (fw)/1,13 mg QE/g (dw)). 96 % ethanol extract showed the highest antioxidant potential - 5.90 (fw) / 22.85 (dw) mM TE/g (DPPH assay), 8.28 (fw) / 32.04 (dw) mM TE/g (ABTS assay), and 6.79 (fw)/26.28 (dw) mM TE/g (FRAP assay). The sugar composition in Prunus laurocerasus „Novita“ fruits mainly consisted of sucrose, glucose, fructose, and sorbitol, as sucrose was in low levels from 0.02% fw. The polyuronic content was in the range of 3.33%. The antimicrobial activity of aqueous and methanolic fruit extracts was tested against twenty microorganisms, including six gram-positive bacteria, six gram-negative bacteria, two yeasts, and five fungi. The methanolic extract demonstrated significant antimicrobial activity while the aqueous extract showed limited activity. The content of polyphenols and the demonstrated antioxidant activity in the fruits of the ornamental shrub Prunus laurocerasus is in full agreement with some fruits of the Rosaceae family that are present in the daily food diet. Therefore, fruits could be a source of biologically active substances with antioxidant potential. The present study demonstrates the nutritional characteristics of the fruits of the ornamental shrub Prunus laurocerasus (Novita).

Keywords: Prunus laurocerasus „Novita“ fruits, total phenols content, total flavonoids content, antioxidant activity, antimicrobial activit

APPLICATIONS OF MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES IN TRANSDERMAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Transdermal drug delivery systems are innovative alternative to conventional methods of drug administration, such as oral or parenteral route. In recent years, microfluidics has emerged as a distinct and rapidly growing area of research, offering advanced fluid manipulation techniques within channels measuring only tens of micrometers. This technology has found widespread applications across various disciplines, including chemistry, biology, medicine, and physical sciences. Microfluidic devices, with their precise control over fluid flow at the microscale, have revolutionized the field of transdermal drug delivery. Nanoparticulate delivery systems are a relatively new but rapidly developing systems where materials in the nanoscale range are employed to serve as means of diagnostic tools or to deliver therapeutic agents to specific targeted sites in a controlled manner. Microfluidic technologies with this precise fluid control and rapid microscale mixing have attracted widespread interest in the fabrication and engineering of nanomaterials for drug delivery. The drug-loaded nanomaterials prepared by microfluidic methods can exhibit better monodispersity, higher drug encapsulation efficiency, and prolonged blood circulation time as compared to those by conventional bench methods.

In this study, it was aimed to emphasize the novel types of microfluidic devices used to prepare transdermal drug delivery systems and provide an overview of the microfluidic components that can be used as drug delivery systems like microneedles or microreservoir-based drug delivery systems by reviewing studies between 2017-2023 using the extensive literature search method.

Keywords: Microfluidic device, Transdermal, Drug delivery, Nanoparticulate systems, Microneedle, Microreservoir.

THE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS OF RIT FLOODPLAIN NEAR JAGODINA (SERBIA)

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Abstract

During the seven large-extent floods (1986, 1987, 1999, 2006, 2009, 2010 and 2012) composition and abundance of the migratory waterbird fauna was studied in Rit floodplain area near Jagodina (central Serbia, UTM EP17, 27). During 55 field days 2.234 individuals belonging to 43 species (23 species of the order Charadriiformes, 9 - Anseriformes, 6 - Ciconiiformes, 4 - Gruiformes, 1 - Podicipediformes) were recorded. The highest number of species (22) and individuals (538) was observed in 2010, the least in 2009 (9 species, 185 individuals). The average share of the largest families represented in the total number of: Scolopacidae – 36.4% (21– 60.6%), Anatidae – 25% (5.7 – 43.2%) and Charadriidae – 22.7% (8–40.2%). The most abundant species was Lapwing Vanellus vanellus (index of dominance: 20.4%), followed by Common Sandpiper Actitis hypoleucos (11.6%) and Redshank Tringa totanus (11.1%). The species whose aggregations in Rit are among the largest recorded in the central part of Serbia in recent research are: Pintail Anas acuta, Shoveler A. clypeata, Lapwing V. vanellus, Jacksnipe Lymnocryptes minimus, Snipe Gallinago gallinago, Black-tailed godwit Limosa limosa, Redshank T. totanus, Greenshank T. nebularia, Common Sandpiper A. hypoleucos.

Keywords: Serbia, bird migration, Belica River valley, floods.

BUSINESSES IN DYRRHACHIUM (DURRES) IN THE ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD (1ST-2ND CENTURY AD): RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

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Abstract. The study of Dyrrhachium economy and businesses is a relevant topic in the context of the study of the history of Antiquity, because by studying the history of the economy and businesses, a number of general historical conclusions can be made. The purpose of this article is to study and analyze the archaeological discoveries of Dyrrhachium businesses in the 1st-2nd centuries AD. In the course of conducting this research, several methods were used, in particular: analysis, synthesis, comparison, specification, and generalization. As a result of the study, Dyrrhachium business were considered and characteristic features of the Roman Imperial period were determined. The businesses discovered in Dyrrhachium in the 1st-2nd centuries AD are of two types: Tabernae and Latifundium. Tabernae of the 1st-2nd centuries AD. Tabernae of the 1st-2nd centuries AD were small and medium-sized businesses, while Latifundium were large landed estates. It was determined that Tabernae were discovered in the main streets of the city, inside the city and on the first floor of the Insulae in the 1st-2nd centuries AD. This is evidence of the frequentation by consumers and the relevant role of the position where the business is opened to be successful. Likewise, the archaeological ruins of Estates or Latifundium of the 1st-2nd centuries AD have been found in the periphery of Dyrrhachium. The Tabernae and Latifundium indicates a strong development of Dyrrahchium production and trade in the 1st-2nd centuries AD. This article is the first comprehensive study of Dyrrhachium businesses, and is useful for historians studying the some economic aspects of Antiquity.

Keywords: Tabernae; Latifundium; archaeological excavation; trade; colony

FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION IN GOOGLE ACADEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Innovation is characterized as the fruit or result of a new conception, approach, or device, and also as a procedure that introduces something original. (Gopalakrishnan; Damanpour, 1997). Frugal innovation in healthcare is about seeking creative, low-cost solutions that aim to improve access to and quality of healthcare, especially in resource-limited regions. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, frugal innovation has played an important role in seeking low-cost, high-efficiency alternatives to combat the virus and provide adequate care to patients. These solutions are driven by simple and affordable technologies that can be adapted to local needs, while promoting the sustainability of the healthcare system. Thus, innovation in healthcare often faces challenges due to potential obstructions caused by various forces, such as those of industry, funding, public policy, technology, and customers (HERZLINGER, 2006). In this context, this study aimed to analyze the scientific production related to the theme Frugal Innovation in the area of health at the time of the Covid-19 pandemic, that is, in the period from 2020 to 2023. For the development of this study, an exploratory-descriptive research was used with a quantitative approach and as methodology the bibliometry on the theme, using the google academic database. The search terms were "frugal innovation" AND "health" AND "pandemic". In google academic found in the period 2020-2023 1,170 articles, including review articles, in 2020 (136 articles); 2021(306 articles); 2022 (540 articles) and 2023 (185 articles). The results show an increasing trend of research papers in this field,

especially in this period of the Covid-19 pandemic. It was observed in the reporting of the articles that in times of crisis, innovative responses emerge that are primarily aimed at solving immediate problems. These temporary solutions can be refined quickly to meet the urgent and emergency needs that arise during a crisis, as was the case with the COVID-19 pandemic, where many companies and organizations implemented rapid measures, such as remote working, to ensure continuity of operations.

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Keywords: Frugal innovation. Covid-19. Pandemic. Healthcare.

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Abstract

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana implementasi ekonomi islam dalam berbagai aspek pada Rumah Sakit Siti Khodijah Muhammadiyah Cabang Sepanjang Sidoarjo. Aspek-aspek ekonomi Islam tersebut meliputi aspek agama, perburuhan ekonomi islam, sosial, kebudayaan ekonomi islam, dan distribusi ekonomi islam.

Design/methodology/approach: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, sebab sumber data maupun hasil penelitian dalam penelitian kepustakaan (library research), analisa data secara induktif, teori dari dasar/grounded theory (menuju pada arah penyusunan teori berdasarkan data).

Findings: Pertama, pada aspek agama RS Siti Khodijah Muhammadiyah Cabang Sepanjang Sidoaro diimplementasikan dengan mengadakan ceramah di musholla rumah sakit setelah sholat lima waktu. Kedua, pada aspek perburuhan ekonomi islam diimplementasikan dengan sistem gaji dan upah di Rumah sakit Siti Khodjiah Muhammadiyah Cabang Sepanjang menggunakan GPPNS tahun 2015 dengan bobot gaji dasar sebesar 70% dari GPPNS. Ada juga insentif yang diberikan pada pegawai apabila ada margin keuntungan dari operasional rumah sakit, bahkan insentif yang diberikan dapat berupa umroh. Ketiga, pada aspek sosial diimplementasikan dengan alokasi keuangan untuk pasien yang tidak mampu melalui program BPJS, dimana pasien akan ditangani terlebih dahulu tanpa uang muka maupun

deposit, setelah itu baru membayar. Keempat, pada aspek kebudayaan ekonomi islam diimplementasikan dengan pengadaan program pengajian rutin setiap bulan dan pengajian tahsin tiap minggu yang bertujuan untuk menciptakan budaya bahwa bekerja bukan hanya karena ada atasan saja, tetapi untuk mendapatkan wawasan dan memperkuat keimanan. Kelima, aspek distribusi ekonomi islam diimplementasikan dengan pendelolaan dana zakat, infaq, dan shadaqah secara terstruktur. Gaji pegawai rumah sakit baik otomatis terpotong 2,5 persen unutk dana zakat. Dana zakat tersbut kemudian diolah dan disalurkan oleh tim khusus kepada 8 asnaf dan yayasan-yayasan yang membutuhkan.

Originality/value: Artikel ini mendeskripsikan secara komprehensif tentang ekonomi islam dalam berbagai aspek.

Keywords: Ekonomi Islam, Aspek Ekonomi Islam, Filsafat Ekonomi Islam

BİREYLERİN SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNİN TİCARİLEŞTİRİLMESİ HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS' VIEWS ON THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES

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ÖZET

Hakkaniyetin sağlanması gerekliliğinin en yüksek olduğu ve dışsallıkların bulunduğu bir sektör olan sağlık sektörü, neoliberal politikaların varlığı ile günden güne alınıp satılan bir "meta", "ticari bir unsur" haline gelmektedir. Şüphesiz toplumdaki herkes sağlık hizmetlerinin potansiyel kullanıcısı konumundadır. Dolayısıyla neoliberal politikalar doğrultusunda sağlık hizmetlerinin ticarileşmesinden toplumdaki tüm bireyler etkilenmektedir. Buradan hareketle çalışmada, bireylerin sağlık hizmetlerinin ticarileşmesine yönelik görüşleri incelenmek istenmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu araştırma bireylerin sağlık hizmetlerinin metalaşmasına ilişkin görüşlerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2022 yılı Konya'da yaşamakta olan bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Gürbüz ve Şahin tarafından hazırlanan tabloya göre belirlenen 426 birey oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada bireylerin cinsiyetleri, yaşları, sağlık güvenceleri, bir yılda sağlık kurumuna gidiş sayıları ve sağlık sorunları olduğunda genellikle gittikleri yerler arasında anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda bireylerin aylık gelir durumu ve öğrenim durumları ile sağlık hizmetlerinin ticarileşmesine bakış açıları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Ayrıca çalışmada, kadınların, 18-22 yaşındaki, özel sağlık sigortasına sahip olan ve sağlık sorunu olduğunda genellikle özel hastaneye giden bireylerin sağlık hizmetlerinin ticarileştirilmesinin gerekçesine ve sağlık hizmetlerinin ticarileştirilmesi gerektiğine katılımlarının daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Buna göre sonraki çalışmalarda bir özel hastane ve bir devlet hastanesi arasında karşılaştırmalar yapılarak bu farklılığın üzerinde durulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Hizmetleri, Ticarileşme, Metalaşma, Neoliberalizm.

ABSTRACT

The health sector, which is a sector where the necessity of ensuring equity is the highest and there are externalities, is becoming a "commodity", a "commercial element" that is bought and sold day by day with the existence of neoliberal policies. Undoubtedly, everyone in the society is a potential user of health services. Therefore, all individuals in the society are affected by the commercialization of health services in line with neoliberal policies. From this point of view, in this study, it was desired to examine the views of individuals on the commercialization of health services. Therefore, this research was conducted to examine the views of individuals on the commodification of health services. The population of the research consists of individuals living in Konya in 2022. The sample of the study consists of 426 individuals determined according to the table prepared by Gürbüz and Şahin. In the study, significant differences were found between the gender, age, health insurance of individuals, the number of visits to the health institution in a year and the places they usually go when they have health problems. As a result of the study, no significant difference was found between the monthly income and educational status of individuals and their perspectives on the commercialization of health services. In addition, in the study, it was determined that women aged 18-22, who have private health insurance, and who usually go to private hospitals when they have a health problem, generally agree with the rationale for commercialization of health services and the need for commercialization of health services. Accordingly, it is recommended to focus on this difference by making comparisons between a private hospital and a public hospital in future studies.

Keywords: Health Services, Commercialization, Commodification, Neoliberalism.

AĞIR METAL TOKSİSİTESİNİN BALIK BARSAK DOKUSUNA ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY METAL TOXICITY ON FISH INTESTINE

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ÖZET

Yılda bir milyondan fazla canlıyı etkileyen ağır metaller, endüstriyel üretim veya kirli havada, toprakta, deniz ve göllerde, içme ya da yer altı su kaynaklarında birikmektedir. Yakıt, mühimmat, boya, kauçuk imalatı, endüstriyel eritme, madencilik, fotoğraf işleme, tarım, yarı iletkenler, kaynak ve atık veya radyoaktif atık alanlarında çalışan ya da bu alanlara yakın yerlerde yaşayan tüm canlılar ağır metal toksisitesi açısından daha fazla risk taşımaktadır. Ağır metal toksikasyonları organizmada doku hasarlarına neden olmaktadır. Ağır metallerin toksisitesini ve kanserojenik özelliklerini belirleyen ortak mekanizma oksidatif stres oluşumudur. Oksijen kaynaklı serbest radikallerin çoğu, normal aerobik metabolizma sırasında veya ağır metal ve çevre kirliliğine maruz kalma gibi durumlarda düşük miktarlarda oksidatif stres üretilir. Üretilen bu oksidatif stresin sonucu olarak da hücrede antioksidan sistem tarafından sürekli düzeltilmesi gereken bir tahribat ortaya çıkmaktadır. Sunduğumuz bu çalışmada da gökkuşağı alabalıklarına arsenik ağır metali uygulaması yapılarak antioksidan enzim değişimleri araştırılmıştır. Çalışma için ticari olarak üretim yapan alabalık çitliğinden balıklar temin edilmiştir. Balıklar kontrol ve arsenik grupları olarak ayrılmıştır. Uygulama gruplarına 25, 50, and 75 mg/L konsantrasyonlarında sodyum arsenat bileşiği çözülerek eklenmiştir. Uygulama yapıldıktan sonra 96 saatlik sürenin sonunda uygulama tamamlanmıştır. Balıklara anestezi uygulanarak balık dokularından örnekleme yapılmıştır. Arsenik ile oluşturulan toksiste çalışmasında antioksidan enzimler (süperoksit dismutaz, katalaz ve gluttayon peroksidaz) araştırılmıştır. Süperoksit dismutaz (SOD) enzimi ile glutatayon peroksidaz (GSH-Px) enzimi randox kit ile çalışıldı, katalaz (CAT) enzimi ise manuel metot ile çalışılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda ağır metallerin tüm dokularda olduğu gibi barsak dokusunda da oksidatif stres oluşturduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunun sonucu olarak da antioksidan enzimlerin düzeylerinin azalmaya başladığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır metal, Antioksidan, Alabalık

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals, which affect more than one million living things per year, accumulate in industrial production or polluted air, soil, seas and lakes, drinking or underground water resources. All living things working in or çölse tok fule, ammunition, paint, rubber manufacturing, industrial smelting, mining, photo processing, agriculture, semiconductors, welding and waste or radioactive waste areas are at greater risk for heavy metal toxicity. Heavy metal toxications cause tizse damağa in he organizma. He çömmen mekanizm determinant he toxicity and carcinogenic properties of heavy metals is the formation of oxidative stress. Most oxygen-derived free radicals are produced in low amounts during normal aerobic metabolism or in conditions such as exposure tok heavy metals and environmental pollution. As a result of this oxidative stress produced, a destruction occurs in the cell that must be constantly corrected by the antioxidant system. In the present study, antioxidant enzyme changes were investigated by applying arsenic heavy metal tok rainbow trout. For the study, fish were obtained from commercially producing trout farms. Fish were divided into control and arsenic groups. Arsenic ($NaAsO_2$) compound was dissolved and added tok the application groups at concentrations of 25, 50, and 75 mg/L. After the application, the application was completed at the end of 96 hours. Fish tissues were sampled by anesthetizing the fish. Antioxidant enzymes were investigated in the study of arsenic-induced toxicity. Superoxide dismutase enzyme and glutathione peroxidase enzyme were studied with randox kit, while catalase enzyme was studied by manual method. In line with the findings, it has been determined that heavy metals cause oxidative stress in the intestinal tissue as well as in all tissues. As a result, it was observed that the levels of antioxidant enzymes began tok decrease.

Keywords : Antioxidants, Heavy metal, Trout

ATIK ISI KAYNAKLI DÖRT FARKLI ORGANİK RANKINE ÇEVRİMİ KONFİGÜRASYONUNUN ENERJİ VE EKSERJİ ANALİZİ

ENERGY AND EXERGY ANALYSIS OF FOUR DIFFERENT ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE CONFIGURATIONS WITH WASTE HEAT SOURCES

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda dünyada giderek artış gösteren nüfus, sosyal ve ekonomik gelişmeler, kentleşme, teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte paralel olarak artan enerji tüketimine karşılık, giderek tükenen ve aynı zamanda çevreye verdiği zararla küresel ısınmaya neden olan fosil yakıtlar yerine yeni enerji kaynakları ve yeni enerji üretim yöntemleri gündeme gelmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları (güneş enerjisi, rüzgâr enerjisi, biokütle ve jeotermal ısı) ile endüstride herhangi bir süreç esnasında oluşan ve doğrudan karbon emisyonuna neden olmadığı için temiz ve yenilenebilir enerji olarak kabul edilen atık ısının enerji üretiminde kullanımı için çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Düşük sıcaklıklardaki kaynaklardan enerji üretimini sağlayan teknolojilerden biri organik Rankine çevrimi'dir. Bu sistem bir Clausius-Rankine buhar çevrimi gibi çalışmaktadır. Ancak, çevrimde su ve yüksek basınçlı buhar yerine sudan daha düşük sıcaklıkta kaynayan, yüksek moleküler ağırlıklı organik akışkanlar kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, atık ısı kaynaklı dört farklı organik Rankine çevrimi konfigürasyonu tasarlanarak Engineering Equation Solver programında modellemesi yapılmıştır. Seçilen yedi farklı akışkan (R113, R141b, R123, R245fa, R114, R600 ve R600a) için ORÇ konfigürasyonlarının karşılaştırmalı enerji ve ekserji analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca artan buharlaşma ve yoğuşma sıcaklıklarının tasarlanan sistemlerin termodinamik yönden performans çıktılarını ne yönde etkilediğine dair parametrik analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, her bir akışkan için maksimum termal verim, ekserji verimi ve net güç çıkışı besleme sıvı ısıtıcılı ve içi ısı değiştiricili konfigürasyon için hesaplanmıştır. En iyi performans çıktıları R113 akışkanı ile sağlanmıştır. Yapılan ekserji analizi sonucunda en yüksek ekserji yıkımı evaporatörde gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organik Rankine çevrimi, atık ısının geri kazanımı, ekserji

ABSTRACT

In response to the increasing energy consumption in parallel with the increasing population, social and economic developments, urbanization, and technological developments in the world in recent years, new energy sources and new energy production methods have come to the fore instead of fossil fuels that are gradually depleted and also cause global warming with the damage they cause to the environment. In this direction, studies have been carried out for the use of renewable energy sources (solar energy, wind energy, biomass and geothermal heat) and waste heat, which is formed during any process in the industry and is accepted as clean and renewable energy because it does not directly cause carbon emissions, in energy production. One of the technologies that provides energy production from sources at low temperatures is the organic Rankine cycle. This system works like a Clausius-Rankine steam cycle. However, instead of water and high pressure steam in the cycle, high molecular weight organic fluids that boil at a lower temperature than water are used. In this study, four different organic Rankine cycle configurations originating from waste heat were designed and modeled in the Engineering Equation Solver program. Comparative energy and exergy analyzes of ORC configurations were performed for seven different selected fluids (R113, R141b, R123, R245fa, R114, R600 and R600a). In addition, parametric analysis has been carried out on how increasing evaporation and condensation temperatures affect the thermodynamic performance outputs of the designed systems. According to the results obtained, the maximum thermal efficiency, exergy efficiency and net power output for each fluid we The best performance outputs were obtained with R113 fluid. As a result of the exergy analysis, the highest exergy destruction occurred in the evaporator.re calculated for the configuration with feed fluid heater and internal heat exchanger.

Keywords: Organic Rankine cycle, waste heat recovery, exergy

EXAMINATION OF ALUMINUM ALLOY USAGE IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Aluminum alloys have gained significant attention in the structural engineering field due to their excellent properties, including a high strength-to-weight ratio, corrosion resistance, and good formability. This paper aims to investigate the use of aluminum alloys in structural engineering and the advantages they offer. The usage of aluminum alloys in various structural applications such as buildings, buckling restrained braces (BRBs), shear walls, roofing, window and door systems, façade cladding, solar shading systems, bridges, cranes, scaffolds, wind turbines, and the automotive and aerospace industries has been studied. In roofing, the low weight of aluminum increases the load-carrying capacity of the roof while ensuring durability and longevity. Window and door systems made of aluminum are known for their high strength, which enables wider openings without compromising safety, and their low maintenance requirements. Façade cladding is a common application of aluminum alloys, allowing architects to design more modern and aesthetically pleasing building façades. Solar shading systems made of aluminum increase the energy efficiency of buildings and provide an attractive solution to block the sun's rays while allowing natural light to enter. Bridges, cranes, and scaffolds made of aluminum are lightweight and robust, reducing construction time and costs. In wind turbines, aluminum alloys offer high strength and durability while maintaining a low weight, improving their efficiency and longevity. Aluminum alloys offer a more sustainable and cost-effective solution compared to traditional materials like steel and concrete. Their lightweight and robust nature makes them ideal for various applications, ranging from roofing to wind turbines, making them a popular choice for the construction industry. There is a growing interest in the use of aluminum alloy in structural engineering, but their seismic performance and joint behavior under earthquakes require further investigation. The research presented in this paper supports the continued exploration and development of aluminum alloys in structural engineering to further improve the performance and efficiency of construction materials.

Keywords: aluminum alloy, structural design, buildings, buckling restrained braces (BRBs), shear walls, seismic behavior, numerical modeling

FEN BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA SES VE ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜNİTESİ İLE İLGİLİ ÇALIŞMALAR ÜZERİNE BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ (2007-2022)

A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON STUDIES ABOUT SOUND AND IT'S PROPERTIES UNIT ON SCIENCE FIELD: TURKEY EXAMPLE (2007-2022)

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada 2007-2022 yılları arasında Dergipark, Yök Akademik, Google Akademik ve Yök Tez veri tabanlarında yayımlanmış "Ses ve Özellikleri" ünitesi ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaları belirlemek ve bu çalışmalarda kullanılan yöntemleri tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma analitik araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi deseni ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak yapılan literatür taramasında 49 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Ulaşılan çalışmaların içerik analizleri; çalışmaların yayınlandığı yıllara, türlerine, çalışma yapılırken yürütülen yöntemlerine, kullanılan desenlere, çalışmanın örneklem gruplarına ve seçilen konulara göre yapılmıştır. İncelenen çalışmalarda makale çalışmalarının fazla olduğu, araştırmacıların yaklaşık yarısının nicel yöntemleri tercih ettiği anlaşılmıştır. Araştırmada, araştırmacıların çoğunlukla deneysel ve özel durum desenlerini kullandığı ve bazı çalışmalarda ise çalışmaların yöntemlerinin belirtilmediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmalar arasında olgubilim desenine sadece bir kez rastlanırken, meta-analiz, literatür taraması ve etnografik araştırma türlerine hiç rastlanmamıştır. Sonuçlara bağlı olarak, benzer çalışmalar yürütecek olan araştırmacılara yön verecek gerekli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri, Ses ve Özellikleri, Doküman Analizi, İçerik Analizi

ABSTRACT

It was aimed to detect the methods which were used in these studies and to specify the studies about "Sound and It's Properties" unit published in Dergipark, Yök Academic, Google Scholar and Yök Thesis databases in 2007-2022 in this research. The research was carried out with document analysis design, one of the analytical survey methods. 49 studies were found in the literature review made in accordance with the aim of the research. The content analysis of the attained studies were made according to; the years the studies published, their types, the methods carried out while researching, the designs that were used, sample groups of the study and the selected subjects. In the examined studies,it was found out that the article studies were excessive and nearly the half of the researchers preferred quantitative methods. In the research, it was concluded that in the research, the researchers generally used experimental and special case designs and in some studies the study method was not stated. While phenomenologic design was encountered only once among the studies, no meta-analysis, literature review and ethnographic research types were encountered. Depending upon the conclusions, essential suggestions were made that will address the researchers who are going to carry out similar studies.

Keywords: Science, Sound and it's Properties, Document Analysis, Content Analysis.

MİKROPLASTİKLERİN BALIKLARIN ÜREME SİSTEMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLER

THE EFFECTS OF MICROPLASTICS ON FISH REPRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Tatlısu ve deniz ekosistemleri artan insan baskısı ve pestisitler, kalıcı organik kirleticiler (KOK), hidrokarbonlar, ağır metaller, özellikle plastikler ve mikroplastikler (MP) gibi kirleticilerden olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Özellikle yetersiz atık yönetimi uygulamaları, karasal ekosistemlerdeki faaliyetler ve altyapı eksiklikleri sonucu artan plastik sorunu, deniz çöplerinin %80-85'ini oluşturmaktadır. Bu maddelerin sadece %5'i doğaya geri dönüştürülebildiği için plastik su ortamına çok çeşitli boyutlarda girmektedir. Bu plastikler sıcaklık ve ultraviyole (UV) ışık altında daha küçük parçalara ayrılarak MP adı verilen maddelere dönüşür ve su ekosistemlerinde birikmeye devam eder. 5 mm'den küçük MP birçok evsel ve endüstriyel atıklardan oluşmakta ve drenaj sistemleri, atık su arıtma tesisleri gibi işlemlerle su ekosistemlerine girmektedir. MP'lerin mikroorganizmalar tarafından bozunmaya karşı koyabilen ve çevrede uzun süre kalabilen polietilen, batma olasılığı daha yüksek olan naylonlar ve polietilen tereftalat (PET) ve polivinil klorür (PVC) içerir. Su ekosistemlerinde, sedimentte, kumsallarda ve yüzey sularında bulunan küçük boyutlu MP'ler suda yaşayan hayvanlar tarafından yutulur. Bu yutulma sonucunda üreme bozuklukları, oksidatif stres, büyüme hızında azalma, enzim bozuklukları gibi birçok zararlı etkisi olduğu gibi toksik kimyasalları da emer. Bazı sucul türlerin MP'lere (örn. Oryzias melastigma, Oryzias latipes, Clarias gariepinus) maruz kalmasıyla ilgili yapılan araştırmalar, MP'lerin üreme ve endokrin sistem bozuklukları, döllenme hızı, oosit sayısı ve çapında azalma ile sperm hareketliliği, testislerde histolojik değişiklikler gibi birçok etkiye neden olduğunu göstermiştir. MP'lerin balıkların üremesi, akuatik sistem ve popülasyonlar üzerindeki etkileri hakkında daha çok araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Plastik kirliliği, Mikroplastik, Balık üreme sistemi, Akuatik sistem.

ABSTRACT

Freshwater and marine ecosystems are under increasing pressure from humans and the aquatic environment is negatively affected by pollutants such as pesticides, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), hydrocarbons, heavy metals, especially plastics and microplastics (MP). In particular, the increasing plastic problem as a result of poor waste management practices, activities in terrestrial ecosystems and lack of infrastructure constitutes 80-85% of marine litter. Since only 5% of these substances can be recycled to nature, plastic enters the aquatic environment in a wide variety of sizes. These plastics break down into smaller pieces under temperature and ultraviolet (UV) light, turn into substances called MP and continue to accumulate in aquatic ecosystems. MP less than 5 mm in size are composed of many domestic and industrial wastes and enter aquatic ecosystems through processes such as drainage systems and wastewater treatment plants. MP can resist degradation by microorganisms and remain in the environment for a long time consist of polyethylene, nylons that are more likely to sink, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The small size of MP in aquatic ecosystems, sediment, beaches, and surface waters are swallowed by aquatic animals. As a result of this ingestion, it has many harmful effects such as reproductive disorders, oxidative stress, decrease in growth rate, enzyme disorders, as well as absorbs toxic chemicals. Studies about exposure of some aquatic species to MP (e.g. Oryzias melastigma, Oryzias latipes, Clarias gariepinus) showed that MP cause many effects such as disorders of reproductive and endocrine system, decreases in fertilization rate, oocyte number and diameter and sperm motility, histological changes in testicles. More research about effects of MP on the fish reproduction are needed for population and aquatic ecosystems.

Keywords: Plastic pollution, microplastic, fish reproduction, aquatic environment.

AYVA (CYDONIA OBLONGA) YAPRAĞINDAN FENOLİK BİLEŞİK EKSTRAKSİYONUNDA ÇÖZÜCÜ KONSANTRASYONUNUN D-OPTİMAL MİXTURE TASARIM İLE OPTİMİZASYONU

OPTIMIZATION OF SOLVENT CONCENTRATION IN PHENOLIC COMPOUND EXTRACTION FROM QUINCE (CYDONIA OBLONGA) LEAF WITH D-OPTIMAL MIXTURE DESIGN

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ÖZET

Ayva (Cydonia oblonga) yaprağı içerdiği fenolik bileşiklerden dolayı doğal antioksidan kaynakları arasında yer almaktadır. Bitkisel kaynaklardan fenolik bileşik ekstraksiyonunda kullanılacak çözücünün türü ve konsantrasyonu büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada ayva yaprağından fenolik bileşik ekstraksiyonunda kullanılacak çözücülerin konsantrasyonunu optimize etmek ve optimum noktada elde edilen ekstraktın toplam fenolik madde (TFM) miktarını, toplam flavonoid miktarını (TFL) ve antioksidan aktivitesini (ABTS, DPPH ve FRAP yöntemleri) belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Katı-sıvı oranı (katı-sıvı:1-25), sıcaklık (50 °C) ve ekstraksiyon süresi (60 dk.) yapılan ön denemeler neticesinde belirlenmiş olup, ekstraksiyon işlemi boyunca sabit tutulmuş, fenolik bileşik ekstraksiyonu üzerine farklı oranlarda çözücü karışımlarının (etanol, metanol, su) etkisi incelenmiştir. En yüksek TFM değerini sağlayacak çözücü karışımının optimizasyonu D-Optimal Mixture tasarımı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiş ve çözücü karışımı ise 'desirability' fonksiyon yaklaşımı ile optimize edilmiştir. Optimizasyon çalışmaları sonunda ayva yaprağından fenolik bileşik ekstraksiyonu için %45.7 etanol konsantrasyonu, %0 metanol konsantrasyonu, %54.3 su konsantrasyonu optimum işlem koşulları olarak belirlenmiştir. Optimum noktada elde edilen fenolik ekstraktın TFM ve TFL değerleri sırasıyla 107.27 mg GAE/g kuru örnek, 90.44 mg KE/g kuru örnek olarak tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen ekstraktın optimum noktada ABTS, DPPH ve FRAP yöntemleri ile antioksidan aktiviteleri ise sırasıyla 225.86; 201.98; 126.05 mg TE/g kuru örnek olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde, uygun çözücü sistemi kullanılarak ayva yaprağından elde edilecek fenolik ekstraktın sahip olduğu yüksek fenolik madde miktarı ve antioksidan aktiviteden dolayı gıda sanayinde doğal antioksidan kaynağı olarak kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayva yaprağı, D-Optimal Mixture tasarımı, fenolik bileşik

ABSTRACT

Quince (Cydonia oblonga) leaf are among the natural antioxidant sources due to its phenolic compounds. The type and concentration of the solvent to be used in the extraction of phenolic compounds from plant sources is very important. In this study, it was aimed to optimize the concentration of solvents to be used in the extraction of phenolic compounds from quince leaves and to determine the total phenolic compound (TPC), total flavonoid compound (TFC) and antioxidant activity (ABTS, DPPH and FRAP methods) of the extract obtained under optimum conditions. Solid-liquid ratio (solid-liquid:1-25), temperature (50 °C) and extraction time (60 min.) were determined as a result of preliminary experiments and were kept constant throughout the extraction process. The effect of solvent mixtures (ethanol, methanol, water) at different ratios on phenolic compound extraction was investigated. The optimization of the solvent mixture, which will provide the highest TPC value, was carried out using the D-Optimal Mixture design and the solvent mixture is optimized with the desirability function approach. At the end of optimization studies, 45.7% ethanol concentration, 0% methanol concentration, %54.3% water concentration were determined as optimum conditions for extraction from quince leaf. TPC and TFC values of phenolic extracts obtained under optimum conditions were determined as 107.27 mg GAE/g dry sample, 90.44 mg QE/g dry sample, respectively. The antioxidant activities of the extract obtained at the optimum point by ABTS, DPPH and FRAP methods were determined as 225.86; 201.98; 126.05 mg TE/g dry sample. When the results obtained are evaluated, it is thought that the quince leaf extract to be extracted using the appropriate solvent system can be used as a natural antioxidant source in the food industry due to its high phenolic compound content and antioxidant activity.

Keywords: Quince leaf, D-Optimal Mixture design, phenolic compound

NONLOCAL INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS WITH HILFER-HADAMARD FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVES: EXISTENCE AND GENERALIZED ULAM-HYERS STABILITY RESULTS

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Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the existence of solutions to implicit differential equations with Hilfer-Hadamard fractional derivatives and nonlocal initial values. We use the measurement of non compactness technique, which was based on Mönch's fixed point theorem. A specific case is used to apply and demonstrate the theoretical findings.

Keywords: Hilfer–Hadamard fractional derivative; implicit differential equations; Mönch's fixed point theorem

INVESTIGATING OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SHIPS BALLAST WATER IN AMIRABAD PORT IN THE SOUTHERN OF CASPIAN SEA

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Abstract

This study was carried out in order to quality of the ballast water of ships in Amirabad port of the Caspian Sea in different periods of time. Ballast waters are one the most important sources of pollution in continental areas. The use of balance water includes benefits such as maintaining the stability of ships and increasing the efficiency of ships' rudder. But harvested waters can cause irreparable damage to the sea environment. One of the problems of the water balance of ships is the transfer of non-native species due to the movement of ships between ports, which is an influential factor in the occurrence of algal blooms. Sampling of ships' tanks was done in the months of June, August and September in 2022. Temperature, pH, DO, salinity, EC, TDS, nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and phosphate were measured. Nitrite and nitrate ions were observed in the range of 0.002 to 0.040 mg/l and 0.70 to 3.50 mg/l, respectively. Phosphate concentration was also observed in the range of 0.002 to 0.200 mg/l. According to this study, water quality of characteristics is not identified as an acute danger in the Caspian ecosystem.

Keywords: Ballast water, Physico-chemical properties, Amirabad port, Caspian Sea, Iran

BAŞÜSTÜ SPORCULARDA YENIDEN YARALANMA KAYGISININ DEĞERLENDIRILMESI

EVALUATION OF REINJURY ANXIETY IN OVERHEAD ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, spor yaralanması geçiren başüstü sporcularda tekrar yaralanma kaygısının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya Türkiye voleybol ve hentbol süper, birinci ve ikinci liglerinde oynayan ve son 6 ayda spor yaralanması geçiren 35'i erkek ve 30'u kadın olmak üzere toplam 65 sporcu katılmıştır. Çalışmamızda nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılara ait sosyodemografik veriler Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Yaralanma Bilgi Formu ile alınmıştır. Sporcuların tekrar yaralanma kaygılarının değerlendirilmesinde Yeniden Sakatlanma Kaygı Envanteri (TSKE) kullanılmıştır. TSKE rehabilitasyona ilişkin tekrar yaralanma kaygısı (TSKE-R) ve spora ve antrenmana dönüşe ilişkin tekrar sakatlanma kaygısı (TSKE-SA) içeren iki alt gruptan oluşur. Araştırmada kullanılan tüm veriler online ortamda hazırlanan google form üzerinden alınmış ve katılımcıların mobil cihazlar aracılığı ile soruları cevaplamaları istenmiştir. Araştırmanın istatistiksel analizlerinde SPSS 25.0 programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediği Kolmogorov-Smirnov testi ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmamızda veriler normal dağılım gösterdiği için parametrik testler uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda alt gövde yaralanması geçiren sporcuların rehabilitasyona yönelik tekrar yaralanma kaygıları üst gövde yaralanması geçiren sporculara göre anlamlı derecede yüksek olduğu görülmüştür ($p<0,05$). Ayrıca tedavi yöntemi değişkenine göre sonuçlara bakıldığında fizik tedavi alanların toplam TSKE puanları ve spora ve antrenmana dönüş ile ilişkin tekrar sakatlanma kaygıları diğer tedavi yöntemlerini alanlara göre anlamlı derecede düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0,05$). Sonuç olarak yaralanma sonrası spora dönüşte fiziksel hazırlığın yanında, psikolojik hazırlığında değerlendirilmesi sporcuların antrenman ve müsabaka esnasındaki performansına ve sakatlıkların önlenmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: başüstü spor, yeniden yaralanma kaygısı, rehabilitasyon.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate re-injury anxiety in overhead athletes who had sports injuries. A total of 65 athletes, 35 male and 30 female, who played in the Turkish volleyball and handball super, first and second leagues and had sports injuries in the last 6 months, participated in the research. In our study, the survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods, was used. The sociodemographic data of the participants were obtained with the Personal Information Form and the Injury Information Form. The Re-Injury Anxiety Inventory (TSCI) was used to evaluate the re-injury anxiety of the athletes. RIA consists of two subgroups, which include re-injury anxiety related to rehabilitation (RIA-R) and re-injury anxiety related to returning to sports and training (RIA-RE). All the data used in the research were obtained from the google form prepared in the online environment and the participants were asked to answer the questions via mobile devices. SPSS 25.0 program was used in the statistical analysis of the research. Whether the data showed normal distribution or not was determined by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In our study, parametric tests were applied because the data showed normal distribution. As a result of the study, it was seen that the re-injury concerns of the athletes who had a lower body injury were significantly higher than the ones who had an upper body injury ($p<0.05$). In addition, when the results were examined according to the treatment method variable, it was determined that the total RIA scores and their re-injury concerns about returning to sports and training of those who received physical therapy were significantly lower than those who received other treatment methods ($p<0,05$). As a result, the evaluation of psychological preparation as well as physical preparation for returning to sports after injury will contribute to the performance of athletes during training and competition and to prevent injuries.

Keywords: overhead sports, re-injury anxiety, rehabilitation

RULMAN HALKALARINDA 100CR6 ÇELİK MALZEME KULLANIMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE ISIL İŞLEM UYGULAMASI

EVALUATION OF THE USE OF 100CR6 STEEL IN BEARING RINGS AND APPLICATION OF HEAT TREATMENT

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ÖZET

Birbirleriyle relatif dönme hareketi ilişkisi olan iş parçalarının ortaya çıkardığı sürtünmeyi en aza indirmek ve yük aktarımını kolaylaştırmak amacıyla kullanılan rulman, mühendislik uygulamalarının vazgeçilmez parçalarından biridir. Bağıl dönme hareketi ile iç ve dış halka arasındaki kanallarda dengeli yük aktarımı sağlanır ve döndürme kuvveti gereksinimi azaltılır. Dış kuvvetlere karşı dayanım için yatağın yüksek sertlik ve mukavemet özelliklerine sahip olması gerekir. Çeliğin sertliği, kimyasal bileşimdeki karbon içeriğine bağlıdır. Bu nedenle yüksek karbonlu düşük alaşımlı çelik olarak tanımlanan 100Cr6 rulman çeliği, rulman üreticileri tarafından yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Tam sertleştirme işlemi, su verme ve temperleme koşullarından oluşur. Östenitleme sıcaklığı olarak 850°C fırın sıcaklığı değerinin kullanımı yaygıdır. Ayrıca yüksek sertlik sağlayan su verme işlemi malzemede gerilimlere neden olur. Bu çalışmada, rulman malzemesi olarak 6209 tip çelik malzeme seçildi. Rulman halkası temperleme prosesinin her adımı 20°C aralıklarla uygulanarak 250-400°C arasındaki sıcaklarda ısıl işlem gerçekleştirildi. Ayrıca iki farklı tavlama süresi seçilmiştir; 120 ve 180 dakika. Temperleme ile koşullandırma sayesinde artık gerilim ve tutulan östenit hatalarının giderilmesi amaçlandı. Tutulan östenit, tavlama sıcaklıklarına ve sürelerine bağlı olarak martenzit fazına ayrıştırılabilir. Ancak bu durum halkalarda boyutsal bozulmalara neden olur. Metalik küreler, iç ve dış halkalar arasında sıkışabilir. Bu durum rulman arızasına neden olmaktadır. Boyutsal bozulmayı gözlemlemek için yatak halkalarına stabilizasyon testi uygulandı ve buna uygun tavlama sıcaklıkları belirlendi. Uluslararası bir boyutsal stabilizasyon testi standardı olmadığı için, rulman üreticileri kendi boyutsal stabilizasyon test parametrelerini geliştirmektedir. Bu nedenle, ısı sınıflarına göre rulman halkalarına üç farklı boyutsal stabilizasyon test koşulu uygulanmasına gerek duyuldu. Temperleme koşullarının rulman bileziklerinin nihai özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri incelendi. Ayrıca rulman malzemesi olarak kullanılan 100Cr6 çeliğine muadil olabilecek iki farklı malzeme de aynı temperleme

koşullarında rulmanların sertlik dereceleri mukayese edildi ve ısıl analizleri proseslerine tabii tutulmasının faydalı olacağı anlaşıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rulman, Isıl işlem, Temperleme, 100Cr6

ABSTRACT

Bearing is one of the indispensable parts of engineering applications, which is used to minimize the friction caused by the workpieces that have a relative rotational motion relationship with each other and to facilitate load transfer. With the relative rotational movement, balanced load transfer is ensured in the channels between the inner and outer ring and the rotational force requirement is reduced. To withstand external forces, the bearing must have high hardness and strength properties. The hardness of steel depends on the carbon content in the chemical composition. For this reason, 100Cr6 bearing steel, defined as high carbon low alloy steel, is widely used by bearing manufacturers. The full hardening process consists of quenching and tempering conditions. It is common to use a furnace temperature value of 850°C as the austenitizing temperature. In addition, the quenching process, which provides high hardness, causes stresses in the material. In this study, 6209 type was chosen as bearing material. Each step of the bearing ring tempering process was applied at 20°C intervals and heat treatment were carried out at temperatures between 250-400°C. In addition, two different annealing times were selected: 120 and 180 minutes. It is aimed to eliminate residual stress and retained austenite defects by conditioning with tempering. The retained austenite can be decomposed into the martensite phase depending on the annealing temperatures and times. However, this causes dimensional distortions in the rings. Metallic spheres can become trapped between the inner and outer rings. This causes bearing failure. In an attempt to observe the dimensional deterioration, a stabilization test was applied to the bearing rings and the appropriate annealing temperatures were determined. Since there is no international dimensional stabilization test standard, bearing manufacturers develop their own dimensional stabilization test parameters. Therefore, it was necessary to apply three different dimensional stabilization test conditions to the bearing rings according to their heat class. The effects of tempering conditions on the final properties of the bearing rings were investigated. In addition, two different materials, which can be equivalent to 100Cr6 steel used as bearing material, were compared under the same tempering conditions and it was understood that it would be beneficial to subject them to thermal analysis processes.

Keywords: Bearing, Heat treatment, Tempering, 100Cr6

TÜRBÜLANSLI AKIŞTA YOĞUŞMA İÇİN NUSSELT KORELASYONLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUSSELT CORRELATIONS FOR CONDENSATION IN TURBULENT FLOW

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ÖZET

Küresel ısınma, iklim sistemlerine karşı ciddi bir tehdit olarak kabul edilmekte ve bu tehdidin azaltılması için önemli adımların atılması gerekmektedir. Sera gazlarının atmosferde birikmesi, küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği ile ilişkilendirilmektedir. Sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılmasında düşük Küresel Isınma Potansiyeline (GWP) sahip gazların kullanımı etkili bir strateji olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Soğutma sistemlerinde düşük GWP'ye sahip soğutucu akışkanlara geçiş yapmak ise kaçınılmaz hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışma, alternatif soğutucu akışkan olan R1234yf'in R404A'ya göre daha düşük GWP değerine sahip olması sebebiyle, yoğuşma için Nusselt korelasyonlarının incelenmesine odaklanmaktadır.

Yoğuşma ilişkileri, R404A ve R1234yf gazlarına bağlı olarak çeşitli Reynolds sayıları için türbülanslı akış koşullarında değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan bu araştırmanın sonucunda, R1234yf gazıyla çalışan sistemlerde kullanılabilecek, hesaplamalar için uygun ısı transfer katsayısı değerlerini üretebilen korelasyonlar belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kondenser, Nusselt sayısı, Isı transferi, GWP

ABSTRACT

Global warming is considered a serious threat to climate systems, and significant steps need to be taken to mitigate this threat. The accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is associated with global warming and climate change. The utilization of gases with low Global Warming Potential (GWP) is regarded as an effective strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning to refrigerants with low GWP in cooling systems has become inevitable. This study focuses on the investigation of Nusselt correlations for condensation due to the lower GWP value of the alternative refrigerant R1234yf compared to R404A. The condensation relationships were evaluated under turbulent flow conditions for various Reynolds numbers associated with R404A and R1234yf gases. As a result of this research, correlations capable of generating suitable heat transfer coefficient values for calculations in systems operating with R1234yf were identified.

Keywords: condenser, Nusselt number, heat transfer, GWP

BEYİNCİK VE BEYİNCİK PURKİNJE HÜCRELERİNİN EMBRİYONAL GELİŞİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE EMBRIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CEREBELLUM AND CEREBELLAR PURKINJE CELLS

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ÖZET

Dengenin korunmasından sorumlu olan beyincik vücudun duyu ve motor yolları arasında bir kontrol sistemi olarak görev yapmaktadır. Son çalışmalarda, serebellum nöronal makine olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Tavuk serebellumunun boyut ve ağırlık olarak insanlardan daha büyük olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu durum denge merkezi ile ilgili olup kuşlarda beyinciğin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklı inkübasyon günlerinde alınan civciv beyinciğini stereolojik, embriyolojik ve histomorfometrik olarak değerlendirmekti. Materyal olarak, 24 Babcock White Leghorn civciv embriyosu kullanıldı. Embriyo, yumurta ve beyincik ile ilgili tüm morfometrik ölçümler yapıldı ve hesaplandı. Beyinciğin embriyolojik gelişimi, stereolojik ve histomorfolojik değerlendirmesi için embriyolardan alınan beyincikler rutin histolojik işlemlere tabii tutuldu. Hazırlanan doku bloklarından mikrotomla doku kesitleri alındı. Bu kesitlere Crossmon trikrom boyama, Kluver-Barrera boyama ve gümüş boyama metodları uygulandı. Yapılan değerlendirmelerde, kuluçka çıkış gününe doğru beyincik ağırlığının artarken, rölatif beyincik ağırlığının azaldığı tespit edildi. Beyincik hacminin ilerleyen inkübasyon günlerinde kademeli olarak arttığı belirlendi. İnkübasyonun 10. gününde beyincik dört katlı ilkel bir substantia grisea yapısına sahipti. 13. günde primer foliyasyonun yanı sıra sekonder foliyasyonun da başladığı dikkati çekti. 16. embriyonik günde stratum gangliosum'u oluşturan Purkinje hücreleri neredeyse tek sıra halinde sıralanmaktaydı. Substantia grisea/substantia alba oranı ve foliya genişliği 16. ve 21. embriyonik günlerde en yüksek değerdeydi. Kuluçka çıkış gününde, beyinciğin genel yapısı yetişkin tavuk beyinciğine hemen hemen benzemekteydi. Sonuç olarak, beyincik disfonksiyonları motor kontrol bozukluklarına yol açtığından özellikle motor sistem ile ilgili çalışmalarda beyincik sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen veriler gelecekte yapılması planlanan motor kontrol bozuklukları ile ilgili çalışmalara referans olabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyincik, Beyincik Purkinje hücresi, Civciv embriyosu.

ABSTRACT

The cerebellum, which is responsible for maintaining balance, acts as a control system between the body's sensory and motor pathways. In recent studies, the cerebellum has been described as a neuronal machine. Chicken cerebellum has been reported to be larger in size and weight than humans. This situation is related to the balance center and reveals the importance of the cerebellum in birds. The aim of this study was to evaluate the chick cerebellum taken on different incubation days stereologically, embryologically and histomorphometrically. As material, 24 Babcock White Leghorn chick embryos were used. All morphometric measurements related to embryo, egg and cerebellum were made and calculated. Cerebellums taken from embryos were subjected to routine histological procedures for the embryological development, stereological and histomorphological evaluation. Tissue sections were taken from the prepared tissue blocks with a microtome. Crossmon trichrome staining, Kluver-Barrera staining and silver staining methods were applied to these sections. In the evaluations, it was determined that while the weight of the cerebellum increased towards the hatching day, the relative weight of the cerebellum decreased. It was determined that the cerebellum volume gradually increased in the advancing incubation days. On the 10th day of incubation, the cerebellum had a four-fold primitive substantia grisea structure. It was noted that secondary foliation started as well as primary foliation on the 13th day. At embryonic day 16, the Purkinje cells forming the stratum gangliosum lined up almost in a single row. Substantia grisea/substantia alba ratio and folia width were highest on embryonic days 16 and 21. At the hatching day, the general structure of the cerebellum was almost similar to that of the adult chicken cerebellum. In conclusion, since cerebellum dysfunctions cause motor control disorders, the cerebellum is frequently used in studies related to the motor system. The data obtained from this study may be a reference for future studies on motor control disorders.

Keywords: Cerebellum, Cerebellum Purkinje cell, Chick embryo.

KARİYER PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMANLIĞINDA POSTMODERN BİR GÜNDEM: SESSİZ İSTİFA

A POSTMODERN ISSUE IN CAREER PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING: QUIET QUITTING

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ÖZET

İlk kez 2009 yılından ekonomist Mark Boldger tarafından kullanılmasına karşın "sessiz istifa" kavramı özellikle COVİD-19 pandemisi ile birlikte popüler hale gelmiştir. Özellikle 2022 yılının yaz aylarında bu sesiz istifa kavramı hem çalışanların hem de iş dünyası ile bağlantılı medyanın en çok konuştuğu konu haline gelmiştir. Sessiz istifa, iş verenler tarafından sürekli daha fazla çalışmaya zorlanmaktan bıkmış çalışanlar arasında hızla popüler bir konu haline gelmiştir. En yalın haliyle çalışanların işlerine olan asgari düzeydeki bağlılıklarına dikkat çeken kavram, esasen uzun zamandır var olan bir gerçeğe ilişkin yeni bir tanımlama olarak da görülebilir. Sessiz istifa çalışanların kendi görev sınırlarının dışına çıkmama eğilimine, ekstra sorumluluklar alma konusundaki isteksizliğine dikkat çekerken, çalışan ve kurumu arasındaki anlamlı ilişkinin eksikliğini de gözler önüne sermektedir. Bir başka deyişle çalışanların işlerini kaybetmemek için kendisinden beklenen asgari düzeydeki sorumluluk yerine getirmekle yetinmesi, ekstra sorumluluk ve görevlerden kaçınması sessiz istifayı karakterize etmektedir. Birçok uzmana göre sessiz istifa, işverenlerin sürekli artan talepleri, uzayan çalışma süreleri nedeniyle tükenmiş hisseden, yeterince takdir edilmediğini düşünen çalışanların görevlerine ilişkin asgari sorumlulukları yeteri getirerek verdikleri "sessiz" bir tepkidir. Bu kavramın kapsadığı çalışanlar genellikle işleri ve özel yaşamları arasındaki dengeyi korumak veya iş dünyasının yüksek beklentilerine/baskısına karşın iyilik hallerini sürdürmek için işteki görev ve sorumluluklarına ilişkin çabalarını sınırlandırma yoluna giderler. Sessiz istifayı benimseyen çalışanların genel olarak tüm çalışanları etkileme potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu çalışanlar diğer çalışanların örgütsel bağlılıklarını azaltabilmekte ve üretkenliklerini olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Bu çalışmayla sessiz istifa kavramının tanıtılması ve kariyer psikolojik danışmanlığına etkilerinin tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kariyer gelişimi, kariyer psikolojik danışmanlığı, sessiz istifa

ABSTRACT

Although it was first used by economist Mark Boldger in 2009, the concept of "quiet quitting" has become popular especially with the COVID-19 pandemic. Especially in the summer of 2022, this concept of quiet quitting has become the most talked about topic by both employees and business-related media. Quiet quitting has quickly become a popular topic among employees who are tired of being forced to work more and more by their employers. In its simplest form, the concept draws attention to the minimal commitment of employees to their work, but it can also be seen as a new definition of a long-standing reality. While quiet quitting draws attention to the tendency of employees not to go beyond the limits of their duties and their reluctance to take on extra responsibilities, it also reveals the lack of a meaningful relationship between the employee and the organization. In other words, quiet quitting is characterized by employees being content with fulfilling the minimum level of responsibility expected of them and avoiding extra responsibilities and tasks in order not to lose their jobs. According to many experts, quiet quitting is a "silent" reaction by employees who feel exhausted and underappreciated due to the ever-increasing demands of their employers and prolonged working hours, and who fulfill the minimum responsibilities related to their duties. The employees covered by this concept usually limit their efforts in relation to their duties and responsibilities at work in order to maintain the balance between their work and private lives or to maintain their well-being despite the high expectations/pressure of the business world. Employees who adopt quiet quitting have the potential to affect all employees in general. These employees can reduce the organizational commitment of other employees and negatively affect their productivity. This study aims to introduce the concept of quiet quitting and discuss its effects on career counseling.

Keywords: Career development, career counseling, quite quitting.

DİJİTAL FLÖRT ŞİDDETİNE YÖNELİK BİR GÖZDEN GEÇİRME

DIGITAL DATING ABUSE: A REVIEW

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ÖZET

Dijital flört şiddeti, romantik partnerler arasında mesajlaşma, sosyal medya ve çeşitli çevrimiçi platformların/uygulamaların kullanımı yoluyla meydana gelen fiziksel, cinsel veya psikolojik/duygusal şiddeti tanımlamak için kullanılan bir şemsiye kavramdır. Birçok araştırma bulgusuna göre günümüzde dijital flört şiddeti özellikle gençler ve ergenler arasında kişilerarası şiddetin en yaygın formu haline gelmiştir. Ergenlerin ve gençlerin çoğunluğu çevrimiçi teknolojileri olumlu yönde kullanırken, dijital teknolojiler aracılığı ile ortaya çıkan problem davranışların sayısı ve çeşitliliği de artmaktadır. Romantik ilişkiler ve dijital teknolojiler arasındaki kesişim kümesi giderek genişlerken kısaca dijital cihazlar kullanarak romantik partneri kontrol etmeye, baskı altına almaya veya tehdit etmeye yönelik davranış örüntüleri olarak tanımlanan dijital flört şiddeti de giderek daha fazla karşılaştığımız bir problem davranış haline gelmektedir. ABD başta olmak üzere batılı ülkelerde gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar incelendiğinde gençlerin %8 ila %91 aralığında değişen oranlarda dijital flört şiddetine maruz kaldığına işaret ederken, flört şiddetinin tüm formlarında olduğu gibi bu formunun da daha çok kızlara ve kadınlara yöneldiğini göstermektedir. Ek olarak dijital flört şiddetinin, flört şiddetinin diğer formları dahil olmak üzere ısrarlı takip, siber zorbalık, cinsel saldırı ve riskli cinsel davranışlar gibi problem davranışlar ilişkili olduğuna dair bulgular da sıklıkla rapor edilmektedir. Bu çalışmayla günümüzde ergenler ve gençler arasında yaygınlığı giderek artan bir problem davranış olan dijital flört şiddeti riskini arttıran faktörleri, çeşitli örneklemlerdeki yaygınlığını, maruz kalan bireyler üzerindeki etkilerini ve önleyici çalışmaların etkililiğini incelemeye dönük araştırmaların gözden geçirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital flört şiddeti, risk faktörleri, yaygınlığı, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği

ABSTRACT

Digital dating abuse is an umbrella concept used to describe physical, sexual or psychological/emotional violence that occurs between romantic partners through the use of texting, social media and various online platforms/apps. According to many research findings, digital dating abuse has become the most common form of interpersonal violence today, especially among youth and adolescents. While the majority of adolescents and young people use online technologies in a positive way, the number and variety of problem behaviors that occur through digital technologies are increasing. As the intersection between romantic relationships and digital technologies is expanding, digital dating abuse, which is defined briefly as patterns of behavior aimed at controlling, suppressing or threatening a romantic partner using digital devices, is becoming an increasingly common problem behavior. Studies conducted in western countries, especially in the USA, indicate that young people are exposed to digital dating violence at rates ranging from 8% to 91%, and that this form of dating violence. Like all forms of dating violence, digital dating abuse is mostly directed towards girls and women. In addition, findings that digital dating abuse is associated with problem behaviors, including other forms of dating violence, such as stalking, cyberbullying, sexual assault, and risky sexual behaviors, are also frequently reported. This study aims to review the factors that increase the risk of digital dating violence, which is an increasingly prevalent problem behavior among adolescents and young people today, its prevalence in various samples, its effects on exposed individuals and the effectiveness of preventive studies.

Keywords: Digital dating abuse, risk factors, prevalence, gender inequality

TWITTER'DA LİNÇ KÜLTÜRÜ VE KİTLE PİSİKOLOJİSİ: TOPLUMUN KURUMLARA SOSYAL SORUMLU DAVRANIŞ GÖSTERME BASKISI

LYNCH CULTURE AND MASS PSYCHOLOGY ON TWITTER: SOCIETY'S PRESSURE TO EXHIBIT SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR TOWARDS INSTITUTIONS

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin gelişmesi ve sosyal medyanın bireylerin hayatına girmesiyle birlikte bu mecralarda geçirilen süre zamanla artmıştır. Dolayısıyla bireylerin gündemi takip etmekle beraber gündem hakkında yorum yapma davranışı sosyal medyaya taşınmıştır. Twitter bu davranışın etkili bir şekilde gösterildiği bir alan olarak kitleleri etkileyebilme ve gündem hakkında topluluk oluşturabilme etkisine sahiptir. Bazı gündemler kullanıcıların sert tutumlarının oluşmasına ve düşmanca içerikler paylaşmasına neden olabilmektedir. Bu durum bir kişi ya da olayı hedef alarak paylaşımların geniş kitlelere yayılması olarak adlandırılabilen linç kültürü kavramının sosyal medyada tartışılmasına neden olmuştur. Twitter linç kültürünün en fazla görüldüğü sosyal medya araçlarından biri olarak kabul edilebilir. Linç davranışı hakaret, saldırma, küçük düşürme, utandırma gibi amaçlarla yapılabilmektedir. Linç yalnızca kişilere ve olaylara karşı değil kurumlara ya da ülkelere karşı da yapılabilmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın konusu 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Türkiye'de yaşanan deprem felaketinden sonra bazı kurumların yardım kampanyasına katılmaması sonucunda Twitter'da tepki görmesini kapsamaktadır. Twitter'da toplumun yaptığı baskılar, kurumların sorumluluk alanlarını belirleyebilmesine etki edebilmektedir. Kurumlara Twitter'da sosyal sorumlu davranış gösterme baskısı linç davranışına dönüşebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmanın amacı toplumun kurumlardan beklentilerini kolaylaştıran ve görünür kılan söylemlerin linç kültürü bağlamında incelenmesidir. Çalışmada örnek olay incelemesi yapılarak deprem felaketi sonrasında Twitter'da Netflix, Disney + ve Spotify'a yönelik linç söylemleri irdelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sosyal medya, linç kültürü, kitle psikolojisi.

ABSTRACT

With the development of technology and social media coming into people's life, the time spent on these platforms has gradually increased. Therefore, people's behaviour of comment on agenda has moved to socail media with the following of the agenda. Twitter as a place in which this behavior has been shown effectively has an impact to influence the masses and create community about the agenda. Some agendas can cause their users to emerge tough attitudes and share negative contents. This situation has caused concept of lynch culture which can be named as spreading of sharings to large masses as targetting a person or event to be discussed. Twitter can be accepted as one of the social media tool which lynch culture has been seen most. Action of lynch can be done fort he purposes such as insulting, attacking, humiliating, embarrassing. Lynching can be ocur not only against individuals and events but also against institutions or countries.

The topic of this research includes the reactions on Twitter to some institutions as a result of not attending to aid campaign after the earthquake disaster which has occurred in Turkey on February 6, 2023. The pressures made by society on Twitter can have impact on the institutions to determine their areas of responsibility. The pressure of socially responsible behavior to institutions on Twitter can turn into the lynch behavior. In this context, the aim of this study is to examine the discourses which make the expectations of society from institutions easy and visible in the context of lynching culture. In the study, The lynch statements after the earthquake on Twitter towards Netflix, Disney and Spotify are scrutinized through case study analysis.

Keywords: social media, lynch culture, mass psychology.

KADINLARDA GENİTAL HİJYEN ALIŞKANLIKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF GENITAL HYGIENE HABITS IN WOMEN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma 18 yaş üzeri kadınların genital hijyen alışkanlıklarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır . Çalışmanın evrenini 01.01.2023 – 01.04.2023 tarihleri arasında araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılım sağlayan 366 kadın oluşturmuştur . Veriler sosyo-demografik veri formu ve 'Genital Hijyen Davranışları Ölçeği ' ile elde edilmiştir. Veriler ; yüzdelik , Bağımsız örneklem t testi ile değerlendirilmiştir . Araştırma kapsamındaki katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 24.69±7.78'dir. Kadınların %43.7'si üniversite mezunu, %75.7'si evli, %77.6'sı çekirdek aileye sahiptir. Kadınların %47.3'ü ilçede yaşadığını, %79'u gelirinin giderine denk olduğunu, %64.2'si hiç gebe kalmadığını, %65.3'ü çocuğu olmadığını ve %90.4'ü sigara kullanmadığını belirtmiştir . Kadınların GHDÖ toplam puan ortalaması 89.41±4.01 olarak bulunmuş, Genital Hijyen Alışkanlıkları (GHA) alt boyut puan ortalaması 46.41±4.11; Adet Hijyeni (AH) alt boyut ortalaması 32.22 ± 4.33; Anormal Bulgu Fakındalık (ABF) alt boyut puan ortalaması 11.21±3.31'dir .Kadınların yaş grupları ile "anormal bulgu farkındalık" alt boyut puan ortalaması ile pozitif yönde düşük düzeyde ilişki saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Kadınların gebelik sayısı ve çocuk sayısı ile GHTÖ alt boyut ve toplam puanları arasında ilişki saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Katılımcıların öğrenim durumu , çalışma durumu , gelir düzeyi ve yaşadıkları yer ile GHDÖ-T (Genital Hijyen Davranışları Ölçeği Toplam) alt boyut ve toplam puanı arasında istatiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır . Kadınlardan üniversite mezunu olanların , çalışanların , geliri giderine denk olanların ölçek alt boyut ve toplam puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir . Kadınlardan köy / kasabada yaşayanların ölçek alt boyut ve toplam puanlarının daha düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). Kadınların medeni durumu , aile tipi ve sigara kullanma durumu ile ölçek alt boyut ve toplam puanları arasında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$) .

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genital hijyen ,kadın sağlığı,ebelik ve hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the genital hygiene habits of women over the age of 18. The universe of the study consisted of 366 women who voluntarily participated in the research between 01.01.2023 and 01.04.2023. The data were obtained with the socio-demographic data form and the 'Genital Hygiene Behaviors Scale'. Data ; The percentile was evaluated with the Independent sample t-test. The mean age of the participants within the scope of the study was 24.69±7.78 years. Of the women, 43.7% are university graduates, 75.7% are married, and 77.6% have a benefit family. 47.3% of the women stated that they lived in the district, 79% of them stated that their income was equal to their expenses, 64.2% of them had never been pregnant, 65.3% of them had no children and 90.4% of them did not smoke. The mean GHDS total score of the women was 89.41±4.01, the mean score of the Genital Hygiene Habits (GHA) sub-dimension was 46.41±4.11; Menstrual Hygiene (AH) sub-dimension mean 32.22 ± 4.33; Abnormal Finding Awareness (ABF) sub-dimension score average was 11.21±3.31. A low level of positive correlation was found between the age groups of the women and the "abnormal finding awareness" sub-dimension mean score ($p<0.05$). No correlation was found between the number of pregnancies and the number of children of the women, and the GHQ sub-dimension and total scores ($p>0.05$).

A statistically significant difference was found between the education level, employment status, income level and place of residence of the participants and the GHQ-T (Genital Hygiene Behaviors Scale Total) sub-dimension and total score. It has been determined that the scale sub-dimension and total scores of women who are university graduates, employees and those whose income is equivalent to their expenses are higher. It was determined that the scale sub-dimension and total scores of the women living in the village / town were lower ($p<0.05$). There was no significant difference between women's marital status, family type and smoking status, and scale sub-dimension and total scores ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: genital hygiene , women's health , midwifery and nursing

İLK VEORTAOKUL DÜZEYİNDEKİ ÖĞRENCİLERDE ÇEVRE BİLİNCİ VE YETERLİLİĞİ

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND QUALIFICATION IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Sanayi devrimiyle birlikte makinelerin hayatımızın büyük bir bölümünü kaplaması ve Dünya üzerinde yaşayan insan sayısının gün geçtikçe artması sonucunda birçok çevre sorunu ortaya çıkmaya başlamıştır. Zamanla hayvan nesillerinin yok olması, ozon tabakasının delinmeye başlaması ve küresel ısınma gibi büyük problemler gözlemlenmektedir. Acilen önlem alınmadığı takdirde insan hayatını tehlikeye atmaya başlayacak ve gelecek nesiller için hayati tehlikeler oluşturabilecek sorunların oluşacağı görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmamızın amacı ilkokul ve ortaokul öğrencilerimizin çevre ve sorunlarına karşı duyarlılıklarının ne durumda olduğu ve bunun yeterlilik düzeyinin görülmesidir. Bu noktada Dünyamızın asıl sahibi gelecek nesillerimizin çevre bilinci yüksek şekilde büyümeleri, çevreye karşı duyarlı olmakla beraber çevre sorunlarına çözümler getirebilecek düzeyde olmaları hayati önem arz etmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar neticesinde ilk ve ortaokul öğrencilerimize verilen çevre eğitimlerinin ezberci bir eğitimden öteye geçemediği görülmektedir. Yine aynı öğrenci grupları üzerinde yapılan ve incelenen araştırmalara göre öğrencilerin çevreye karşı olumlu tutumlarının olduğu, çevreyi koruma girişimine karşı istekli oldukları fakat bunlara rağmen çevre uygulamalarına karşı katılımın düşük olduğu aynı şekilde çevre sorunlarına çözüm üretme noktasında problemler yaşadıkları görülmektedir.

Öğrencilere öncelikle çevre sorunların detaylı bir şekilde anlatılması ardından öğrencilerin çevreyi korumaya ve iyileştirmeye yönelik etkinlik ve faaliyetlere katılımlarının sağlanması gerekmektedir. Bu etkinliklerde öncelikle bulundukları bölgedeki sonra ulusal ve küresel çaptaki çevre sorunlarına değinilerek bu sorunların gelecekte nasıl etkilerinin olabileceği üzerinde durulması gerekmektedir. Çevreyi koruma bilincinin, tüm insanların yaşam tarzı haline geldiğinde değişimin gelişimin başlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre Bilinci, İlk ve Ortaokul Öğrencileri, Çevre Eğitiminin Yeterliliği

ABSTRACT

With the industrial revolution, many environmental problems have begun to emerge as a result of the machines occupying a large part of our lives and the number of people living on Earth increasing day by day. Over time, major problems such as extinction of animal generations, depletion of the ozone layer and global warming are observed. If urgent measures are not taken, it's seen that there will be problems that will start to endanger human life and that may pose life-threatening dangers for future generations.

The aim of our study is to see the level of sensitivity of our primary and secondary school students towards the environment and its problems and its level of proficiency. At this point, it is vital that our future generations, who are the original owners of our world, grow up with high environmental awareness, are sensitive to the environment, and be at a level that can bring solutions to environmental problems. As a result of the researches, it's seen that the environmental education given to our primary and secondary school students cannot go beyond rote learning. According to the studies conducted and analyzed on the same student groups, it's seen that the students have positive attitudes towards the environment, they are willing to protect the environment, but despite these, their participation in environmental practices's low and they also experience problems in finding solutions to environmental problems.

First of all, environmental problems should be explained to the students in detail, and then students should be encouraged to participate in activities and activities aimed at protecting and improving the environment. In these activities, it's necessary to focus on the environmental problems in the region where they're located, then the national and global environmental problems and how these problems may affect the future. It's thought that change and development will begin when the awareness of protecting the environment becomes the lifestyle of all people.

Keywords: Environmental awareness, Primary and secondary school students, Adequacy of Environmental Education

DOĞU KARADENİZ'İN MİKOTURİZM POTANSİYELİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THE MYCOTOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE EASTERN BLACK SEA

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ÖZET

Şehir hayatının ve iş yaşamının yoğunluğundan bunalan insanlar ile deniz-kum-güneş turizminin monotonluğundan sıkılan turistler alternatif turizm türlerine yönelme eğilimindedirler. Söz konusu turizm türleri içerisinde özellikle kırsal turizm, çiftlik turizmi ve yayla turizmi gibi doğa temelli alternatif turizm türleri başı çekmektedir. Bu anlamda Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi gerek bitki çeşitliliği gerekse henüz çarpık yapılaşmanın etkilerinin görülmediği yaylalara ve tabiat parklarına sahiptir. Söz konusu yaylalarda oldukça fazla sayıda yenilebilir yabani bitki türü eskiden buyana bölge halkı tarafından toplanarak, önemli bir beslenme ve geçim kaynağı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu bitkilerin içerisinde doğadan toplanan yabani mantarlar önemli bir yere sahiptir. Öyle ki Türkiye'de yetişen 40 farklı türdeki yabani mantarın 26 çeşidi Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinde yetişmektedir.

Mikoturizm; doğadan toplana yenilebilir mantarların aranması, bulunması, toplanması ve tadımının yapılması sürecini kapsayan bir tür rekreasyonel faaliyet olarak açıklanmaktadır. Mikoturizm günümüzde Avrupa başta olmak üzere dünyanın birçok ülkesinde hızla gelişen bir turizm türü olarak dikkati çekmektedir. Ancak Türkiye'de konuya yönelik yapılan yerel festivaller ve bölgesel bazlı turlar dışında mikoturizm faaliyetine rastlanamamaktadır.

Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinde ve özellikle yaylalarda yaklaşık 26 çeşit doğadan toplanan yenilebilir yabani mantar olduğu bilinmektedir. Mayıs-Ekim ayları arasında ve özellikle yağışların bol olduğu zamanlarda yetiştiği tespit edilmiş olan söz konusu mantarlar yöre insanı tarafından gelişigüzel toplanmakta, bir kısmı taze olarak tüketildiği gibi bir kısmı da sonradan tüketilmek üzere salamura veya turşu halinde saklanmaktadır. Yöre insanı kendi ihtiyaçlarının fazlası mantarları ise il ve ilçe merkezinde kurulan pazarlarda gelişigüzel pazarlamaya çalışmaktadır. Konuya yönelik yapılan gözlem ve literatür incelemesi sonucuna göre, Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinin önemli bir mikoturizm potansiyeline sahip olduğu, ancak söz konusu potansiyelin henüz yeteri kadar değerlendirilemediği söylenebilir. Bölgede mikoturizme yönelik yapılacak sürdürülebilir ve eşgüdümlü plan ve projelerle kısa zamanda etkin sonuçlar alınabileceği değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikoturizm, Yabani Mantar, Doğu Karadeniz, Alternatif Turizm

ABSTRACT

People who are overwhelmed by the intensity of city life and business life and tourists who are bored with the monotony of sea-sand-sun tourism tend to turn to alternative tourism types. Among these types of tourism, nature-based alternative tourism types such as rural tourism, farm tourism and highland tourism take the lead. In this sense, the Eastern Black Sea Region has both plant diversity and plateaus and nature parks where the effects of unplanned construction are not yet seen. A large number of edible wild plants have been collected by the people of the region for a long time and used as an important source of nutrition and livelihood in these plateaus. Among these plants, wild mushrooms collected from nature have an important place. 26 varieties of 40 different wild mushrooms grown in Turkey are grown in the Eastern Black Sea Region.

mycotourism; It is explained as a kind of recreational activity that includes the process of searching, finding, collecting and tasting edible mushrooms from nature. Today, mycotourism attracts attention as a rapidly developing type of tourism in many countries of the world, especially in Europe. However, there is no mycotourism activity in Turkey, except for local festivals and regional tours.

It is known that there are about 26 kinds of edible wild mushrooms collected from nature in the Eastern Black Sea Region and especially in the highlands. These mushrooms, which have been found to be grown between May and October and especially when there is abundant rainfall, are randomly collected by the local people, some of them are consumed fresh, and some of them are stored in brine or pickles for later consumption. Local people are trying to market mushrooms in excess of their own needs in the markets established in the city and district centers. According to the results of the observation and literature review on the subject, it can be said that the Eastern Black Sea Region has an important mycotourism potential, but this potential has not been sufficiently evaluated yet. It is considered that effective results can be obtained in a short time with sustainable and coordinated plans and projects for mycotourism in the region.

Keywords: Mycotourism, wild Mushroom, Eastern Black Sea, Alternative Tourism

ADÖLESAN İDİYOPATİK SKOLYOZUN KONSERVATİF TEDAVİSİNDE ÜÇ BOYUTLU EGZERSİZ TEDAVİSİ: SCHROTH YÖNTEMİ

THREE-DIMENSIONAL EXERCISE THERAPY IN THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS: SCHROTH METHOD

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ÖZET

Adölesan idiyopatik skolyoz (AİS), pediatrik popülasyonu etkileyen omurganın üç boyutlu bir spinal deformitesidir. Tüm skolyoz türlerinin %84 ila %89'unu oluşturan AİS, vertebraların koronal düzlemde 10° ve üzerindeki lateral fleksiyonu ve horizontal ve sagital düzlemlerde (rotasyon ve fizyolojik eğriliklerde düzleşme) değişmeler ile karakterizedir. Mevcut çalışmanın amacı, AİS'in konservatif tedavisinde Schroth egzersizlerinin kullanımı hakkında güncel bilgiler sunmaktı. AİS'te tedavinin temel amacı, mevcut deformitenin ilerlemesini durdurmak veya yavaşlatmak ve mümkünse eğriliği düzeltmektir. Bu amaçla eğriliğin şiddetine bağlı olarak, gözlem, egzersiz tedavisi, ortez kullanımı ve cerrahi tedavi kullanılan tedavi yöntemlerindendir. AİS'te eğri şiddetinin hafif olduğu bireylerde temel tedavi yöntemi olarak kullanılan egzersiz tedavisi, orta ve daha şiddetli eğriliklerde yardımcı tedavi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Skolyoz Ortopedi ve Rehabilitasyon Tedavisi Derneği eğrilik şiddetinin hafif-orta düzeyde olduğu bireylerde, bireyselleştirilmiş, üç boyutlu otomatik düzeltmeler içeren, günlük yaşam aktivitelerine uyarlanmış ve doğru postürün stabilizasyonundan oluşan skolyoza özgü egzersizlerin kullanımını önermektedir. Schroth egzersizleri, AİS'te en sık uygulanan skolyoza özel üç boyutlu egzersiz yaklaşımlarından biridir. Bu yöntemde, sensorimotor egzersizler, postural egzersizler ve düzeltici solunum egzersizlerinin bir kombinasyonu kullanılarak spesifik eğri paterninin üç boyutlu olarak düzeltilmesi amaçlanır. Schroth yönteminin temel bileşeni otomatik düzeltmedir. Otomatik düzeltmede birey, omurgasını üç düzlemde de "aktif postüral yeniden hizalama" yoluyla spinal deformitesini azaltmaya çalışır. Literatürdeki çalışmalarda, Schroth egzersizlerinin AİS'li bireylerde, Cobb açısını ve vertebral rotasyonu azalttığı, eğrinin ilerlemesini yavaşlattığı, sırt kas kuvvetini artırdığı, solunum fonksiyonlarını, postürü ve yaşam kalitesini iyileştirildiği rapor edilmiştir. AİS'te semptomları azaltmada, fonksiyonel durumu ve yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmede etkili konservatif yöntemlerinden biri olan Schroth egzersizlerinin klinikte tedavi programlarında kullanımı önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adölesan idiopatik skolyoz, Schroth egzersizleri, konservatif tedavi.

ABSTRACT

Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) is a three-dimensional spinal deformity of the spine that affects the pediatric population. AIS, which constitutes 84% to 89% of all scoliosis types, is characterized by lateral flexion of the vertebrae in the coronal plane of 10° or more and changes in the horizontal and sagittal planes (rotation and flattening in physiological curvatures). The aim of the present study was to provide updated information about the use of Schroth exercises in the conservative treatment of AIS. The main goal of treatment in AIS is to stop or slow the progression of the existing deformity and, if possible, to correct the curvature. For this purpose, depending on the severity of the curvature, observation, exercise therapy, use of braces and surgical treatment are among the treatment methods used. Exercise therapy, which is used as the main treatment method in individuals with mild curvature severity in AIS, is used as adjunctive therapy in moderate and more severe curvatures. The Scoliosis Orthopedics and Rehabilitation Treatment Association recommends the use of scoliosis-specific exercises that are personalized, contain three-dimensional automatic corrections, are adapted to activities of daily living, and stabilize correct posture in individuals with mild to moderate curve severity. Schroth exercises are one of the most common three-dimensional scoliosis-specific exercises approaches in AIS. This method, it is aimed to correct the specific curve pattern in three dimensions using a combination of sensorimotor exercises, postural exercises, and corrective breathing exercises. The main component of the Schroth method is auto-correction. In auto-correction, the individual attempts to reduce spinal deformity by active postural realignment of the spine in all three planes. In studies in the literature, it has been reported that Schroth exercises reduce Cobb angle and vertebral rotation, slow the progression of the curve, increase back muscle strength, and improve respiratory functions, posture, and quality of life in individuals with AIS. Schroth exercises, which are one of the effective conservative methods in reducing symptoms, and improving functional status and quality of life in AIS, are recommended to be used in treatment programs in the clinic.

Keywords: Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, Schroth exercises, conservative treatment.

RADAR INTERFEROMETRİ YÖNTEMİ İLE DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN YÜKSEK ALANLARDA ZAMANSAL KAR-SU DERİNLİĞİ DEĞİŞİMİ TESPİTİ: NURDAĞI-BAHÇE İLÇELERİ BÖLGESİ (TÜRKİYE) ÖRNEĞİ

DETECTION OF TEMPORARY SNOW-WATER DEPTH CHANGE IN HIGH AREAS AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKE BY RADAR INTERFEROMETRIC METHOD: CASE OF NURDAĞI-BAHCE DISTRICTS (TURKIYE)

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ÖZET

Uzaktan Algıma (UA) ve Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) teknolojilerinde RADAR sistemleri ve veri setleri, farklı analizler ve değişim tespitleri için, güvenilir ve sürekli görüntü elde elebilme özelliği ile son yıllarda oldukça sık kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Özellikle arazi değişimi, heyelan, erozyon, deprem, ürün verimliliği, kış rekreasyon alanları kar derinliği tespiti gibi çalışmalarda hassas ölçümler ortaya koyabilmesinden kaynaklı tercih edilmektedir. Tüm bu değişimler tespit edilirken RADAR görüntülerinin farklı band özellikleri ve çözünürlük değerlerinden yararlanılmaktadır.

Yapılan çalışma kapsamında, 29.01.2023 ile 10.02.2023 tarihleri arasında Gaziantep ili Nurdağı ilçesi ve Osmaniye ili Bahçe ilçesi hattı üzerinde 1000-1793 metre yükseltileri arasında, 06.02.2023 tarihinde gerçekleşen 7.8 şiddetinde ve merkez üssü Kahramanmaraş olan depremin etkilediği alanlarda kar-su derinliği değişimi uzaktan algılamada RADAR görüntüleri desteği ile interferometri yöntemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Bu yöntem uygulanırken, SAR tabanlı, C band destekli, Sentinel 1A RADAR görüntü setlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Normal şartlar altında o bölgede değişimler bir önceki yılda ki değişimler ile kıyaslanarak depremin etkisi irdelenmiştir. Yüksek alanlardan daha düşük alanlara doğru gidildikçe ilgili tarihler arasında 20 cm'lik bir değişim olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Geçmiş yıllar ile kıyaslandığında farklılıklar tespit edilmiştir. Tutarlılık değerleri 0,5 ile 1 arasında çıkan ve kabul edilebilir olan sonuç değerleri daha geniş alanlarda yapılacak çalışmalar için örnek teşkil etmektedir. Doğal afetlerin, arazi kullanım planlamaları ve yapılacak diğer yatırım ve planlama çalışmaları açısından önemli bir etken olduğu ve planlamada etkin rol oynaması gerektiği ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: RADAR, İnterferometri, Deprem, Kar Derinliği

ABSTRACT

RADAR systems and data sets in Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies have been used quite frequently in recent years, with their ability to obtain reliable and continuous images for different analyzes and change detection. It is preferred especially because it can reveal sensitive measurements in studies such as land change, landslide, erosion, earthquake, crop productivity, snow depth detection in winter recreation areas. While detecting all these changes, different band properties and resolution values of RADAR images are used.

Within the scope of the study, snow-water depth in the areas affected by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that took place on 06.02.2023 on the line of Nurdağı district of Gaziantep and Bahçe district of Osmaniye between 29.01.2023 and 10.02.2023, between the altitudes of 1000-1793 meters. change in remote sensing was investigated by using interferometry method with the support of RADAR images. While applying this method, SAR based, C band supported, Sentinel 1A RADAR image sets were used. Under normal conditions, the changes in that region were compared with the changes in the previous year and the effect of the earthquake was examined. It has been determined that there is a 20 cm change between the relevant dates as one moves from the higher areas to the lower areas. Differences were found when compared with previous years. Consistency values between 0.5 and 1 and acceptable result values set an example for studies to be carried out in larger areas. It has been revealed that natural disasters are an important factor in land use planning and other investment and planning studies to be made and that they should play an active role in planning.

Keywords: RADAR, Interferometry, Earthquake, Snow Depth

GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE ÜSTEL YÜK MODELİNİN GÜÇ AKIŞI VE KAYIPLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF EXPONENTIAL LOAD MODEL ON POWER FLOW AND LOSSES IN POWER SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, teknolojik ve endüstriyel gelişmeler, nüfus oranındaki artış ve gelişen yaşam standartlarına bağlı olarak elektriksel güç tüketimi önemli ölçüde artmaktadır. Bundan dolayı elektriksel güç talebi, her geçen gün artış eğilimindedir. Artan elektriksel güç talebinin yol açtığı aşırı yüklenme durumuna bağlı olarak, sistemde çeşitli arıza durumları veya senkron generatörlerin çalışma koşullarında değişiklikler meydana gelebilir. Bu nedenle güç sistemlerindeki senkron generatörlerin çalışma koşullarının belirlenmesi son derece önemlidir ve güç akış analizi planlama yapılırken öncelik verilmesi gereken bir konudur. Bir güç sisteminde, kararlı durum koşulları için, sistemde yer alan baraların gerilim büyüklüğü veya faz açısı değerlerinin hesaplanması güç akışı analizi olarak ifade edilir. Sistemde güç akışı hesaplamalarıyla aktif ve reaktif güç kayıpları da elde edilebilir. Buna ek olarak, güç akışı hesaplamaları sayesinde salınım barasının aktif ve reaktif güç değerleri, generatör barasının reaktif güç ve gerilim açısı değerleri, yük barasının ise gerilim büyüklüğü ve gerilim açısı değerleri belirlenebilir. Newton-Raphson yöntemi, güç akışı analizi ile elde edilen bu değerlerin hesaplanmasında geçmişten günümüze kadar sıklıkla kullanılan en önemli ve en etkili matematiksel yöntemlerden biridir. Geçmişte bu yöntemle yapılan güç akışı analizi çalışmalarında genellikle sabit yük modeli kullanılsa da, bu çalışmada üstel (eksponansiyel) yük modeli tercih edilmiştir. Güç Sistemi Analizi Programı (PSAT) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen benzetim çalışmasında, 6-baralı bir güç sisteminde kullanılan üstel yük modelinin yük akışı ve kayıplara olan etkileri analiz edilmiştir. Test çalışmasında öncelikle sabit yük modeli için daha sonra ise bunun yerine üstel yük modeli kullanılarak güç akış analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sabit ve üstel yük modellerinin her ikisi için elde edilen sonuçlar, aktif ve reaktif güce bağlı kayıplar ve bara gerilim-genlik profilleri açısından karşılaştırılmıştır. Karşılaştırılan sonuçlar, üstel yük modelinin kullanılmasının sabit yük modeline kıyasla daha üstün sonuçlar verdiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üstel Yük Modeli, Güç Akışı, Newton-Raphson Yöntemi, Bara Gerilim Profili.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, electrical power consumption has increased significantly due to technological and industrial developments, increased population, and improved living standards. Therefore, the demand for electrical power tends to increase day by day. Depending on the overload situation caused by the increasing electrical power demand, various fault conditions in the system or changes in the operating conditions of synchronous generators may occur. For this reason, it is crucial to determine the working conditions of synchronous generators in power systems, and power flow analysis is an issue that should be given priority while system planning. In a power system, the calculation of the voltage magnitude or phase angle values of the buses in the system for steady-state conditions is expressed as power flow analysis. Active and reactive power losses can also be obtained with power flow calculations in the system. In addition, utilizing power flow calculations, active and reactive power values of the slack bus, the reactive power and voltage angle values of the generator bus, and the voltage magnitude and voltage angle values of the load bus can be determined. The Newton-Raphson method is one of the most critical and effective mathematical methods used frequently from the past to the present in calculating these values obtained by power flow analysis. Despite the constant load model was usually used in power flow analysis studies conducted with this method in the past, the exponential load model was preferred in this study. The simulation study using the Power System Analysis Program (PSAT) analyzed the effects of the exponential load model used in a 6-bus power system on the load flow and losses. In the test case, power flow analysis was performed first for the constant load model and then using the exponential load model instead. The results obtained for both constant and exponential load models are compared regarding losses due to active and reactive power and bus voltage amplitude profiles. The compared results show that using the exponential load model gives superior results to the constant load model.

Keywords: Exponential Load Model, Power Flow, Newton-Raphson Method, Bus-Voltage Profile.

EXPLORATION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTOELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF DERIVATIVES OF BIS-ARYL-A,B-UNSATURATED KETONES

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Abstract

The present research work is about the chemical preparation of carbon-carbon bond forming reaction via Aldol condensation reaction. Accordingly, we have synthesized three symmetrical bis-aryl-α,β-unsaturated ketone derivatives DBC, BBC, and PBMP through the aldol condensation approach towards ketones that have two enolizable sites. Spectrometric methods ^{13}C-NMR and ^{1}H-NMR have been used to determine the structures of DBC, BCC, and PBMP. Moreover, the crystal structure of PBMP has been determined by using a single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD) technique. PBMP crystal structure has also been analyzed by Hirshfeld surface analysis (HSA) and the results were compared with those of DBC and BCC crystal structures to evaluate their similarity.

Keywords: Moncarbonyl Aryledines, Chaperonin, Chemotherapeutics, Colorectal cancer, DBC, BBC, PBM.

MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE FOCUS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The most important task of the philosophical discourse on migration is the conceptualization of the phenomenon of freedom, the projectivity of human existence. Philosophy first models migration by developing a dualistic ontology of being and non-being, essence and phenomenon, present and proper, knowledge and thought. Such an ontology presupposes high cognitive tension, as well as reflective and practical-spiritual efforts to build bridges between its poles.

In general, economically developed countries can be divided into 3 groups according to the type of immigration policy: 1) countries that follow an «open door» policy; 2) countries of the intermediate model of migration; 3) countries implementing mainly the policy of «guest migration».

Therefore, the analysis of theoretical and empirical data on the topic of the study allowed us to come to the conclusion that the search for freedom of movement and the decision of an individual to migrate is a complex process that is influenced by a combination of several factors. For example, we have a demographic decline in Europe, we have the desire of young people to live in countries with a stable economy, the willingness of the masses to migrate to European countries, and at the same time we have the opposition of the «policy of closed borders» and the «ideas of migration without borders». The system of control or pressure will always be biased in favor of the "most educated and well-off members of society", by holding

positions on corporate boards of directors, and by influencing politicians through financial support of foundations or positions, members of the «elite» will greatly influence corporate and government decisions. The transformation of traditional ideas about migration is connected with its acquisition of new properties related to the moving transcendence and instability of the world structure.

Keywords: «policy of closed borders», «open door» policy, «guest migration».

BIO-TECHNOLOGY UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF LIVING SYSTEM FOR INNOVATION

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ABSTRACT:

A rapidly developing discipline called biotechnology uses the power of living systems to revolution a number of industries, including agriculture, health, and environmental protection. This abstract examines the various uses and effects of biotechnology in the modern world. The diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases have all changed as a result of advancements in biotechnology. Scientists have created innovative treatments, like monoclonal antibodies and gene therapies, through genetic engineering and recombinant DNA technologies, providing targeted and individual techniques to treat diseases like cancer, genetic disorders, and infectious diseases. Advanced diagnostic tools have been made possible by biotechnology, allowing for the early diagnosis and accurate monitoring of medical disorders. Biotechnology has improved crop sustainability and productivity in agriculture. Improved features of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), such as insect resistance and higher yield, In the diverse field of biotechnology, live organisms or components of them are used to create novel goods and technologies that have a profound impact on a variety of industries. The applications and effects of biotechnology on research, health, and agriculture are examined in this abstract

Biotechnology has completely changed how diseases are identified, treated, and prevented in the field of medicine. Genetic engineering techniques have made it possible to produce recombinant proteins like insulin and growth hormones.

BIOSYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF SILVER OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING ABROMA AUGUSTA

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Abstract

Abroma augusta plant has a long history in Ayurvedic system. Diabetes, inflammation, rheumatic joint pain, uterine diseases, and headaches can all be treated with leaves of the Abroma augusta plant. Antioxidants and polyphenols are just two of the medicinally significant phytochemicals found in Abroma augusta plant extract. Using naturally occurring reagents such vitamins, sugars, plant extracts, biodegradable polymers, and microbes as reducing and capping agents, the green synthesis (biosynthesis) approach produces nanoparticles. Silver/silver oxide (Ag/Ag2O) nanoparticles were successfully made in this study using an extract of Abroma augusta leaves. The synthesis of Ag/Ag2O was optimised with respect to temperature, reaction time, AgNO3 concentration, amount of plant extract, and pH. Abroma augusta plant extract and silver nitrate salt were used in a first step of the green synthesis of silver oxide nanoparticles (AgONPs) under extremely mild reaction conditions. No additional stabilising and capping agents were required since the phytochemicals in the extract served as a stabilising and reducing agent simultaneously. The created silver nanoparticles were air dried, centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 10 min, and then further characterised using DLS, ZETA, FTIR, UV-Vis, EDX, and XRD techniques. Scanning electron microscopy, high resolution transmission electron microscopy were used to characterise the stabilised AgONPs in great detail.

Keywords- Abroma augusta, capping agent, silver nanoparticles, Scanning electron microscopy, high resolution transmission electron microscopy

ELEKTRON SİKLOTRON REZONANS MİKRODALGA PLAZMA METODU İLE DEPOLANAN KARBON NANODUVAR İNCE FİLMLERİN KARAKTERİZASYONU

CAHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON NANOWALL THIN FILMS DEPOSITED BY ELECTRON CYCLOTRON RESONANCE MICROWAVE PLASMA METHOD

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ÖZET

Elektron Siklotron Rezonans Mikrodalga Plazma (ECR-MP) Metodu ile oda sıcaklığında cam ve silisyum alttabanlar üzerine karbon nanoduvar (CNW) ince filmler depolandı. Farklı sürelerde filmler üretilerek karbon nanoduvar yapıların büyümesi araştırıldı. Reaksiyon odacığına gönderilen CH_4 gazı altında üretilen filmler silisyum ve cam alttaban üzerine aynı anda üretilerek, Si alttabana ön gerilim uygulandı. Üretilen filmlerin optik, yapısal ve morfolojik özellikleri araştırılarak film oluşum sürelerinin bu özellikler üzerinde meydana getirdiği değişimler incelendi.

Silisyum alttaban üzerine depolanan ince filmlerin optik özellikleri incelendiğinde depolama süresi arttıkça yansımanın arttığı gözlendi.

Raman sonuçları incelendiğinde, I_D/I_G oranı silisyum ve cam alttaban üzerine depolanan ince filmlerde süre ile orantılı olarak artmaktadır. Bu nedenle süre arttıkça film kalınlığının artmasıyla birlikte kusur yoğunluğunun da arttığı sonucuna varılmaktadır.

Filmlerin morfolojik özellikleri incelendiğinde, silisyum alttabanda büyüyen nanoduvarların oluşumunun cam alttaban üzerinde büyüyen nanoduvarlara göre tamamlanması silisyum alttabana ön gerilim uygulanması ile açıklanmaktadır. Ayrıca silisyum alttabanın düzgün kristal yapı olması nedeniyle üzerinde oluşan filmin daha homojen olması beklenir. Cam alttaban üzerine depolanan filmlerin yüzeydeki pürüzlülük değerlerine bakıldığında Si alttaban üzerine depolanan ince filmlerdeki gibi yüzey pürüzlülüğü ile sürenin etkisi ile ilişkili olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkmamaktadır. Buradan yola çıkarak alttaban farkının önemli bir yere sahip olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ECR-MP,Karbon Nanoduvar (CNW) , Raman Spektroskopisi

Carbon nanowall (CNW) thin films were deposited on glass and silicon substrates at room temperature using the Electron Cyclotron Resonance Microwave Plasma (ECR-MP) method. Films were produced at different pulses to investigate the growth of carbon nanowall structures. Films produced under CH4 gas in the reaction chamber were simultaneously deposited on both silicon and glass substrates, with a bias voltage applied to the silicon substrate. The optical, structural, and morphological properties of the produced films were investigated, and the changes induced by the film deposition durations on these properties were examined.

When examining the optical properties of the thin films deposited on silicon substrates, it was observed that the reflectance increases with longer deposition times. In the analysis of Raman results, the ID/IG ratio was found to increase proportionally with the duration of deposition on both silicon and glass substrates. Therefore, it can be concluded that as the duration increases, along with an increase in film thickness, there is also an increase in defect density.

When examining the morphological properties of the films, it is explained that the formation of nanowalls on the silicon substrate is completed faster compared to the nanowalls grown on the glass substrate, due to the application of bias voltage on the silicon substrate. Additionally, due to the smooth crystal structure of the silicon substrate, the film formed on it is expected to be more homogeneous. However, when looking at the surface roughness values of the films deposited on the glass substrate, it does not indicate a clear relationship with surface roughness and the duration, as observed in the thin films deposited on the silicon substrate. From this, it can be understood that the substrate difference plays an important role in the observed effects.

Keywords: ECR-MP, Carbon nanowall (CNW), Raman Spektroscopy

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND DIVERSITY OF HERPETOFAUNA IN INDIA

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Abstract

Herpetofauna, the collective term for amphibians and reptiles, are sensitive to changes in the environment due to their ectothermic nature and dependence on external temperature regulation. Over one thousand different herpetofauna species have been identified in India in the last several decades, the majority of which are confined to limited areas. Nevertheless, there are few extensive detailed studies on the taxonomy, ecology, genetics, distribution, and management of the Indian herpetofauna. The geographical distributions of the organisms are expected to vary as a result of changing global temperatures. For instance, dry-adapted herpetofauna species in northern or northwestern India may see changes in habitat due to shifts in patterns of precipitation. The cold-adapted highland endemic species that are potentially unlikely to migrate to more advantageous environments make up the majority of the alpine herpetofauna, which is exceptionally vulnerable to shifts in temperature. This review aims to synthesize the available information on the response of herpetofauna to changes in precipitation and temperature associated with global climate change. It also identifies the knowledge gaps and research priorities for understanding and conserving the diversity and distribution of herpetofauna in India under changing climatic scenarios. Species distribution models are used to project the potential range shifts and contractions of select species under different climate change scenarios. The effectiveness of protected areas as refuges for herpetofauna under climate change is assessed and ways to optimize them to better conserve biodiversity are suggested. The expected consequences of warming temperatures on the population factors, reproductive phenology, and thermal ecology of the herpetofauna are outlined, and the impacts for their sustenance and adaptation are highlighted. Finally, the challenges and opportunities for monitoring and managing herpetofauna in India in the face of climate change are discussed.

Keywords: Herpetofauna, climate change, India, species distribution models, protected areas.

DİRENÇLİ KENTLER İÇİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR YEŞİL BİNA PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ VE CBS İLE UYGUN YERLERİN ANALİZİ ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINATION OF SUSTAINABLE GREEN BUILDING PARAMETERS FOR RESILIENT CITIES: EXAMPLE ANALYSIS OF SUITABLE LOCATIONS WITH GIS

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda nüfusun hızla artmasıyla birlikte, kentlerde konut ve ticari yapıların da hızlı artışı kaçınılmaz hale gelmiştir. Bu anlamda kent yaşamında toplumsal ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanması, acil durum ve doğal afetlere yönelik stratejilerin geliştirilmesi kapsamında kentsel dirençlilik uygulamaları devreye girmiştir. Aynı zamanda dirençli kentlerin oluşması kent yaşamının kalitesini arttırmakta ve çevreye olan etkileri azaltmada da öne çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda başarılı kent politikalarında önem kazanan Yeşil Binalar, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ilkesi doğrultusunda inşa sürecinde çevre dostu malzemelerin kullanımına özen gösterilen, enerji tüketimini en aza indirgeyip, kentsel yaşam kalitesini arttırmayı hedefleyen yapılardır. Bu çalışmada da kentlerde çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin ve dirençliliğin arttırılmasına yönelik yeşil bina kriterlerinin en uygun şekilde belirlenmesi amacıyla literatür incelemesi detaylı olarak yapılmıştır. Türkiye Ulusal Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (TUCBS) birlikte çalışabilirlik altyapısı kapsamında, farklı kaynaklardan elde edilen verilerin standardize hale getirilerek kullabılabilirliği üzerine çalışılmış ve veri ihtiyaç analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. İstanbul ili için örnek pilot uygulama gerçekleştirilerek, Yeşil Bina inşaası için en uygun bölgelerin belirlenmesi hedeflenmektedir. Bu kapsamda farklı kriterdeki ilgili parametreler CBS ortamında analiz edilmiştir. Analiz kapsamında yeşil alan, rüzgar ve güneş potansiyeli, ulaşım olanakları gibi parametreler değerlendirilmiştir. Bu uygulamaların, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ve kentsel dirençlilik açısından İstanbul'un geleceği için önemli bir adım olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Bina, Kentsel Direçlilik, Türkiye Ulusal CBS (TUCBS)

ABSTRACT

Population growth in recent years has necessitated the rapid expansion of housing and commercial structures in urban areas. In this way, urban resilience practises have emerged in the context of ensuring social and environmental sustainability in urban life and devising emergency and natural disaster response strategies. The formation of resilient cities simultaneously improves the quality of urban life and reduces environmental impacts. In this context, Green Buildings, which have gained prominence in successful urban policies, are structures that prioritise the use of environmentally friendly materials in the construction process in accordance with the principle of environmental sustainability, while minimising energy consumption and aiming to improve the quality of urban life. In this study, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to determine the best green building criteria for enhancing environmental sustainability and urban resilience. Within the ambit of the interoperability infrastructure of the Turkish National Geographic Information System (TUCBS), the standardisation and usability of data from various sources as well as an analysis of data requirements have been investigated. By implementing a pilot application in the province of Istanbul, it is hoped to determine the regions most suited for Green Building construction. In this context, pertinent parameters across multiple criteria were analysed using GIS. Evaluation criteria included verdant space, wind and solar potential, and transportation facilities. In terms of environmental sustainability and urban resilience, it is believed that these applications represent a crucial step for the future of Istanbul.

Keywords: Green Building, Urban Resilience, Türkiye National GIS (TUCBS)

BİNALARDA ENERJİ PERFORMANS KRİTERLERİNİN TÜRKİYE ULUSAL CBS ALTYAPISI KAPSAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE CBS ENTEGRE UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

EVALUATING AND INVESTIGATING ENERGY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA IN BUILDINGS WITHIN TURKISH NATIONAL GIS INFRASTRUCTURE

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ÖZET

Dünya nüfusu hızla artarken, enerji talebi de aynı şekilde sürekli artmaktadır. Artan nüfus, kentleşme, endüstriyel büyüme ve teknolojik gelişmeler gibi faktörler enerji ihtiyacının artmasına sebep olmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki ekonomik büyüme ve yaşam standartlarının yükselmesi enerji talebini daha da artırmaktadır. Ayrıca kentleşme ile yaşanan küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliğinin getirdiği enerji ve suya olan talep de enerji maaliyetlerinin artmasına ve enerji kaynaklarının azalmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Artan sıcaklık nedeniyle insanlar daha fazla enerji ve su tüketimine yönelmekte bununla birlikte su kaynaklarındaki azalma da enerji sektöründe sekteye sebep olmaktadır. Enerjiye olan bu talebin artması beraberinde pek çok sorunu da getirmektedir. Fosil yakıtların ağırlıklı olarak kullanıldığı birçok ülkede, enerjiye olan talep fosil yakıt kaynaklarının hızla tükenmesine ve enerji maliyetinin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Enerji kaynaklarının etkin ve verimli kullanılması, enerji israfının önlenmesi ve çevrenin korunmasına ilişkin binalarda enerji performansı yönetmeliği 05.12.2008 tarihli ve 27075 sayılı Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanmıştır. Bu yönetmelikte enerji tüketiminin sürdürülebilir bir şekilde azalması, enerji verimliliğinin artırılması, çevresel etkilerin azaltılması ve maliyetin düşürülmesini hedeflemektedir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada binalarda enerji performans hesabına yönelik kriterler Türkiye Ulusal CBS altyapısı (TUCBS) kapsamında değerlendirilerek etkin ve kapsamlı uygulamaların gerçekleştirilmesi anlamında mevcut durum irdelenmiştir. Belirlenen kriterler ile TUCBS temaları kapsamında eşleştirme tabloları düzenlenerek Türkiye Ulusal CBS altyapısı kapsamında standardize veriler ile birlikte çalışabilir uygulamaların gerçekleştirilmesi anlamında veri ihtiyaç analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlgili kriterlerin TUCBS altyapı standartlarına uygun ulusal veri portallarından elde edilmesi ile CBS uygulamalarının gerçekleştirilmesine yönelik metodoloji belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bina Enerji Performansı, TUCBS, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri

ABSTRACT

While the world population is growing rapidly, the demand for energy is also constantly increasing. Population growth, urbanization, industrial expansion, and technological advancements all contribute to an increase in energy demand. In developing nations, economic growth and rising living standards increase energy demand. In addition, the demand for energy and water caused by global warming and climate change as a result of urbanization increases energy costs and decreases energy resources. Due to the rising temperature, people tend to consume more energy and water, and the decrease in water resources disrupts the energy sector. This increase in energy demand is accompanied by numerous complications. In many nations where fossil fuels are the primary source of energy, the demand for energy causes a rapid depletion of fossil fuel resources and a rise in energy prices. The regulation on energy performance in buildings with respect to the effective and efficient use of energy resources, the prevention of energy waste, and the preservation of the environment was published in the Official Gazette on December 5, 2008, under the number 27075. The purpose of this regulation is to reduce energy consumption in a sustainable manner, improve energy efficiency, reduce environmental impacts, and lower costs. In this context, this study evaluates the criteria for energy performance calculation in buildings within the context of Turkey's national GIS infrastructure and examines the current situation in terms of the realization of effective and comprehensive applications. Within the scope of the determined criteria and TUCBS themes, matching tables were created, and data requirement analyses were conducted in order to realize interoperable applications with standardized data within the Turkey National GIS infrastructure. In accordance with TUCBS infrastructure standards, the methodology for the implementation of GIS applications was determined by obtaining the pertinent criteria from national data portals.

Keywords: Energy Performance of the Buildings, TUCBS, Geographic Information Systems

INFLUENCE OF LAND USE TYPES ON SELECTED SOIL PROPERTIES

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Abstract

Sustainable utilization of soil resources is dependent on land use types which affects soil physical and chemical properties. Therefore, this study was to determine the effects of different land use types on physical and chemical properties of soils at the Teaching and Research Farm of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria. Soil samples were collected at 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 cm depths from forest, grassland and land cultivated with cassava and yam with three replications. Soil properties determined were; particle size distribution, bulk density, total porosity, macronutrients, exchangeable cation and micronutrients. Data were subjected to analysis of variance and significant means were compared using LSD at 5% probability level. Land use changes from forest to agriculture resulted in significant decreases in sand, silt and clay contents, bulk density, N, P, K and organic carbon and the various soil chemical properties studied. Soil cropped with cassava at 15 cm depth has the highest bulk density (2.07) while 5 cm depth had the lowest bulk density (1.82). Soil from yam land at 10 cm depth has the highest total porosity (43.65) while forest soil at 15 cm had the lowest total porosity (14.97). Forest soil has the highest N and P (0.09% and 14.39mg/kg, respectively) while cassava soil and grass land soil had the lowest nitrogen content which are (0.5%). Forest soil has the highest Mg, Na, K and Ca content while grassland soil had the lowest values of these nutrient elements. The results of study showed that forest clearing and cultivation resulted in the decline of soil quality. Therefore, soil conservation practices should be adopted in order to maintain soil fertility and crop productivity.

Key words: Land use, physical properties, chemical properties

FİZYOTERAPİSTLERİN İŞ HAYATINDAKİ YORGUNLUK DÜZEYLERİNİN MESLEKİ TUTUM VE KAYGI DÜZEYİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF FATIGUE LEVELS IN THE WORK LIFE OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS ON THE LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES AND ANXIETY

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Mesleki iş yükü, yorgunlukla güçlü bir şekilde bağlantılıdır. Yüksek bir iş yükü, yorgunluk, hastalık ve performansta düşüşe yol açabilecek diğer sorunların gelişmesine katkıda bulunur. Hem yüksek iş yükü hem de yorgunluk, günlük işlerde performans bozukluklarına neden olur. Yorgunluk, özellikle günlük aktivitelerin daha yoğun olarak yaşandığı iş ortamında daha çok yaşanmaktadır. Mesleki tutum, aynı mesleği icra eden bireylerin meslekleriyle ilgili geliştirdikleri ortak davranışlar olup; mesleki kaygı, içinde bulunulan ortam ve şartlardan etkilenen bir duygu durumdur. Çalışmamızın amacı, fizyoterapistlerin iş hayatındaki mental ve fiziksel yorgunluk düzeylerinin mesleki tutum ve kaygı düzeyine etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmamızda sosyo demografik bilgi formu, Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği (CYÖ) ve Uluslararası Fizyoterapistlik Mesleğine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada anketlerin elektronik ortamda hazırlanıp fizyoterapistlere ulaştırılması tercih edildi. Mesleki Tatmin düzeyleri ile fiziksel yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Mesleki Tatmin düzeyleri ile Mental yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Mesleki Tatmin düzeyleri ile Chalder yorgunluk ölçek düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Mesleğin getirdiği yenilikler düzeyleri ile mesleki tatmin düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Mesleğe yönelik kaygı düzeyleri ile mesleki tatmin düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Fizyoterapist tutum ölçek düzeyleri ile mental ve fiziksel yorgunluk

düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Fizyoterapist tutum ölçek düzeyleri ile Chalder yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Araştırmada sonuç olarak, fizyoterapistlerin mesleki kaygı düzeylerinin 35 puan üzerinden 21,75 puan olduğu belirlenmiştir. Fizyoterapistlerin iş hayatındaki yorgunluk düzeyleri, mesleki tutum ve kaygı düzeyleri arasında anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki tutum, Yorgunluk, Kaygı

ABSTRACT

Occupational workload is strongly linked to fatigue. A high workload contributes to the development of fatigue, illness, and other problems that can lead to decreased performance. Both high workload and fatigue cause performance disturbances in daily work. Fatigue is more common especially in the work environment where daily activities are more intense. Professional attitude is the common behaviors that individuals who practice the same profession develop about their profession; Professional anxiety is an emotional state that is affected by the environment and conditions. The aim of our study is to investigate the effects of mental and physical fatigue levels of physiotherapists on professional attitudes and anxiety levels. For this purpose, the socio-demographic information form, the Chalder Fatigue Scale (CHS) and the Attitude towards the International Physiotherapist Profession Scale were used in our study. In the study, it was preferred that the questionnaires be prepared electronically and delivered to the physiotherapists. There is a statistically significant relationship between Occupational Satisfaction levels and physical fatigue levels ($p<0.05$).There is a statistically significant relationship between Occupational Satisfaction levels and Mental fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between Occupational Satisfaction levels and Chalder fatigue scale levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between the innovation levels brought by the profession and the levels of professional satisfaction ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between the levels of anxiety towards the profession and the levels of professional satisfaction ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between physiotherapist attitude scale levels and mental and physical fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between physiotherapist attitude scale levels and Chalder fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). As a result of the research, it was determined that the occupational anxiety levels of the physiotherapists were 21.75 points out of 35 points. It is seen that there are significant relationships between physiotherapists' fatigue levels in work life, professional attitudes and anxiety levels.

Keywords: Professional Attitude, Fatigue, Anxiety

HİPERTANSİYON TANILI HASTALARDA TRİGLİSERİT/GLUKOZ İNDEKSİNİN İNSÜLİN DİRENCİNİ BELİRLEMEDE ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF TRIGLYCERIDE/GLUCOSE INDEX IN DETERMINING INSULIN RESISTANCE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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ÖZET[1]

Çalışmamızda basit, kullanışlı ve düşük maliyetli TyG indeksinin hipertansiyon hastalarında insülin direncini tespit etmedeki rolünü belirlemeyi amaçladık. Çalışmaya Ocak 2020-Ocak 2022 tarihleri arasında Karabük Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Aile Hekimliği ve İç Hastalıkları Polikliniklerine başvurmuş, 18-65 yaş arasında olan 458 kişi dahil edildi. Bireylerin 285' i hasta grubunu, 173' ü kontrol grubunu oluşturdu. Her İki grupta da diyabetus mellitus, hipotiroidi, koroner arter hastalığı, hiperlipidemi, kanser tanısı olan ve medikal tedavi alan hastalar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Bireylerin sosyodemografik özelliklerine, açlık kan şekeri, TG, ALT, AST, kreatinin, HbA1c, insülin ve TSH değerlerine hastane otomasyon sistemi kullanılarak ulaşıldı. Hastaların antropometrik ölçümlerine diyetisyen poliklinik kayıtlarından ve e-nabız bilgilerinden ulaşıldı. HT grubunda TyG değeri için kesim değeri, ROC eğrisi kullanılarak belirlendi. Analizlerde belirlenen olası faktörler kullanılarak riski öngörmedeki bağımsız prediktörler öncelikle tek değişkenli Lojistik Regresyon Analizi kullanılarak incelendi. Çok değişkenli model için tek değişkenli analizlerde anlamlı çıkan ve/veya klinik anlamlılığı olan yaş, cinsiyet, VKİ, kreatinin, AST, ALT, HbA1c, TSH, insülin, HOMA-IR ve TyG değişkenleri Multiple Lojistik Regresyon Analizi ile incelendi. Model uyumu ve anlamlılığı için Hosmer and Lemeshow Test, Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficient ve Nagelkerke R Square değerleri verildi. İstatistiksel anlamlılık $p<0.05$ olarak

kabul edildi. HOMA-IR değeri ≥2,5 olan HT hastalarında TyG değeri için cut-off noktası ≥4,78 olarak saptanmış olup, duyarlılık %69,1, özgüllük %74,7, ROC eğrisi altındaki alan ± standart hata (AUC ± SE) = 0,759±0,030 (p<0.001) olarak bulunmuştur. Yapılan regresyon analizlerinde TyG değerindeki 1 birimlik artışın hipertansiyon riskini 7,21 kat arttırdığı ve bu artışın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu belirlendi (OR=7,214; %95 GA:3,362-15,477; p<0.001). Çalışmada TyG indeksi HT için önemli bir risk faktörü olduğu, TyG indeksinin HT hastalarının insülin direncini hesaplamada kullanılabilecek bir yöntem olduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, TyG İndeks, HOMA-IR

[1] *Bu çalışma Dr. Muhammet Yıldız'ın "Hipertansiyon Tanılı Hastalarda Trigliserit/Glukoz İndeksinin İnsülin Direncini Belirlemede Rolü" başlıklı tıpta uzmanlık tezinin sözlü bildirisidir.*

ABSTRACT[2]

In our study we aimed to determine the role of the simple, convenient and low- cost TyG index in detecting insulin resistance in hypertension patients.
Methods: The study included 458 people aged between 18-65 years who applied to Karabuk University Training and Research Hospital Family Medicine and Internal Diseases Polyclinics between January 2020 and January 2022. Of the individuals, 285 constituted the patient group and 173 constituted the control group. In both groups, patients with diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, coronary artery disease, hyperlipidemia, cancer diagnosis and medical treatment were excluded from the study. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals, fasting blood glucose, TG, ALT, AST, creatinine, HbA1c, insulin and TSH values were obtained using the hospital automation system. Anthropometric measurements of the patients were obtained from the dietician outpatient clinic records and e-pulse information. The cutoff value for the TyG value in the HT group was determined using the ROC curve. The independent predictors of risk prediction using the possible factors identified in the analyzes were first examined using univariate Logistic Regression Analysis. For the multivariate model, age, gender, BMI, creatinine, AST, ALT, HbA1c, TSH, insulin, HOMA-IR and TyG variables that were significant in univariate analyzes and/or had clinical significance were analyzed by Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test, Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficient and Nagelkerke R Square values were given for model fit and significance. Statistical significance was accepted as p<0.05. In HT patients with HOMA-IR value ≥2.5, the cut-off point for TyG value was ≥4.78, sensitivity 69.1%, specificity 74.7%, area under the ROC curve ± standard error (AUC ± SE) = 0.759±0.030 (p<0.001). In the regression analyzes, it was determined that a 1-unit increase in the TyG value increased the risk of hypertension 7.21 times and this increase was statistically significant (OR=7.214; 95% CI:3.362-15.477; p<0.001). In the study, it was determined that the TyG index is an important risk factor for HT, and the TyG index is a method that can be used to calculate insulin resistance in HT patients.

Keywords: Hypertension, The Triglyceride and Glucose Index, HOMA-IR

[2] *This study is the oral presentation of Muhammet Yıldız's medical specialty thesis titled "The Role of Trıglycerıde/Glucose Index in Determınıng Insulın Resıstance in Hypertensıve Patıents".*

HİSTEREKTOMİ OLAN VE OLMAYAN KADINLARDA POST MENOPOZAL DÖNEMDE CİNSEL YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF SEXUAL QUALITY OF LIFE IN POST MENOPAUSAL PERIOD IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT HYSTERECTOMY

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ÖZET[1]

Bu araştırmada histerektomi sonucunda cerrahi menopozda olan kadınlarla benzer yaş grubundaki doğal menopozda olan kadınların cinsel yaşam kalitesinin karşılaştırılması amaçlandı. Çalışmaya Karabük Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Aile Hekimliği ve Kadın Doğum hastalıkları Polikliniklerine başvuran cerrahi menopozda (vaka grubu) ve doğal menopozda olan 45-65 yaş arasındaki kadınlar dahil edildi. Katılımcılara; yaş, eğitim durumu, eşinin yaşı ve eğitim durumu, menopoza girme yaşı ve şekli ile ilgili sorular içeren sosyo-demografik ve klinik sorular ve Cinsel Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği-Kadın (CYKÖ-K) anket formu uygulandı. Kanser tanısı ile histerektomi yapılan, kemoterapi ve /veya radyoterapi alan bireyler çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizinde iki grup karşılaştırmalarında Mann-Whitney U testi, kategorik değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek için Ki-Kare testi uygulandı. Araştırmaya katılan kadınların yaş ortalaması 53,92± 4,80 yıldı. Cerrahi menopoz grubunun yaş ortalaması doğal

menopozda grubunun yaş ortalamasından anlamlı olarak daha düşüktü (p=0,009). Doğal menopozda olan kadınlarda cerrahi menopozda olanlara göre üniversite mezunu olma oranı anlamlı olarak daha yüksekti (p=0,009). Tüm grubun CYKÖ-K puan ortalaması 59,0±18,4, cerrahi menopozda olan kadınların CYKÖ-K puan ortalaması 59,2 ±18,8, doğal menopozda olan kadınların CYKÖ-K puan ortalaması 58,8 ±18,1 idi. CYKÖ puanları açısından gruplar arasında anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmadı (=0,918). Tüm katılımcıların %70,3 'ünün görücü usulü ile evlendiği ve kadınların CYKÖ-K puanları değerlendirildiğinde; görücü usulü ile evlenen kadınların tanışarak/anlaşarak evlenen kadınlara göre cinsel yaşam kalitesinin anlamlı olarak düşük olduğu bulundu (p=0,019). Histerektomi veya doğal yolla menopoza giren benzer yaş grubundaki kadınların cinsel yaşam kalitesi ölçek puanlarının benzer şekilde düşük olduğu saptandı.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, Histerektomi, Yaşam Kalitesi.

[1]Bu çalışma Dr. Elif Nazlı'nın "Histerektomi Olan ve Olmayan Kadınlarda Post Menopozal Dönemde Cinsel Yaşam Kalitesinin Değerlendirilmesi" başlıklı tıpta uzmanlık tezinin sözlü bildirisidir.

ABSTRACT[2]

Objectives: In this study, it was aimed to compare the sexual life quality of women who were in surgical menopause as a result of hysterectomy and women in the same age group who were in natural menopause. Women between the ages of 45-65 in surgical menopause (case group) and natural menopause who applied to Karabuk University Faculty of Medicine Education and Research Hospital Family Medicine and Obstetrics Clinics were included in the study. To the participants; Socio-demographic and clinical questions including age, education level, spouse's age and education level, age and type of menopause, and Sexual Life Quality Scale- Female (SQLQ-F) questionnaire form were applied. Individuals who underwent hysterectomy, chemotherapy, and/or radiotherapy with the diagnosis of cancer were excluded from the study. In the statistical analysis of the data obtained, the Mann-Whitney U test was used in comparisons with two groups, and the Chi- Square test was used to evaluate the relationship between categorical variables. The mean age of the women participating in the study was 53.92±4.80 years. The mean age of the surgical menopause group was significantly lower than the mean age of the natural menopause group (p=0.009). The rate of being a university graduate was significantly higher in women with natural menopause than those with surgical menopause (p=0.009). The mean SQLQ-F score of the whole group was 59.0±18.4, the mean SQLQ-F score of the women with surgical menopause was 59.2 ±18.8, and the mean SQLQ-F score of the women with natural menopause was 58.8±18.1. There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of SQLQ-F scores (p=0.918). When 70.3% of all participants were married with an arranged method and the SQLQ-F scores of the women were evaluated; It was found that the quality of sexual life of women who married by the arranged method was significantly lower than women who got married by meeting/agreement (p=0.019). It was determined that the sexual quality of life scale scores of women in the similar age group who underwent hysterectomy or natural menopause were similarly low.

Keywords: Menopause, Hysterectomy, Quality of Life.

[2]*This study is the oral presentation of Dr. Elif Nazlı's medical specialty thesis titled " Evaluatıon of Sexual Qualıty of Lıfe in Post Menopausal Perıod in Women Wıth and Wıthout Hysterectomy".*

KAMU YÖNETİMİ ALANINDA KAMU DENETÇİLİĞİ'NİN TARİHSEL SÜRECİ, YEREL YÖNETİMLER ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİ VE GEREKSİNİMİ

THE HISTORICAL PROCESS OF OBJECTIVE AUDIT IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ITS IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ITS NEED

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ÖZET

Günümüzde Kamu Yönetimi alanında, Kamu Hizmetlerinin karşılanması için yetkileri belirli bir coğrafi alanla sınırlı tutulan yerel yönetimler, kamu tüzel kişiliğine sahip, özerk statülü kuruluşlar olmuştur. Bu özerk statülü kuruluşlarda yönetimin saydamlaşması, toplumla iletişime geçmesi ve bireyler açısından ulaşılabilirliğin bir gereği olarak Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumunu (Ombudsmanlık) bünyesinde bulundurmuştur. Türkiye'de ilk defa 2004 yılında 5227 Sayılı "Kamu Yönetiminin Temel İlkeleri Ve Yeniden Yapılandırılması Hakkında Kanun" yürürlüğe girmiştir. Bu kanunda Halk Denetçiliği tanımına yer verilirmiş, 2012 yılında ise 6328 sayılı "Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu Kanunu" yasalaşmıştır. Birçok eleştiri aşamasından geçen Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu yönetimin yargı erkini güçsüz kılacağından, yönetimin yükünü hafifletme konusuna kadar çoğu tartışılmaları da beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu tartışmalar Türkiye'de kuruluş açısından uzun yıllar geç kalınmış bir uygulama olmasına odaklanmıştır. Nitekim yönetimin eylem ve işlemlerini denetleyici perspektifte olan bu kuruluş, kanun çerçevesinde belirlenen görevleri yerine getirirken zaman içerisinde yerel yönetimler alanında da görev alanı bulmuştur. Bu araştırmada kamu denetçiliğinin tarihsel sürecini inceleyip, yerel yönetimlerde kamu denetçiliğinin yerini kanunla sınırlandırıp, gereksiniminin ise oturumlarla şeffaflığa ulaştırılması hedeflenmiştir. Bu amaçla gerekli kaynak taraması yapılmış olup, tasarı ve kanunlar, makaleler, sempozyum bildirileri, Türkiye Barolar Birliği Kamu Yönetimi Panelindeki oturumlar ombudsmanlık konferansı incelenmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirmeler neticesinde ise kamu denetçiliğinin yerel yönetimler üzerindeki etkisi ve denetimi belirtilmiş ve sonuç kısmına yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerel Yönetimler, Halk Denetçiliği, Kamu Denetçiliği,

ABSCRACT

Today, in the field of Public Administration, local governments whose authorities are limited to a certain geographical area for the provision of Public Services have become institutions with public legal personality and autonomous status. In these autonomous-status institutions, the Ombudsman Institution was included as a requirement for transparency of the administration, communication with the society and accessibility for individuals. For the first time in Turkey, the Law No. 5227 on "Basic Principles of Public Administration and Restructuring" came into effect in 2004. In this law, the definition of Ombudsman was included, and in 2012, the "Ombudsman Institution Law" numbered 6328 was enacted. The Ombudsman Institution, which has gone through many criticisms has brought many discussions such as weakening the judicial power of the administration and the issue of easing the burden of the administration. These discussions focused on the fact that it is a long-overdue practice in terms of establishment in Turkey. As a matter of fact, this organization, which has a supervisory perspective on the actions and transactions of the administration, has found a duty in the field of local administrations over time, while fulfilling the duties determined within the framework of the law. In this research, it is aimed to examine the historical process of the ombudsman, to limit the place of ombudsman in local governments with the law, and to reach the need for transparency through sessions. For this purpose, the necessary literature has been scanned, drafts and laws, articles, symposium papers, sessions in the Public Administration Panel of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, ombudsman conference have been examined. As a result of the evaluations, the effect and control of the ombudsman on local administrations has been stated and the conclusion part has been included.

Keywords: Local Administrations, People's Inspectorate, Ombudsman

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SALSA DINATA WEDDING ORGANIZER AT ULUJAMI PEMALANG

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Abstract

In writing this article, we discuss business in the service sector, namely Salsa Dinata Wedding Organizer, which is located in Bumirejo Village, Ulujami District, Pemalang Regency. The method used in collecting research data is the interview method by interviewing the owner of the Salsa Dinata Wedding Organizer business. Overall, the concept of this research is the same as articles or research related to business in the field of bridal makeup services. Previously, there were only a few differences. However it is not significant. There are several market and marketing aspects discussed in this study, namely: Market Demand, Competitors, Market Share and Marketing Mix. This is an aspect that must exist in a business that will determine how the feasibility study of an existing business. The price for package 1 wedding makeup is Rp. 25,000,000, for package 2 it is Rp. 18,000,000 and for package 3 is Rp.12,000,000. The results of this study indicate that business prospects in the service sector, namely Salsa Dinata Wedding Organizer, can be said to be good, it's seen from the demand for services which has always been there every month in the last 3 years without experiencing a significant decline, as well as from an affordable price point of view and a good marketing mix.

Keywords: Bussiness Feasibility Study, Marketing, Wedding Organizer

DEPREMLERDE YIĞMA BİNA HASARLARI: ADIYAMAN ÖRNEĞİ

DAMAGE TO MASONRY BUILDINGS IN EARTHQUAKES: THE CASE OF ADIYAMAN

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ÖZET

Yığma binalar esas olarak tuğla ve harçtan inşa edilir ve bunlar ayrı parçalar haline gelir ve güçlü bir depremin yarattığı yatay kuvvetleri karşılayamaz. Güçlendirilmemiş yığma yapılar, tüm dünyada az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki mevcut yapıların büyük bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. Bu yapıların çoğu mühendislik hizmeti almamış olup, genellikle yerel bina yönetmeliklerine de uygun değildir ve uluslararası standartlara göre önemli ölçüde yetersiz kabul edilirler. Bu nedenle, yığma yapıların sismik kırılganlık değerlendirmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yığma duvarların çökmesi önemli insan kayıplarına ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olabilir. Türkiye'nin 06 Şubat 2023 tarihinde yaşadığı büyük Kahramanmaraş deprem felaketleri nedeniyle 50000'den fazla insanın hayatını kaybetmiş, birçok binanın yıkılmış, çok sayıda bina ağır ve orta hasar görmüştür. Depremler, ülke yüzölçümünün yaklaşık %16'sına denk gelen 11 farklı ilde daha fazla yapısal hasara neden oldu. Adıyaman, depremin en çok yıkıma yol açtığı üç ilden biridir. Adıyaman ve ilçelerindeki yapı stokunun önemli bir bölümünü oluşturan yığma yapılar, depremler nedeniyle önemli ölçüde hasar görmüştür. Bu çalışmada, bölgenin depremselliği ve son depremlerin spektral ivme değerleri analiz edilmiş, yapı stokundaki hasarların dağılımı istatistiksel olarak verilmiştir. Daha sonra Adıyaman ili ve ilçelerindeki geleneksel yığma yapıların göçme nedenleri ve göçme mekanizmaları detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. Yerel ustalar tarafından farklı malzemeler kullanılarak ve mühendislik hizmeti almadan inşa edilen bu yapılar kırsal alanlarda oldukça yaygındır. Bu yapılarda taşıyıcı duvar köşelerinin ayrılması, tavan döşemelerinin hasar görmesi ve benzeri nedenlerle farklı seviyelerde yapısal hasarlar meydana gelmiştir. Çalışma sonunda mevcut deprem yönetmeliğindeki kritik maddeler vurgulanmış, mevcut ve yeni tasarım yığma binalar için alınması gereken önlemlere de değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yığma binalar, hasar seviyesi analizi, deprem

ABSTRACT

Masonry buildings are constructed mainly of bricks and mortar, which become discrete pieces and cannot withstand the horizontal forces generated by a strong earthquake. Unreinforced masonry structures make up a large proportion of existing structures in underdeveloped and developing countries around the world. Most of these structures are not engineered and often do not comply with local building codes and are considered to be significantly inadequate by international standards. Therefore, seismic fragility assessment of masonry structures is of great importance. The collapse of masonry walls can cause significant human and economic losses. More than 50000 people lost their lives, many buildings collapsed and many buildings suffered heavy and medium damage due to the great Kahramanmaraş earthquake disasters that Turkey experienced on February 06, 2023. The earthquakes caused more structural damage in 11 different provinces, accounting for about 16% of the country's surface area. Adıyaman is one of the three provinces where the earthquake caused the most destruction. Masonry structures, which constitute a significant portion of the building stock in Adıyaman and its districts, were significantly damaged by the earthquakes. In this study, the seismicity of the region and the spectral acceleration values of recent earthquakes are analyzed and the distribution of damages in the building stock is given statistically. Then, the causes of collapse and collapse mechanisms of traditional masonry structures in Adıyaman province and its districts are analyzed in detail. These structures, built by local craftsmen using different materials and without engineering services, are quite common in rural areas. These structures have suffered structural damages at different levels due to separation of bearing wall corners, damage to ceiling slabs and similar reasons. At the end of the study, the critical items in the current earthquake code are emphasized and the precautions to be taken for existing and new design masonry buildings are also mentioned.

Keywords: Masonry buildings, damage level analysis, earthquake

06 ŞUBAT 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMLERİNİN ŞİDDET DAĞILIMLARININ FARKLI KAYNAKLARA GÖRE ELDE EDİLMESİ

FEBRUARY 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES' INTENSITY DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES

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ÖZET

Bir depremin gücünü ölçme yollarından birisi de depremin şiddetini ölçmektir. Bir depremin şiddeti (I), insanlar tarafından hissediliş şekline, yapısal hasara, yeryüzünde oluşan kırık ve çatlaklar gibi yüzeysel olaylara bağlı olarak tanımlanan bir ölçüdür. Aletsel ölçüm yapılamayan dönemlerde yer sarsıntısının derecesini ölçmek için ortaya çıkmış pratik bir değerlendirmedir. Birçok araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmış çeşitli şiddet ölçekleri vardır. Türkiye'nin güneyinde 06 Şubat 2023 tarihinde meydana gelen aynı gün içerisindeki iki büyük deprem sonrası 11 ili kapsayan geniş bir coğrafyada önemli can ve mal yitimleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu depremler sonrasında binalardan kaynaklanan yapısal hatalar dışında ortaya çıkan şiddet dağılımının objektif olarak değerlendirilmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Bu değerlendirilmenin yapılması için bir bağıntı geliştirilmesi, önceki yapılan çalışmalarla karşılaştırılması bu çalışmanın temel amaçlarıdır. 06 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş'ta meydana gelen iki depremin odak merkezlerindeki şiddet değerleri hesaplandığında her iki depremin de şiddetinin XI olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. AFAD ve USGS kaynaklarındaki temel bilgilerde farklılık olmasına karşılık matematiksel olarak ondalık değerler dikkate alınmadığında Modifiye Mercalli Ölçeğine (MMI) göre aynı şiddet değeri elde edilmektedir. İlk depremde AFAD kaynağına göre sığ odak derinliği (8.6 km) ve daha küçük deprem (Mw=7.7) ile USGS kaynağına göre daha derin odak (10 km) ve daha büyük deprem (Mw=7.8) matematiksel olarak yaklaşık aynı değeri vermiştir. Ancak ikinci depremde AFAD kaynağına göre daha büyük deprem (Mw=7.6) ve sığ odak derinliği (7 km), USGS kaynağına göre daha küçük deprem (Mw=7.5) derin odak derinliği (10 km) matematiksel olarak daha

büyük şiddet değeri vermiştir. Ancak bu değerler de yuvarlatıldığı zaman XI şiddetiyle uyumlu olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem şiddeti, şiddet ölçeği, hasar dağılımı

ABSTRACT

One of the ways to measure the strength of an earthquake is to measure its intensity. The intensity (I) of an earthquake is a measure defined depending on the way it is felt by people, structural damage, and superficial events such as fractures and cracks in the earth. It is a practical assessment that emerged to measure the degree of ground shaking in periods when instrumental measurements could not be made. There are various intensity scales prepared by many researchers. After two major earthquakes occurred on the same day on February 06, 2023 in southern Turkey, significant loss of life and property occurred in a wide geography covering 11 provinces. After these earthquakes, there is a need for an objective evaluation of the intensity distribution that emerged after these earthquakes, apart from structural faults caused by buildings. The main objectives of this study are to develop a correlation for this evaluation and to compare it with previous studies. On February 06, 2023, when the intensity values at the focal centers of the two earthquakes that occurred in Kahramanmaraş are calculated, it is understood that the intensity of both earthquakes was XI. Although there is a difference in the basic information in AFAD and USGS sources, mathematically, the same intensity value is obtained according to the Modified Mercalli Scale (MMI) when decimal values are not taken into account. In the first earthquake, shallow focal depth (8.6 km) and smaller earthquake (Mw=7.7) according to AFAD source and deeper focal depth (10 km) and larger earthquake (Mw=7.8) according to USGS source gave approximately the same value mathematically. However, in the second earthquake, the larger earthquake (Mw=7.6) and shallow focal depth (7 km) according to AFAD source and the smaller earthquake (Mw=7.5) and deep focal depth (10 km) according to USGS source gave mathematically larger intensity values. However, when rounded, these values were compatible with magnitude XI.

Keywords: Earthquake intensity, intensity scale, damage distribution

TARIM ALANLARININ BİTKİ BESLEME KAPASİTELERİNİN TOPRAK ANALİZLERİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ: TEKIRDAĞ İLİ ÇORLU İLÇESI ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINATION OF PLANT NUTRITION CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS BY SOIL ANALYSIS THE CASE OF ÇORLU DISTRICT OF TEKIRDAĞ PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Tekirdağ ilinin Çorlu ilçesinde bulunan ve buğday-ayçiçeği ekim nöbetiyle yoğun tarımsal faaliyetlere maruz kalan tarlalardan alınan toplam 37 adet toprak örneğinin analiz sonuçları yapılarak sürdürülebilir verimlilik kapasitelerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Alınan örneklerin ortalama pH, toplam tuz, organik madde ve kireç içerikleri sırasıyla 6,55; %0,28; 1,22% ve 1,77% olarak belirlenmiştir. Toprakların büyük bir çoğunluğunun (21 adet) "tın" tekstür sınıfında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Toprak örneklerinin toplam N içerikleri en düşük "%0,00" ve en yüksek "%0,54" olduğu belirlenmiştir. Toprak örneklerinin ortalama P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn ve Cu içeriklerinin sırasıyla 15,39; 209,20; 3832,70; 428,60; 34,00; 36,06; 0,95 ve 1,09 ppm olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Alınan örneklerdeki ortalama organik madde ve toplam N içerikleri değerlendirildiğinde "az organik madde içeren topraklar" olduğu belirlenmiştir. Toprak örneklerine ait ortalama değerleri dikkate alındığında Ca ve Fe bakımından "fazla"; P, K, Mg, Mn, Zn ve Cu bakımından "yeterli" sınıfına girdikleri tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmaların en büyük faydasının, tarımsal üretimde kullanılacak gübre girdisinin ihtiyacı karşılayacak düzeyde olmasını sağlamak olup, doğru gübre kullanımının ekonomi ve çevre açısından da olumlu faydaları bulunmaktadır. Çorlu ilçesinde fazla kimyasal gübre kullanıldığı herkes tarafından bilinse de doğru gübreleme programlarına göre buğday ve ayçiçeği gibi tarımsal üretimlerin yapılmasının üreticilere ve ekolojiye çok fazla yararı olacaktır. Özellikle bu çalışmadan da anlaşılan "düşük organik madde" içeren toprakların gübreleme programlarına mutlaka organik gübrelerin de dahil edilmesi gerçeğidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toprak analizi, buğday, ayçiçeği, organik gübre.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the sustainable productivity capacities by analysing the results of 37 soil samples taken from the fields in Çorlu district of Tekirdağ province, which were exposed to intense agricultural activities with wheat-sunflower rotation. Average pH, total salt, organic matter and lime contents of the samples taken were determined as 6,55; 0.28%; 1,22% and 1,77% respectively. It has been determined that the majority of the soils (21 pieces) are in the "tin" texture class. It was determined that the total N contents of the soil samples were the lowest “0,00%” and the highest “0,54%”. The average P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn and Cu contents of the soil samples were determined as 15.39; 209,20; 3832,70; 428,60; 34,00; 36,06; 0,95 and 1,09 ppm respectively. When the average organic matter and total N contents in the samples taken were evaluated, it was determined that "soils containing less organic matter" were found. Considering the average values of the soil samples, it is “excessive” in terms of Ca and Fe; It has been determined that they are in the "adequate" class in terms of P, K, Mg, Mn, Zn and Cu. The biggest benefit of these studies is to ensure that the fertilizer input to be used in agricultural production is at a level that will meet the need, and the use of the right fertilizer has positive benefits in terms of economy and environment. Although it is known by everyone that too much chemical fertilizer is used in Çorlu district, making agricultural productions such as wheat and sunflower according to the correct fertilization programs will be of great benefit to the producers and the ecology. Particularly evident from this study is the fact that organic fertilizers must be included in the fertilization programs of soils containing "low organic matter".

Key words: Soil analysis, wheat; sunflower, organic fertilizer.

BIOINFORMATIC APPROACH TO COMPLEMENT SYSTEM MEMBER C5

KOMPLEMAN SISTEM ÜYESI C5'E BİYOİNFORMATİK YAKLAŞIM

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ÖZET

AMAÇ

Yapılan çalışmalar C5'in hastalık patogenezinde ve tedavi süreçlerinde etkili olduğunu göstermiştir. C5, çeşitli hücre dışı ve hücre içi sinyal yolaklarını aktive ederek farklı hayati biyolojik süreçlere katkıda bulunur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, C5'in hastalık patogenezindeki potansiyel rolünü biyoinformatik aracı ile değerlendirmektir.

YÖNTEM

C5 sitokininin diğer genlerle ilişkisini belirlemek için GENEMANIA/GWAS veri tabanı, hedef miRNA'ları göstermek için miRDB veri tabanı, diğer genlerle ilişkisini anlamak için STRING veri tabanı (kullanılan yolaklar, fiziksel etkileşimler, gen ontolojisi vb.) ve hastalıklardaki rolünü göstermek için GeneCard, STRING veri tabanları ve GWAS kullanılmıştır. Yolak ve protein etkileşimleri için UniProt/KEGG Pathways veritabanı kullanılmıştır.

SONUÇLAR

Genemania ve STRING veri tabanları C2, C3, C6, C7, C8, CD55, CFB, CR1 gibi moleküllerle ilişki göstermiş ve en anlamlı olarak karaciğer dokusunda ifade edildiğini göstermiştir. GWAS/GeneCards ve STRING veri tabanı, Complementary Component 5 Deficiency (FDR=0.0038), Complement deficiency (FDR=6.76e-09), Systemic lupus erythematosus (FDR=1.04e-14), Staphylococcus aureus infection (FDR=1.13e-05), Amoebiasis (FDR=1.62e-05), Pertussis (FDR=0.0448) hastalıkları ile ilişkisini ortaya koymuştur. STRING ve Uniprot, Lökosit aracılı bağışıklık (FDR=1.41e-09), Diğer organizmalara karşı savunma yanıtı (FDR=3.58e-10), Bağışıklık efektör süreci (FDR=6.02e-10), Strese yanıt (FDR=2.33e-0), Tamamlayıcı sistem (FDR=1.44e-14), Allograft Reddi (FDR=2.40e-12), oksidatif hasar yanıtı (FDR=0.00016) gibi biyolojik süreçlerde yer aldığını buldu. KEGG Yolakları, Kompleman kaskadının düzenlenmesi (FDR=1.22e-25), Kompleman aktivasyonu, alternatif yolak (FDR=3.00e-16) ve Kompleman aktivasyonu klasik yolaklar (FDR=2.57e-16) ile ilişki göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: C5, kompleman sistemi, biyonformatik

Abstract

Aim

Studies have shown that C5 is effective in the pathogenesis and treatment processes of disease. C5 contributes to different vital biological processes by activating various extracellular and intracellular signaling pathways. The aim of this study was to assess the potential role of C5 on the pathogenesis of disease by bioinformatics tool.

Methods

GENEMANIA/GWAS database was used to determine the relationship of C5 cytokine with other genes, miRDB database to show target miRNAs, STRING database to understand its relationship with other genes (pathways used, physical interactions, gene ontology, etc.) and GeneCard, STRING databases and GWAS to show its role in diseases. UniProt/KEGG Pathways database was used for pathway and protein interactions.

Results

Genemania and STRING databases showed an association with molecules such as C2, C3, C6, C7, C8, CD55, CFB, CR1 and showed that it was most significantly expressed in liver tissue. GWAS/GeneCards and STRING database revealed the relationship with, Complementary Component 5 Deficiency (FDR=0.0038), Complement deficiency (FDR=6.76e-09), Systemic lupus erythematosus (FDR=1.04e-14), Staphylococcus aureus infection (FDR=1.13e-05), Amoebiasis (FDR=1.62e-05), Pertussis (FDR=0.0448) diseases. STRING and Uniprot found that it is involved in biological processes such as, Leukocyte-mediated immunity (FDR=1.41e-09), Defence response against other organisms (FDR=3.58e-10), Immune effector process (FDR=6.02e-10), Response to stress (FDR=2.33e-0), Complementary system (FDR=1.44e-14), Allograft Rejection (FDR=2.40e-12), oxidative damage response (FDR=0.00016). KEGG Pathways showed relationship with the pathways, Regulation of the complement cascade (FDR=1.22e-25), Complement activation, alternative pathway (FDR=3.00e-16) and Complement activation was associated with classical pathways (FDR=2.57e-16).

Keywords: C5, complement system, bionformatics

CARBON STRUCTURED NANOFLUID FOR ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF FLAT PLATE SOLAR THERMAL COLLECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Increasing the efficiency of current energy transportation systems will help users to meet the ever-increasing global energy demands. The potential for solar energy is one of the highest renewable energy sources against other renewable energy sources. One of the passive ways to increase thermal performance of solar collector is the utilization of engineered nanofluids instead of conventional heat transfer fluids. So far, a few studies have been published on the enhancement of the performance of solar thermal collector with nanofluids, mostly by using ceramic or carbonaceous materials. Preparation of stable nanofluids is still sought by the researchers. In this research, commercially bought carbon material, graphene nanoplatelets (GNPs), were investigated for enhancing the efficiency of a flat plate solar collector (FPSC) where the nanoparticles were covalently functionalized with green source of additives for the synthesis of stable nanofluids. Characterizations such as, FESEM, EDX, zeta potential, were done. Nanofluids of different weight concentrations were studied under various variables, based on indoor ASHRAE standards, such as flow rate (0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2 kg/min) and solar irradiance (600, 800, 1000 W/m^2). It was found from zeta potential values that the utilized method for covalent functionalization led to stable nanofluids. Moreover, the performance of the solar collector increases with the increase of flow rate and concentration of the heat transfer fluid. Whereas the system performance was enhanced by more than 10% by using GNP/H_2O nanofluid compared with the data of water as the solar collector fluid.

Keywords: Solar Collector, Carbon Nanoparticles, Graphene Nanoplates, Performance Enhancement

CAREERS OF SPORTS GRADUATES: IMPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYABILITY STRATEGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION SPORTS COURSES

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Abstract

The expanded accentuation on the financial esteem of higher instruction (HE) has come about in a center on graduate employability. Since there has been a small observational investigate into graduate careers in wear the objective of the ponder was to examine the nature of the sports graduate's careers and the suggestions for the advancement of sports student's employability. In this context the Sport University of Tirana performed a one year investigation in 12 districts of Albania.

In this study, we will present data from a questionnaire distributed to Master's students at the University of Sport of Tirana regarding their perception of the job market in sports, their evaluation of the training provided thus far by the program in relation to the job market, and their perception of program elements that can be improved.

The future sports career view was identified utilizing various methodologies, and it is underlined the necessity for sports graduates to develop career management skills and technical abilities in order to increase their chances of employment in the sports industry.

Keywords: labor market in sports, career, management skills.

ÜLKE KREDİ NOTLARININ BELİRLENMESİNDE GEMİ İNŞA SEKTÖRÜNÜN ETKİSİ: GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELER ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF THE SHIP BUILDING SECTOR ON THE DETERMINATION OF SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATINGS: EXAMPLE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Yatırımcılar ve ticarette rol oynayanlar; küresel pazarda birçok ülkede düşük risk düzeylerinde, düşük maliyet ile en yüksek getiriyi elde etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Küresel pazarda ülkelerin risk düzeylerinin değerlendirilebilmesi amacıyla en doğru bilgiyi alanında en büyük kuruluşlar olan Standard and Poor's, Moody's ve Fitch sağlamaktadır. Günümüz ekonomilerinde ağır sanayi sektörünün en önemli unsurlarından birisi olan gemi inşa sektörü; deniz yolu taşımacılığına duyulan gün geçtikçe artan ihtiyacın yansıması olmuştur. Deniz endüstrisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan gemi inşa sektörü, ülkelerin ekonomilerini oldukça fazla etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışmada, gemi ihracatının Standard and Poor's, Moody's ve Fitch gibi önemli kredi derecelendirme kuruluşları tarafından verilmiş olan notlar üzerindeki etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, dünyada gemi inşa üretimindeki ilk 60 ülke içerisinde yer alan 15 adet gelişmekte olan ülkenin gemi ihracat verilerinden yararlanılarak, 2003-2022 dönemi incelenmiştir. Çalışmada yöntem olarak panel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ülkelerin kredi notları ile gemi ihracatı verileri arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz etmek amacıyla; LM testi, Kónya nedensellik testi ve AMG katsayı tahmincisi kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmada uygulanan ekonometrik analizler sonucunda; her bir yatay kesit birimleri arasında ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Nedensellik analizleri sonucunda ise sadece Türkiye için gemi ihracat rakamlarının nedeninin Moody's ve Fitch kredi notları olduğu, Standard and Poors' için ise hiçbir ülke için nedenselliğin olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Nedenselliğin diğer yönünde ise; Moody's notlarının nedeninin gemi ihracatının olmadığı, Fitch'in verdiği notların nedeninin 4 ülkenin gemi ihracatı olduğu ve Standard and Poors' kredi notlarının nedeninin 3 ülkenin gemi ihracatı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Katsayı tahmincisi sonuçlarında ise; 3 ülke için gemi ihracat rakamları ile Moody's arasında pozitif ilişki olduğu, 2 ülke için ise negatif ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Gemi ihracat rakamları ile Fitch arasında 5 ülke için

pozitif ilişki, 3 ülke için ise negatif ilişki bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Standard and Poors kredi notları için ise 4 ülke için pozitif ilişki olduğu tespit edilirken, bununla beraber 1 ülke için negatif ilişki olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kredi Derecelendirme Kuruluşları, Deniz Endüstrisi, Gemi İnşa Sektörü

ABSTRACT

Investors and traders aim to obtain the highest return with low cost and low risk levels in the global market. Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, determine the correct information in order to evaluate the risk situations. The shipbuilding sector, which is one of the most important elements of the heavy industry sector; it has been a reflection of the increasing need for maritime transport. The shipbuilding industry affects many economies.

It is aimed to investigate the effect of ship exports on the ratings given by important credit rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. In this context, panel data analysis was carried out by using the ship export data of 15 developing countries from the first 60 countries in the world in shipbuilding production between 2003-2022. LM test, Kónya causality test and AMG coefficient estimator was used to analyze.

As a result of econometric analyzes; it has been obtained that there is a relationship between each cross-sectional units. As a result of causality analysis; it has been concluded that ship export cause Moody's and Fitch credit ratings only for Turkey while for Standard and Poors there is no causality. On the other side of causality; Moody's ratings doesnt cause ship exports for any country, Fitch's ratings are due to ship exports of 4 countries, and Standard and Poors' credit ratings cause ship exports of 3 countries. In the coefficient estimator results; there is a positive relationship between ship export and Moody's ratings for 3 countries and a negative relationship for 2 countries. There is a positive relationship for 5 countries and a negative relationship for 3 countries between ship export and Fitch ratings. For Standard and Poors ratings, there is a positive relationship for 4 countries, while a negative relationship for 1 country.

Keywords: Credit Rating Agencies, Marine Industry, Ship Building Industry

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS TO ONLINE DATABASE SECURITY THREATS: REVISITING THE NETFLIX INCIDENT

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ABSTRACT

In April 2018, millions of subscribers around the globe were greeted with an embarrassing and frightening report from Irdeto that it had discovered for sale, eight hundred and fifty four (854) personal credentials from sixty nine (69) different sellers across more than fifteen (15) dark web marketplaces. Incidentally, these turned out to be personal and very sensitive details of subscribers to forty two (42) streaming services including Netflix, HBO, Direct TV, as well as Hulu. With the report of this security breach made public and the dire consequences it portends, days passed by, weeks passed by, and even after several assurances and reassurances by Netflix, majority of its more than seventy million (70,000,000) estimated subscribers who were hitherto regular users of its streaming services were still very apprehensive of logging into the platform as they felt the integrity of the system has been seriously compromised and that the confidentiality of their personal details can no longer be guaranteed by the service provider. Huge monetary and non-monetary losses were encountered by both Netflix and its customers alike. This paper investigates the damages which the security breach caused both Netflix and its customers, and equally recommends security control measures that can be employed to prevent a repeat of such security breach in the future.

Keywords – control measures, database, Netflix, security, streaming.

DRM LISTS GENERATED WITH CHATGPT: RECOGNITION MEMORY ANALYZE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE-THEMED LISTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of AI-generated Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) lists on false memory formation, especially in the context of climate change. Two studies were conducted to achieve this goal. In the first study, memory performance was analysed with DRM lists generated by ChatGPT. In the second study, the memory performance of individuals in low and high climate change denial groups were compared using climate change-themed DRM lists and the Climate Change Denial Scale (Häkkinen & Akrami, 2014). The results of the first study show that DRM lists generated with ChatGPT allow the observation of false memories. The results of the second study showed that there was no significant effect between groups for false memories. The degree of climate change denial did not show a significant effect on the ability to recall critical words in climate-related lists. More comprehensive studies with appropriate samples are recommended to gain further insights on this topic, particularly regarding climate change. The low prevalence of climate denial in the sample is a limitation of the study.

Keywords: ChatGPT, DRM, False memory, Climate change, Remember/know

EVALUATION OF MILK PRODUCTION OF CAMEL QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY DURING THE PREAK OF LACTATION

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ABSTRACT

Camel can produce and reproduce in hard conditions of live and it is correspond as an important source for people in the arid and semi-arid regions. Camels reach the maximum yield in the second or the third month of lactation. The present study aims to evaluate milk production qualitatively and quantitatively of fifteen dairy females camels in a semi-intensive camel dairy farm of TDAJEN daily plant in El Oued region in the middle of lactation exactly in the peak of lactation ; quantitatively by weighting the milk of each camel and qualitatively by using LACTOSCAN milk analyzer. The mean of the quantity of milk per day can reach 11,34 L and the mean of the percentages of the solids -not- fat, fat, protein, lactose, salts, ph, and density are 9,34% , 2,48% , 3,48% , 5,17% , 0,763% , 6,51% , 34,24% respectively. This results show that the milk production is important during the peak of lactation, and it is useful to understand the evolution of camel milk production. this significant production makes dairy speculation a very lucrative economic activity for the breeders of the arid and semi-arid regions.

Keywords: camel ,qualitatively ,quantitatively , preak, lactation.

ANALİTİK VE ÜNİVALENT FONKSİYONLARIN SİNÜS VE KOSİNÜS FONKSİYONLARI İLE İLİŞKİLİ BELİRLİ ALTSINIFI İÇİN KATSAYI TAHMİNLERİ

COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC AND UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS ASSOCITED WITH SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, biz analitik ve ünivalent fonksiyonların yeni bir altsınıfını tanımlıyor ve inceliyoruz. Burada tanımlanan, $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ ifadesinin $\sin z+\cos z$ ile subordineli ve $S^*_{\sin,\cos}$ olarak göstereceğimiz altsınıf için ilk dört katsayı tahinleri bulur ve Fekete-Szegö problemini çözüyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yıldızıllık, sinüs fonksiyon, kosinüs fonksiyon, katsayı tahmini

ABSTRACT

In this study, we introduce and investigate a new subclass of analytic and univalent functions. For the defined here subclass, which we will denote $S^*_{\sin,\cos}$, with the quantity $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ subordinated to $\sin z+\cos z$, we obtain coefficient estimates for initial four coefficients and solve the Fekete-Szegö problem.

Keywords: Starlike, sine function, cosine function, coefficient estimate

CO-HOPFCITY OF MODULES

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Abstract

The study of modules by properties of their homomorphisms has long been of interest. Hiremath, introduced the notion of Hopfian modules. A bit later, Varadarajan, introduced the concept of co-Hopfian modules. These modules and several generalizations of them are extensively studied also by several authors.

In this paper, we present new properties, characterizations and examples of these modules and of their generalizations. In the context of the co-Hopficity of modules, we also study the analogue of Hilbert's basis theorem, that is, the transfer of co-Hopficity to certain polynomial extensions.

Keywords: Hopfian modules, co-Hopfian modules.

COLLOIDAL SILVER AND NANOPARTICLES BIOACCESSIBILITY IN DRINKING WATER FILTERS

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Colloidal silver and silver nanoparticles are used in various consumer products, including water filters, due to their antimicrobial properties. However, their bioaccessibility in filters is a key factor in determining potential health impacts. Bioaccessibility is the amount of a substance that can be released from a matrix and absorbed by the body. The bioaccessibility of silver in water filters can be affected by factors such as nanoparticle size and water composition. Studies have shown that bioaccessibility can vary widely among filters due to differences in design and usage conditions. Additionally, the bioaccessibility of silver in filters can change over time as filters become saturated with silver or other substances. The lack of standardized methods for measuring bioaccessibility is a challenge in assessing health risks. Different research groups use varying methods, making it challenging to compare results. Further research is needed to understand how water pH and composition, as well as other substances in filters, affect silver bioaccessibility. Studies suggest that exposure to silver nanoparticles can cause inflammation, oxidative stress, DNA damage, and neurotoxic effects. However, the potential health impacts of exposure to silver in drinking water filters remain unclear due to the lack of standardized measurement methods. Understanding the bioaccessibility of silver in drinking water filters is essential for assessing potential health risks. The lack of standardized measurement methods poses a challenge, and more research is needed to better understand the factors that influence silver bioaccessibility. Consumers should be aware of potential risks and consider alternative water treatments if they are concerned about exposure.

ENHANCING LEACHATE TREATMENT FROM LANDFILLS: A RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY AND CENTRAL COMPOSITE DESIGN APPROACH TO COAGULATION-FLOCCULATION OPTIMIZATION

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Abstract :

Leachate is a complex mixture of organic and inorganic contaminants, including heavy metals, pathogens, and other toxic substances, that can pose significant risks to the environment and public health if left untreated. Therefore, leachate treatment is essential to protect the environment from contamination and prevent potential hazards to living organisms. This study aimed to improve the process of treating leachate from the Mohammedia-Benslimane landfill (Morocco) using coagulation-flocculation. The response surface methodology and central composite design were used to determine the optimal levels of pH, coagulant dose, flocculant dose, and agitation time.

The results showed that the optimal conditions for treatment were a pH of 6.87, a coagulant dose of 7.89 g/L, a flocculant dose of 12 ml/L, and an agitation time of 22.8 minutes. These conditions reduced turbidity by 90.38%, COD by 85.50%, and absorbance at 254 nm by 55.53%. Overall, the model obtained is significant, with a p-value < 0.0001 for the three responses studied and R^2 values of 0.97, 0.96, and 0.94 for turbidity, COD, and UV_{254}, respectively.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of using the response surface method in conjunction with the central composite design as an effective tool for optimizing coagulation-flocculation in landfill leachate treatment. This approach can potentially improve the efficiency and effectiveness of leachate treatment, which is essential for mitigating environmental contamination and safeguarding public health.

Keywords : Landfill leachate; Optimization; Coagulation-flocculation; Response surface methodology; Central composite design.

EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT IN VEGETABLE OIL REFINERIES BY A COMBINED PROCESS: NATURAL FLOTATION AND COAGULATION FLOCCULATION

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Abstract:

Wastewater from vegetable oil refineries poses significant challenges to treatment techniques due to its characteristic fluctuations. The present work aims to treat vegetable oil refinery wastewater by natural flotation followed by coagulation flocculation treatment using ferric chloride as coagulant and a cationic polymer (Himoloc DR3000 polyacrylamide) as flocculant. The use of natural flotation as a pretreatment was able to remove a significant load of oils and fats and other pollutants from vegetable oil refinery wastewater which could improve the performance of the coagulation flocculation process. Furthermore, the optimal conditions leading to efficient coagulation flocculation were obtained by varying the dosage of coagulant, flocculant and pH of the aqueous solution and by using jar test experiments. Under optimal conditions using 0.8 g L-1 $FeCl_3$ and 1 mL L-1 cationic polymer at pH = 6, the removal efficiencies of turbidity, COD and polyphenol are 97%, 81% and 86%, respectively. Therefore, it can be concluded that the method of treatment by natural flotation followed by coagulation flocculation is simple, very affordable and effective and can be used in small and medium enterprises to reduce the impact of pollution at the source.

Keywords: refinery wastewater, flottation naturelle, coagulation flocculation, removal of pollution.

COMPUTATIONAL METHODS FOR *IN SILICO* PREDICTION OF CHEMICAL TOXICITY OF 1,3-DISUBSTITUTED 3,4-DIHYDROISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

Toxicology testing has historically relied on animal models. Determining the toxicity of chemicals is necessary to identify their harmful effects on humans, animals, plants, or the environment. It is also one of the main steps in drug design. A molecule must reach its pharmacological target within the body, reach an appropriate concentration at the site of action, and stay in a bioactive form for a long enough period of time for the anticipated biological activities to take place in order for it to be effective as a medicine. Poor pharmacokinetic properties and limited bioavailability caused many drug-like candidates to fail as new medicines.

Systematic use of experiments is constrained by the abundance of recently synthesized experimental molecules, as well as the quantitative constraints of tissue samples, on the other hand, and the requirement to limit animal testing in combination. Biological investigations can be supplemented with *in silico* computer models as a valuable alternative in this situation. For this reason, computational methods for estimating the toxicity of chemicals are considered useful. *In silico* toxicology is one type of toxicity assessment that uses computational methods to analyze, simulate, visualize, or predict the toxicity of chemicals. One approach to toxicity assessment called *in silico* toxicology makes use of computer techniques to examine, model, depict, or forecast the toxicity of compounds.

In this study, the physicochemical properties, biological activity, and toxic effects of two 1,3-disubstituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline derivatives were calculated using a variety of *in silico* software tools. The obtained results are promising and point out a reason to proceed with experimental research by synthesizing these novel molecules and investigating their in vitro, in vivo, and ex vivo biological effects.

Keywords: in silico, toxicity, biological effects, 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, drug development.

COMPUTATIONAL STUDY FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER

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Abstract

A numerical study was conducted for the thermal-hydraulic performance of double tube with outer twisted tube for three twist ratios with water as working fluid, where the outer wall was thermally isolated. The investigation and discussion focused on the Reynold numbers (5000-30000), twist ratio (5,10,15), and the twisted of outer tube on the thermal and hydrodynamic properties of fluid. At lower twist ratio, strong presence of secondary flow impacts the thermal behavior model. Besides, it was observed that increase the effect of effectiveness of heat exchanger and overall performance was due to the increase in the swirling flow the development in blending and disturbance intensity allows heat transfer to increase.

IMPACT OF NITROGEN SOURCES, GYPSUM, AND GROWTH REGULATORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT, YIELD, AND QUALITY OF INDIAN MUSTARD (BRASSICA JUNCEA L)

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Abstract

An investigation was conducted to determine how Indian mustard's performance will be affected by integrated nutrition management, soil amendment, and growth regulator (Brassica juncea). The growth, yield, seed yield, and quality characteristics of mustard as well as the overall absorption of N, P, and S were all considerably increased by the inorganic sources of nutrients given. In comparison to other sources of nutrients given, including FYM, the economic returns were better when just inorganic sources of nutrients were used (farm yard manure). The mustard crop's growth and yield characteristics, as well as stover, seed, and biological yield, were significantly improved when gypsum was used. When 50% of the gypsum application was made at sowing and 50% at 35 DAS, the absorption of N, P, and S overall was observed to be greater (days after sowing). Cost ratio was greater where gypsum was applied twice in terms of economic returns and benefits. The mustard seed and stover yields were improved as a result of the growth promoter Trichoderma-virade application.

KEYWODS: Brassica, FYM, Growth-Regulators, Gypsum, and Oil-Crops

INFLUENCE OF TRICHODERMA HARZIANUM AND BACILLUS THURINGIESIS INOCULATION WITH NPK ON PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND ROOT STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA

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Category: Agriculture

Most lemon trees reproduce by stem cuttings, so the root system consists of lateral roots that emerge from the shoot where there is no main root, the lack of a strong root network directly affects plant growth, yield and fruit quality. The current study aimed to investigate the influence of *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Bacillus thuringiesis* as biofertilizers with reduced rate of NPK on photosynthesis and root structural properties on young key lemon trees. Eight (8) treatments were applied on same age and shape of 40 seedlings with five replicates, (T0) without fertilization (as control), NPK 100% (100g), NPK 50 % (50g) + *T. harzianum* (5g), NPK 50 % + *B. thuringiensis* (5g), NPK 25 % + *T. harzianum* (7.5g), NPK 25 % + *B. thuringiensis* (7.5g), *T. harzianum* 100 % (10g) and *B. thuringiensis* 100 % (10g). Plant photosynthetical characteristics and root structural properties of Key lime young trees were studied. The highest net photosynthetic rate, stomatal conductance, transpiration rate and internal CO2 concentration were recorded in T2 treatment with values of 4.33 μmol CO2 m^{-2} s^{-1}, 66.06 mmol H2O m^{-2} s^{-1}, 1.4 mmol H2O m^{-2} s^{-1} and 241.6 ppm, respectively. Fresh root biomass (T0 124.9g and T2 408.1 g), dry root biomass (T0 48.94g & T2 172.19g), root crown diameter (between13 & 14mm), root length (from 567 to 1516cm), root volume (raged 68 to 118cm3) and number of root tips (1530-4630). Cortex diameter, dimension of vascular cylinder and xylem cell diameter all were affected by two microbes. From this study, it can be concluded that the microbes with 50% NPK significantly affected on photosynthesis and root structure in young key lemon.

Keywords: Trichoderma harzianum, Bacillus thuringiensis, NPK, photosynthesis, root structure, key lemon.

ENDANGERING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY: A DISCOURSE OF THE NEGATIVITIES ATTACHED TO AGE RESTRICTION WHILE DISTRIBUTING ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP AMONG THE APPLICANTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Academic integrity has been methodically investigated. In prior researches, the investigations focus largely on students' nature of conducts regarding academic and school activities in general after the admissions, while being so limited in their acumens about paramount causality. This study has theoretical and practical contributions to the literature and the real world by uncovering the negativity associated with the age-limit criterion in scholarship admissions and how it jeopardizes the stability of integrity within and outside institutions. A total of 82 participants from 11 countries across 2 continents of Africa and Asia were interviewed at five selected countries. Age restriction in scholarship admission was reported to deprive and discriminate against aged competent and qualified scholarship applicants. Thus, adjustment of age to meet the required age in the scholarship has been considered as a defense mechanism overtime. Implications of this misconduct are discussed, and recommendations are provided.

Keywords: scholarship, academic integrity; age; negativity; applicants developing; countries.

PROCESSING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLE PRODUCED BY BALL MILLING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

In this study iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) nanoparticle samples was prepared using mechanical grinding method. The optical properties were studied using UV-Vis spectrophotometer within a range of 200-1100nm. The micro and crystalline size of the nanoparticle were studied using x-ray diffractometer (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The compositional analysis was carried out using energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDXS). Observation of the electrical properties of the nanoparticle was carried out using an electrical four-point probe system. The XRD pattern in the 2θ range from 20 to 70^0 revealed that iron oxide had a rhombohedral structure. The SEM result showed that the nanoparticles were well dispersed and had a uniform crystalline structure. The EDXS results showed the elemental analysis of the nanoparticles under consideration. Iron oxide nanoparticles had elemental composition of oxygen, iron, titanium and carbon. The atomic and weight concentration of iron was 14.19 and 30.89%. The four-point probe electrical resistivity result shows that iron oxide nanoparticles had a sheet resistance of $9.8x10^6\Omega$/sq. The optical result made it known that iron oxide nanoparticles possessed a high transmittance, also iron oxide nanoparticles displayed a low reflectance and moderate absorbance. Finally, the bandgap energy of Fe_2O_3 dispersed in ethanol was found to be 2.74 eV. The Band gap of Fe_2O_3 dispersed in distilled water is 2.98 eV.

Keywords: Fe_2O_3 nanoparticles, Absorbance, electrical resistivity, Ball milling technique.

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PHASEOLUS MICK-MAD41 UNDER MYCORRHIZAL SYMBIOSIS

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Abstract

The MADS box family comprises transcription factors that play pivotal roles in various aspects of plant growth, including vegetative growth, root development, floral organ formation, and responses to environmental cues. However, the precise involvement of MADS box in legume-mycorrhizal symbiosis remains unclear. Our previous RNA-seq investigations have revealed the induction of the MICK-type MAD41 specifically during mycorrhizal symbiosis.

In this study, we obtained the full coding sequences (CDs) of *MAD41* from *Phaseolus vulgaris* root cDNA and performed overexpression by cloning it into the binary vector pH7WG2D. The resulting construct, denoted as *PvMAD41*-OE, was then introduced into *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* K599 to generate transgenic hairy roots. An empty vector was employed as the control. Transgenic roots were identified and selected using a fluorescent stereomicroscope based on the YFP marker.

The roots overexpressing PvMAD41 exhibited higher lateral root density and increased numbers of tertiary roots compared to the control. Under mycorrhizal conditions, the *PvMAD41*-OE roots demonstrated significantly higher infection units and a greater percentage of mycorrhizal colonization. Moreover, there was a noticeable surge in vesicle numbers in the overexpressed roots relative to the controls.

The overexpression of *MAD41* resulted in a significant increase in lateral root volume and enhanced mycorrhizal colonization, indicating that *MAD41* augments fungal symbiosis in the crop legume, *P. vulgaris*. We thank PAPIIT-UNAM for partially financing this research for grant no. IN216321 to K.N and IN216321 to M.K.A.; and CONACyTCF-316538 to M.-K.A.

Keywords*:* MICK-MADS Box, Phaseolus vulgaris, mycorrhizal symbiosis

CRIMEAN CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER - AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a deadly viral hemorrhagic fever and it belongs to the family Bunyaviridae and genus Nairovirus. This virus is transmitted from animal to human or human to human via tick bites or close contact with an infected person or animal of blood, secretion, body fluids, drinking unpasteurized milk, etc. The majority of incidents have affected those working in the cattle business, including farmers, butchers, and veterinarians. The symptoms of CCHF are sudden fever, dizziness, stiffness, and body pain, may be nausea, vomiting, sore throat, sore eyes, liver failure, and death also occur. It can be diagnosed through laboratory tests like reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), serum neutralization, antigen detection, and virus isolation by cell culture. Ribavirin has been used to treat CCHF infection. The initial dose of 30 mg/kg is advised, followed by four days of 15 mg/kg, four days of 7.5 mg/kg, and a final dose of 10 mg/kg. To avoid getting bitten by ticks, precautions can be taken including avoiding tick habitats, regularly checking clothing and skin for ticks, and using insect repellents. To avoid ticks attaching to body parts, it is advised to wear completely covered clothing. Appropriate acaricidal agents should be used to manage the tick population when handling cattle or domesticated animals. This study intended to explain the disease of Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever.

KEYWORDS: Tick bites, hemorrhagic fever, Ribavirin, Bunyaviridae and Nairovirus.

CYBER SECURITY AND NETWORK SAFETY INSTRUMENTS FOR DIGITALIZATION OF PAKISTANI INFORMATION: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL

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ABSTRACT

Digitalization of information in Pakistan, it is vital to focus on network safety to safeguard delicate data and guarantee the trustworthiness of computerized frameworks. There are different network safety apparatuses accessible that can be used to improve the security of computerized information in Pakistan. Here are a few fundamental devices regularly utilized in network protection: Firewall: A firewall goes about as a hindrance between inward organizations and the web, checking and controlling approaching and active organization traffic in view of foreordained security rules. It forestalls unapproved access and safeguards against network-based assaults. System for Intrusion Detection and System for Intrusion Prevention: Network traffic is monitored by IDS and IPS solutions, which look for suspicious behavior or potential security breaches. IDS distinguishes and logs possible dangers, while IPS makes a prompt move to obstruct or keep those dangers from compromising the framework. Software for preventing viruses and malware: Malicious software, such as viruses, worms, Trojan horses, and other varieties of malware, can be detected, prevented, and eradicated using these tools. In order to guard against the most recent threats, they should be updated frequently. Tools for Data Loss Prevention (DLP): In order to prevent the unauthorized disclosure or loss of sensitive data, DLP tools monitor and control data transfers. They are able to identify and thwart attempts to transmit confidential information outside of the organization's network. Encryption Programming: Encryption changes over information into a protected structure utilizing cryptographic calculations, making it incoherent to unapproved people. Information encryption guarantees secrecy and safeguards information regardless of whether it's caught or taken. System for Security Event and Information Management (SIEM): A SIEM system enables the detection of security incidents and provides real-time visibility into potential threats by collecting and analyzing log data from various network sources. MFA: Multi-Factor Authentication MFA adds an additional layer of safety by expecting clients to give different elements (e.g., passwords, biometrics, tokens) to confirm their personality. As a result, the possibility of hacked passwords leading to unauthorized access is reduced. Tools for Penetration Testing and Vulnerability Assessment: These devices assist with recognizing weaknesses in the organization, applications, and frameworks. Weakness scanners filter for known shortcomings, while infiltration testing recreates true goes after to assess the security act. Training in Security Awareness: Even though security awareness training is not a tool in and of itself, it is very important for teaching users and employees about cybersecurity best practices like spotting phishing attempts, using strong passwords, and reporting suspicious activities. It is essential to keep in mind that merely putting these tools into use is not sufficient for effective cybersecurity. A thorough online protection technique ought to likewise incorporate standard updates and fixes, solid access controls, network division, security strategies, episode reaction plans, and persistent checking to remain cautious against arising dangers. When it comes to the digitalization of data in Pakistan, it is essential to consult with cybersecurity professionals and remain up to date on the most recent security practices.

Keywords: delicate, unapproved, obstruct, incoherent, infiltration, phishing.

RADYASYON ZIRHLAMADA ÇAM TÜRÜ AHŞAP KAPLAMA MALZEMELERİNİN KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE USABILITY OF PINE TYPE WOOD COATING MATERIALS IN RADIATION SHIELDING

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ÖZET

Radyasyon zırhlamada temel mantık radyasyon parçacıklarının zırh malzemesinin atomları ile etkileşerek enerji kaybetmeleri ve soğurulmaları üzerinedir. bu nedenle zırhlama materyali olarak seçilecek malzeme önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada çam türü ahşapların radyasyon zırhlama özellikleri incelenmiştir. Deneysel olarak gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada 5x5 boyutunda ve kalınlığı 1, 2 ve 3 cm olarak hazırlanmış çam ahşaplar çeşitli nokta radyasyon kaynaklarına maruz bırakılmıştır. Böylece elde edilen bu deney sonuçları ile lineer soğurma katsayıları ve bu katsayı yardımı ile yarı değer ve onda bir değer geçirgenlik kalınlıkları ve radyasyon parçacıklarının çam ahşap içerisinde alabileceği yolu ifade eden ortalama serbest yol terimleri hesaplanmıştır. Bu sonuçlara göre çam ahşapların kalınlık artışı ile radyasyona karşı daha etkin zırhlama özelliğine sahip olukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çam ahşap, radyasyon zırhlama, NaI(Tl) dedektörü

ABSTRACT

The basic logic in radiation shielding is that the radiation particles lose and absorb energy by interacting with the atoms of the shielding material. For this reason, the material to be chosen as the shielding material is important. In this study, radiation shielding properties of pine wood were investigated. In this experimental study, pine woods of 5x5 size and 1, 2 and 3 cm thickness were exposed to various point radiation sources. Thus, with the results of these experiments obtained, linear attenuation coefficients and with the help of this coefficient, half value and one-tenth value layer thicknesses and mean free path terms expressing the path that radiation particles can take in pine wood were calculated. According to these results, it has been determined that the pine woods have more effective shielding properties against radiation with the increase in thickness.

Keywords: pine wood, radiation shielding, NaI(Tl) detector

FUTBOL TARAFTARLARININ KARŞI TAKIM TARAFTARLARINA SAYGINLIĞININ İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF FOOTBALL FANS' RESPECT TO AGAINST TEAM FANS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, futbol taraftarlarının karşı takım taraftarlarına saygınlığının incelenmesidir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, Samsunspor taraftarları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Samsun ili içerisinde yaşayan ve tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 300 taraftar oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Karaca (2019) tarafından geliştirilen "Spor Seyircisinin Sözel ve Fiziksel Zorbalık Davranışları Ölçeği" ve ''Spor Seyircisinin Siber Zorbalık Davranışları Ölçeği'' kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, ölçeklerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde bağımsız iki grubun (cinsiyet, taraftar derneğine üyelik durumu, medeni durum ve sosyal medya kullanma durumu) karşılaştırılması için Student t-testi, ikiden fazla gruplar (eğitim durumları, maçları yaş, gelir ve meslekleri) için ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada cinsiyet, taraftar derneğine üyelik ve eğitim durumuna göre anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken, medeni durum, yaş, sosyal medya kullanma durumu, gelir düzeyi ve mesleklerine göre anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir. Cinsiyete göre erkek taraftarlarının kadın taraftarlara göre fiziksel ve siber zorbalık düzeyleri, bir futbol derneğine üye olan futbol taraftarlarının, üye olmayan futbol taraftarına fiziksel ve siber zorbalık düzeyleri yüksek, incelendiğinde lise mezunu seyircilerin, fiziksel ve siber zorbalık düzeylerinin ortaokul mezunu seyircilere göre daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Takımıyla daha fazla özdeşleşen ve etkileşim halindeki taraftarların daha fazla saldırganlık davranışı içeresinde bulundukları söylenebilir. Bu durumların önüne geçebilmek için maç günlerinde stadyumdaki koltuklara taraftarları bilinçlendirici broşürler bırakılabilir. Spor yöneticilerinin taraftarları bilinçlendirici faaliyetler düzenleyebilirler. Spor medyası sporda şiddeti önleyici günlük mesajlar iletebilir. Çok fazla izlenen spor programları taraftarı bilinçlendirici konulara değinebilir. Sporda şiddeti önlemek için ayrı spor programları düzenlenebilir. Bu çalışmalar sayesinde sporda şiddetin önüne geçilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taraftar, rakip, saygı

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the respect of football fans to the opposing team fans. In the study, a descriptive scanning model was used. The universe of the research consists of Samsunspor fans. The sample of the study consists of 300 fans living in Samsun and selected by random sampling method. The "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers, the "Verbal and Physical Bullying Behaviors Scale of Sports Spectators " and the Cyber Bullying Behaviors Scale of Sports Spectators developed by Karaca (2019) were used as data collection tools. In the study, in the analysis of the data obtained from the scales, Student's t-test was used to compare two independent groups (gender, membership to a supporter's association, marital status and social media use) while One-Way ANOVA and Tukey test were used for comparing more than two groups (educational status, age of matches, income and occupation). While a significant difference was found in the research according to gender, membership in a supporter's association and educational status, no significant difference was found according to marital status, age, social media usage status, income level and occupational status. According to gender, physical cyberbullying levels of male fans compared to female fans, football fans who are members of a football association, physical and cyberbullying levels of non-member football fans are higher, and when examined, it is seen that the physical and cyberbullying levels of high school graduates are higher than those of secondary school graduates. It can be said that the fans who identify and interact more with their team are more aggressive. In order to prevent these situations, brochures to raise awareness of the fans can be left on the seats in the stadium on match days. Supporters of sports managers can organize awareness-raising activities. Sports media can deliver daily messages that prevent violence in sports. Fans of sports programs that are watched a lot can touch on awareness-raising issues. Separate sports programs can be organized to prevent violence in sports. Violence in sports can be prevented thanks to these studies.

Keywords: Fans, competitor, respect

ÇEYREK TAŞIT VE SÜRÜCÜNÜN SİMULİNK İLE MODELLENMESİ VE SÜSPANSİYON SİSTEMİNİN FARKLI YOL PROFİLLERİNE BAĞLI DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ

MODELING OF QUARTER VEHICLE AND DRIVER INTERACTION USING SIMULINK AND ANALYSIS OF SUSPENSION SYSTEM BEHAVIOR FOR DIFFERENT ROAD PROFILES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada bir çeyrek taşıt modeli üzerinden araç ile sürücü konseptinin modellemesi yapılmıştır. Matlab programının Simulink modülünde sistemin matematiksel olarak modeli fiziksel çıkarımdan elde edildikten sonra gerekli parametreler (yay katsayısı, sönüm katsayısı, hız değerleri vb.) girilerek araç-sürücü modelini oluşturan bileşenlerin yoldan girdi fonksiyonu olarak aldıkları bağımsız değişkenlikleri sahip oldukları yay ve sönüm elemanları ile nasıl çalışarak absorbe ettiği incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın ilk kısmında sistemin karakteristiklerini belirlemek için sadece belirli bir değere sahip birim basamak fonksiyonunu yol girdisi olarak vererek, modeli oluşturan tüm bileşenlerin konum ve ivme değerleri tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın ilerleyen kısımlarında ise gerçeğe daha uygun bir simülasyon sonucu elde etmek için farklı yol tipleri ile aracın sahip olduğu hız değeri göz önünde bulundurularak bir model oluşturulup analiz edilmiştir ve bu oluşturulan son modelde özellikle araçtan insan boynuna kadar aktarılıp gelen ve kuvvet etkisini hissetmeyi sağlayan asıl çıktı olan ivme değerinin aradaki yay ve sönüm elemanlarıyla nasıl bir davranış sergilediği araştırılmıştır. Sistemin fiziksel modeli ve buradan uyarlanarak diferansiyel biçimde matematiksel ifadesi elde edilip tüm parametreler de tespit edilerek sahip olunan bu verileri Matlab programının Simulink modülüne blok diyagramları aracılığıyla aktarılarak analizleri gerçekleştirilebilir hale getirilmiştir. Yapılan analizlerde de görüldüğü üzere sistemin bileşenlerinin sahip olduğu yay ve damper elemanları yerden veya yoldan gelen tepkinin (giriş fonksiyonu) tekerleklerden insan vücuduna doğru aşağıdan yukarıya doğru aktarırken her bir bileşende enerjiyi bir miktar sönümleyerek yani ivme değerinin azalan bir şekilde gittiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çeyrek taşıt, Simulink, Süspansiyon

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on modeling the concept of vehicle-driver interaction using a quarter car model. The mathematical model of the system was obtained from physical derivations within the Simulink module of the Matlab program. After inputting the necessary parameters such as spring coefficient, damping coefficient, velocity values, etc., the components that constitute the vehicle-driver model were analyzed to investigate how they absorb the independent variables taken as input functions from the road through their spring and damping elements. In the initial part of the study, to determine the characteristics of the system, a unit step function with a specific value was used as the road input, and the position and acceleration values of all the components in the model were determined. In the later stages of the study, a model was created and analyzed considering different road types and the speed of the vehicle in order to obtain a simulation result closer to reality. In this final model, the main output, which is the acceleration value that is transferred from the vehicle to the human neck and allows the perception of force, was investigated in terms of its behavior with the intermediate spring and damping elements. The physical model of the system, along with its differential mathematical expression derived from it, was obtained, and all the parameters were determined to make these data available for analysis using the Simulink module of the Matlab program through block diagrams. As observed in the conducted analyses, it was determined that the spring and damper elements of the system's components transfer the reaction from the ground or road (input function) from the wheels to the human body in a downward-upward direction, gradually dissipating energy in each component, causing a decrease in the acceleration value.

Keywords: Quarter Vehicle, Simulink, Suspension

D VİTAMİNİNİN OTOİMMÜN HASTALIKLAR ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF VITAMIN D ON AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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ÖZET

İmmün sistem doğal immünite (özgül olmayan) ve kazanılmış immünite (özgül) immünite olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Doğal immünite anatomik engeller, fizyolojik engeller, fagositoz, İnflamasyon gibi mekanizmalardan oluşan, organizmada doğuşta doğal olarak var olan ve hayat boyu süren bağışıklıktır. Kazanılmış immünite doğal savunma mekanizmalarını aşan antijene özgül oluşan hücresel yanıt (T lenfositleri) hümoral yanıt (B lenfositleri) tarafından verilen ve devamında bellek oluşumu meydana gelen bağışıklıktır [1]. Yapılan çalışmalar genetik, çevresel, cinsiyet ve yaş faktörlerinin bağışıklık yanıtlarını etkilediğini ortaya koymuştur [2-4] Uzun süredir bağışıklık sistemini etkilediği bilinen diyetimizin temel unsurları olan vitaminlerin özelliklede D vitamini aktif formu olan 1,25 (OH)2 D3'ün çoğu biyolojik etkisi, yüksek afiniteli vitamin D reseptör (VDR) varlığı ile D vitamini, hücresel reseptörüne bağlanması sonrası, bu biyolojik etkilere aracılık edecek genlerin transkripsiyonlarını regüle ederek Lenfosit aktivasyonu ve proliferasyonu, T yardımcı hücreli farklılaşma, doku spesifik lenfosit , spesifik antikor izotiplerinin üretimi ve immün yanıtın düzenlenmesi gibi modülasyon etkileriyle son dönemde en ilgi çekici etken olmuştur [5, 6]. Vitamin D3 varlığında monosit veya kemik iliği hücrelerinden farklılaşan dendritik hücreler immatür benzeri bir tolerojenik durumda kalarak IL-12 ve TNF-a gibi pro-enflamatuar faktörlerin üretiminin azalması ve artmış anti-inflamatuar IL-10 üretimi ile karakterizedir [7]. D vitamini reseprtör yoluyla NFκB sinyal yolunun bir inhibitörü olan tioesteraz süper aile üyesi 4 (THEM4) etki ederek NFκB'nin COX-2 lokusuna doğrudan bağlanmasını inhibe eder ve böylece COX-2 transkripsiyonunu engellemekte ve böylece proinflamtuar sitokininlerin üretimi azalırken antiinflamatuar sitokininlerin üretimi artmaktadır [8]. B hücrelerinin plazma hücrelerine doğru farklılaşma ve antikor üretimi ve antijen sunumu ve sitokin sekresyonu yoluyla bağışıklık tepkisinde önemli rolleri vardır. Bununla birlikte, antijen sunumu ve sitokin sekresyonu yoluyla bağışıklık tepkisini de modüle etmektedir [9]. Yapılan bir çalışmada D vitamininin suplementasyonu B hücrelerinde, antikor sekresyonunu ve otoantikor üretimini inhibe etmekte bu da D vitamininin immün yanıtlar üzerine modülatör etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir [10]. Vitamin D reseptörleri (VDR) aktif T lenfositlerde yüksek konsantrasyonda bulunmaktadır [11]. CD4 + T hücrelerinin yanı sıra CD8 + T hücreleri anormal hücrelerde, örneğin enfeksiyon durumunda veya kanserde kontrolsüz büyüme durumunda apoptozu indükleyerek bağışıklık tepkisine katkıda bulunmaktadırlar [12] Vitamin D3 CD8 + T hücrelerinin hiperaktivasyonunu engellenmesine ilaveten, CD8 + T hücreleri tarafından IFN γ ve TNFα salgılanmasını engelleyerek antinflamatuar etki göstermektedir [13]. D vitaminin etki ettiği hastalıklar inflamatuar bağırsak hastalıkları multipl skleroz, sistemik lupus eritematosus, tip 1 diyabet romatoid artrit, otoimmün tiroid hastalıkları,

çölyak hastalığı, sjögren sendromu, psoriasis (sedef) gibi hastalıklar öne çıkmaktadır. Öne çıkan bu hastalıkları ile D vitamininin terapötik etkisini araştırmak amacıyla çeşitli klinik çalışmalar yapılmıştır [14].Bu çalışmada D vitaminin etki ettiği hastalıklar otoimmün hastalıklarla ilişkisini incelemek ve D vitamininin terapötik etkisini araştırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: D vitamini, İmmün sistem, Otoimmün hastalıklar

ABSTRACT

There are two types of immunity: innate (which develops at birth) and acquired (which is learned). Anatomical and physiological barriers, phagocytosis, and inflammation are all components of innate immunity, which is present in every living organism from birth and remains active throughout its lifetime. Antigen-specific cellular response (T lymphocytes) and humoral response (B lymphocytes) that go beyond the natural defense mechanisms and are followed by memory formation are what confer acquired immunity [1]. Factors such as genetics, environment, gender, and age have all been shown to influence immune responses [2-4]. Vitamin D, the active form of vitamin D, has been known for a long time to affect the immune system by regulating the transcription of genes that mediate immune responses such as lymphocyte activation and proliferation, T helper cell differentiation, tissue-specific lymphocyte production, and regulatory responses. In light of its modulatory effects, such as those described in [5, 6], it has emerged as a key consideration in recent times. When vitamin D3 is present during the differentiation of monocytes or bone marrow cells into dendritic cells, the dendritic cells remain in an immature-like tolerogenic state, producing less pro-inflammatory factors like IL-12 and TNF-a and more anti-inflammatory IL-10 [7]. Specifically, vitamin D stimulates the production of anti-inflammatory cytokinins while decreasing the production of proinflammatory cytokinins by inhibiting the transcription of thioesterase superfamily member 4 (THEM4), an inhibitor of the nuclear factor kappa B (NFB) signaling pathway through the receptor [8]. B cells play crucial roles in the immune response by dividing to become plasma cells, which then produce antibodies, present antigens, and secrete cytokines. On the other hand, it controls the immune response by presenting antigens and secreting cytokines [9]. Vitamin D has been shown to have a modulatory effect on immune responses. One study found that vitamin D supplementation reduced antibody secretion and autoantibody production in B cells [10]. Activated T lymphocytes have an abundance of vitamin D receptors (VDR) [11]. Apoptosis in abnormal cells, such as those caused by infection or unchecked growth in cancer, is one way in which CD8+ T cells contribute to the immune response [12]. Vitamin D3 does a couple of things for CD8+ T cells: it stimulates their secretion of IFN and TNF, and it prevents their hyperactivation. It reduces inflammation by blocking [13]. Inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune thyroid diseases, celiac disease, Sjogren's syndrome, psoriasis (psoriasis), and psoriasis (psoriasis) are all diseases that vitamin D may affect. Numerous clinical studies have been performed to examine the curative effect of vitamin D on these common diseases [14]. The purpose of this study was to investigate the therapeutic effects of vitamin D and examine the link between vitamin D-affected diseases and autoimmune diseases.

Keywords: Vitamin D, Immune system, Autoimmune diseases

DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE WITH DEEP LEARNING

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Özet

Alzheimer hastalığı (AH); bilişsel işlevlerde ve günlük yaşam aktifliklerini sürdürmede eksilme, davranışsal değişimler ve psikiyatrik bulgular ile karakterize bir hastalıktır. Hastaların yaşam niteliklerinin büyük miktarda azalmasına ve sonunda vefatlarına neden olan Alzheimer hastalığı giderek artmaktadır. Alzheimer hastalığının oluşumunda yaşlanmanın önemli bir risk faktörü olduğu ve 65 yaş sonrasında hastalığın görülme sıklığının her beş yılda bir iki katına çıktığı bilinmektedir. Birçok hastalıkta olduğu gibi Alzheimer hastalığında da erken tanıya erişmek oldukça zordur. Erken tanı ile hem hasta yakınları sürece daha iyi adapte olur hem de hasta için hastalık süreci daha verimli bir biçimde idare edinilebilir. 2000 senesinden bugüne kadar birçok Alzheimer hastası üzerinde yapılan tıbbi araştırmaların yüksek bir oranı başarısızlıkla sonlanmıştır. Araştırmaların çoğunda başarısız sonuçlanan rehabilitasyonların nedeni olarak beyin dokusu kaybının çoktan başladığı ve bu nedenle rehabilitasyonun neredeyse ihtimalsiz olduğu belirtilmiştir. Derin öğrenme ile Alzheimer Hastalığının ilerlemesini idrak etmek ve yavaşlatmak için farklı metotları geliştirmiş olup hala geliştirilmeye devam edilmektedir. Böylece rahatsızlık dönemi daha iyi yönetilebilir ve hastalara daha kaliteli bir ömür sunulabilir. Bilgisayarların yüksek başarılı hesaplamalar yapma kapasitesinin artması ve bu sayede derin öğrenme alanında yapılan çalışmaların hız kazanması ile birlikte Alzheimer hastalığı hakkında da birçok çalışma yapılmaktadır. Alzheimer hastalarına ve normal kontrol hastalarına dair verilerden alınan MRI görüntüleri veri kümesi derin öğrenme yöntemlerinden üç boyutlu evrişimli sinir ağları için eğitim ve test verisi olarak kullanılarak Alzheimer hastalığının erken teşhisi için model test verilerinde yüzde 96.77 doğruluk oranına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler — Derin Öğrenme, Alzheimer Hastalığı, Evrişimli Sinir Ağları, Risk Faktörü

Abstract

Alzheimer's; It is a disease characterized by decreased cognitive functions and maintaining daily life activities, behavioral changes and psychiatric symptoms. Alzheimer's disease, which causes the patients' quality of life to decrease greatly and eventually to die, increases over time. It is known that aging is an important risk factor in the development of Alzheimer's disease and the incidence of the disease doubles every five years after the age of 65. As with many diseases, it is very difficult to reach early diagnosis in Alzheimer's disease. With early diagnosis, patient relatives can adapt to the process better and the disease process can be managed more efficiently for the patient. Since 2000, a high proportion of medical research conducted on many Alzheimer's patients has been unsuccessful. In most of the studies, it was stated that brain tissue loss had already begun as the reason for the rehabilitation that was unsuccessful, and therefore rehabilitation was almost unlikely. Deep learning has developed and continues to develop different methods to comprehend and slow down the progression of Alzheimer's disease. Thus, the discomfort period can be managed better and a better quality of life can be offered to the patients. With the increase in the capacity of computers to make highly successful calculations and thus the acceleration of the studies in the field of deep learning, many studies have been carried out on Alzheimer's disease. The data set of MRI images taken from the data of Alzheimer's patients and normal control patients was used as training and test data for three-dimensional convolutional neural networks, one of the deep learning methods, and an accuracy rate of 96.77% was achieved in model test data for early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords — Deep Learning, Alzheimer Disease, Convolutional Neural Network, Risk Factor

DETERMINATION OF FLAVONOIDS IN MELISSA OFFICINALIS : EXTRACTION AND QUANTIFICATION

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Abstract
Flavonoids are a diverse class of natural compounds known for their potential health benefits and therapeutic properties. Melissa officinalis, commonly known as lemon balm, is a medicinal herb that has been traditionally used for its calming and anti-inflammatory effects. In this study, we aimed to determine the flavonoid content in Melissa officinalis, which is cultivated in Prrenjas, Albania extracts using a calorimetric method.
The extraction of flavonoids from Melissa officinalis was performed using a suitable solvent, followed by concentration and purification steps. The flavonoid content was then determined a spectrometer. A calibration curve was constructed using standard flavonoid compounds for quantification. It consists in extracting the dried amount with ethanol and then measuring the absorbance with a spectrometer.
The results showed that the concentration of flavonoids varied among different parts of the plant, with higher levels observed in the leaves and flowers compared to the stems.
The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of the flavonoid composition in Melissa officinalis, highlighting its potential as a natural source of bioactive compounds. The quantification of flavonoids in this herb provides valuable information for quality control, standardization, and further exploration of its medicinal properties.

Keywords: Melissa officinalis, lemon balm, flavonoids, spectometer, quantification, medicinal herbs.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ON TEMPE BUSINESS IN BANJARDAWA MARKET PEMALANG

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Abstract

Tempe is a substitute food consumed by many people in this country. Thus the production of tempe has an important role in meeting the demand for tempe in the domestic market in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to define business conditions with a statement that a business is feasible or not according to consideration in the various aspects analyzed. The methods used in this study are interviews, surveys and literature. This research was conducted at the Banjardawa market located in Pemalang. Market analysis and marketing in the tempe business shows promising prospects, we can see this from the interest in buying because there are many enthusiasts, namely around 70% - 80%. In terms of the price of tempeh business products, it is relatively cheap, namely at a price of 4000-5000 per piece, the quality must also be good because quality greatly influences the decision to buy a product. In addition, if we look at it from a service perspective, Mr. Sedek's tempeh business has good service. And when viewed in terms of competitors there are indeed many competitors. But they compete fairly, the number of competitors in the Banjardawa Pemalang market is around 20 competitors. Thus, affordable prices and good quality facilitate a better marketing strategy.

Keywords: business feasibility, marketing, tempe business

DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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Abstract

With the rapid development of the market economy, there are more and more projects in the financial industry, and their complexity and technical requirements are getting higher and higher. In addition, development of computer technology has promoted the birth of robot consultants, and it is of great significance to use robot consultants to manage and supervise financial industry projects. In order to further analyze the development and supervision of robot-advisors under the digital inclusive financial system.

Hence, Digital financial services, together with effective oversight and supervision, can expand the scale, scope and reach of financial services, and are essential to closing the remaining gaps in financial inclusion.

Digital technologies also offer affordable and convenient ways for individuals, households and businesses to save, make payments, access credit, and obtain insurance. In 2016, the G20's Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) published High Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion (HLPs) which aimed to catalyze government actions to drive financial inclusion through a focus on digital technologies. Therefore, we aim in this study to clarify the reality of digital financial inclusion, whereas the study relied on the descriptive and analytical method.

On this basis, the paper defines digital financial inclusion, and highlights many other significant elements, it also proposes ways to make digital finance inclusive work for everyone's benefit. The paper concludes by providing some implications for policy making and practice in the digital financial ecosystem.

Key words: Digital financial inclusion; financial inclusion; Digital technologies; Ecosystem.

DİKKUYRUK ÖRDEĞİ (OXYURA LEUCOCEPHALA) 'NİN BURDUR GÖLÜ'NÜ KIŞLAMA ALANI OLARAK TERCİH ETMEYİ BIRAKMASININ OLASI NEDENLERİ

POSSIBLE REASONS WHY THE WHITE-HEADED DUCK *(*OXYURA LEUCOCEPHALA*)* STOPPED USING BURDUR LAKE AS A WINTERING AREA.

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ÖZET

Dikkuyruk (Oxyura leucocephala) ördekgiller (Anatidae) familyasında bulunan, nesli tehlike altında olan bir ördek türüdür. Bu çalışmada Dikkuyruk ördeğinin Burdur Gölü'nü kışlama alanı olarak tercih etmeyi bırakmasının olası nedenleri ele alınmıştır. Koruma altına alınmış olan bu türün popülasyonunun yaklaşık %70 'i Burdur Gölü'nde kışlamaktaydı. Ancak yürütülen çalışmalar ve yapılan Kış Ortası Su Kuşu Sayımlarına (KOSKS) göre 2019 yılında 18 birey, günümüzde ise Burdur Gölü'nde Dikkuyruk hiç bulunmamaktadır. Burdur Gölü Ramsar Sözleşmesi ile koruma statüsü kazanmış ilk sulak alanlarımızdan birisidir. Ayrıca Türkiye'nin yedinci en büyük gölü unvanını taşıyan Burdur Gölü son 50 yılda yüzeyinde %46 azalma yaşanmıştır. Bu durum bir dönem Burdur ili ile özdeşleşen Dikkuyruk ördeklerinin Burdur Gölü'nü terk etmelerine neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak Burdur Gölü'nün değişen ekosistemi su kuşlarını doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkilemektedir. Bu durum göz önünde bulundurulduğunda Dikkuyruk gibi nesli tehlike altında olan bir türün habitat istekleri ve biyolojisi incelenerek alanda iyileştirme çalışmaları yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dikkuyruk, Burdur Gölü, Kışlama alanı.

ABSTRACT

The White-headed duck *(*Oxyura leucocephala) is endangered duck species in the Anatidae family. In this study researched possible reasons why the White-Headed Duck (Oxyura leucocephala) stopped using Burdur lake as a wintering area. About 70% of the population of this protected species spent the winter in Burdur Lake before. However, according to the studies carried out and the Mid-Winter Waterfowl Survey (KOSKS), there are 18 individuals in 2019, and today there are no White-Headed duck in Burdur Lake. Burdur Lake is one of our first wetlands to have a protected status with the Ramsar Convention. In addition, Burdur Lake, which is the seventh largest lake in Turkey, has decreased by 46% in the last 50 years. This situation caused White-Headed ducks to leave Burdur Lake. As a result, the changing ecosystem of Burdur Lake directly or indirectly affects waterfowl. Considering this situation, the habitat requirements and biology of the endangered White-Headed duck can be examined and improvement studies can be carried out in the area.

Keywords: The White-Headed Duck, Burdur Lake, Wintering area.

DOES OBESITY INTERFERE WITH THE STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM IN CHILDREN?

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Abstract

Objectives: Obesity is a problem of worldwide concern. In 2025, it is estimated that 75 million children around the world will be obese. The aim of this study was to evaluate the electromyographic activity and the thickness of masticatory muscles of obese children.

Methods: This study evaluated obese children (7 to 11 years old; n = 20) and eutrophic individuals (n = 20) matched by age, sex and height. The physical examination allowed classifying the individuals into eutrophic and obese. The masseter and temporal muscles were evaluated with Delsys electromyography. The children were assessed in the following mandibular tasks: rest, protrusion, right laterality, left laterality and maximum voluntary contraction with Parafilm M. The maximum voluntary contraction was used to normalize the data. The ultrasound NanoMaxx was used to measure the thickness of the masseter and temporalis muscles fibers at rest and dental clenching in maximal voluntary contraction. The data were analyzed statistically by independent t test (SPSS 22.0) after application of normality test (Shapiro-Wilk).

Results: In the analysis of normalized electromyographic data, it was found that the obese group had lower myoelectric activity in protrusion for right masseter and in maximum voluntary contraction with Parafilm M for right masseter and left masseter (p<0.05). The thickness of right

masseter was greater for obese group in rest as well as the thickness of right masseter and left masseter in maximum voluntary contraction ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Obesity promotes alterations in stomatognathic system function, especially those related to electromyographic activity and thickness of masticatory muscles.

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DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR VE BELİRLEYİCİLERİ: OECD ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ITS DETERMINANTS: A REVIEW ON OECD COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Küreselleşme sürecinin ortaya çıkardığı en önemli olgulardan biri, ülkelere orta ve uzun vadeli sermaye ve teknoloji getiren doğrudan yabancı yatırımlardır.

Amaç: Araştırmanın amacı OECD ülkelerinde, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile toplam rezerv, reel efektif döviz kuru, para arzı ve cari denge arasındaki ilişkiyi saptamaktır.

Yöntem: Doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ile toplam rezerv, reel efektif döviz kuru, para arzı ve cari denge arasındaki ilişkinin analiz edildiği bu çalışmada, 2006-2021 yılları arası yıllık verilerle, OECD ülkeleri açısından, Stata panel veri yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Modelde sabit etki mi (FE) rassal etki mi (RE) olduğu, değişen varyans sorunu olup olmadığı, otokorelasyon sorunu olup olmadığı ve birimler arası bağımlılık olup olmadığı test edilmiştir.

Bulgular ve Sonuç: Çalışmada bağımlı değişken olarak doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, bağımsız değişkenler olarak da toplam rezerv, reel efektif döviz kuru, para arzı ve cari denge değişkenleri ele alınmıştır. Modelde kullanılan değişkenlerin anlamlılık düzeylerine baktığımızda, toplam rezerv değişkeni %1 önem seviyesinde, cari denge %5 önem seviyesinde anlamlı iken para arzı değişkeni %10 önem seviyesinde anlamlı bulunmuştur. Reel efektif döviz kuru değişkeni anlamlı bulunamamıştır. Modelde bağımsız değişkenlerin bağımlı değişkeni açıklama gücü %70 olarak saptanmıştır. Doğrudan yabancı yatırımlarla toplam rezerv ve para arzı arasında ters yönlü ilişki varken döviz kuru ile cari denge arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Doğrudan yabancı yatırımlardaki 1 dolarlık artış, toplam rezervi .272 birim, para arzını .002 birim azaltırken reel efektif döviz kurunu 4.30e+08 birim ve cari dengeyi 158168.9 birim arttırmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, Reel efektif döviz kuru, Stata Panel Veri

ABSTRACT

One of the most important phenomenon of globalization process, is foreign direct investments that brings medium and long term funds and technology to the countries.

Purpose: The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between foreign direct investments and total reserves, real effective exchange rates, money supply and current account balance in OECD countries.

Method: In this study, in which the relationship between foreign direct investments and total reserves, real effective exchange rate, money supply and current account balance is analyzed, annual data between 2006 and 2021 were analyzed with Stata panel data method in terms of OECD countries. In this context, regression analysis was performed. It has been tested whether there is a fixed effect (FE) or random effect (RE) in the model, whether there is a variable variance problem, whether there is an autocorrelation problem, and whether there is a dependency between units.

Findings and Conclusion: In the study, foreign direct investments as dependent variables, total reserves, real effective exchange rates, money supply and current account balance variables are considered as independent variables. When we look at the significance levels of the variables used in the model, the total reserve variable is significant at the 1% significance level, the current account balance is significant at the 5% significance level, while the money supply variable is significant at the 10% significance level.The real effective exchange rate variable was not found significant. In the model, the explanatory power of the independent variables for the dependent variable was found to be 70%. While there is an inverse relationship between foreign direct investments and total reserve and money supply, a positive relationship was found between exchange rate and current account balance. An increase of 1 dollar in foreign direct investments decreases the total reserve by .272 units and the money supply by .002 units, while increasing the real effective exchange rate by 4.30e+08 units and the current account balance by 158168.9 units.

Keywords: Foregn Direct Investment, Real Effective Exchange Rate, Stata Panel Data

DÖVİZ KURUNUN TÜRKİYE'DEKİ TURİZME OLAN ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE İNCELEME

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE ON TOURISM IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Turizm sektörü, dünya genelinde hızla önem kazanan ve zaman içerisin de önemini yitirmeyen sektörler arasındadır. Turizm sektörü özellikle ülkemiz için ekonomik kalkınmada ihtiyaç duyulan sermayeyi elde etmek, İstihdam yaratmak, dış ticaret açıklarının giderilmesi ve bölgesel kalkınmanın sağlanması için büyük öneme sahiptir. Bir bölgedeki turizm faliyetlerinin gelişmesi ve artan turizm talebi beraberinde yeni tesisleri ve yatırımları getirecektir. Bu sayede turizmden sağlanan gelir ülke ekonomisinde diğer sektörlere yayılarak harcama ve gelir akımı yaratacaktır. Turizm sektörüne giren tüm gelirler direk veya dolaylı olarak ekonomik sisteme girmektedir. Turizm doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak gelir ve gider yaratmasının yanısıra; ekonomideki iş hacmini genişletmesi ve diğer sektörleri canlandıran yönüylede makro ekonomik bir etkiye sahiptir. Turizm sektörü bahse konu birçok ekonomik parametreyi etkilerken, bazı durumlarda ise etkilenen durumunda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu yönüyle incelendiğinde turizmden elde edilen gelirler döviz kurlarından direk etkilenmektedir. Bir ülkedeki milli para biriminin değer kazanması veya kaybetmesi turistik harcama davranışlarınıda değiştirmektedir. Döviz kurları yükseliş gösterdiğinde turistik mal ve hizmetlerin fiyatları ucuzlayacak ve turizm sektörüne pozitif etkiler sağlayacaktır. Diğer yönü ile bakarsak döviz kurlarındaki düşüş, ülkenin turizm gelirlerinde negatif yönlü bir etki yaratacaktır. Bu çalışmada döviz kuru yükseldiğinde Türkiye'deki turizm sektörünün nasıl etkilendiği 2010-2018 yılları arasında incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmanın neticesinde , döviz kurunda yaşanan artışın Türkiye'ye gelen yabancı turist sayısını artırdığı, ülkeye giren döviz miktarını çok fazla değiştirmediğini ve yabancı turistlerin aynı birim miktar döviz ile daha fazla mal ve hizmet satın aldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Döviz Kuru, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The tourism Sector is one of the sectors that is rapidly gaining importance throughout the world and has not lost its importance over time. The tourism sector is of great importance, especially for our country, to obtain the capital needed for economic development, to create employment and to eliminate foreign trade deficits. The development of tourism activities in a region and the increasing tourism demand will bring new facilities and investments with it. In this way, the income provided from tourism will spread to other sectors in the country's economy and create a spending and income stream. All income entering the tourism sector enters directly or indirectly into the economic system. In addition to creating income and expenses directly or indirectly, tourism has a macroeconomic effect in terms of expanding the volume of business in the economy and revitalizing other sectors. While the tourism sector affects many of the economic parameters in question, in some cases it appears to be affected. When examined from this point of view, the revenues generated from tourism are directly affected by exchange rates. The appreciation or loss of the national currency in a country also changes the behavior of tourist spending. When the exchange rates rise, the prices of tourist goods and services will become cheaper and provide positive effects to the tourism sector. If we look at the other aspect, the decline in exchange rates will have a negative impact on the country's tourism revenues. In this study, it was tried to Decipher how the tourism sector in Turkey is affected when the exchange rate rises between 2010 and 2018. As a result of the research, it has been found that the increase in the exchange rate increases the number of foreign tourists coming to Turkey, does not change the amount of foreign currency entering the country much, and foreign tourists buy more goods and services with the same unit amount of foreign currency.

Keywords: Tourism, Foreign Exchange Rates, Turkey

THE IMPACT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING UNIT ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

A guidance and counselling programme in a school is to assist students to harmonize their abilities, interests and values and thereby develop their full potential. All this is geared towards improving the self-image of the students and facilitating better achievement in academic performance.This study sought to investigate the impact of guidance and counselling programme on academic performance of secondary school students in Akoko South West Local Government Area Ondo State.

The study adopted the descriptive surveyresearch design. A random sample of 120 students was selected from the three schools. Data was collected through administration of questionnaires. The collected data was analyzed using simple percentages.

The study established the following findings: Secondary schools in the study area differed in the number of guidance and counseling services that they had implemented. Stakeholders adequately supported guidance and counselling programme in the schools. Students were aware of the role and importance of career counselling in their schools. Guidance and counselling programme has a positive impact on the academic performance of students.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations were made: There is need for the teacher and school-counsellors to implement all the services required for a guidance and counselling programme. There is need to improve the level of training of teacher counsellors in guidance and counselling. School counsellors should take advantage of the positive attitude of the students to enhance career counselling in their schools. Guidance and counselling programme should be strengthened in order to improve the academic performance of secondary school students.

keywords: Academic performance, guidance, counselling, career, students

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND RESPONSES OF STUDENTS TO URBAN LIVING

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Abstract

Objective: The hope for a better environment and for achieving environmental sustainability lies with the younger generation. Through their awareness and readiness to adopt environmentally sound policies, they will, as a community, become a dominant force for a sustainable environment. On pupils' environmental awareness, responses, and health, a brief study was conducted. Through the communication of parametric research that required the students' role in environmental awareness and participation, the study's objective was to analyze various environmental profiles among students. It aimed to determine the students' attitudes toward the environment, their degree of environmental knowledge and awareness, and their involvement in environmental development and conservation.

Methods: To measure the students' level of environmental consciousness and awareness, a research methodology was developed. The results show that while most students are ecologically minded, possess a strong understanding of the environment, and have favorable attitudes toward it, they are not very aware of environmental health problems.

Results: The results of this survey show that students care about the environment and act properly. The data generated gives an idea of particulate contamination in the vicinity of the student where investigations need to be focused such as improved ventilation systems, surroundings, and behaviour that reliably and economically reduce exposures around them.

Conclusion: The research methods and findings presented here can assist in developing environmental programs and increasing students' active participation in environmental preservation and development activities after the discovery of various environmental attitudes among students and help in improving air quality and activity-linked exposure around them.

Keywords: Students**,** Environmental consciousness, Student health.

RYLANDS NÜSHALI TÜRKÇE KUR'AN TERCÜMESİNDE GEÇEN 'BÜTÜNLÜKIN~BÜTÜNLÜKÜN' İFADELERİ ÜZERİNE

ON THE EXPRESSIONS OF 'BÜTÜNLÜKIN~BÜTÜNLÜKÜN' IN THE TURKISH TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'AN WITH RYLANDS COPY

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ÖZET

Eski Türk dinî söz varlığı, Budizm, Manihaizm, İslamiyet vs. öğreti ve dinlerin etkisinde gelişen terminoloji demektir. Bu dinî terminoloji, Türklerce benimsenen dinî inançlar temelinde ağırlıklı olarak iki kolda gelişme bulmuştur. Türk dinî söz varlığının ilk kolu, Budizm'i benimsemiş Uygurların çeviri edebiyatı çerçevesinde geliştirdikleri dinî edebiyattır. Hem Çince ve Toharca gibi aracı diller aracılığıyla Sanskritçe kökenli yabancı sözcüklere hem de bu yabancı sözcüklere birebir çeviri ile Türkçe karşılık vermeyi ilke edinen Türk dinî terminolojisinin Budist kolu, bünyesinde zengin Türkçe unsurlar barındırmaktadır. Türk dinî söz varlığının ikinci kolu, 11. yüzyılda Karahanlılar tarafından devlet dini olarak benimsenen İslamî çevreye ait ürünlere dayalı söz varlığıdır. Bu söz varlığı, bünyesinde hem Farsçadan yapılmış Türkçe Kur'an Tercümelerini hem de Kutadgu Bilig gibi özgün Türkçe metinleri içeren yazılı belgeleri barındırmaktadır. Bu yönüyle, eldeki çalışmanın konusu ilk kez İslamî Türkçe metinlerde Arapça *inne* 'muhakkak ki, doğrusu, kesinlikle, şüphesiz, gerçekten' edatına karşılık gelen *bütünlükin~bütünlükün* ifadelerine dair değerlendirmelerden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada öncelikle *bütünlükin~bütünlükün* kavramı hakkında bilgiler verilerek ilgili sözcüğün sahip olduğu dilsel yön ortaya konmakla birlikte, Arapçada sıklıkla görülen *inne* 'muhakkak ki, doğrusu, kesinlikle, şüphesiz, gerçekten' edatı ile Türkçe kökenli *bütünlükin~bütünlükün* zarfI arasındaki ilişki gösterilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslamî-Türkçe Metinler, Rylans Nüshalı Kur'an Tercümesi, Arapça 'inne' edatı.

ABSTRACT

Old Turkish religious vocabulary, Buddhism, Manichaeism, Islam etc. means terminology developed under the influence of doctrines and religions. This religious terminology developed mainly in two branches on the basis of the religious beliefs adopted by the Turks. The first branch of the Turkish religious vocabulary is the religious literature developed by the Uyghurs who adopted Buddhism within the framework of translation literature. The Buddhist branch of Turkish religious terminology, which adopts the principle of responding to both Sanskrit origin foreign words and foreign words with one-to-one translation through intermediary languages such as Chinese and Tocharian, contains rich Turkish elements. The second branch of the Turkish religious vocabulary is the vocabulary based on the products of the Islamic environment, which was adopted as the state religion by the Karakhanids in the 11th century. This vocabulary includes both Turkish Qur'an Translations made from Persian and written documents containing original Turkish texts such as Kutadgu Bilig. In this respect, the subject of the present study consists for the first time in Islamic Turkish texts on the evaluations of the expressions of *bütünlükin~bütünlükün*, which corresponds to the 'of course, indeed, certainly, undoubtedly, really' in Arabic *inne*. In the study, first of all, by giving information about the concept of *bütünlükin~bütünlükün*, the linguistic aspect of the related word will be revealed, and the relationship between the preposition *inne*, which is frequently seen in Arabic, and the adverbs of the Turkish-origin *bütünlükin~bütünlükün* will be tried to be shown.

Keywords: Islamic-Turkish Texts, Rylans Copy of Quran Translation, Arabic 'inne' preposition.

DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND *IN VITRO* SCREENING OF NOVEL 2 MERCAPTOBENZOTHIAZOLE-CLUBBED PHENYLACETAMIDES AS POTENTIAL ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

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Abstract

***Background*:** The frightening rise of bacterial *resistance* is occurring worldwide and endangering the efficacy of *antibiotics.* Hence, development of novel and potent antibacterial is need of the day.

***Objective*:** In this study, we designed and synthesized compounds **C1-C11.** These compounds are characterized by their spectral data and examined *in vitro* for their antibacterial activity.

***Methods*:** To assess the antibacterial activity minimum inhibitory and minimum bactericidal concentrations were examined by broth microdilution method using Mueller Hinton medium (Hi-media) against against the selected stains of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Time-kill kinetics study was also performed as per CLSI guidelines.

***Results*:** Synthesized compounds **C1-C11** were characterized by their spectral data and examined *in vitro* for their antibacterial activity. Compounds **C6** and **C7** displayed promising activity against *Staphyloccocus aureus* ATCC 43300 with MICs of 9.43 and 7.73 μM, respectively. These two compounds also displayed promising antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* 5021 with MIC value of 7.53 and 9.68 μM, respectively. In MBC determination these two compounds displayed bactericidal activity against methicillin resistant *S. aureus* ATCC 43300, *S. aureus* NCIM 5021 and *S. aureus* NCIM 5022. In time-kill kinetics study compounds **C6** and **C7** also exhibited bactericidal activity against *S. aureus* NCIM 5021 and *S. aureus* ATCC 43300 after 12 h of exposure. In general, all tested compounds exhibited poor activity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* NCIM 2984 and also against tested Gram-negative bacteria *Klebsiella pneumoniae* NCIM 2706, *Escherichia coli* NCIM 2065 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* NCIM 2036. Further, computed

ADMET properties of **C1-C11** showed favourable pharmacokintic profile with zero violation of Lipinski's rule of five.

***Conclusion*:** In the present study compounds **C6** and **C7** displayed promising activity against *Staphyloccocus aureus* ATCC 43300 with MICs of 9.43 and 7.73 μM, respectively. These two compounds also exhibited bactericidal activity respectively against *S. aureus* NCIM 5021in time kill kinetics study.

Keywords: 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, antibacterial, MRSA, N-phenylacetamides, time-kill kinetics

AN ASSESSMENT ON FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM KAYAH STATE IN MYANMAR

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the condition of the family environment of high school students from Kayah State in Myanmar. A total of 308 high school students (Grade 10 = 183 and Grade 11 = 125) from three Basic Education High Schools in Loikaw Township from Kayah State participated in this study. Descriptive research design and survey method were used. An instrument, Family Environment Scale, reversed by Bhatia and Chadha was used to collect the required data. The internal consistency of the scale was 0.824. According to the results, the mean percentage of "family environment" was above average level. Among eight factors, mean percentage of "organization" was highest and that of "conflict" was lowest. According to the independent samples *t*-test results, it was found that there were significant differences in only "independence" factor although it was not found in other factors by both gender and grade. Therefore, male students are more assertive and independently make their own decisions in their families than females as well as Grade 11 students are more than Grade 10 students. In the comparisons of family size, it was found that students from (2-4 members) group have highest mean scores while students from (8-12 members) group have lowest mean score in overall family environment. Finally, in the comparisons of students' family environment by school, students from School 1 have the highest mean score in overall family environment among the schools. Therefore, this study hopes to be able to give the teachers and school personnel a more comprehensive awareness and a sounder basis for guiding students along with their family environment background.

Keywords: family environment, organization, conflict

THE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY ON INFLATION IN NIGERIA (2015 – 2021)

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ABSTRACT
The relationship between monetary policy and inflation in Nigeria is investigated over a period, which includes the phases of monetary policy regime. The purpose of this study is to critically analyze the impact of monetary policy on inflation in Nigeria between 2015 and 2021, as a result of countries; experience in the efficacy of monetary policy in controlling inflation and other macro-economic instability. The analysis performed is based on a rational expectation framework that incorporates the growth rates of money supplied, the inflation rates and growth rate of GDP. Using data spanning from 2015 – 2021, and applying multiple regression analysis, and test of significance of the ordinary least square (OLS) estimates. The general conclusion, which emerges, is that the impact of monetary policy on inflation in Nigeria under the review period is insignificant. In particular the relationship between growth rate of money supply (MS) and inflation rate is relatively weak but positive, and that of the growth of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and inflation is relatively strong and positive. The Nigeria monetary authorities have implemented several monetary management policies with the aim of achieving prices stability and economic growth in the country; but without success. The study was conducted to examine the impact of monetary policy on inflation in Nigeria during the years. Autoregressive distributed lag analysis was employed on time series data covering the period. It was found that while monetary policy rate and foreign exchange rate impacted negatively on inflation. Broad money supply impact positively on it. Therefore, the study recommended that monetary authorities should fix the bill made in this regard since the introduction of various financial sector reform programs. Inflation is a major problem in Nigeria. To stabilize the economy, policy makers have often used fiscal and monetary policies to address inflation. For efficacy of policy. It is importance to know the likely influence of each these on inflation in order to properly prescribe a solution. This work attempts to see the impact of fiscal policy on inflation. This is necessary because of the current demands of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) which is likely to increase government spending and possible inflation. Using data from the Central Bank of Nigeria spanning 32 years, the study used an ordinary least square regression analysis, and observed that fiscal policy impact on inflation but such impact is not significant. Therefore, government may on the basis of this study, implement the agreement it had with the Academic Staff Union of University without the fear of inflation. (**Source**: Academic Staff Union of University Bulletin 2020).

Keywords: Inflation, Fiscal Policy, Government Revenue, Government Spending, Money Supply, Macroeconomic.

EFFECT OF DURATION OF USE OF COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES ON SERUM LIPID PROFILES, FASTING BLOOD SUGAR, BLOOD PRESSURE AND BMI IN CHILD BEARING AGE WOMEN

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Background: Combined Oral Contraceptives Pills (COCs) are effective and widely used method for contraception. There is a positive relationship between COCs and lipid and carbohydrate metabolism in previous studies. We have seen the effect of duration of COCs (0.3mg norgestrel and 0.03mg ethinyl estradiol) used in tertiary care hospitals of Peshawar Khyber Pukhtunkhawa Pakistan on the lipid and carbohydrate metabolism in women taking combined oral contraceptives.
Study Design: This cross sectional analytical study included 100 participants women of child bearing age 14-49yrs using COCs divided in three groups according to the duration of use group A at least 6 month COCs users, group B were 1 year COCs users , group C more than 1 year COCs users. Serum Total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), very low density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDL-C), fasting blood sugar(FBS) were determined by using standard colorimetric techniques BMI and BP were also measured in all subjects.
Results: we estimated the effect of duration of use of combined oral contraceptives on the levels of different biochemical parameters. Their levels were found gradually increasing from 6months to those who are using it for 1 year and more than 1year. The results showed significant elevation of cholesterol (p-0.0003), HDL-C (p-0.0229), LDL-C (p-0.0271), VLDL-C (p- 0.0004), Triglycerides (p- 0.0006) levels in the group of more than 1 year users females when compared with 6 months users.
Conclusion: The levels of cholesterol, HDL, LDL, VLDL and Triglyceride levels were found to be increased with the duration of use in the women of child bearing age of KP province of Pakistan.

Key words: Combined Oral Contraceptives Pills, lipid profile, BMI, Contraceptives

KAVUN KABUĞUNDAN ÜRETİLEN BİYOKÖMÜR ÜZERİNE Pb(II) İYONLARI ADSORPSİYONUNUN DENGE VE KİNETİK AÇIDAN İNCELENMESİ

EQUILIBRIUM AND KINETICS INVESTIGATION OF PB(II) IONS ADSORPTION ON BIOCHAR PRODUCED FROM MELON PEEL

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ÖZET

Çeşitli endüstriyel, tarımsal ve teknolojik faaliyetler yoluyla çevredeki ağır metallerin derişimindeki kaçınılmaz artış, canlı organizmalar üzerindeki zararlı etkileri nedeniyle son yıllarda daha fazla dikkat çekmektedir. Kurşun iyonları, canlı organizmalardaki enzimlerin biyolojik işlevlerinin inhibisyonuna hatta yok olmasına neden oldukları ve sonuçta sinir, üreme ve dolaşım sistemlerinde olumsuz hasarlara neden oldukları için çok düşük derişimlerde bile son derece toksik etkilere sahip ağır metaller arasındadır. İnsan vücudunda Pb(II) iyonlarının birikmesi beyin fonksiyonlarını bozabilir ve kanser hastalıklarını tetikleyebilir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından içme sularında tolere edilebilir Pb(II) miktarı 0.003 mg L^{-1} olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu nedenle Pb(II) iyonlarının alıcı ortama verilmeden önce sulardan ve atık sulardan giderimi oldukça önemlidir. Bu amaçla uygulanan adsorpsiyon tekniği ucuz, basit ve etkili bir yöntem olması açısından yaygın olarak uygulanmaktadır. Adsorpsiyon çalışmalarında en önemli husus adsorbanın seçimidir. Elma posası, kavun, muz, portakal ve çam ağacı kabuğu gibi biyolojik materyallerin sınırlı oksijen koşullarında ve 200–900°C sıcaklık aralığında termal ayrışmasıyla üretilen, karbon açısından zengin bir adsorban olan biyokömür, son yıllarda hem organik hem de inorganik kirleticilerin sulardan uzaklaştırılmasında adsorban olarak tercih edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Pb(II) iyonlarının sulu çözeltilerden uzaklaştırılmasında adsorban olarak kavun kabuğundan elde edilen biyokömürün kullanılabilirliği test edilmiştir. Bu amaçla Pb(II) iyonlarının adsorpsiyon verimi üzerine başlangıç pH etkisi, denge süresi, adsorban miktarı, başlangıç adsorbat miktarının etkisi incelenmiştir. Adsorpsiyon mekanizmasının aydınlatılması amacı ile elde edilen verilere çeşitli izoterm (Langmuir ve Freundlich) ve kinetik modeller (birinci ve ikinci mertebeden kinetik model ve parçacık içi difüzyon modeli) uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde, kavun kabuğundan elde edilen biyokömürün Pb(II) adsorpsiyonunda kullanılabilecek, etkili, ucuz ve yüksek kapasiteli adsorban olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, Biyokömür, Kurşu

ABSTRACT
The inevitable increase in the concentration of heavy metals in the environment through various industrial, agricultural and technological activities has attracted more attention in recent years due to its harmful effects on living organisms. Lead ions are among the heavy metals with extremely toxic effects even at very low concentrations, as they cause the inhibition or even destruction of the biological functions of enzymes in living organisms and ultimately cause negative damage to the nervous, reproductive and circulatory systems. The accumulation of Pb(II) ions in the human body can disrupt brain functions and trigger cancer diseases. The tolerable amount of Pb(II) in drinking water has been determined as 0.003 mg L^{-1} by the World Health Organization. For this reason, it is very important to remove Pb(II) ions from water and wastewater before they are released into the receiving environment. The adsorption technique applied for this purpose is widely used in terms of being a cheap, simple and effective method. The most important issue in adsorption studies is the selection of the adsorbent. Biochar, which is a carbon-rich adsorbent produced by the thermal decomposition of biological materials such as apple pulp, melon, banana and orange peel and pine bark under limited oxygen conditions and in the temperature range of 200–900 °C, has been preferred as an adsorbent for the removal of both organic and inorganic pollutants in recent years.

In this study, the usability of biochar obtained from melon peel as an adsorbent in the removal of Pb(II) ions from aqueous solutions was tested. For this purpose, the effect of initial pH, equilibrium time, amount of adsorbent, amount of initial adsorbate on the adsorption efficiency of Pb(II) ions were investigated. Various isotherms (Langmuir and Freundlich) and kinetic models (pseudo first and second order kinetic models and intraparticle diffusion model) were applied to the obtained data to elucidate the adsorption mechanism. When the results were evaluated, it was seen that the biochar obtained from the melon peel is an effective, cheap and high-capacity adsorbent that can be used in Pb(II) adsorption.

Keywords: Adsorption, Biochar, Lead

İNDİGOKARMİN BOYARMADDESİNİN BULUTLANMA NOKTASI EKSTRAKSİYONU YÖNTEMİ İLE SULU ÇÖZELTİLERDEN GİDERİMİ

REMOVAL OF INDIGOCARMIN DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY CLOUD POINT EXTRACTION METHOD

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ÖZET

Tekstil, deri, plastik, kozmetik, gıda ve ilaç gibi çeşitli endüstrilerden çevreye salınan atık suların içerdiği boyarmaddeler çevre ve canlı sağlığı açısından tehlikeli kirleticiler grubunda yer almaktadır. Boyarmaddeler eser miktarlarda bile sucul yaşam üzerinde pek çok olumsuzluklara neden olmakla birlikte insanlarda mutajenik, teratojenik ve kanserojen etkiler meydana getirmektedir. Bu nedenle boyarmaddelerin alıcı ortama verilmeden önce etkili ve ucuz yöntemlerle sulardan uzaklaştırılması gerekmektedir. Ultrafiltrasyon, koagülasyon, flokülasyon, biyolojik oksidasyon, kimyasal çökeltme, ters ozmoz ve adsorpsiyon atık sulardan boyarmaddeleri uzaklaştırmak için uygulanan yöntemler arasındadır. Bahsi geçen yöntemlerin pek çok dezavantajı nedeniyle organik bileşiklerin (fenol ve türevleri ile boyarmaddeler) ve inorganik bileşiklerin ayrılması, saflaştırılması ve zenginleştirilmesi için etkili ve çok yönlü bir teknik olan Bulutlanma Noktası Ekstraksiyonu (CPE) son yıllarda araştırmacılar tarafından yoğun bir ilgi görmüştür.

Bu çalışmada, endüstriyel uygulamalarda yaygın olarak kullanılan ve toksik etkilere sahip bir boyarmadde olan indigokarminin (IC) atık sulardan uzaklaştırılmasında basit, hızlı ve oldukça etkili bir yöntem olan CPE yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. İndigokarminin sulardan ve atık sulardan uzaklaştırılmasında CPE yönteminin uygulandığı herhangi bir çalışmaya literatürde rastlanılmamıştır. Çalışmalarda sulu çözeltide kalan IC derişimleri 608 nm dalga boyunda UV-Vis Spektrofotometre ile belirlenmiştir. Deneyler polietilen santrifüj tüplerinde farklı derişimlerde IC (20-200 mg L^{-1}) ve yüzey aktif madde (0.01-0.2 M) kullanılarak, değişik bekleme sürelerinde (1-60 dk) ve sıcaklıklarda (30-85 ºC) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uzaklaştırma verimi üzerine farklı anyon ve katyonların etkisi incelendikten sonra geliştirilen yöntem gerçek numune olarak dere ve deniz sularında IC'nin gideriminde başarıyla uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bulutlanma noktası ekstraksiyonu, Giderim, İndigokarmin

ABSTRACT
The dyestuffs contained in the wastewater released to the environment from various industries such as textile, leather, plastic, cosmetics, food and medicine are in the group of pollutants that are dangerous for the environment and living health. Dyestuffs cause many negative effects on aquatic life, even in trace amounts, and cause mutagenic, teratogenic and carcinogenic effects in humans. For this reason, dyestuffs must be removed from water by effective and inexpensive methods before being released into the receiving environment. Ultrafiltration, coagulation, flocculation, biological oxidation, chemical precipitation, reverse osmosis and adsorption are among the methods applied to remove dyestuffs from wastewater. Cloud Point Extraction (CPE), which is an effective and versatile technique for the separation, purification and enrichment of organic compounds (phenol and its derivatives and dyestuffs) and inorganic compounds due to many disadvantages of the aforementioned methods, has attracted attention by researchers in recent years.

In this study, the CPE method, which is a simple, fast and highly effective method, has been developed for the removal of indigocarmine (IC), a dye that is widely used in industrial applications and has toxic effects, from wastewater. No study in which the CPE method was applied for the removal of IC from waters and wastewaters was noticed in the literature. In the experimental studies, the IC concentrations remaining in the aqueous solution were determined with a UV-Vis Spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 608 nm. Experiments were carried out in polyethylene centrifuge tubes using different concentrations of IC (20-200 mg L^{-1}) and surfactant (0.01-0.2 M) at different standing times (1-60 min) and temperatures (30-85 ºC). After examining the effect of different anions and cations on the removal efficiency, the developed method was successfully applied in the removal of IC in stream and sea waters as a real sample.

Keywords: Cloud point extraction, Removal, Indigocarmine

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explain the Economic Development Strategy from an Islamic Perspective by formulating the following questions: First, How is the Development of Human Personal Quality? Second, How is Security Stability and Economic Development?. Third, How is Justice, Equity and Growth?. Fourth, How to Control Consumption and Simple Living Principles?. Fifth, What is the Purpose of Islamic Economics.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

Findings: First, Building the realization of quality human beings must also be supported by the intertwining of four supporting qualities, namely the quality of faith, science, the quality of good deeds, and social quality.

Second, the state in the perspective of the trilogy of tawhid in Islamic thought is as a tool to achieve the goal of realizing security, tranquility and peace through the creation of justice and prosperity in common life. Meanwhile, state power is needed to regulate the hierarchical mechanism of power for efforts to realize state goals to run effectively in the reality of dynamic and pluralistic community life. Islamic economics requires security stability in a country. Without the security stability of a country, the Islamic economy cannot be realized. Therefore, the security stability of a country must be upheld so that economic growth can be sustainable.

Third, Justice is a part that must always be upheld in building and shaping a trust in economic activities in accordance with Islamic values. The concept of fairness here has two contexts, namely

the individual context and also the social context. According to the individual context, in their economic activities a Muslim must not harm themselves. As for the social context, every Muslim is required not to harm others. Historically, justice, equity and economic growth during the Islamic leadership had recorded glory, namely in the reign of Umar bin Abdul Aziz with a reign from 818-820 AD.
Fourth, there are three basic values that become the foundation for the consumption behavior of Muslim communities: (1) Belief in the existence of the Day of Judgment and the afterlife. (2) The concept of success in the life of a Muslim is measured by Islamic religious morals, and not by the amount of wealth owned. (3) The position of wealth is a gift from God and not something that is automatically bad (so it should be avoided excessively).
Fifth, the ultimate goal of Islamic economics is as the purpose of Islamic law itself (maqashid ash shari'ah), which is to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter (falah) through a good and honorable way of life (hayyah thayyibah). Realizing the ultimate welfare of humans is the basis as well as the main goal of Islamic law (mashlahah al ibad), hence it is also the goal of Islamic economics.
Originality/value: This paper comprehensively describes the Economic Development Strategy from an Islamic Perspective.

Keywords: Strategy, Development, Economy, Islam.

KIVIRCIK KOYUNLARINDA ALT ÇENENİN İNNERVASYONUNU SAĞLAYAN SİNİRLERİN TOPOGRAFİK VE MORFOMETRİK OLARAK YERLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMOINATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC AND MORPHOMETRIC LOCATIONS OF THE NERVES PROVIDING INNERVATION OF THE LOWER JAW IN KIVIRCIK SHEEP

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ÖZET

Çalışma Kıvırcık koyunu mandibula'sı üzerinde bulunan, foramen mentale ve foramen mandibulae'nın morfometrik değerlerini ortaya koymak ve bu bölgenin innervasyonunu sağlayan sinirlerin anestezisi için gerekli olan cerrahi yaklaşımlara ön bilgi oluşturmak amacı ile yapılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmada yerel entegre tesislerden elde edilen 19-23 kg değişen ağırlığa sahip, 6 aylık, 5 dişi ve 5 erkek olmak üzere 10 adet materyal kullanılmıştır. Materyallerden elde edilen mandibulalar deri, kas ve bağlarından temizlendikten sonra kurutulmuştur. Yapılan çalışmada, elektronik kumpas kullanılarak foramen mentale ile ilgili 4, foramen mandibulae ile ise 3 noktadan ölçüm yapılmış ve elde edilen veriler diğer koyun ırklarına ait literatür verileri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Foramen mentale'nin şeklinin materyallerin tamamında oval biçimde olduğu gözlenmiştir. Yapılan ölçümlerde, foramen mentale ile mandibulae'nın ventral kenarı ve caudal kenarları arasındaki uzaklığın sırasıyla 6.4+0.1 mm ve 118.7+1.4 mm olduğu belirlenmiştir. Birinci premolar ile foramen mentale arasındaki uzaklık 20.4+0.5 mm ve Ic4 ile foramen mentale arası mesafenin ise 16.9+0.7 mm olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan materyallerin 6'sında foramen mentale accesoria gözlenmiştir. Foramen mandibulae'nin, mandibula'nın caudal, ventral kenarları ve mandibular açıya olan uzaklıkları ise sırasıyla 11.9+0.5 mm, 27.7+1 mm ve 27.4+0.8 mm olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; bu çalışmada Kıvırcık koyunlarında klinik açıdan önemli olan ve alt dudak deri ve mukozasına dağılan n. mentalis ile alt çenede bulunan dişlerin innervasyonunu sağlayan n. alveolaris inferior'un anestezi yerlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıvırcık koyunu, foramen mandibulae, foramen mentale.

ABSTRACT
The study was carried out to reveal the morphometric values of the foramen mentale and foramen mandible on the Kıvırcık sheep mandible and to provide preliminary information on the surgical approaches required for anesthesia of the nerves that innervate this region. In the study, 10 materials with varying weights of 19-23 kg, 6 months old, 5 females and 5 males, obtained from local integrated facilities were used. The mandibles obtained from the materials were dried after cleaning from the skin, muscles and ligaments. In the study, measurements were made from 4 points on the foramen mentale and 3 points on the foramen mandible using electronic caliper and the data obtained were compared with the literature data of other sheep breeds. It was observed that the shape of the foramen mentale was oval in all the materials. In the measurements made, the distance between the foramen mentale and the ventral and caudal edges of the mandible was determined to be 6.4+0.1 mm and 118.7+1.4 mm, respectively. The distance between the first premolar and the foramen mentale was 20.4+0.5 mm, and the distance between Ic4 and the foramen mentale was 16.9+0.7 mm. Foramen mentale accesoria was observed in 6 of the materials used in the study. The distances of the foramen mandible to the caudal and ventral edges of the mandible and the mandibular angle were determined as 11.9+0.5 mm, 27.7+1 mm and 27.4+0.8 mm, respectively. In conclusion; In this study, it was aimed to determine the anesthesia sites of the nervus mentalis, which is clinically important and distributes to the skin and mucosa of the lower lip, and the nervus alveolaris inferior, which provides the innervation of the teeth in the lower jaw in Kıvırcık sheep.

Keywords: Kıvırcık sheep, foramen mandible, foramen mentale.

KIVIRCIK KOYUNU MANDİBULA'SI ÜZERİNDE MAKROANATOMİK VE MORFOMETRİK İNCELEMELER

MACROANATOMIC AND MORPOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS ON KIVIRCIK SHEEP MANDIBULA

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ÖZET

Çalışma, Kıvırcık koyunu mandibula'sının anatomik yapısı üzerinde bazı morfometrik değerlerin ortaya konulması amacı ile yapılmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada et entegre tesisinden temin edilen 19-23 kilogram arasında değişen, 6 aylık, 5 dişi 5 erkek olmak üzere toplam 10 adet Kıvırcık koyunu mandibula'sı kullanıldı. Mandibulalarda 18 değişik nokta ölçülmüş ve ortaya konulan ölçümler literatürde bulunan diğer koyun ırklarına ait verilerle karşılaştırılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmada Kıvırcık koyunu mandibula'sına ait morfometrik ölçümler dijital kumpas ile yapılmış ve incelemeye ait veriler aritmetik ortalama ve standart hata ile ortaya konulmuştur. Materyaller arasındaki mandibulalardan dişi koyunların mandibula uzunluğu 139.1$\pm$1 mm. ve mandibula yüksekliği 89.9$\pm$1.7 mm. olarak ölçülmüştür. Erkek koyunların mandibula uzunluk ve yüksekliği ise sırasıyla 141.8$\pm$3.8 mm., 88.5$\pm$4.3 mm. olarak tespit edilmiştir. Mandibulalara ait diestema uzunluğunun erkek hayvanlarda 40.5$\pm$1.8 mm. ve dişi hayvanlarda ise 39.7$\pm$0.89 mm. olduğu gözlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; Kıvırcık koyununun mandibulasına ait ölçümlerin bazı koyun ırklarına oranla daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilirken bazılarında ise düşük verilere sahip olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıvırcık koyunu, mandibula, morfometrik

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out with the aim of revealing some morphometric values on the anatomical structure of the Kıvırcık sheep mandible. In this study, a total of 10 Kıvırcık sheep mandibles, 6 months old, 5 females and 5 males, ranging in weight from 19 to 23 kilograms, were used. 18 different points were measured in the mandibles and the measurements were compared with the data of other sheep breeds in the literature. In the study, morphometric measurements of the Kıvırcık sheep mandible were made with a digital caliper and the data of the examination were presented with arithmetic mean and standard error. From the mandibles among the materials, the mandible length of the ewes was 139.1±1 mm and the mandible height was 89.9±1.7 mm. Mandible length and height of male sheep were determined as 141.8±3.8 mm and 88.5±4.3 mm, respectively. It was observed that the diestema length of the mandibles was 40.5±1.8 mm in male animals and 39.7±0.89 mm in female animals. In conclusion; While it was determined that the measurements of the mandible of Kıvırcık sheep were higher than some sheep breeds, it was revealed that some of them had low data.

Keywords: Kıvırcık sheep**,** mandible, morphometric

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ELÂZIĞ İL GÖÇ İDARESİ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NDEN HİZMET ALAN SURİYELİ KADINLARIN YAŞADIKLARI SORUNLAR

THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCE BY SYRIAN WOMEN WHO ARE SERVICE USERS OF ELAZIG MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Dünya'da insanlar sosyal, siyasal ya da doğal afetler gibi çeşitli nedenlerle bulundukları yerden ayrılıp başka ülkelere ve bölgelere göç etmek zorunda kalabilmektedirler. Suriye'de yaşanan iç savaş nedeniyle kadınlar ve çocuklar başta olmak üzere birçok insan 2011 yılından itibaren çevre ülkelere göç etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Suriye'den göç edenlere kapılarını açan ülkeler arasında Türkiye ilk sıralarda yer almaktadır. Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı'nın verilerine göre 04/05/2023 tarihi itibariyle Türkiye'de 3.395.909 Suriyeli yaşamaktadır. Aynı verilere göre Elâzığ'da 12.178 Suriyeli yaşamaktadır (https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638). Sığınmacı, göçmen ya da geçici koruma statüsündeki kişiler için yapılan hizmetlerin ve düzenlenen programların pek çoğu kadın-erkek ayrımı olmadan hepsinin aynı deneyimleri yaşadıklarını var saymaktadır. Ancak kadınlar hem göç sürecinde hem de göç sonrasında erkeklere kıyasla daha büyük dezavantajlarla karşılaşmaktadırlar. Buradan hareketle bu araştırmanın temel problemi Suriyeli kadınların Türkiye'ye göç sürecinde ve sonrasında yaşadıkları sorunlarının Elâzığ örneğinde belirlenmesidir. Bu amaçla Elâzığ İl Göç İdaresi'nden hizmet alan ve geçici koruma kapsamında bulunan Suriyeli kadınların göç sürecinde ve sonrasında karşılaşmış oldukları sorunları incelenmiştir. Yapılan araştırmada nicel araştırma yönteminin genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerini toplamaya başlamadan önce

Fırat Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu'ndan araştırmanın etik uygunluğuna ilişkin; Elâzığ İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğünden de araştırmanın yapılabilmesine ilişkin gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Araştırma verileri, araştırmacılara tarafından oluşturulan anket formu aracılığıyla toplanmış ve SPSS22 Paket Programı aracılığı ile çözümlenerek yorumlanmıştır. Araştırmaya göre Elâzığ İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü'nden hizmet alan ve geçici koruma kapsamındaki Suriyeli kadınların çoğunluğunun 18-35 yaş aralığında olduğu, Elazığ'da herhangi bir işte çalışmadıkları (%88), en temel ihtiyaçlarının maddi destek ve kimlik olduğu (%80) sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göç ve kadın, Göç ve kadın sorunları, Suriyeli göçmen kadınlar ve sorunları.

ABSTRACT

In the world, people may have to leave their places and migrate to other countries and regions for various reasons such as social, political or natural disasters. Due to the civil war that started in Syria in 2011, many people, especially women and children, had to migrate to the surrounding countries. Türkiye is the first country among the countries that opened its doors to those who migrated from Syria because of the war. According to the data of the Precidency of Migration Management, there are 3.395.909 Syrians living in Turkey as of 04/05/2023. According to the same data, 12.178 Syrians live in Elazig (https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638). Considering the services and the programs for asylum, immigrants or temporary protection, most of them assume that they all have the same experiences, regardless of gender. However, women face greater disadvantages compared to men both during and after the migration. From this point of view, the primary objective of this research is to identify the problems experienced by Syrian women during and after the migration to Turkey in the example of Elazig. For this purpose, the problems faced by Syrian women, who are service users Elazig Migration Management and are under temporary protection, during and after the migration process were examined. In this research employed quantitative methodology. Before starting the research, we acquired consent from the Fırat University Committee on Ethics in Social and Human Sciences to guarantee the ethical fitness of the investigation, and from the Elazig Migration Management for access to research data. The research data were collected through a questionnaire created by the researchers and analyzed and interpreted through the SPSS22 Package Program. According to the research, it has been concluded that the

majority of Syrian women are between the ages of 18-35, they do not work in any job in Elazig (88%), and their most basic needs are financial support and identity (80%).

Keywords: Migration, Migration and women, Migration and women's problems, Syrian migrant women and their problems.

OSMANLI DEVLETİ'NDE MEMURLARIN MAAŞ ÖDEMELERİ İÇİN BİR ÇÖZÜM ARAYIŞI: 1885 SENESİ AŞAR KOMİSYONU

THE SEARCH FOR A SOLUTION FOR PAYING SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: THE YEAR 1885 AŞAR COMMISSION

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ÖZET

Öşür genellikle zirai topraklardan alınan vergi anlamına gelmekte olup miktarı toprağın verimine, ürün çeşidine, örflere ve adetlere göre değişiklik göstermektedir. 17. Yüzyıla kadar ayni alınan bu vergi tımar topraklarının iltizama verilmesi usulüyle birlikte nakdi olarak da ödenmeye başlanarak ismi, çoğul hali olan aşar olarak değişmiştir. Osmanlı ekonomisi tarım ve hayvancılığa dayandığı için aşar vergisi mali açıdan önemli bir kalem haline gelerek bütçe içerisindeki payı ortalama %30 civarında olmuştur. Osmanlı Devleti'nde memurlara maaş bağlanması usulü 2 Mart 1838 tarihinde rüşveti ve yolsuzlukları önlemek amacıyla getirilmiştir. Bu düzenlemeyle birlikte maaş ödemelerine karşılık bulma meselesi gündemde olmuş ve ekonomik sıkıntılar nedeniyle maaşların geciktirilmesine sıklıkla rastlanmıştır.

Bu tebliğde 1885 senesinde Hazine'nin memurların maaşlarını ödeyememesi nedeniyle ramazanın ilk günlerinde bir grup kadının maliye nazırına saldırması üzerine maaşların ödenebilmesi amacıyla kurulan aşar komisyonunun faaliyetleri arşiv belgeleri ve telif eserler ışığında ele alınacaktır. Saldırının ardından II. Abdülhamit, bir an evvel maaşların ödenmesini emrini verince Sadaret aşarın toplanmasında yaşanan sorunlar ve aksaklıklar hakkında bir rapor hazırlamıştır. Rapora göre Hazine memurları tarafından toplanan aşar vergisinin hasılatı yükselmesine rağmen verginin toplanması esnasında yapılan masrafın 500.000 liraya yaklaştığı görülmüştür. Ayni olarak toplanan zahire ise ambarların yetersizliği sebebiyle çürümektedir. Ayrıca buğday fiyatlarının dünya genelindeki düşüşü ayni vergi miktarının artmasına rağmen gelirin azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Çözüm amacıyla Dâhiliye Nazırı Münir Paşa riyasetinde bir komisyon kurularak, aşar ve ağnam emaneti memurlarının yaptığı yolsuzluklar, buğday fiyatları ile ayni toplanan aşarın nakde çevrilmesinde yaşanan zorluklar yanında köylünün içinde bulunduğu kötü durumu üzerine incelemeler yapılmıştır. Komisyon, aldığı kararları 21 Ekim 1885'te Padişah'a sunarak iltizama geri dönülmesi tavsiyesinde bulunmuştur. II. Abdülhamit tavsiyeleri olumlu karşılayarak Trablusgarp, Bingazi, Yemen, Hakkâri ve Bağdat vilayetlerinde mali 1296 ve 1300 (M. 1880/81-1884/85) senelerinin 5 yıllık hasılatının ortalamasına göre iltizam edilmesi kararını almıştır. İltizam yapılamayan yerler emaneten toplanmaya devam edecektir. Ayrıca komisyonun tavsiyesi üzerine Aşar ve Ağnam Emaneti lağv edilerek İhale-i Aşar Müdüriyeti kurulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Maliye, Aşar Komisyonu

ABSTRACT

Öşür usually means a tax levied on agricultural lands, the amount of which varies according to the yield of the soil, the type of product and customs. Until the 17th century, this tax, which was received in kind, began to be paid in cash along with the procedure for granting the land of grooming to asylum, and its name changed to aşar, which is its plural form. Since the Ottoman economy is based on agriculture and animal husbandry, the aşar tax has become a financially important item and its share in the budget has been around 30% on average. The procedure for attaching salaries to civil servants in the Ottoman Empire was introduced on March 2, 1838 in order to prevent bribery and corruption. With this arrangement, the issue of paying salaries has been on the agenda and salaries have often been delayed due to economic difficulties.

In this communiqué, in 1885, a group of women attacked the minister of finance in the first days of Ramadan because the Treasury could not pay the salaries of civil servants. For this reason, the activities of the aşar commission established for the purpose of paying salaries will be considered in the light of archival documents and copyrighted works. After the attack, II. Abdulhamit, as soon as he ordered the pay of salaries, Sadaret prepared a report on the problems and failures experienced in the collection of ashar. According to the report, although the revenue of the excess tax collected by treasury officials has increased, it has been seen that the cost incurred during the collection of the tax has approached 500,000 liras. The grain collected in kind, on the other hand, is decaying due to the insufficiency of warehouses. In addition, the decline of wheat prices worldwide leads to a decrease in income, despite the increase in the amount of taxes in kind. A commission has been established under the authority of Minister of Internal Affairs Münir Pasha for the purpose of solution. Thus, besides the corruption committed by the aşar and ağnam trust officials, the difficulties experienced in converting wheat prices and in-kind aşar into cash, investigations were made on the poor condition of the peasant. The Commission submitted the decisions it had taken to the Sultan on October 21, 1885 and recommended that the asylum be returned. II. Abdulhamid met the recommendations positively and settled in Tripoli, Benghazi, Yemen, Hakkari and Baghdad provinces fiscal in between 1296 and 1300 (M. 1880/81-1884/85) took the decision to allocate his years according to the average of his 5-year income. Places where asylum could not be made would continue to be collected in trust. In addition, upon the recommendation of the commission, the Trust of Aşar and Ağnam was abolished and the Tender-i Aşar Directorate was established.

Keywords: Ottomon Empire, Finance, Aşar Commission

ENERJİ GÜVENLİĞİ BAĞLAMINDA JEOPOLİTİĞİN YORUMU

INTERPRETATION OF GEOPOLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENERGY SECURITY

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ÖZET

Dünya 20. yüzyıla savaşların gölgesinde bir geçiş yapmıştır. Henüz yüzyılın ilk yarısında iki büyük dünya savaşı baş göstermiş, bölgesel savaşlar ve çatışmalar yüzyılın sonuna kadar devam etmiştir. Petrol ise bu savaşların çoğunda kimi zaman asıl gündemi oluştururken kimi zaman da yan unsur olarak kalmıştır. Petrolün bu denli savaşlarla gündem olması dünyanın petrole bağımlılığının bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren harekete geçen bu bağımlılık ilişkisi 20. yüzyılda zirveye ulaşmıştır. Geçtiğimiz yüzyıl adeta bir petrol çağı olmuştur. Petrol arzının sıkıntıya düştüğü durumlar ulusları ekonomik ve ulusal güvenlik başta olmak üzere küresel kaynaklı sorunlarla karşı karşıya bırakmıştır. Özellikle 1970'li yılların gündemi bu krizlerle birlikte şekillenirken uluslararası ilişkiler disiplininde de enerji güvenliği kavramı önemli bir yer edinmiştir. Jeopolitik kavramı ulusların güç olma stratejilerinde ya da mevcut güç konumlarını koruma amaçlarında geleceği görmek maksadıyla coğrafyaya odaklanmaktadır. Coğrafyanın içinde barındırdığı değerler jeopolitik bakış açısında öne çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda enerji yoksunu gelişmiş ülkeler için enerji kaynağı coğrafyası önemli bir odaklanmayı gerektirir. Nitekim bu jeopolitik bakış açısında önemli bir enerji coğrafyası olan Orta Doğu bölgesi merkeze alınmıştır. Buradan hareketle mevcut araştırmada, petrolün yükselişi ve petrolün hakimiyeti altında gelişen enerji güvenliği kavramı tarihsel süreç içerisinde tanımlayıcı bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmıştır. Orta Doğu coğrafyasının sahip olduğu petrol rezervleri ve bu kaynaklara sahip olma üzerinden ortaya çıkan güç mücadelesi açıklanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda enerji güvenliğini sağlamak isteyen gelişmiş endüstrilerle, zengin rezerv coğrafyasına sahip Orta Doğu'nun jeopolitik olarak yükselişi ele alınarak enerji kaynakları jeopolitik bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Petrol, enerji güvenliği, Orta Doğu

ABSTRACT

The world has made a transition to the 20th century in the shade of wars. In the first half of twentieth century, there were two major world wars, and until the end of the century, there were numerous regional wars and conflicts. Oil, on the other hand, sometimes constituted the main agenda in most of these wars, and sometimes remained as a side factor. The world's reliance on oil has led to the realization that oil is a factor in these wars. This dependency relationship, which started in the second half of the 19th century, reached its peak in the 20th century. The last century has been virtually an oil age. Situations in which the oil supply is in trouble have left nations face to face with problems of global origin, especially economic and national security issues. As the agenda of the 1970s was shaped by these crises, the concept of energy security specifically has gained a significant place in the discipline of international relations. The concept of geopolitics focuses on geography in order to see the future in the power strategies of nations or their aims to retain their current power positions. From a geopolitical perspective, the values that geography contains are brought to the forefront. As a matter of fact, in this geopolitical perspective, the Middle East region, which is a substantial energy geography, has been centered. From this point of view, in the present study, the rise of oil and the concept of energy security, which developed under the dominance of oil, are discussed from a descriptive point of view in the historical process. The oil reserves of the Middle East geography and the power struggle over the possession of these resources are explained. In this manner, the geopolitical rise of the Middle East, which has a rich reserve geography, with developed industries that want to ensure energy security, and energy resources are evaluated from a geopolitical point of view.

Key Works: Oil, Energy security, Middle East.

POTENTIAL SENSING AND DETECTION CAPABILITIES FOR MALARIA INFECTION DIAGNOSIS ACROSS VARIOUS DISEASE STAGES

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Abstract

In our current research, we have focused on investigating the biosensing capabilities of one-dimensional photonic crystals with defects for the detection and sensing of malaria infection in humans. To accomplish this, we have utilized blood samples containing red blood cells and employed a theoretical approach. Our study involves the use of a transfer matrix formulation and MATLAB software, considering normal incidence conditions to avoid complications associated with oblique incidence. We have evaluated the performance of different structures with varying cavity layer thicknesses. By comparing the performance of these different structures, we can identify the optimal cavity thickness that offers the best biosensing capabilities. The selection of the appropriate cavity thickness is crucial as it determines the required volume of the blood sample for accurate results. To assess the sensing and detection capabilities of our proposed design, we have analyzed parameters such as sensitivity, figure of merit, and quality factor values corresponding to the optimal cavity thickness. These evaluations provide insights into the effectiveness and performance of the design in detecting and sensing malaria infection. It is important to note that our research is theoretical in nature, and further experimental validation and optimization are necessary to translat

Keywords – Malaria, Blood samples, Photonic crystal , Sensitivity, Quality factor
e these findings into practical applications for malaria infection diagnosis.

ENHANCING THE PMSG CURRENT THROUGH SPEED ESTIMATION BASED ON FUZZY MODEL REFERENCE ADAPTIVE SYSTEM

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Abstract

In this work, a field-oriented control based on a robust Sensorless control is proposed to improve the current of PMSG. This Sensorless scheme used a MRAS to estimate the speed of PMSG drive in wind power plants the simplicity and the robustness are the key issue to provide a better performance. The affect (degradation) response of traditional MRAS is avoided by introduce the fuzzy logic in place of PI regulator. The simulation results confirmed the efficiency and performance of the proposed scheme

KEYWORDS: PMSG, wind turbine, MRAS, Fuzzy logic controller.

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STEPPE OF UKRAINE

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Ukraine is recognized in the world as a country that produces high-quality grain. It is in great demand in many countries of the world. In the regions that provide the largest volumes of grain production, which is mainly the Southern Steppe zone, in most of the territory it became impossible to grow and obtain stable volumes of grain of all grain crops as a result of military operations. In the last period, moreover, the price of grain and the possibility of its export have decreased, while the cost of all energy resources, on the contrary, has increased significantly.

The measures for growing grain crops developed by scientific institutions and tested in production were based on the introduction of valuable elements of intensive technologies. This made it possible to obtain stable productivity of grain crops with high grain quality at the same time. In the modern period, measures that do not require significant costs, but on the contrary, are based on the principles of resource conservation, are becoming expedient. First of all, this should include the use in production of such elements as the selection of varieties and hybrids most adapted to the conditions of the region, determination of optimal sowing dates for them, sowing rates, etc.

When growing all agricultural crops, the main attention should be paid to preserving and improving the main indicators of soil fertility, enriching them with organic matter. Soil is the main foundation of the agricultural industry. Its resistance to adverse environmental conditions and the level of crop yields depend on its fertility. Under favorable hydrophysical and structural indicators, the soil is able to accumulate and retain moisture [1, 2]. After all, both in the zone of the Southern Steppe, and in general in Ukraine and other countries of the world, especially in recent decades due to changes in climatic conditions, the supply of moisture to plants is of primary importance. It is this factor that limits crop yields to the greatest extent. The levels of the crop formed by them directly depend on the initial reserves of moisture in the soil during the sowing period and the amount of precipitation during the growing season of the plants.

Thus, during the three-year period of research conducted in the fields of the Educational and Scientific Practical Center of the Mykolaiv National University (2020-2022), the grain yield in the section of more than 50 varieties of winter wheat from various breeding institutions of Ukraine and

abroad ranged from 3.6 to 7, 24 t/ha. This once again confirms that under the same growing conditions (both soil and climate), variety selection is an extremely important element in ensuring grain production.

A significant share in providing the total amount of grain belongs to the most productive crop - corn. It is grown mainly on irrigated lands, but corn is a fairly drought-resistant plant. Research with corn, conducted in the same zone on the fields of the Institute of Irrigated Agriculture of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kherson region) on dark chestnut soil, established that the level of grain yield fluctuated significantly depending on the components of cultivation and the maturity group of the hybrid. Thus, depending on the climatic conditions and the amount of precipitation during cultivation without irrigation, the grain productivity of corn in dry years ranged from 3.54 to 7.83 t/ha of grain, and in more favorable years, from 5.74 to 9.87 t/ha Ha. At the same time, it should be noted that in years with insufficient rainfall during the growing season, higher productivity is formed by corn hybrids of early ripening groups, and in years with favorable moisture and irrigation, on the contrary, mid-ripening and medium-late groups. Of course, the highest grain yield (17-20 t/ha and more) can be formed under drip irrigation, which fully satisfies the plants' need for moisture without excessive evaporation.

Optimizing their nutrition, which is based even on the principles of resource conservation, contributes to the effective use of moisture, increasing the productivity of all agricultural crops. We will show this on the example of growing corn hybrids of different maturity groups

HİDROPONİK SİSTEMDE YETİŞTİRİLEN TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİLERDE BİYOGÜBRE UYGULAMALARI

BIOFERTILIZER APPLICATIONS IN MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS GROWN IN HYDROPONIC SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Mevcut tarım alanlarından daha fazla verim elde etmek amacıyla, yoğun ve kimyasal ilaç-gübre kullanımları toprağın ekolojik sistem dengesinin bozulmasına, toprağın besin (makro ve mikro) elementlerinin içeriğinin azalmasına, tuzluluğun artmasına ve dolayısıyla verimliliğin zamanla neden olmuştur. Bu durumda mevcut tarım alanlarının daha da genişletilme ihtimali olmadığından, alternatif tarım sistemlerine gerek duyulmuştur. Bu sistemlerden topraksız kültür sistemleri temel olarak kontrollü çevre koşullarında (sera veya iklim odası) uygulanır ve bilhassa suyun yeniden kullanımı için geri toplayan devridaim su ve besin çözeltisine sahip kapalı sistemlerde su kullanım verimliliğini artırır. Topraksız kültür sistemlerinden biri olan hidroponik sistem, kökler için bir substrat veya toprağın fiziksel desteği olmadan, besin çözeltileri ile bitkilerin yetiştirilmesi olarak tanımlanır. Hidroponik sistem zayıf toprak koşullarına sahip bazı bölgelerde veya kurak olarak nitelendirilen bölgelerde de başarıyla kullanılmaktadır. Son zamanlarda hidroponik sistem ile yetiştiricilik çalışmalarının sayısı ve kalitesi hızla artmaktadır. Özellikle hidroponik sistemde biyo-gübre ilavesinin verim ve kaliteyi artırdığı yapılan çalışmalarda belirtilmiştir. Biyogübreler, bitkiler için gerekli olan bitki besin maddelerinin sağlanmasında ve biyolojik olarak yararlı hale getirilmesinde rol oynayan canlı mikroorganizmaların ticari formları olarak ifade edilir ve gerek topraklı gerekse topraksız tarım sisteminde uygulandığında ortamda bulunan mikro ve makro besinlerin alımını kolaylaştırdığı kanıtlanmıştır.

Bu derlemede hidroponik sistem ile yetiştirilen tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilere uygulanan biyogübreler ile ilgili çalışmalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler, biyo-gübre, verim ve kalite, hidroponik sistem

ABSTRACT

Intensive and chemical pesticides-fertilizers were used to obtain more products from the existing agricultural areas. This situation has led to the deterioration of the ecological balance of the soil, the decrease in the content of nutrients (macro and micro) elements of the soil, the increase in salinity and thus the decrease in productivity over time. In this case, since there is no possibility of further expansion of the existing agricultural areas, alternative farming systems were needed. Soilless agriculture systems *are* mainly applied in controlled conditions (greenhouse or climate chamber) and increase water use efficiency, especially in closed systems with circulating water and nutrient solution that recycles water for reuse. Hydroponic system, one of the soilless culture systems, is defined as the cultivation of plants with nutrient solutions without a substrate for roots or physical support of the soil. The hydroponic system is also used successfully in some regions with poor soil conditions or in regions characterized as arid. Recently, the number and quality of aquaculture studies with the hydroponic system has been increasing rapidly. In the studies, it has been stated that the addition of bio-fertilizer, especially in the hydroponic system increases the yield and quality. Bio fertilizers are expressed as commercial forms of live microorganisms that play a role in providing the plant nutrients required for plants and making them biologically useful, and it has been proven that when applied in both soil and soilless agricultural systems, they make easy the uptake of micro and macro nutrients in the environment. In this review, studies on bio fertilizers applied to medicinal and aromatic plants grown with hydroponic system will be examined.

Keywords: Medicinal and aromatic plants, biofertilizer, yield and quality, hydroponic system

TÜRKİYE'NİN AYLIK ORTALAMA SICAKLIKLARININ ANALİZİ VE KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ANALYSIS OF MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES OF TURKIYE AND EVALUATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği, belki de insanlığın var oluşundan bu yana karşılaştığı en dikkate alınması gereken çevre sorunudur. Fosil yakıt kullanımı sonucu atmosferdeki sera gazı emisyonlarındaki artış, dünya genelinde sıcaklıklarda ve deniz seviyesinde yükselme, ekosistemlerde değişiklikler ve su kaynaklarındaki azalma gibi ölümcül etkilere sebep olmaktadır. Türkiye de küresel iklim değişikliğinin etkilerini hisseden ülkelerden biridir. Bu çalışma da 1901 – 2022 yılları arasında Türkiye'nin ortalama aylık sıcaklıkları veri seti üzerine eğilim, eğilim değişimleri ve kutu grafiği gibi zaman serisi analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçlar, Türkiye'nin aylık ortalama sıcaklıklarında Eylül 1990 yılına kadar artış eğiliminin az olduğunu fakat bu tarihten itibaren önemli bir kırılma ile ortalama sıcaklıkların daha hızlı arttığını ifade etmektedir. Eğilim değişimi analizleri veri seti zaman aralığında 9 önemli nokta yakalamıştır. Bu kırılımların beşi negatif yönde iken (1901 – 1964 yılları arasında), dördü (1964 – 2022) pozitif yöndedir. Ayrıca negatif eğilim değişimlerinin etkisi azken pozitif eğilim değişimlerinin etkilerinin çok olduğu saptanmıştır. Kutu grafik Türkiye'de ölçülen sıcaklıkların aylara göre gruplandırılmış olarak ortalamalarını ve dağılımlarını sunmuştur. Ortaya çıkan örüntüde, beklendiği gibi kış ayları ve yaz aylarında sıcaklık farklarını ortanca değerler bazında belirgindir (Ocak ayı medyan değeri ~0 ^{0}C, ağustos ayı medyan değeri ~23 ^{0}C). Tüm aylar normal dağılıma yakın örüntüler gösterirken, aralık ayının sağa çarpık olduğu, yani Türkiye aralık ayı sıcaklıklarının ortalamalardan en çok artarak sapma eğiliminde olan ay olduğu fark edilmiştir. Kutu grafikte yer alan elmas şeklindeki işaretler ilgilenilen aydaki aykırı değerleri ifade etmektedir. Buna göre Türkiye, mart, nisan, mayıs, haziran, temmuz, ağustos eylül, kasım ve aralık aylarında en az birer defa ekstrem sıcaklıklar gözlemlenirken, mayıs, haziran, temmuz ve aralık aylarında ise en az birer kere ekstrem soğuklara maruz kalmıştır. Türkiye küresel sıcaklıklardaki değişimler nedeniyle kuraklık, sel, tarım ürünlerinde ve su kaynaklarındaki azalma ve yeraltı su seviyelerinde düşüşler gibi sorunlarla yüzleşmektedir. Sıcaklık değişimlerinin zaman serisi analizleri ile gelecekte yaşanacak bu gibi sorunlara karşı önlemlerin alınması sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğilim değişimi, kutu grafik, zaman serisi analizi

ABSTRACT

Global climate change is the most significant environmental problem that humanity faced since its existence. The increase in greenhouse gas emissions because of the use of fossil fuels causes effects such as rising temperatures and sea level, changes in ecosystems and reduction in water resources. Turkey also feels the effects of global climate change. In this study, time series analyses such as trend, trend changes and box plots were performed on Turkey's average monthly temperatures between 1901 and 2022. The results indicate that the increasing trend in Turkey's monthly average temperatures until September 1990 was small, but after this date, the average temperatures increased faster with a significant break. The trend change analyses captured 9 significant points in the data set time interval. While five of these breaks are negative (between 1901 and 1964), four of them (1964 - 2022) are positive. It is also found that the impact of negative trend changes is small while the impact of positive trend changes is large. The box plot shows grouped values by months. The temperature differences in winter and summer are evident (January median value ~0 ^{0}C, August median value ~23 ^{0}C). While all months show patterns close to the normal distribution, it is noticed that December is right skewed indicates temperatures tend to deviate from the averages with the highest increase. The diamond-shaped signs in the box plot represent the outliers. Accordingly, Turkey experienced extreme temperatures at least once in March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, and extreme cold temperatures once in May, June, July, and December. Turkey faces problems such as droughts, floods, decrease in agricultural products and water resources and decrease in groundwater levels due to changes in global temperatures. By time series analyses, measures can be taken against such problems in the future.

Keywords: Box plot, trend change, time series analysis

EVALUATION OF THE DISCHARGE RATE BETWEEN INDIAN LUMINOUS DEEP CYCLE AND CHINESE SUN-TEST GEL SOLAR BATTERIES COMMONLY USED IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This work evaluates the performance of the Chinese made luminous deep cycle and Indian made sun-test gel solar batteries commonly used in Nigeria. The batteries considered were the Indian made battery with specification Luminous, Deep cycle sealed maintenance free batteries solar application, Lum 12V 100Ah 20hr and 3DGP161433 and Chinese made battery with specification Sun-Test std gel battery, 12V-100Ah, 010716W, Cycle use 14.4-15.0V, Stand by use; 13.5-13.8V and Initial current: less than 30A were used to power 2 stand-alone security lights at the Faculty of Physical Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. The technical assessment was based on measuring their output voltages bihourly, estimation of weekly discharge rate of these batteries and comparison of the two batteries performance for a period of six months (twenty-six weeks). From the analysis, the Indian made solar battery has insignificant discharge tendency for the first six months of its use having its discharge rate at about -0.000627Volts/hr per week whereas the Chinese made solar battery has a relatively high discharge rate of Voltage/hr per week within the first six months of its use having its rate at about -0.03606 Volt/hr per week. Also, while the Indian made battery is observed to be relatively stable, the Chinese made battery was observed to be very erratic and highly susceptible to discharge within the first six months of its use. Hence, it was concluded that Indian made battery is preferred to that of Chinese made battery for optimal performance of stand-alone PV system in Nigeria.

Keywords: Battery efficiency, Lead acid, Charge controller, Luminous Deep cycle, PV solar panel

GELENEKSEL MİKROFİNANS UYGULAMALARININ KATILIM BAKNKACILIĞI ANLAYIŞI İLE SUNUMU : TUNUS ÖZELİNDE İNCELENMESİ

PRESENTATION OF TRADITIONAL MICROFINANCE PRACTICES WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF PARTICIPATION BANKING: AN EXAMINATION OF TUNISIAN CASE

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ÖZET

Önceden mikrofinans, geleneksel finansal sisteme erişmek için gerekli teminattan yoksun dezavantajlı nüfuslarla eşi görülmemiş bir başarı elde etmiştir. Ne yazık ki, günümüzde mikrofinans, dezavantajlıların yaşam koşullarını iyileştirmek olan orijinal hedefinden ayrılıyor gibi görünmektedir. Bir yandan mikrofinans kuruluşları kredi uzatmadan önce daha fazla teminat talep ederken, diğer yandan faiz oranları artıyordur. Son yıllarda önemli ölçüde rağbet gören katılım bankacılığı uygulamaları özellikle Tunus'ta önemli bir ivme kazanmıştır. İslami değerlerin ön plana çıktığı bu uygulamalarda ekonomik birimlerin adalet, hakkaniyet ve şeffaflık vizyonunun ön plana konması esas alınmıştır.

Bu yeni finansman biçimi, ilgili kuruluşların sosyoekonomik koşullarının gelişimini vurgularken girişimciliği teşvik etmektedir. Teorik bir çerçeve bağlamında, bu konuyla ilgili en önemli fikirler bu makalede ele alınacaktır. Ayrıca, bazı ülkelerin bu finansman biçimini uygularken karşılaştıkları zorluklar açıklanacaktır. Son olarak, bu yeni finansman yaklaşımının toplum kalkınması üzerindeki etkisini, Tunus ve diğer islam ülkelerinde uygulama esasları incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslami Mikrofinans, Toplumsal Kalkınma, Katılım Bankacılığı .

ABSTRACT

In the preceding decades, microfinance has achieved unprecedented success with disadvantaged populations that lacked the necessary collateral to access the traditional financial system.Nonetheless, microfinance today appears to be diverging from its original goal, which was to enhance the living conditions of the disadvantaged. On the one hand, microfinance institutions require greater guarantees prior to credit extension, while on the other hand, interest rates are increasing. Participation banking applications, which have been in great demand in recent years, have gained significant momentum especially in Tunisia. In these applications, where Islamic values come to the forefront, the vision of justice, equity and transparency of economic units is based on the foreground.

This new form of financing promotes entrepreneurship while emphasising the development of the socioeconomic circumstances of the entities involved. Within the context of a theoretical framework, the most significant ideas associated to this subject will be discussed in this article. In addition, the challenges confronted by some nations in applying this form of financing will be described. . Finally, the impact of this new financing approach on community development and the principles of application in Tunisia and other Islamic countries will be examined.

Keywords: Islamic Microfinance, Community Developement, Participation Banking.

ATIK YÖNETİMİNDE DÖNGÜSEL EKONOMİ VE SIFIR ATIK YAKLAŞIMLARI

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND ZERO WASTE APPROACHES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Hızlı nüfus artışı, teknolojik gelişmeler ve değişen yaşam standartları atık miktarının ve niteliğinin hızla artmasına neden olmakta ve atıkların kontrol ve yönetimini zorlaştırmaktadır. Atıklar, gelişmekte olan ülkeler başta olmak üzere bir çok ülkede depolanarak bertaraf edilmektedir. Atıkların depolanması çeşitli çevre sorunlarının yanında doğal kaynakların tükenmesine ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Atıklardan kaynaklanan çevre sorunlarının çözümü amacıyla ortaya çıkan uluslararası düzenlemeler ve akademik çalışmalar, günümüzde döngüsel ekonomi ve sıfır atık yaklaşımlarının önem kazanmasına sebep olmuştur. Sıfır atık sadece rasyonel atık yönetimi ile sınırlı değildir, aynı zamanda israfı en aza indirmek için yenilikçi yöntemler oluşturmayı ve kullanmayı amaçlamakta, tüketicileri geri kazanım ve geri dönüşüm süreçleriyle çevreye daha fazla özen göstermeye motive etmektedir. Döngüsel ekonomi ise, üretim için ham madde kullanımından atık oluşumuna kadar olan süreçte sürekliliği ve çevrenin korunmasını odak noktasına alan bir ekonomi modelidir. Geleneksel veya lineer olarak bilinen ekonomi modeli ile kıyaslandığında "Al-Yap-At" yerine "Azalt-Yeniden Kullan-Geri Dönüştür" prensiplerini benimsemektedir. Döngüsel ekonomide ürünlerin yararlı ömrünü uzatmak, üretim ve kullanım aşamalarında enerji ve hammadde kullanımını azaltmak, ürün içeriklerinde ve üretim süreçlerinde geri dönüşümü zor/tehlikeli olanların kullanımını azaltmak, geri dönüştürülmüş ikincil hammaddeler için pazar yaratmak, bakımı/onarımı/yeniden üretimi/geri dönüşümü kolay olan ürünler tasarlamak, ürünlerin atık olmasını önlemek için endüstriyel simbiyoz kurmak temel hedeflerdir. Bu çalışmada, atık yönetiminde sıfır atık ve döngüsel ekonomi yaklaşımları incelenmektedir. Yaklaşımların tarihsel gelişimi, yasal mevzuattaki yeri, uygulamaları, çevresel ve ekonomik kazanımlardaki rolleri detaylı olarak tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atık Yönetimi; Döngüsel Ekonomi; Sıfır Atık.

ABSTRACT

Rapid population growth, technological developments, and changing living standards cause increase the amount and quality of waste to increase rapidly and make it difficult to control and manage wastes. Wastes are disposed of by landfilling in many countries, especially in developing countries. The landfilling of waste causes various environmental problems as well as depletion of natural resources and economic losses. International regulations and academic studies that have emerged for the solution of environmental problems arising from waste have led to the importance of circular economy and zero-waste approaches today. Zero waste is not only limited to rational waste management but also aims to create and use innovative methods to minimize waste, motivating consumers to pay more attention to the environment through recovery and recycling processes. The circular economy, on the other hand, is an economy model that focuses on continuity and environmental protection in the process from raw material used for production to waste generation. Compared to the traditional or linear economy model, it adopts the principles of "Reduce-Reuse-Recycle" instead of "Take-Make-Consume-Throw Away". In the circular economy, prolonging the useful life of products, reducing the use of energy and raw materials in the production and use stages, reducing the use of difficult/hazardous materials in product ingredients and production processes, creating a market for recycled secondary raw materials, designing products that are easy to maintain/repair/ remanufacture/recycle, and to establish an industrial symbiosis to prevent waste generation are the main goals. In this study, zero waste and circular economy approaches in waste management were examined. The historical developments, legal legislations, applications, and their role in environmental and economic gains are discussed in detail.

Key Words: Waste Management; Circular Economy; Zero Waste.

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTLER İÇİN İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ STRATEJİLERİ

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği günümüzün çevre-kalkınma ilişkisinin odağında yer alan en önemli sorunlarından birisidir. Kömür, petrol ve doğal gazdan oluşan fosil yakıtların aşırı kullanımı, arazi kullanım değişiklikleri, ormansızlaşma gibi insan etkinlikleri, karbondioksit, metan gibi sera gazlarının atmosferdeki birikimlerinin hızla artmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu durum, atmosferdeki sistemin enerji dengesinin bozulmasına ve yeryüzünün ve atmosferin yeryüzüne yakın katmanının daha fazla ısınmasına yol açmaktadır. Oluşan sera etkisi, kentlerde daha çok hissedilmekte ve insan faaliyetleri sonucunda etkisi ve şiddeti artarak bir çevre sorununa dönüşmektedir.

İklim değişikliği ile mücadelede kentler kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Kentleşmenin giderek artması ve üretim, tüketim ve ulaşım gibi birçok eylemin ketlerde gerçekleşmesi kentlerde çevre sorunların daha yoğun yaşanmasına neden olmakta ve çözüm açısından sürdürülebilir kentleri gündeme getirmektedir. Kentlerde sürdürülebilirliğin ölçülebilmesi için bir araç olarak değişik sürdürülebilirlik göstergeleri kullanılmaktadır. Bu göstergeler arasında sürdürülebilir kentleşmenin sağlanmasında karbon emisyonlarının azaltımının ve iklim değişikliğine karşı uyumun sağlanmasının öneminin gün geçtikçe arttığı görülmektedir. Bugün artık kentlerde gerçekleştirilen üretim ve tüketim faaliyetlerinin iklim değişikliği ölçeğinde değerlendirilmesi ve enerji tasarrufuna yönelik akılcı planlama ve strateji belirleme süreçlerine etkin bir biçimde dahil edilmesi bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Sorunun küresel olması, kamu, özel sektör, sivil toplumun katılımı ve ulusal çabaların yanı sıra uluslararası mücadeleleri gerekli kılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, iklim değişiminin kentler üzerindeki mevcut ve olası etkileri tartışılacaktır. Sürdürülebilir ve yaşanabilir kentler için iklim değişikliği ile mücadelede gerçekleştirilecek eylem planları çerçevesinde değerlendirmeler yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği; Sürdürülebilir Kentler; Sürdürülebilirlik.

ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the most important problems at the center of today's environment-development relationship. Excessive use of fossil fuels consisting of coal, oil, and natural gas, land use changes, and human activities such as deforestation, causes the accumulation of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane to increase rapidly in the atmosphere. This situation leads to the deterioration of the energy balance of the system in the atmosphere and further warming of the earth and the layer of the atmosphere close to the earth. The resulting greenhouse effect is felt more in cities and turns into an environmental problem by increasing its impact and severity as a result of human activities.

Cities play a critical role in the fight against climate change. Increasing urbanization and the realization of many actions such as production, consumption, and transportation in cities cause environmental problems in cities to be experienced more intensely and bring sustainable cities to the agenda in terms of solutions. Various sustainability indicators are used as a tool to measure sustainability in cities. Among these indicators, it is seen that the importance of reducing carbon emissions and ensuring adaptation to climate change has increased in sustainable urbanization. Today, it has become a necessity to evaluate the production and consumption activities carried out in cities on the scale of climate change and to include them effectively in the rational planning and strategy determination processes for energy consumption. The global nature of the problem necessitates the participation of the public, private sector, civil society, and national efforts as well as international struggles.

In this study, the current and possible effects of climate change on cities will be discussed. In addition, action plans for the fight against climate change will be evaluated for sustainable and livable cities.

Key Words: Climate Change; Sustainable Cities; Sustainability.

THE RELIGIO-CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIVERSITIES THAT HAVE SUSTAINED SEXUAL AGGRESSION AGAINST FEMALE HOUSEMAIDS IN CHRISTIAN-DOMINATED SOUTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

In this study, literature was extended to the religio-cultural and socio-economic diversities that herald sexual aggression, particularly against housemaids in Christian-dominated southern Nigeria. This article presents an analysis of the experiences of housemaids (n = 13) who were victims of sexual aggression and also the parents or guardians of the victims. The aim of this study was to explore: (1) the religio-cultural diversities in the sexual aggression towards housemaids in Nigeria; and (2) the socio-economic diversities that have sustained sexual aggression towards housemaids. In-depth interviews (IDI) were conducted, and the informants' accounts were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). This article presents five higher themes that emerged from the results: (i) socio-cultural diversities advanced sexual aggression; (ii) family structure; (iii) cultural beliefs; (iv) religious beliefs; and (v) socialisation. The results and implications of the study are discussed in relation to policy and practical recommendations.

Keywords: sexual aggression, sexual abuse, Nigeria, housemaids, poverty, rural-urban migration, socio-economic diversities

EMOTIONAL EXHAUSTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG RESCUE WORKERS: MODERATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

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Abstract

The present study investigated the relationships between emotional exhaustion and Quality of life among rescue workers also to determine the moderating role of socialsupport in determining there relationship. It was hypothesized that i) there is likely to be a negative relationship between emotional exhaustion and quality of life among rescueworkers, ii) Social support is likely to moderate the relationship between emotional exhaustion and quality of life among rescue workers. Purposive sample of 170 young adults with an age range of 22-46 years (M = 31.7, SD = 5.05) were taken from different Rescue Stations of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The self-constructed demographic sheet, Emotional Exhaustion scale (Maslach, 1981), and Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale (Zimet, 1988) were used to assess the sample. The results of Pearson Product Moment Correlation showed that emotional exhaustion positively related with burnout and secondary traumatic stress aspects of quality of life among Rescue workers. Further emotional exhaustion showed non-significant relationship with social support among rescue workers. However, compassion satisfaction negatively while burnout and secondary traumatic stress positively related with social support. The results of moderation through multiple hierarchical regression analyses showed significance interaction effect of family as well as significant others domains of social support and emotional exhaustion in predicting secondary traumatic stress domain of quality of life among rescue worker. Further emotional exhaustion positively predicted the burnout and secondary traumatic stress subscales of quality of life among rescue workers. This study will contribute towards the field of emergency services highlighting the importance of social support in dealing with the mental health issue of the workers who have direct exposure with the patients having fatal injuries and diseases, and hence can be helpful in improving the quality of life of the rescue workers.

Keywords. Emotional exhaustion, quality of life, compassion satisfaction, secondary traumatic stress, burnout, social support, rescue worker

KABAK DOKUSUNUN VURGULU ELEKTRİK ALAN (VEA) ÖNİŞLEMİ İLE BOZUNDURULMASI VE KURUTULMASINDA FREKANSIN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FREQUENCY ON THE DISINTEGRATION AND DRYING OF ZUCCHINI TISSUE BY PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD (PEF) PRETREATMENT

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ÖZET

Meyve Sebzelerin önişlem uygulamadan güneşte kurutulmasında, kuruma süresinin uzunluğu çeşitli kalite kayıplarını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Isısal olmayan yeni gıda teknolojilerinden Vurgulu elektrik alan (VEA) önişlemin bu süreyi kısalttığı çeşitli çalışmalarda gösterilmiştir, ancak frekansın etkisi hakkında sınırlı çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada amaç, vurgulu elektrik alan (VEA) önişleminde frekans değiştirmenin kabak bozma düzeyi (Z), enerji sarfiyatı ve kuruma davranışı üzerine etkilerini araştırmak idi. Kabak dokusu, 4 kV/cm de 10µs lik elektrik alan şiddetinde, 1-10 arasında vurgu serilerine maruz bırakılmış, serilerin frekansı 10 Hz den 0,016 Hz ye kadar değiştirilmiştir. Doku bozunum düzeyi ve enerji sarfiyatı elektriksel iletkenlik değişimden tahmin edilmiştir. Kuruma deneyinde ise, VEA işlemi görmüş örnekler, 27 ºC ve %34 bağıl nemdeki kurutma dolabında, ağırlık değişimleri her saat ölçülerek, sabit ve azalan kuruma periyodundaki ve etkin nem difüzyon katsayısındaki değişimler matematiksel modelleme ile belirlenme yolu benimsenmiştir. Ön bulgularda, doku bozunum düzeyinin frekans azaldıkça arttığı görülmüştür. 2 serilik vurgunun frekansı 0,016Hz e düşürüldüğünde, Z değeri, tam doku bozunumunu temsil eden dondurulup çözündürülmüş dokununkine yaklaşmıştır. 3 serilik vurguda tam doku bozunumu 0,01Hz-0,016Hz bu bulunmuş, frekanslar arasına istatistiksel olarak bir fark gözlenmemiştir. Frekans azaltmanın doku bozunum üzerine etkisi, vurgulu elektrik alan (VEA) uygulama esasına iyonların hücreler arası bölgede elektroforetik etki ile sürüklenmesinden, bununda doku bozunum seviyesini artırmasından kaynaklandığı şeklinde yorumlanmıştır. Frekans azaltmanın nane, elma ve zencefil dokularının kuruma süresini %50 ye varan oranda azalttığı gözlenmiş, bu çalışma kapsamında kabak dokusu üzerindeki etkilerine odaklanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kabak, kurutma, vurgulu elektrik alan (VEA)

ABSTRACT

In this study, aim was to investigate the effects of the frequency variation of pulsed electric field (PEF) pretreatment on zucchini disintegration, energy consumption, and drying behavior. The tissue was subjected to a pulse series ranging from 1 to 10 at an electric field intensity of 4 kV/cm and a pulse width of 10 μs, and the frequency of the series was varied from 10 Hz to 0.016 Hz. Changes in electrical conductivity were used to calculate the zucchini disintegration level (Z) and energy consumption. In the drying experiment, PEF-treated samples were exposed to drying at 27 ^{o}C and 34% relative humidity in a drying cabinet, with hourly weight variations monitored and correlated with evaporation. Based on the data, the variations in the constant and decreasing drying periods and the effective moisture diffusion coefficient were evaluated through mathematical analysis and modeling. According to preliminary findings, the level of tissue disintegration increased as the frequency decreased. When the frequency of the 2-series pulses was decreased to 0.016 Hz, the Z value resembled that of tissue that had been frozen and thawed, indicating complete tissue disintegration. For the 3-series pulse, complete tissue disintegration was observed between 0.01 Hz and 0.016 Hz, with no statistically significant difference between the frequencies ($p > 0.05$). The increase in tissue disintegration at low frequencies has been attributed to an increase in the electrophoretic effect, which increases tissue permeability by dragging ions into the intercellular space when the frequency of PEF application is decreased. Prior research demonstrated that frequency reduction lowered the drying time of mint, apple, and ginger tissues by up to 50%; however, in the current study, the impacts on zucchini tissue were addressed.

Anahtar Kelimeler: zucchini, drying, pulsed electric field (PEF)

FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF BLOOD IN PREGNANT COWS

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The development of pregnancy inevitably affects many characteristics of the body of cows, affecting the metabolism in the internal organs and the processes of oxidation and protection from it. It seemed important to establish the features of the parameters characterizing the metabolic and oxidative phenomena in the body of dairy cows before the second calving. To perform this study, 25 fully healthy re-calving cows were recruited, approximately 3 weeks before the expected calving, which were purebred black-and-white breed. Blood sampling was performed in all cows with subsequent determination of blood levels of total protein, haptoglobin, cholesterol, albumin, triglycerides, glucose levels, non-esterified fatty acids, malonic dialdehyde and the state of antioxidant protection of the blood in all animals. Re-pregnant cows had a strong optimum in blood levels of glucose, total protein and albumin, lipids and peroxidation products. In addition, these cows had low levels of non-esterified fatty acids in their blood. In the blood of re-calving cows, a small amount of erythrocytes and a slight increase in the content of lymphocytes were found. The concentrations of the main metabolites in the blood of recalving cows can be considered extremely important markers of the state of their metabolism. It is clear that recalving cows are already well prepared for the onset of calving and for subsequent lactation and have a greater strength of all metabolic processes.

Key words: cows, pregnancy, metabolites, oxidative processes, blood, blood counts, metabolism.

ANALİTİK VE ÜNİVALENT FONKSİYONLARIN SİNÜS VE KOSİNÜS FONKSİYONLARI İLE İLİŞKİLİ BELİRLİ ALTSINIFI İÇİN FEKETE-SZEGÖ PROBBLEMİ

FEKETE-SZEGÖ PROBLEM FOR CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC AND UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS ASSOCITED WITH SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS

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ÖZET

Bu sunumda, biz analitik ve ünivalent fonksiyonların yeni bir altsınıfını tanımlıyor ve inceliyoruz. Burada tanımlanan, $\frac{\left(zf'(z)\right)'}{f'(z)}$ ifadesinin $\sin z+\cos z$ ile subordineli ve $C_{\sin,\cos}$ olarak göstereceğimiz altsınıfı için ilk dört katsayı tahinleri bulur ve Fekete-Szegö fonksiyoneli için bir tahmin veriyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konvekslik, sinüs fonksiyon, kosinüs fonksiyon, katsayı tahmini

ABSTRACT

In this presentation, we introduce and investigate a new subclass of analytic and univalent functions. For the defined here subclass, which we will denote $C_{\sin,\cos}$, with the quantity $\frac{\left(zf'(z)\right)'}{f'(z)}$ subordinated to $\sin z+\cos z$, we obtain coefficient estimates for initial four coefficients and give a estimate for the Fekete-Szegö functional.

Keywords: Convexity, sine function, cosine function, coefficient estimate

FEN BİLİMLERİ ALANINDA ELEKTRİK TEMASI ÜZERİNDE 2010-2023 YILLARI ARASINDAKİ YAPILAN TEZ ÇALIŞMALARININ BETİMSEL ANALİZİ

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THESIS STUDIES ON THE THEME OF ELECTRICITY IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE EDUCATION BETWEEN 2010-2023

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de 2010-2023 yılları arasında fen eğitimi ile ilgili elektrik konusunda yazılmış olan tezlerin betimsel yöntemle incelenmesi ve elektrik konusunda yönelimlerin nasıl olduğunun belirlenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Yükseköğretim Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında yapılan taramada "elektrik, elektrikli araçlar, elektrik devreleri, seri ve paralel devreler, durgun elektrik, elektriklenme ve lambaların parlaklığı" kavramlarını başlık veya konularında içeren toplam 90 teze (Yüksek Lisans:77, Doktora:13) erişilmiştir. Yapılan araştırma çerçevesinde incelenen tezler; türü ve yayımlandığı yıl, çalışmaların yapıldığı üniversiteler, konu alanları, çalışmanın amacı, çalışma grupları/örneklem büyüklüğü ve bilgileri, kullanılan araştırma yöntemleri ve desenleri, araştırma konuları ile veri toplama ve analiz yöntemleri açısından ele alınmıştır. Bu araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel nitelikte tarama modeline göre yapılandırılarak yürütülmüştür. Verilerin analizinde ise doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğu yüksek lisans tezlerinden oluşmuş ve elektrik devreleri konusu üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır. Çalışma gruplarının özellikleri bakımından tezlerin çoğunun 7. sınıf öğrencilerine odaklandığı ve örneklem büyüklüğünün genellikle 41-60 kişi arasında olduğu görülmüştür. En sık tercih edilen araştırma yöntemleri nicel araştırmalar olup, en sık tercih edilen araştırma deseni deneysel desendir. Tez çalışmaları çoğunlukla öğretim yaklaşımları, yöntem ve tekniklerinin öğrenciler üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesini amaçlayarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama sürecinde en yaygın kullanılan yöntem testlerdir ve veri analizi için t-testi en fazla tercih edilen yöntem olarak göze çarpmıştır. Elektrik konusu 3. sınıfta fen müfredatına dahil edilmesine rağmen, yapılan tez çalışmalarının çok küçük bir bölümü 3. sınıf öğrencilerine odaklanmıştır. Benzer şekilde çalışma gruplarında konu alanı öğretmenlerinin yer aldığı tez sayısının da kısıtlı olduğu görülmüştür. Bu nedenle elektrik teması ile ilgili gelecek araştırmalarda 3. sınıf öğrencileri ve konu alanı öğretmenlerine yönelik daha fazla çalışma yapılmasının gerekliliği başta olmak üzere araştırmacılara çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Betimsel Analiz, Elektrik, Fen Bilimleri

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate research trends in the field of electricity within science education in Turkey from 2010 to 2023, employing a descriptive methodology. A comprehensive search was conducted in the National Thesis Center database, identifying a total of 90 theses (77 master's and 13 doctoral) that focused on concepts such as "electricity, electric vehicles, electric circuits, series and parallel circuits, static electricity, electrification, and brightness of lamps" in their titles or topics. The analyzed theses were examined in terms of their type, publication year, affiliated universities, subject areas, research objectives, study groups/sample characteristics, research methods and designs employed, as well as data collection and analysis techniques. In this research, a descriptive qualitative scanning model was employed as the methodology, with document analysis used for data examination. The analysis revealed that the majority of the studies consisted of master's theses, with a particular emphasis on electric circuits. Regarding the study groups, it was observed that most of the theses targeted 7th-grade students, and the sample sizes typically ranged from 41 to 60 individuals. Quantitative research methods were predominantly utilized, with experimental designs being the most common. The primary objective of the theses was to investigate the effects of teaching approaches, methods, and techniques on students. Tests were the most frequently used data collection method, and the t-test was the preferred method for data analysis. Despite the inclusion of the topic of electricity in the 3rd-grade science curriculum, a limited number of theses focused on 3rd-grade students. Similarly, there was a scarcity of theses involving subject area teachers in the study groups. Consequently, it is recommended that future research on the subject of electricity should encompass more studies targeting 3rd-grade students and subject area teachers. Various suggestions have been provided to researchers in order to address this gap.

Keywords: Descriptive Analysis, Science Education, Electricity

ANTEP FISTIĞI (*PISTACIA VERA* L.) KABUĞU VE NANOEMÜLSIFIYE LIMON (*CITRUS LIMON*) KABUĞU ESANSIYEL YAĞININ YENILEBILIR FILM ÜRETIMINDE KULLANIM OLANAKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF USES OF PISTACHIO (*PISTACIA VERA* L.) HULLL AND NANO-EMULSIFIED LEMON (CITRUS LIMON) PEEL ESSENTIAL OIL IN EDIBLE FILM PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde antep fıstığı (*Pistacia vera* L.) yenilebilir meyvesi, yararlı besin özellikleri ve hoş tadı nedeniyle popüler bir besindir. Antep fıstığının dış kabuğu, fıstık endüstrisinde ortalama olarak %35 ile %45 arasında bir payla en büyük atık ürününü oluşturmaktadır. Dış kabuk, antep fıstığını çevreleyen sert kemiksi kabuğa sıkıca tutunan yumuşak epikarpıdır. Olgun fıstıklarda kolayca soyulabilen dış kabuk birincil (başlıca protein ve yağ) ve ikincil (başlıca fenol türevleri) metabolitlerin yanı sıra mineral, vitamin ve uçucu yağ kaynağı olarak çalışmalara konu olmaktadır. Limon (*Citrus limon*) dünya çapında en çok yetiştirilen narenciye meyveleri arasındadır. *Citrus limon* kabukları fenolik ve flavonoid bileşikleri açısından zengin olması sebebiyle esansiyel yağları ve özleri, güçlü antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal aktiviteler sergilemektedir. Kısa raf ömrüne sahip gıdaların kalite özelliklerinde kayıplar yaşanmadan raf ömürlerini uzatmak için çalışmalarda yeni yöntemler denenmektedir. Bu yeni yöntemler arasında bulunan yenilebilir film ve kaplama materyalleri, gıdalarda kaliteyi koruyarak raf ömrünü uzatmanın yanında israfı ve üretimden tüketime maliyetleri azaltma hedefindedir.

Bu çalışmada antep fıstığı (*Pistacia vera* L.) kabuğu ekstraktı ve limon kabuğu esansiyel yağının, yenilebilir film üretiminde kullanım olanakları araştırılmıştır. Antep fıstığı kabuğu ekstraktının elde edilmesi amacıyla, toz haline getirilmiş antep fıstığı kabukları saf su ile problu ultrasound cihazında 20 dakika ekstrakte edilmiştir. Ekstraksiyon süresi sonunda çözeltideki saf suyun büyük bir kısmı rotary evaporatör ile uzaklaştırıldıktan sonra, toz halde ekstrakt elde edilebilmesi için liyofilizasyon uygulanmıştır. Yenilebilir filmler, dökme yöntemi ile üretilmiştir. Bu amaçla sodyum aljinat biyopolimeri kullanılarak film çözeltileri oluşturulmuştur. Üretilen yenilebilir filmlerin antioksidan özellikleri incelenmiştir. Antep fıstığı kabuğu ekstraktı ve nano emülsifiye limon kabuğu yağı ilave edilmiş yenilebilir filmlerin antioksidan özellik gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma yazarlardan Ferhan Özustaoğlu'nun Erciyes Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Gıda Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı'nda gerçekleştirmekte olduğu Yüksek Lisans tez çalışması sonuçlarından üretilmiştir. Çalışmaya olan maddi desteklerinden ötürü Erciyes Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kurulu'na (Proje No: FYL-2022-11889) teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir film, antep fıstığı kabuğu, limon kabuğu yağı

ABSTRACT

Pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.) is a popular food due to its edible fruit, beneficial nutritional properties and pleasant taste. The hull of the pistachio is the largest waste product in the pistachio industry, with an average of 35% to 45%. The hull is the soft epicarp that is firmly attached to the hard bony shell surrounding the pistachio. The hull of ripe pistachios, which can be easily peeled, is the subject of studies as a source of minerals, vitamins and essential oil, as well as primary (mainly protein and oil) and secondary (mainly phenol derivatives) metabolites. Lemon (*Citrus limon*) is among the most widely grown citrus fruits worldwide. *Citrus limon* peels are rich in phenolic and flavonoid compounds, so their essential oils and extracts exhibit strong antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. New methods are being tried in studies to extend the shelf life of foods with a short shelf life without losing their quality properties. Edible film and coating materials, which are among these new methods, aim to reduce wastage and costs from production to consumption, as well as extending shelf life by maintaining quality in foods.

In this study, the possibilities of using pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.) hull extract and lemon peel essential oil in the production of edible films were investigated. In order to obtain pistachio hull extract, powdered pistachio hulls were extracted with pure water in an ultrasound device with probe tip for 20 minutes. At the end of the extraction period, most of the pure water in the solution was removed by the rotary evaporator, and freeze-drying was applied to obtain powdered extract. Edible films were produced by the pouring method. For this purpose, film solutions were created using sodium alginate biopolymer. The antioxidant properties of the produced edible films were investigated. This study was produced from the results of the master thesis study carried out by one of the authors, Ferhan Özustaoğlu, at Erciyes University, Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Food Engineering. The authors would like to thank Erciyes University, Council of Scientific Research Projects (Project Number: FYL-2022-11889) for their financial support.

Keywords: Edible film, pistachio hull, lemon peel oil

MULTI-LEVEL ADMINISTRATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to study the multi-level administration in the primary school education in India. It also investigates the functioning body of decentralized education administration with numerical analysis.

KEYWORDS: Indian Primary Education, Administration System

FIRAT ÜNİVERSİTESİ İKTİSADİ VE İDARİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SİBER ZORBA VE SİBER MAĞDUR OLMA DURUMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Teknoloji ve teknolojik gelişmeler insanlığın yaşamında büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bilgi ve teknoloji çağı olarak adlandırılan günümüzün en önemli teknolojik gelişiminin internet olduğunu söylemek yanlış olmayacaktır. İnternet alışveriş, oyun oynama, çevrimiçi mesajlaşma, sosyal medya, video izleme, görüntülü konuşma, akademik bilgilerden yararlanma, bankacılık işlemleri gibi çok çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılabilmektedir. 2023 yılı itibariyle 8 milyar olan dünya nüfusunun yarıdan fazlası gündelik hayatlarında farklı sebeplerle interneti kullanmaktadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK)'na göre Türkiye'de 16-74 yaşları arasındaki insanların internet kullanım oranı 2020 yılında %79,0; 2021 yılında %82,6; 2022 yılında ise %85,0 olmuştur. Her geçen yıl artan

internet kullanımı, interneti kullanan bireyler için hayatı kolaylaştırmanın yanı sıra internet bağımlılığı, siber zorbalığa maruz kalma, siber mağdur olma gibi riski de beraberinde getirmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu araştırmanın temel problemi gençlerin siber zorba ve siber mağdur olma durumlarının Fırat Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi örneğinde belirlenmesidir. Nicel araştırma yönteminin genel tarama modeli kullanılarak yapılan bu araştırmada, Fırat Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesinde eğitim hayatlarına devam eden öğrencilerin siber zorba ve siber mağdur olma durumlarının ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma verileri, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan tanıma formu ile Arıcak, Tanrıkulu ve Kınay (2011) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan "Siber Zorbalık ve Siber Mağduriyet Ölçeği" aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler SPSS22 Paket Programı aracılığı ile çözümlenerek yorumlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucuna göre siber zorbalığa maruz kalanlar, siber zorbalığı yapanlardan daha fazladır. Siber zorbalık yaşayan mağdurlar; internet şifrelerinin çalındığını, utandırıcı-kırıcı mesajlara ve küfre maruz kaldıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca erkek öğrenciler kız öğrencilerden daha fazla mağduriyet yaşamışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnternet, gençler, siber zorbalık, siber mağduriyet

ABSTRACT

Technology and technological developments has significant value in the humanity lives. The internet is arguably the most significant technological advancement of our era. Internet can be used for shopping, playing games, online messaging, social media, watching videos, video conference, academic information, and banking transactions. As of 2023, over half of the global populace utilizes the internet for a multitude of purposes in their daily lives. TÜİK reports that the percentage of internet usage among individuals aged 16-74 in Turkey amounts to 79.0% in 2020; it was 82.6% in 2021 and 85.0% in 2022. The increasing use of the internet brings different risks such as internet addiction, exposure to cyber bullying, cyber victimization, as well as making life easier for individuals using the internet. The main objective of this research is to detect instances of cyberbullying and cyber victimization in young individuals, with a particular focus on the students enrolled in the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Fırat University. The objective of this research was to investigate the incidence of cyberbullying and victimization among students enrolled in the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Fırat University. To obtain research data, a survey devised by the researchers and the "Cyberbullying and Cyber Victimization Scale", developed by Arıcak, Tanrıkulu, and Kınay (2011), were utilized. Data analysis was

conducted using the SPSS22 Package Program. According to the results of this research, those who are exposed to cyberbullying are more than who do the cyberbullying. Victims of cyberbullying stated that their internet passwords were stolen, they were exposed to embarrassing-offensive messages and swearing. In addition, male students experienced more victimization than female students.

Keywords: Internet, youth, cyberbullying, cyber victimization

FEED-FORWARD BASED DIRECT TORQUE AND FLUX CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR IN FIELD WEAKENING REGIME

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ABSTRACT

An original feed-forward stator flux regulator for induction machines is presented in this paper. The regulator is well suited for torque and flux control of induction machines in flux weakening regime, when the only available control variable is stator flux angle. Proposed regulator is analytically described and tested via computer simulation.

Key words [Induction, Motor, Torque , Control, Field Weakening].

KADIN FUTBOLCULARIN SOMATOTİP YAPILARI İLE VO2MAX VE PATLAYICI GÜÇ PERFORMANSLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOMATOTYPE VO2MAX, AND EXPLOSIVE POWER PERFORMANCE IN FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, kadın futbolcuların somatotip yapıları ile VO2Max ve patlayıcı güç performansları arasındaki ilişkilerin incelenmesidir. Çalışma 13 profesyonel lig, 11 amatör (1 dönem futbol dersi almış) kadın futbolcunun gönüllü katılımı ile yürütüldü. Sporcuların somatotip yapıları Heath & Carter metodu ile, VO2Max seviyeleri 20 metre mekik koşusu ile, patlayıcı güç performansları ise dikey sıçrama testi ile tespit edildi. Elde edilen sonuçlar, profesyonel lig oyuncularının endomorf değerleri ile VO2max ve patlayıcı güç performansları arasında negatif yönde ve orta düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu gösterdi ($r=0.611$-0.619; $p<0.05$). Amatör kadın oyuncuların ise somatotip yapıları ile motorik performansları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı tespit edildi ($p>0.05$). Sonuç olarak, kadın futbolunda önemli bir performans göstergesi olan patlayıcı güç ve aerobik dayanıklılık, vücut yağ oranından önemli oranda etkilenmektedir. Artan yağlılık oranı, onların patlayıcı güç ve VO2max seviyelerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bir dönem futbol dersi almış sporcuların ise VO2max ve dikey sıçrama performansları profesyonel futbolcularla benzer düzeyde olmalarına rağmen, futbola özgü adaptasyonlar henüz gerçekleşmediği için somatotip yapıları ile arasında ilişki yoktur.

Anahtar kelimeler: kadın futbolcular, somatotip, dayanıklılık, patlayıcı güç

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between somatotype, VO2Max, and explosive power performance in female soccer players. The study involved the voluntary participation of 13 professional league and 11 amateur (having taken one term of soccer lessons) female soccer players. The somatotype of the athletes was determined using the Heath & Carter method, VO2Max levels were assessed through a 20-meter shuttle run test, and explosive power performance was measured using a vertical jump test. The results obtained demonstrated a significant negative and moderate relationship between endomorphy values of professional league players and VO2Max and explosive power performance ($r=0.611$-0.619; $p<0.05$). However, no significant relationship was found between somatotype and motor performance in amateur female players ($p>0.05$). In conclusion, explosive power and aerobic endurance, which are important performance indicators in women's soccer, are significantly influenced by body fat percentage. Increased adiposity negatively impacts their explosive power and VO2Max levels. While amateur players who have taken soccer lessons show similar levels of VO2Max and vertical jump performance to professional players, there is no relationship between their somatotype and performance due to the lack of specific adaptations to soccer.

Keywords: female soccer players, somatotype, endurance, explosive power

SOSYAL BİLİMLER LİSESİNDE OKUTULAN SOSYOLOJİ 1 VE SOSYOLOJİ 2 DERS KİTAPLARININ DEĞERLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

A VALUE EXAMINATION OF SOCIOLOGY 1 AND SOCIOLOGY 2 TEXTBOOKS TAUGHT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES HIGH SCHOOL

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde sosyoloji dersi ortaöğretim kurumlarında seçmeli ders kapsamında yer almaktadır. Sosyal bilimler lisesinde ise sosyoloji dersi zorunlu ders olarak okutulmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında sosyal bilimler liselerinde zorunlu ders olarak okutulan sosyoloji 1 ve sosyoloji 2 ders kitaplarında değerlerin ele alınışı incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda ders kitaplarında yer alan okuma parçalarındaki değer sayıları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Nitel araştırma yönteminin kullanıldığı araştırmada içerik analizine yer verilmiştir. Araştırmanın verilerini ders kitaplarında yer alan okuma metinleri oluşturmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kitaplarda yer alan diğer metinler ve resim gibi görseller araştırma kapsamının dışında tutulmuştur. Okuma metinlerinde yer alan değerler evrensel ve milli değerler kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda elde edilen evrensel ve milli değerlerin okuma parçalarındaki dağılımları hem sayısal hem de oransal olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu bağlamda her iki kitapta da yer alan değer sayıları "sorumluluk(7)" gibi şeklinde gösterilirken oransal dağılımlar ise "%30" şeklinde gösterilmiştir. Ayrıca inceleme kapsamındaki kitaplarda ortak olarak bulunmayan evrensel ve milli değerlerin tespiti de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen verilere göre evrensel değerler olarak ele alınan değerler, sayısal olarak sosyoloji 2 kitabında daha fazla iken oransal olarak dağılımlarda sosyoloji 1 kitabında daha fazla oransal yüzdeliklerin yer aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Milli değerler olarak ele alınan değerler açısından ise sosyoloji 1 kitabında daha fazla değere yer verilirken oransal inceleme sonucunda her iki ders kitabının da eşit yüzde dağılımına sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen bütün veriler tablolar halinde gösterilmiştir. Genel değerlendirme sonucuna göre ise her iki ders kitabındaki okuma parçalarında da daha fazla değer vurgusu yapılması gerektiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyoloji, değer, okuma parçaları

ABSTRACT

In our country, sociology course is included in the scope of elective course in secondary education institutions. In the social sciences high school, sociology is taught as a compulsory course. Within the scope of the research, the handling of values in sociology 1 and sociology 2 textbooks, which are taught as a compulsory course in social sciences high schools, were examined. In this context, the number of values in the reading passages in the textbooks was revealed. Content analysis was included in the study, in which the qualitative research method was used. The data of the research consists of the reading texts in the textbooks. In this context, other texts and images such as pictures in the books were excluded from the scope of the research. The values in the reading texts were evaluated within the scope of universal and national values. The distribution of the universal and national values obtained as a result of the examination in the reading passages were calculated both numerically and proportionally. In this context, the number of values in both books is shown as "responsibility(7)", while the proportional distributions are shown as "30%". In addition, the determination of universal and national values, which are not common in the books within the scope of the examination, was also carried out. According to the data obtained, while the values considered as universal values are numerically higher in the sociology 2 book, it has been determined that there are more proportional percentages in the sociology 1 book in proportional distributions. In terms of values considered as national values, while more values are included in the sociology 1 book, as a result of the proportional analysis, it has been seen that both textbooks have an equal percentage distribution. All the data obtained are shown in tables. According to the general evaluation result, it was determined that more value emphasis should be made in the reading passages in both textbooks.

Key Words: Socıology, value, reading passages

GEBELERİN SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIKLARININ VOSVİEWER İLE BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PREGNANCY HEALTH LITERACY WITH VOSVIEWER

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ÖZET

Gebelik döneminde sağlıkla ilgili konularda bilgi edinme davranışı önemli ve gereklidir. Bu bağlamda gebelerde sağlık okuryazarlığı oluşturulması veya geliştirilmesi gereken bir tutumdur. Bu araştırmanın amacı bibliyometrik analiz yönetimini kullanarak gebelerde sağlık okuryazarlığı konusunda yapılan araştırmaların künyesini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın verileri nicel yöntemlerden olan bibliyometrik analizle elde edilmiştir. Bu yöntem; önceden yapılmış olan çalışmaların bulgularını, amaçlarını ve incelenen yaklaşımları kullanarak literatürün nicel bir dökümünü sağladığından etik izin gerektirmemektedir. Veriler 19.05.2023 tarihinde "gebe" ve sağlık okuryazarlığı" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak Web of Science veri tabanı üzerinden elde edilmiştir. Seçilen anahtar kelime öbeğine göre toplamda 324 yayına ulaşılmıştır. Ulaşılan data, yazar-atıf-dergi-ülke-kurum-anahtar sözcük ve özet analizleri üzerinden incelenmiştir. Bu yayınlardan 287 tanesi araştırma makalesidir, 30'u derleme makaledir. Konuya ilişkin yayınların 2008 yılında başladığı, 2022 yılında arttığı (%20.37) görülmüştür. Yayınların %68.51'i Science Citation Index Expanded'ta, %66.97'si Social Sciences Citation Index'te, %14.50'si Emerging Sources Citation Index'tedir. Konuya yönelik yayın yapan ülke sıralamasında Türkiye 12. Sıradadır en fazla yayının Amerika, Avustralya ve İngiltere'de olduğu görülmektedir. Yayınların 321'i İngilizce, 2'si Almanca, 1 tanesi ise Portekizcedir. Uluslararası literatürün incelendiği bu araştırmada gebelerde sağlık okuryazarlığı konusunda gerek makale gerekse atıf sayısının arttırılmasının gerekliliğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gebe, sağlık okuryazarlığı,

ABSTRACT

The behavior of obtaining information on health-related issues during pregnancy is important and necessary. In this context, health literacy in pregnant women is an attitude that needs to be established or improved. The aim of this research is to reveal the information of the researches on health literacy in pregnant women by using bibliometric analysis management.
The data of the study were obtained by bibliometric analysis, which is one of the quantitative methods. This method; it does not require ethical authorization as it provides a quantitative breakdown of the literature using the findings, objectives and approaches of previous studies.
The data were obtained from the Web of Science database on 19.05.2023 using the keywords "pregnant" and health literacy. According to the selected keyword phrase, a total of 324 publications were reached. The obtained data was analyzed through author-citation-journal-country-institution-keyword and summary analysis. Of these publications, 287 are research articles and 30 are review articles. It has been observed that the publications on the subject started in 2008 and increased in 2022 (20.37%). 68.51% of the publications are in the Science Citation Index Expanded, 66.97% are in the Social Sciences Citation Index, and 14.50% are in the Emerging Sources Citation Index. Turkey is in the 12th place in the ranking of the countries that publish on the subject, and it is seen that the most publications are in America, Australia and England. 321 of the publications are in English, 2 in German and 1 in Portuguese. This study, in which the international literature was examined, showed the necessity of increasing the number of articles and citations on health literacy in pregnant women.

Key words: Pregnant women, health literacy,

SAĞLIĞIN BİLEŞENLERİ BOYUTUYLA GEBELİĞİN ANNEYE ETKİLERİ: DOKÜMAN İNCELEMESİ ÇALIŞMASI

EFFECTS OF PREGNANCY ON MOTHER WITH THE DIMENSION OF COMPONENTS OF HEALTH: DOCUMENT REVIEW STUDY

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ÖZET

Gebelik doğal bir süreç olsa da bu dönemde birçok sebepten anne sağlığı etkilenmektedir. Anne adayının sağlığının etkilenme boyutları ise; fiziksel, ruhsal ve sosyal yönlüdür. Gebenin sağlığındaki değişmelerin erken tespiti ise, gebeye etkileri açısından da önemlidir.
Bu araştırmanın amacı nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle gebenin sağlığındaki değişmelerin tıpta uzmanlık tezlerinde ele alınışını 2022-2023 tezleri kapsamında incelemektir. Bu tarih aralığının seçilmesinin nedenini ele alınan araştırma konuları bağlamında Korona pandemisi sonrasını görmek oluşturmuştur. Araştırma kapsamında ele alınan tezlerde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırma veri tabanı için YÖK tez tarama kullanılmış ve anahtar kelime olarak "gebe" kelimesi tercih edilmiştir. Yalnızca izinli olan araştırmalar değerlendirme kapsamına alınmıştır. Tezler; araştırma türleri, çalışmaların yapıldığı yer, araştırmaların yapıldığı anabilim dalı, yöntemleri ve veri toplama araçları kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir.
Belirtilen zaman aralığında yapılan araştırma sayısı 93 tanedir. Bu araştırmalardan 80 tanesinin gebe ile ilgili olduğu kalanların çocuk sağlığı bulgularına yönelik olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmalardan on yedi tanesi 2023 yılında yapılmış olup tezlerin dört tanesinin ruhsal sağlığa kalanların gebelikte fiziksel sağlığa yönelik olduğu görülmüştür, gebelik döneminde sosyal sağlık alanında teze rastlanmamıştır, korona pandemi sürecine yönelik tez sayısı bir tane olarak belirlenmiştir, tezlerden altı tanesi aile hekimliği, bir tanesinin halk sağlığı, bir tanesinin psikiyatri alanlarında olduğu kalanların ise kadın hastalıkları ve doğum alanında olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmalardan 62 tanesi 2022 yılında yapılmış olup tezlerin iki tanesinin ruhsal sağlığa kalanların gebelikte fiziksel sağlığa yönelik olduğu görülmüştür, 2022 yılında da gebelik döneminde sosyal sağlık alanında teze rastlanmamıştır, korona pandemi sürecine yönelik tez sayısı on tane olarak belirlenmiştir, tezlerden on sekiz tanesi aile hekimliği, bir tanesinin endokrinoloji ve metabolizma hastalıkları, bir tanesinin kulak burun boğaz, bir tanesinin iç hastalıkları alanlarında olduğu kalanların ise kadın hastalıkları ve doğum alanında olduğu belirlenmiştir.
Değerlendirilen tezler gebeliğin fiziksel ve ruhsal etkileri bağlamında önemli sonuçlar vermektedir. Gebeliğin sosyal sağlık üzerindeki etkileri üzerinde ise tıpta uzmanlık tezlerinin de yapılması holistik bakış açısından önemli olarak düşünülmekte ve önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebe, sağlığın bileşenleri, doküman incelemesi, betimsel içerik analizi

ABSTRACT

Although pregnancy is a natural process, maternal health is affected by many reasons during this period. The dimensions of the health of the expectant mother are physical, mental and social. Early detection of changes in the health of the pregnant woman is also important in terms of its effects on the pregnant woman.

The aim of this study is to examine the changes in the health of pregnant women in medical specialty theses within the scope of 2022-2023 theses by document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The reason for choosing this date range was to see the aftermath of the Corona pandemic in the context of the research topics addressed. Descriptive analysis was used in the theses addressed within the scope of the research. YÖK thesis search was used for the research database and the word "pregnant" was preferred as the keyword. Only authorized studies were included in the evaluation. Theses were evaluated within the scope of research types, location, department, methods and data collection tools.

The number of studies conducted in the specified time period is 93. It was observed that 80 of these studies were related to pregnancy and the rest were related to child health findings. Seventeen of the studies were conducted in 2023, four of the theses were on mental health and the rest on physical health during pregnancy, no thesis was found in the field of social health during pregnancy, the number of theses on the corona pandemic process was determined as one, six of the theses were in the fields of family medicine, one in public health, one in psychiatry, and the rest in gynecology and obstetrics. The number of theses on the corona pandemic process was determined as ten, eighteen of the theses were in the fields of family medicine, one in endocrinology and metabolic diseases, one in otolaryngology and throat, one in internal medicine, and the rest in gynecology and obstetrics.

The theses evaluated give important results in terms of the physical and psychological effects of pregnancy. It is considered and recommended that medical specialty theses on the effects of pregnancy on social health are also important from a holistic perspective.

Keywords: Pregnant women, components of health, document Review

GELİR EŞİTSİZLİĞİNİN ÇEVRESEL BOZULMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: ASYA ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

THE EFFECTS OF INCOME INEQUALITY ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: A REVIEW ON ASIAN COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Günümüzde gelir eşitsizliği ve çevresel bozulma küresel toplumun karşı karşıya olduğu en ciddi problemler arasında yer almaktadır. Çevresel bozulma, daha yüksek sıcaklıklara, olumsuz hava olaylarına ve bulaşıcı hastalıklara neden olmakta ve dolayısıyla da dünya üzerindeki tüm canlıların geleceğini tehdit etmektedir. Gelir eşitsizliği ise bir ekonomide verimliliği ve büyüme oranlarını olumsuz etkileyerek yoksulluğun artmasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu durum, insanların refah seviyesini ters yönde etkileyeceği için sosyal düzeni baltalamaktadır. Bu nedenle dünyadaki tüm ülkeler, insanlığı yoksulluktan kurtarmayı ve gelecek nesiller için temiz bir çevre sağlamayı amaçlamaktadırlar. Asya ülkelerinin birçoğunda yaklaşık son otuz yıldır ekonomik büyüme oranlarındaki artışlar oldukça dikkat çekicidir. Asya ülkelerinde görülen bu hızlı büyüme artışları enerji tüketimini artırmış, aşırı enerji tüketimi ise CO2 emisyonlarını yükselterek çeşitli çevre sorunlarının ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu ülkelerde hızlı büyüme artışlarına rağmen aynı zamanda gelir eşitsizliği katsayılarının yüksek olması, gelir eşitsizliği ile çevresel bozulma arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesini gerekli kılmıştır. Seçilmiş on iki Asya ülkesinde gelir eşitsizliğinin çevresel bozulma üzerindeki etkilerinin incelendiği bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar, gelir eşitsizliğinin çevresel göstergeleri kötüleştirdiği, dolayısıyla daha fazla eşitsizliğin daha fazla çevresel bozulmaya neden olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu sonuçlar, Boyce (1994, 2007), Torras ve Boyce (1998) tarafından ileri sürülen daha fazla eşitsizliğin daha fazla çevresel bozulmaya neden olacağı şeklinde tanımlanan politik ekonomi yaklaşımını desteklemektedir. Bu durum, Asya ülkelerinde daha çok siyasi etkiye sahip zengin sınıfların çevre kirliliğini sınırlayan yasaların işletilmemesi konusunda daha etkin oldukları ve adil olmayan bir gelir dağılımından dolayı bu ülkelerde çevresel hususların dikkate alınmadığı şeklinde yorumlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gelir eşitsizliği, Çevresel bozulma, Asya ülkeleri.

ABSTRACT

Today, income inequality and environmental degradation are among the most serious problems facing the global society. Environmental degradation causes higher temperatures, adverse weather events and infectious diseases, thus threatening the future of all living things on earth. Income inequality, on the other hand, negatively affects productivity and growth rates in an economy, leading to an increase in poverty. This situation undermines the social order as it will adversely affect the welfare level of people. For this reason, all countries in the world aim to lift humanity out of poverty and provide a clean environment for future generations. The increase in economic growth rates in the last three decades in most Asian countries is quite remarkable. These rapid growth increases in Asian countries have increased energy consumption, and excessive energy consumption has increased CO2 emissions, causing various environmental problems. Despite the rapid increase in growth in these countries, the high coefficients of income inequality at the same time necessitated the examination of the relationship between income inequality and environmental degradation. The results of this study, which examines the effects of income inequality on environmental degradation in twelve selected Asian countries, show that income inequality worsens environmental indicators, so more inequality leads to more environmental degradation. These results support the political economy approach proposed by Boyce (1994, 2007), Torras and Boyce (1998), as more inequality leads to more environmental degradation. This situation can be interpreted as the affluent classes with greater political influence in Asian countries being more effective in disregarding environmental laws limiting pollution and the lack of consideration for environmental issues in these countries due to an unfair income distribution.

Keywords: Income inequality, Environmental degradation, Asian countries.

GENÇ SANAT: 4. GÜNCEL SANAT PROJE YARIŞMASINDAKİ ESERLERİN BİÇİM VE FORM AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE ARTWORKS IN THE 4TH CONTEMPORARY ART PROJECT COMPETITION FOR YOUNG ART IN TERMS OF SHAPE AND FORM

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ÖZET

Tarihe bakıldığında sanattaki birçok yenilik, yerleşik estetik kuralların yıkılarak yerini yeni estetik değerlerin almasıyla oluşmuştur. Yirminci yüzyılda, modernizmin biçime dayalı estetiğinin yıkılması ise Marcel Duchamp'ın sorgulamaya dayalı "Çeşme" (pisuar) çalışması ile olmuştur. Bu durum o güne dek kabul görmüş olan "biçim" dogmalarını altüst etmiştir. Modern sanat her defasında sanat eseri olan ile olmayan arasındaki farkın biçimde olduğunu ileri sürse de güncel sanat, sanatın sınırlarının ortadan kaldırılarak herhangi bir biçime bağlı kalmadan sanat eseri kavramının düşüncede yattığını savunmuştur. Bu Bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, "Genç Sanat: 4. Güncel Sanat Proje Yarışması"ndaki eserlerin, biçim ve form açısından incelenmesidir. Bu araştırma, güncel sanatın ve estetiğinin günümüzde anlaşılması açısından önemlidir. Araştırmada nitel veri analizi yöntemi olan betimsel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada verilere ulaşabilmek için literatür taraması yapılmış; dergiler, kataloglar ve internet sitelerinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemi, biçim ve form açısından birbirinden farklı olduğu düşünülen "Genç Sanat: 4. Güncel Sanat Proje Yarışması"nda ödül, mansiyon ve sergileme alan çalışmaların aralarından seçilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, incelenen çalışmalarda sanatçılar, postmodern sanat akımlarından etkilenmişler bu etkileri; performans, enstalasyon, resim, heykel, fotoğraf, video ve yeni medya gibi sanatsal pratikler kullanarak taklit, ironi, pastiş, kolaj, asamblaj gibi teknikler ile çalışmalarına yansıtmışlardır. Dolayısıyla incelenen eserlerde önceden karar verilmiş biçimsel bir kural olmadığı için biçim, sanatçının anlatmak istediği fikre göre şekillenmiştir. Ayrıca sanatçıların kendi temsilleri ve manifestoları üzerinden bir ifade ve biçim oluşturmaya çalıştıkları görülmüştür. Diğer yandan genç sanatçılar için bir temsil alanı haline gelen bu tür yarışmaların, genç sanatçı adaylarının günümüz sanatını anlama, kavrama ve düşünsel boyutta işler üretebilmelerini desteklemesi anlamında önemli bir yere sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güncel Sanat, Yarışma, Biçim, Form.

ABSTRACT

Looking at history, many innovations in art have been formed by the destruction of established aesthetic rules and their replacement by new aesthetic values. In the twentieth century, the demolition of the form-based aesthetics of modernism occurred with Marcel Duchamp's "Fountain" (urinal) work based on questioning. This situation overturned the "form" dogmas that had been accepted until that day. Although modern art has always claimed that the difference between what is a work of art and what is not a work of art is in form, contemporary art has argued that the concept of art work lies in thought, without being bound by any form, by removing the boundaries of art. In this context, the aim of the research is to examine the works in the “Young Art: 4th Contemporary Art Project Competition” in terms of form and form. This research is important in terms of understanding contemporary art and its aesthetics today. The descriptive method, which is a qualitative data analysis method, was used in the research. In order to reach the data in the research, a literature review was made; magazines, catalogs and internet sites were used. The sample of the research was selected from among the works that received awards, honorable mentions and exhibitions in the "Young Art: 4th Contemporary Art Project Competition", which are thought to be different from each other in terms of form and form. As a result, in the studies examined, artists were influenced by postmodern art movements; Using artistic practices such as performance, installation, painting, sculpture, photography, video and new media, they have reflected their work in techniques such as imitation, irony, pastiche, collage, and assemblage. Therefore, since there is no predetermined formal rule in the works examined, the form was shaped according to the idea that the artist wanted to convey. In addition, it was seen that the artists tried to create an expression and form through their own representations and manifestos. On the other hand, it can be said that such competitions, which have become a representation area for young artists, have an important place in terms of supporting young artist candidates to understand and comprehend contemporary art and to produce intellectual works.

Keywords: Contemporary Art, Competition, Shape, Form.

GENÇLİK LİDERİ OLARAK GÖREV YAPAN ÇALIŞANLARIN GENÇLİK LİDERLİĞİ ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE YOUTH LEADERSHIP FEATURES OF EMPLOYEES WORKING AS YOUTH LEADERS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde gençlik liderliği, gençlerin liderlik becerilerini geliştirerek, toplumsal değişim ve dönüşüm için etkili bir şekilde katkıda bulunmasını hedefleyen önemli bir araştırma ve uygulama alanı haline gelmiştir. Gençlik liderliği konusuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalar, gençlerin liderlik potansiyellerini ortaya çıkarmak, liderlik becerilerini geliştirmek ve toplumsal değişim için aktif olarak görev almasını teşvik etmek amacıyla yoğunlaşmaktadır.

Birçok araştırma, gençlik liderliğinin gelişim süreci, liderlik becerileri, liderlik tarzları ve genç liderlerin etkisi gibi çeşitli yönlerini incelemiştir. Bu çalışmalar genç liderlerin kendine güven, iletişim becerileri, vizyon geliştirme, takım çalışması, problem çözme ve etkili karar verme gibi liderlik becerilerini nasıl geliştirebileceklerini ele almaktadır. Gençlik liderliği literatürü ayrıca genç liderliğinin olumlu etkilerini ve faydalarını da vurgulamaktadır. Gençlerin liderlik becerilerini geliştirmeleri, kişisel gelişimlerine katkıda bulunurken, aynı zamanda toplumsal bağlarını güçlendirebilir ve toplumda pozitif değişim yaratma potansiyeline sahip olabilirler. Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığına bağlı Gençlik Lideri olarak görev yapmakta olan çalışanların Gençlik liderlik düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla bu araştırma yürütülmektedir. Bakanlık bünyesinde aktif rol alan ve meslek olarak yapılan gençlik liderlerinin liderlik becerilerine yönelik seviyelerinin ne durumda olduğunu ortaya konulması önemli görülmektedir.

Bu araştırma tarama modelinde kurgulanmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni 2020-2021 yılı içinde Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı'na bağlı 350 gençlik merkezinde görev yapan 1282 gençlik liderinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemi gençlik merkezlerinden basit seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi ile gönüllülük esasına dayalı olarak seçilen 323 gençlik liderinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Cansoy ve Turan (2016) tarafından geliştirilen 'Gençlik Liderlik Özellikleri Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, gençlik liderliği programlarının gençlerin liderlik potansiyellerini ortaya çıkarma, iletişim becerilerini geliştirme ve toplum hizmetine katılımını teşvik etme açısından etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, dönüşümcü liderlik, katılımcı liderlik ve diğer liderlik yaklaşımlarının gençlik liderliği üzerindeki olumlu etkileri vurgulanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, gençlik liderliği alanında gelecekte yapılacak araştırmaların ve liderlik eğitim programlarının

gençlerin liderlik potansiyellerini daha da güçlendirmeye odaklanmasının önemini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Liderlik, Gençlik Liderliği, Bakanlık, Gençlik Spor Bakanlığı, Liderlik Özelliği

ABSTRACT

Today, youth leadership has become an important research and practice area that aims to contribute effectively to social change and transformation by improving the leadership skills of young people. Studies on youth leadership focus on revealing the leadership potential of young people, developing their leadership skills and encouraging them to take an active role in social change.

Many studies have examined various aspects of youth leadership, such as the development process, leadership skills, leadership styles, and the impact of young leaders. These studies address how young leaders can develop leadership skills such as self-confidence, communication skills, vision development, teamwork, problem solving and effective decision making. Youth leadership literature also highlights the positive effects and benefits of youth leadership. Developing leadership skills of young people can contribute to their personal development, while at the same time, they can strengthen their social bonds and have the potential to create positive change in society. In line with this information, this research is carried out in order to determine the youth leadership levels of the employees working as Youth Leaders affiliated to the Ministry of Youth and Sports. It is important to reveal the level of leadership skills of youth leaders who take an active role in the ministry and are professionally engaged.

This research was designed in the scanning model. The universe of the research consists of 1282 youth leaders working in 350 youth centers affiliated to the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Turkey in 2020-2021. The sample of the research consists of 323 youth leaders selected on a voluntary basis from youth centers with simple random sampling method. The 'Youth Leadership Traits Scale' developed by Cansoy and Turan (2016) was used as a data collection tool in the research.

As a result, it shows that youth leadership programs are effective in revealing the leadership potential of young people, improving their communication skills and encouraging their participation in community service. In addition, the positive effects of transformational leadership, participatory leadership and other leadership approaches on youth leadership are emphasized. This study reveals the importance of future research and leadership training programs in the field of youth leadership to focus on further strengthening the leadership potential of young people.

Keywords: Leadership, Youth Leadership, Ministry, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Leadership Feature

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY OF BAMBOO STEM (BIOCHAR) AND OIL BEAN SEED (BIOCHAR)

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ABSTRACT

This work made use of nanoparticles of zinc oxide (ZnO), copper oxide (CuO), tin oxide (SnO_2), nanocomposites of ZnO, CuO, SnO_2 doped with burnt bamboo stem (BB:ZnO, BB:CuO, BB:SnO_2) and ZnO, CuO, SnO_2 doped with burnt oil bean seed (BOB:ZnO, BOB:CuO, BOB:SnO_2) were synthesized using sol gel techniques. Zinc (II) acetate dihydrate, tin (II) chloride dihydrate, copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (VI) and sodium hydroxide as precursors of zinc, tin, copper and oxygen respectively. Absolute ethanol and ethylene glycol were used as nanoparticle stabilizer and capping agent respectively. Synthesized ZnO, CuO, SnO_2 nanoparticles and their corresponding nanocomposites were subjected to optical analysis and their optical properties were determined using UV-VIS spectrophotometer. It was observed that Bamboo stem (BB) biochar has maximum absorption capacity of 36.61% while oil bean seed (BOB) biochar has maximum absorption capacity of 18.39 % respectively. And this result showed that Bamboo stem (biochar) has the highest absorption capacity compare to Oil seed (biochar).

Keywords: Bamboo stem (biochar), Oil bean seed (biochar), Sol-gel, Absorption capacity, Nanoparticles and Nanocomposites

KENTSEL ÇEKİRDEKTE YER ALAN FARKLI ALAN KULLANIMLARINDAKİ TOPRAK ORGANİK KARBON STOKLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: DÜZCE ÖRNEĞİ

COMPARISON OF SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCKS OF DIFFERENT LAND USE IN THE URBAN CORE: CASE OF DÜZCE

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ÖZET

Şehirler nüfus yoğunluğu, sanayileşme, üretim-tüketim içerisindeki hızlı sirkülasyon, betonlaşma gibi sebeplerden dolayı sera gazı salınımının en üst düzeylerde olduğu alanlardır. Bununla birlikte, kentsel yeşil alt yapı, şehrin üzerindeki karbon yükünün azaltılmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak kentsel alanlardaki karbon tutumu ve depolama yeteneği doğal alanlara kıyasla minimum düzeyde olması nedeniyle önemsenmemektedir. Özellikle karasal ekosistemlerdeki karbonun dörtte üçünü ihtiva eden toprak organik karbonunun kentsel alanlardaki miktarı göz ardı edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Düzce kentsel çekirdeğinde yer alan farklı alan kullanımları ve peyzaj alanlarının toprak karbon depolama yeteneklerinin karşılaştırmak ve kentsel çekirdekteki toplam karbon miktarını tahmin etmektir. Bu kapsamda urban atlas verilerinden ve Türkiye toprak organik karbonu (TOK) haritasından yararlanarak, bir kıyaslama yapılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, düşük yoğunluklu kent dokusu ve kara yolları ile ilgili alanlardaki TOK stoklarının, endüstriyel ve ticari birimler ve sürekli kent dokusunun bulunduğu alanlara göre fazla olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca kent içerisinde yer alan doğal ve yarı doğal alan kullanımlarında TOK miktarının kentsel çekirdeğin karbon stok kapasitesine önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, kentsel çekirdekte yer alan farklı alan kullanımlarında TOK stoklarının zenginleşmesini sağlarken kent içerisinde yer alan yapay alanlardaki artış stokların düşmesine, dolayısıyla iklim değişikliği etkilerinin azaltılmasındaki rolün zayıflamasına neden olmaktadır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Çekirdek, Karbon stoğu, Toprak Organik Karbonu

ABSTRACT
Urban areas where greenhouse gas emissions are at the highest levels due to reasons such as population density, industrialization, rapid circulation in production-consumption, and concretization. However, urban green infrastructure has an important place in reducing the carbon burden on the city. However, carbon sequestration and storage capacity in urban areas are not considered because they are at a minimum level compared to natural areas. In particular, the amount of soil organic carbon, which contains three-quarters of the carbon in terrestrial ecosystems, in urban areas is ignored. The aim of this study is to compare the soil carbon storage capabilities of different land uses and landscape areas in Düzce urban core and to estimate the total carbon amount in the urban core. In this context, a comparison was made by using the urban atlas data and the Turkey soil organic carbon (TOC) map. The data obtained showed that TOC stocks in low-density urban fabric and areas related to highways are higher than in industrial and commercial units and areas with continuous urban fabric. In addition, the amount of TOC in the use of natural and semi-natural areas in the city contributes significantly to the carbon stock capacity of the urban core. As a result, while TOC stocks are enriched in different land uses in the urban core, the increase in artificial areas in the city causes the stocks to decrease, thus weakening the role in reducing the effects of climate change.

Keywords: Carbon stock, Soil Organic Carbon, Urban Core

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS ON THE GUT MICROBIOME IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS

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Background Psoriasis is a common and chronic dermatological disease considered as a systemic inflammatory disorder. A growing body of evidence highlights that intestinal dysbiosis is associated with the development of psoriasis. The gut-skin axis is the novel concept of the interaction between skin diseases and microbiome through inflammatory mediators, metabolites and the intestinal barrier. Restoration of the microbiome is a therapeutic strategy for psoriasis.
The objective of this study was to summarize the potential action of Deniplant nutraceuticals in psoriasis on inflammation.
Materials and methods We conducted a systematic review of studies investigating intestinal microbiome in psoriasis. To identify studies comparing gut microbiome composition in patients with psoriasis and normal healthy controls. The use of Deniplant nutraceuticals could be interesting in disease management**.**
Results However, the association of psoriasis with gut dysbiosis is mainly based on limited studies with small number of patients involved. All studies confirmed the association of psoriasis and gut microbiota dysbiosis. This paper provides a detailed and comprehensive systematic review regarding gut microbiome in patients with psoriasis. It is still not clear whether psoriasis is an effect or a cause of the observed disbalance between beneficial and pathogenic microbes.
Conclusion There is a significant association between alterations in gut microbial composition and psoriasis. More unified methodological standards in large-scale studies are needed to understand microbiota's contribution to psoriasis pathogenesis and its modulation as a potential therapeutic strategy. The changes in microbiome under psoriasis treatment can serve as a potential biomarker of positive response to the Deniplant nutraceuticals.

Keywords: microbiome, psoriasis, gut-skin axis, gut barrier, Deniplant nutraceuticals

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS KALAYAKAN STUDIES ON FILADAILY HIJAB (MARKETING ASPECTS AND MARKETING MIX)

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ABSTRACT

Filadaily Hijab is a business engaged in Muslim fashion hijab. Filadaily Hijab sells various types of hijab. Filadaily Hijab was founded by Ulfi Nabila and was established in 2020 and is located on Jl. Pramuka no.63 Pasirkratonkramat Pekalongan City. This study aims to analyze the business feasibility study on the Filadaily Hijab business. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive type of research with interview and documentation methods. There are several aspects discussed in this study, namely the marketing aspect and marketing mix. Research shows that Filadaily Hijab has a wide marketing scope because it maximizes sales to consumers by adding a reseller system, has a good finalnsial analysis with its own capital so that Filadaily Hijab has feasibility in its business.

Keywords: Filadaily Hijab, Marketing, Eligibility, Business

GLUTENSİZ BİSKÜVİ ÜRETİMİNDE YÖRESEL BİR ÜRÜN "MADIMAK" KULLANIMI VE BESİN DEĞERİNE ETKİSİ

THE USE OF A LOCAL PRODUCT "MADIMAK" GLUTEN-FREE BISCUIT PRODUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON NUTRITIONAL VALUE

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ÖZET

Madımak iç Anadolu bölgesi başta olmak üzere birçok yerde kendiliğinden yetişebilen yenilebilir bir ot türüdür. Antiseptik, antioksidan, antikanserojen, özellikleri ile birçok hastalık üzerinde olumlu etkisi bulunmaktadır. Madımak, tüketimi ile sağlığa olan faydalarından dolayı fonksiyonel özelliğe sahiptir. Çoğunlukla yemek olarak tüketilmesi yanında taze olarak kullanımı ve çay olarak tüketimi de mümkündür. Glütensiz ürünlerin en büyük eksikliği besin değerlerindeki zayıflıktır. Bu yüzden çölyak hastalarına yönelik geliştirilen ürün formülasyonlarında besin değerinin arttırılması beklenmektedir. Formülasyona ilave edilecek ürünlerin fonksiyonel özellikte olması ayrıca formülasyona değer katmaktadır. Bu sayede çölyak hastaları için üretilen nişasta bazlı ürünlere sağlıklı bir alternatif ürün üretilebilecektir.

Bu çalışmada madımağın fonksiyonel özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak, çölyak hastalarına sağlıklı, alternatif ve fonksiyonel bir ürün geliştirmek amaçlanmıştır. Bunun için farklı oranlarda ki madımak unu (%10, %20, %30) glütensiz bisküvi formülasyonuna dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmada üretilen glütensiz bisküvi örneklerinde nem, kül, diyet lif, protein, yağ, fenolik madde ve antioksidan analizleri yapılarak sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir. Bisküvi örneklerinin nem içeriği, kül değeri, diyet lif ve protein miktarı madımak unu ilavesi ile doğru orantılı olarak artmıştır. Tüm bisküvi örneklerinde yağ değeri istatistiki olarak benzer değerler almıştır. Madımak ilavesinin oransal artışı ile bisküvi örneklerinin fenolik madde ve antioksidan aktiviteleri de önemli oranda artış göstermiştir. En yüksek nem, kül, protein, diyet lif, antioksidan ve fenolik madde miktarlarına %30 madımak ilaveli ürünlerin sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Formülasyona madımak unu ilavesinin artışı ile bu değerler paralel artış göstermiş ve glütensiz bisküvi üretiminde madımak ununun kullanılması ile bisküvi örneklerinin besin değerlerinin önemli oranda arttığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yöresel ürün, Madımak, sağlık

ABSTRACT

Madımak is an edible grass that can grow spontaneously in many places, especially in Central Anatolia. It has a positive effect on many diseases with its antiseptic, antioxidant, anticarcinogenic properties. Madımak has functional properties. It is mostly consumed as a meal. There is also fresh use and consumption as a tea. The biggest deficiency of gluten-free products is the weakness in nutritional values. Therefore, it is expected to increase the nutritional value in product formulations developed for celiac patients. It is important that the products to be added to the formulation have functional properties. In this way, a healthy alternative to starch-based products produced for celiac patients can be produced. In this study, it was aimed to develop a healthy, alternative and functional product for celiac patients by considering the functional properties of madımak. For this purpose, different proportions of madımak flour (10%, 20%, 30%) were included in the gluten-free biscuit formulation. The gluten-free biscuit samples produced in the study were analyzed for moisture, ash, dietary fiber, protein, fat, phenolic substances and antioxidants and the results were evaluated. The moisture content, ash value, dietary fiber and protein content of the biscuit samples increased in direct proportion with the addition of madımak flour. Fat value of all biscuit samples had statistically similar values. Phenolic substances and antioxidant activities of the biscuit samples also increased significantly with the proportional increase in the addition of Madımak flour. It was determined that the highest moisture, ash, protein, dietary fiber, antioxidant and phenolic matter contents were found in the products with 30% madımak flour addition. These values increased in parallel with the increase in the addition of madımak flour to the formulation. The use of madımak flour in gluten-free biscuit production increased the nutritional values significantly.

Keywords: Local product, Madımak, health

SOSYAL HİZMETTE ETİK EĞİTİMİNİN ARDINDAN: "ETİĞİ UYMAK ZORUNDA OLDUĞUM KURALLAR DİYE DÜŞÜNÜYORDUM, OYSA YOLUMU AYDINLATAN BİR SOKAK LAMBASIYMIŞ."

AFTER ETHICS EDUCATION IN SOCIAL WORK: "I THOUGHT I WERE THE RULES I HAD TO FOLLOW, BUT IT WAS A STREETLGIHT THAT ILLUMINATED MY PATH."

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ÖZET

Sosyal hizmet değer temelli bir meslektir. Günümüzde önemli ölçüde genişleyen ve sosyal hizmet uzmanları için bir dizi ilke olmanın ötesinde olan etik standartlar, uygulayıcıların davranışlarına rehberlik ederken mesleğin ve meslek içinde yapılacak uygulamaların sınırlarını belirlemekte, sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının kendilerini ve müracaatçılarını konumlandıracakları zemini oluşturmakta, etik ikilemlerde izlenecek yol haritalarını ortaya koymaktadır. Sosyal hizmet lisans eğitiminin bir parçası olan etik konusunun, mesleğin doğasından kaynaklanan nedenlerle, çalışma yaşamının özellikle ilk yıllarında hizmet içi eğitimlerde yer almasının, sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının mesleki gelişimlerine önemli katkılar sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Amaç: Mesleğin ilk 1 yılı içinde olan sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının *sosyal hizmette etik* eğitimine ilişkin görüşlerini keşfetmektir.

Yöntem: Araştırma Ankara'da bir SHM'de sosyal çalışmacı kadrosunda ve mesleğin ilk 1 yılı içinde olan, meslek içi eğitim kapsamında *sosyal hizmette etik* eğitimine katılan sosyal hizmet uzmanları ile yapılmış, veri toplama aracı olarak açık uçlu soru formu kullanılmış ve elde edilen verilerin analizi için nitel bir analiz yöntemi olan tematik analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç: Çalışmanın sonuçları eğitimin katılımcıların etik standartlar ışığında mesleki uygulamalar yapabilmelerine ilişkin farkındalık kazandırdığını, bakış açılarını genişlettiğini, kendi ihtiyaçlarına ve kişisel gelişimlerine çaba harcamanın etik bir uygulayıcı olmanın önemli bir parçası olduğunu, mesleki uygulamalarda yetkinliğin aynı zamanda etik bir sorumluluk olduğunu, etik kodları karmaşık durumları görebilmelerini ve yol haritası oluşturabilmelerini sağlayan bir kaynak olarak görmelerine ilişkin bir kavrayış geliştirmelerinde etkili olduğunu düşündüklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuç olarak çalışma sosyal hizmet uzmanları için etik eğitiminin olumlu sonuçları olduğunu, katılımcıların aldıkları eğitime ilişkin deneyimlerini olumlu geri bildirimlerle ifade ettiklerini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: etik, sosyal hizmet, etik eğitimi

ABSTRACT

Social work is a value-based profession. Ethical standards, which have expanded significantly today and are beyond being a set of principles for social workers, determine the boundaries of the profession and the practices to be done in the profession, while guiding the behaviors of the practitioners, create the ground on which social workers will position themselves and their clients, and reveal the roadmaps to be followed in ethical dilemmas. It is thought that the subject of ethics, which is a part of social work undergraduate education, taking part in in-service trainings especially in the first years of working life, due to the nature of the profession, will make significant contributions to the professional development of social workers.

Purpose: To explore the views of social workers, who are in the first year of their profession, on ethics education in social work.

Method: The research was conducted with social workers who were social workers in a SHM in Ankara and who were in the first year of the profession and participated in ethics training in social work within the scope of in-service training, an open-ended question form was used as a data collection tool, and qualitative data were used for the analysis of the data obtained. Thematic analysis method, which is an analysis method, was used.

Conclusion: The results of the study made the participants aware of their professional practices in the light of ethical standards, broadening their perspectives, making efforts for their own needs and personal development is an important part of being an ethical practitioner, competence in professional practices is also an ethical responsibility, ethical codes are complex situations. It reveals that they think it is effective in developing an understanding about seeing them as a resource that enables them to see and create a roadmap. As a result, the study shows that ethics education has positive results for social workers, and participants express their experiences about the education they received with positive feedback.

Keywords: ethics, social work, ethics education

HAREKETLİ VE DAİRESEL GÜNEŞ PANEL KONTROLLERİNİN MALİYET ANALİZİ

COST ANALYSIS OF MOVING AND CIRCULAR SOLAR PANEL CONTROLS

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ÖZET

Çağımızın en önemli ihtiyacı olan enerji, fosil yakıtların yanı sıra günümüzde yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları sayesinde de karşılanmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerjilerin biri de güneş enerjisidir. Daha öncelerden güneş enerjisi santralleri, panel maliyetleri nedeniyle hareketli panelleri tercih etmesine rağmen, günümüzde panel üretiminin yaygınlığı sayesinde maliyetlerin ciddi oranda düşmesi sebebiyle sabit kurulum tesisler tercih edilmektedir. Bu durumda hareket mekanizmasının yüksek maliyetli olması da etkili olmaktadır. Yaptığımız bu araştırmada, panel hareketliliğini sağlayan sistemlerin maliyet hesapları ve amortisman süreleri incelenmiştir. Ülkemizin güneşlenme süresi sayesinde fotovoltaik paneller ile yenilenebilir enerjide ilk sıraları alması kaçınılmazdır. Yaptığımız bu çalışmanın kurulacak sistemlerdeki maliyet konusunda fayda sağlayacağına inanıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dairesel Hareket, Panellerde Verimlilik, Güneş Takip Sistemi

ABSTRACT

Energy, which is the most important need of our age, is met by renewable energy sources as well as fossil fuels. One of the renewable energies is solar energy. Although solar power plants previously preferred movable panels due to panel costs, fixed installation facilities are preferred due to the significant decrease in costs thanks to the prevalence of panel production today. In this case, the high cost of the movement mechanism is also effective. In this research we have done, the cost calculations and amortization periods of the systems that provide panel mobility are examined. It is inevitable for our country to take the first place in renewable energy with photovoltaic panels thanks to the sunshine duration. We believe that this study will be beneficial in terms of cost in the systems to be established.

Keywords: Circular Motion, Efficiency in Panels, Solar Tracking System.

112 ACİL SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ ÇALIŞANLARINDA ROL ÇATIŞMASI VE ROL BELİRSİZLİĞİ DÜZEYLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF ROLE CONFLICT AND ROLE UNCERTAINTY LEVELS IN 112 EMERGENCY HEALTHCARE

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ÖZET

Amaçlar: Bu çalışma 112 acil sağlık hizmetleri istasyonlarında görev yapan çalışanların rol çatışması ve rol belirsizliği düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Yöntemler: Tanımlayıcı-kesitsel olarak planlanan bu çalışmanın evrenini Eskişehir 112 İl Ambulans Servisi Başhekimliğine bağlı acil sağlık hizmetleri istasyonlarında aktif olarak görev yapan 465 sağlık çalışanı oluşturmuş ve toplam 311 kişi veri toplama formunu doldurmuştur. Veri toplama formunda sosyo-demografik özellikler ve Rol Çatışması-Rol Belirsizliği Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri 01 Haziran 2022 – 31 Aralık 2022 tarihleri arasında yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların tanıtıcı özelliklerine ilişkin dağılımları frekans ve yüzde değerler olarak verilmiştir. Rol çatışması ve rol belirsizliği ölçeğinin ortalama değerlerinin değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği bağımsız gruplarda t testi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların %61,0'ı kadın, %47,4'ü ATT, %44,2'si paramedikti. Rol çatışması ve rol belirsizliği ölçeğine ait bazı özellikler incelendiğinde; rol çatışması alt boyut puan ortalaması 28,61±3,15(min:19,0, maks:40,0), rol belirsizliği alt boyut puan ortalaması 19,11±3,25 olarak bulunmuştur. Hem rol çatışması hem de rol belirsizliği alt boyutlarına ait puan ortalaması kırsal bölgede görev yapan katılımcılarda daha yüksek bulunmuştur. A2 tip istasyonda görev yapan katılımcıların rol belirsizliği alt boyut puan ortalaması A1 tip istasyonda görev yapan katılımcıların puan ortalamasına göre daha yüksek ve istatistiksel olarak anlam bulunmuştur.

Sonuçlar: Rol çatışması ve rol belirsizliği ölçeği alt boyut puan ortalamalarının A2 tip istasyonda görev yapan katılımcılarda anlamlı olarak daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Aynı zamanda rol çatışması ile rol belirsizliği arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir.112 acil sağlık hizmetleri çalışanlarının rol ve sorumluluklarının daha net bir şekilde belirlenmesi, görev tanımlarındaki soru işaretlerinin ortadan kaldırılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Acil sağlık hizmetleri, rol çatışması, rol belirsizliği, Sağlık Çalışanları, Hastane Öncesi

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study was carried out to determine the level of role conflict and role ambiguity of employees working in 112 emergency health services stations.

Methods: The population of this descriptive-cross-sectional study consisted of 465 healthcare professionals working actively in the emergency health services stations of Eskişehir 112 Provincial Ambulance Service Chief Physician, and a total of 311 people filled out the data collection form. Socio-demographic characteristics and Role Conflict-Role Ambiguity Scale were used in the data collection form. Research data were collected between 01 June 2022 and 31 December 2022 by face-to-face interview method. The distribution of the participants' descriptive characteristics are given as frequencies and percentages. Whether the mean values of the role conflict and role ambiguity scale differ according to the variables were analyzed with the t test in independent groups.

Symptoms: 61.0% of the participants were women, 47.4% were ATT, 44.2% were paramedics. When some features of the role conflict and role ambiguity scale are examined; The mean role conflict sub-dimension score was 28.61±3.15(min:19.0, max:40.0), and the mean role ambiguity sub-dimension score was 19.11±3.25. The mean score of both role conflict and role ambiguity sub-dimensions was found to be higher in participants working in rural areas. The role uncertainty sub-dimension score average of the participants working in A2 type station was higher and statistically significant than the average score of the participants working in A1 type station.

Results: The mean scores of the sub-dimensions of the role conflict and role ambiguity scale were found to be significantly higher in the participants working at the A2 type station. At the same time, a positive and significant relationship was found between role conflict and role ambiguity. The roles and responsibilities of 112 emergency health care workers should be determined more clearly, and the question marks in their job descriptions should be eliminated.

Keywords: Emergency health services, role conflict, role ambiguity, Healthcare Professionals, Prehospital

USING MMR FOR GENERATING ENERGY FROM BUMPS

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Abstract

The energy generated by the bumps when a car drives over them can be harnessed by a technology called a Mechanical Motion Rectifier (MMR). An MMR is a device that converts the mechanical motion of a moving vehicle, such as the up and down motion caused by driving over bumps or road irregularities, into usable electrical energy. The MMR technology in this article works by using a mechanical part which is the mechanism of converting energy from linear motions of racks into rotational movements by interlocking the pinions gear 1 & 2 in this system. With the help of a connector rod, the rack is attached to the bumps. As the automotive presses the bumps module vertically, the rack will move, the pinion gear will rotate as well as the shaft will spin also. When the shaft rotates, causing the gearbox spins, and thus the DC motor thereby rotates which then generates electric power. One of the main advantages of MMR technology is that it provides a renewable source of energy that does not require any external fuel source. This makes it a highly sustainable technology that can reduce the environmental impact of transportation. Another advantage of MMR technology is that it can help improve the overall efficiency of vehicles. By using the energy generated by the vehicle's motion, MMR technology can reduce the amount of energy that needs to be generated by the vehicle's engine or battery, thereby increasing its range and reducing its energy consumption. Overall, MMR technology is a promising innovation that has the potential to significantly improve the energy efficiency of vehicles and reduce their environmental impact. As the technology continues to evolve and become more cost-effective, it is likely to become an increasingly important part of the automotive industry's efforts to transition to more sustainable and energy-efficient transportation

Keywords: harvesting energy from bumps , MMR , electric cars.

ROLE OF TRIBOELECTRICITY IN SELF-POWER WEARABLE DEVICES

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Abstract

The recent development in wearable electronics has increased its adoptability in today's lives. Peoples are now demanding these devices due to its various applications in health monitoring, motion tracking, communication, environmental monitoring, quality of training, safety or support system(sensors). But the power supply has been a crucial challenge in these devices. Currently these devices rely on batteries which have limited life, bulky and rigid structure and environmental issues. Therefore, the better alternate for this can be the use of triboelectricity which convert low frequency mechanical energy into electric power. In this research we present a brief overview of recent development and future prospective of triboelectricity which will help in developing self-power wearable devices.

Keywords: Triboelectricity, Wearable Devices, Sensors, Biomedical

GELENEKSEL TIPDA KÜTAHYA'DA KARDİYOLOJİ HASTALIKLARINDA HALKIN KULANDIĞI BAZI BİTKİLER

SOME PLANTS THAT PEOPLE USE FOR CARDIOLOGICAL DISEASES IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN KÜTAHYA

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Özet

Kardiyovasküler hastalıkları (CVD'ler), son yıllarda gelişmiş ülkelerde en başta gelen ölüm nedenlerindendir. Risk faktörü olarak sağlıksız beslenme gösterilmiştir. Bazı risk faktörleri; sigara, psikososyal faktörler, diyabet, kolesterol, meyve ve sebze tüketiminin yetersiz olması, fiziksel aktivite yetersizliği vb. olabilir. Tamamlayıcı ve geleneksel bitkisel ilaçların kardiyovasküler hastalığı (KVH) önlemede ve tedavide kullanımı konusunda bir artış vardır. Kalp ve dolaşım sistemi hastalıklarında Kütahya bölgesinde kullanılan alıç, keten, sarımsak, yabani erik, kızılcık, tıbbı adaçayı gibi bitkilerin kardiyovasküler sağlık üzerindeki etkileri ele alınacaktır. Bu bitkilerin halk arasında nasıl adlandırıldığı ve kullanım alanları literatür taramaları ve Kütahya il ve ilçe sınırları içinde inceleme gezileri yapılarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kardiyovasküler, Bitkiler, geleneksel tıp

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are among the leading causes of death in developed countries in recent years. Unhealthy diet has been shown as a risk factor. Some risk factors may be smoking, psychosocial factors, diabetes, cholesterol, insufficient fruit and vegetable consumption, and lack of physical activity. There is an increase in the use of complementary and traditional herbal medicines in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease (CVD). The effects of plants such as hawthorn, flax, garlic, wild plum, cranberry, medicinal sage, which are used in the Kütahya region in heart and circulatory system diseases, on cardiovascular health will be discussed. How these plants are named among the people and their usage areas were determined by literature review and by making research trips within the borders of Kütahya province and district.

Keywords: cardiovascular, plants, traditional medicine

NATURAL PRODUCTS AS POTENT THERAPEUTIC AGENTS AGAINST ALZHEIMER DISEASE: A COMPREHENSIVE COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH

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Abstract

Objective: Cholinesterase enzymes are biological catalysts essential for the transformation of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter implicated in memory and learning, into acetic acid and choline, altering the neurotransmission process in Alzheimer's disease patients. Therefore, inhibition of cholinesterase enzymes is a relevant strategy for the symptomatic treatment of Alzheimer's disease. The current investigation aims to explore potential Cholinesterase inhibitors through comprehensive computational approach.

Methods: Forty-nine phytoconstituents extracted from *Cannabis sativa L* were in silico screened using molecular docking, pharmacokinetic and toxicological analysis, to evaluate their possible inhibitory effect towards the cholinesterase enzymes. In addition, molecular dynamics simulations were executed to explore their interactions stability with under mimetic biological conditions, and thus support our findings.

Results: Four phytoconstituents belonging to cannabinoid derivatives were revealed to be promising candidates for Alzheimer therapy by acting as cholinesterase inhibitors. The conducted investigations have led to great findings that would strongly guide the pharmaceutical industries towards the rational development of potent anti-Alzheimer agents.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Molecular Docking; *Cannabis sativa L*; Cholinesterase inhibitors; Molecular Dynamic; ADMET.

PI CONTROLLER BASED ON PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM WITH HYBRID BATTERY –SUPERCAPACITOR ENERGY STORAGE

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Abstract

The incorporation of renewable energy sources (RES) into the electricity system is on the rise, increasing uncertainty around its operation and management. The sensitivity of RES to unforeseen variations in weather conditions such as temperature, and solar irradiation requires supplementary/additional assets to support the system. This research presents a hybrid power system consisting of a photovoltaic (PV) system as the principal energy source and a battery and supercapacitor (SCs) as energy storage systems. A power-sharing control is proposed in this work to efficiently exploit the complementary features of these energy storage devices. All the sources are connected to the DC link through DC-DC converters. The battery and supercapacitor are associated via bidirectional converters (BDC).

The proposed control scheme for the hybrid energy system uses a PI controller as the power management system (PMS) and is implemented to stabilize the direct voltage link (Vdc) and command the bidirectional converters (BDC) connected with batteries and supercapacitors (SCs). The whole structure is developed in the MATLAB/Simulink environment. The results validate the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed PI approach for DC link voltage stabilization and power management under different conditions such as solar irradiation.

Keywords-- renewable energy sources, battery, supercapacitor, bidirectional converters, PI control

DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSENSOR FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TYRAMINE IN FOODS

GIDALARDA TİRAMİN TAYİNİ İÇİN BİYOSENSÖR GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Tyramine; It is a biogenic amine produced by the decarboxylation of tyrosine. Dairy products, cheeses, beer, meat and seafood are some of the foods and beverages that contain tyramine. Consuming foods containing high amounts of tyramine can cause adverse health effects such as headaches, palpitations, diarrhea and nausea. It can lead to strong migraine attacks and increased blood pressure that causes brain hemorrhages known as the "cheese reaction". The presence of high concentrations of tyramine may also indicate food spoilage due to long storage time. For tyramine, 100-800 mg/kg of food has been reported as a toxic dose. Therefore, it is important to develop a practical, rapid and accurate method to determine the level of tyramine in food samples [1-2].

In this study; It is aimed to determine tyramine electrochemically with a new amperometric tyramine biosensor using Fc3A2N modified carbon paste electrode and monoamine oxidase enzyme.

Tyramine determination was carried out by oxidation of enzymatically produced H_2O_2 against Ag/AgCl [3]. The sensitivity and response currents of $C_{21}H_{16}NO_2Fe$ Schiff base (structural characterization of the compound was performed using spectroscopic methods), which was used to modify the carbon paste electrode, to H_2O_2 were investigated. Optimum working conditions for determination by amperometric i-t method; +0.5 V working potential, the amount of modified substance was determined as 2.5 mg Fc3A2N. The effects of the prepared biosensor on the tyramine response, temperature, pH and substrate concentration were investigated. In addition, the linear operating range, lower limit of detection, Km (obs) and Imax (obs) values of the biosensor were determined.

Keywords; Tyramine, biosensors, carbon paste electrode

KENTSEL ÇEKİRDEKTE YER ALAN FARKLI ALAN KULLANIMLARINDAKİ TOPRAK ORGANİK KARBON STOKLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: DÜZCE ÖRNEĞİ

COMPARISON OF SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCKS OF DIFFERENT LAND USE IN THE URBAN CORE: CASE OF DÜZCE

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ÖZET

Şehirler nüfus yoğunluğu, sanayileşme, üretim-tüketim içerisindeki hızlı sirkülasyon, betonlaşma gibi sebeplerden dolayı sera gazı salınımının en üst düzeylerde olduğu alanlardır. Bununla birlikte, kentsel yeşil alt yapı, şehrin üzerindeki karbon yükünün azaltılmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak kentsel alanlardaki karbon tutumu ve depolama yeteneği doğal alanlara kıyasla minimum düzeyde olması nedeniyle önemsenmemektedir. Özellikle karasal ekosistemlerdeki karbonun dörtte üçünü ihtiva eden toprak organik karbonunun kentsel alanlardaki miktarı göz ardı edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Düzce kentsel çekirdeğinde yer alan farklı alan kullanımları ve peyzaj alanlarının toprak karbon depolama yeteneklerinin karşılaştırmak ve kentsel çekirdekteki toplam karbon miktarını tahmin etmektir. Bu kapsamda urban atlas verilerinden ve Türkiye toprak organik karbonu (TOK) haritasından yararlanarak, bir kıyaslama yapılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, düşük yoğunluklu kent dokusu ve kara yolları ile ilgili alanlardaki TOK stoklarının, endüstriyel ve ticari birimler ve sürekli kent dokusunun bulunduğu alanlara göre fazla olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca kent içerisinde yer alan doğal ve yarı doğal alan kullanımlarında TOK miktarının kentsel çekirdeğin karbon stok kapasitesine önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, kentsel çekirdekte yer alan farklı alan kullanımlarında TOK stoklarının zenginleşmesini sağlarken kent içerisinde yer alan yapay alanlardaki artış stokların düşmesine, dolayısıyla iklim değişikliği etkilerinin azaltılmasındaki rolün zayıflamasına neden olmaktadır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Çekirdek, Karbon stoğu, Toprak Organik Karbonu

ABSTRACT
Urban areas where greenhouse gas emissions are at the highest levels due to reasons such as population density, industrialization, rapid circulation in production-consumption, and concretization. However, urban green infrastructure has an important place in reducing the carbon burden on the city. However, carbon sequestration and storage capacity in urban areas are not considered because they are at a minimum level compared to natural areas. In particular, the amount of soil organic carbon, which contains three-quarters of the carbon in terrestrial ecosystems, in urban areas is ignored. The aim of this study is to compare the soil carbon storage capabilities of different land uses and landscape areas in Düzce urban core and to estimate the total carbon amount in the urban core. In this context, a comparison was made by using the urban atlas data and the Turkey soil organic carbon (TOC) map. The data obtained showed that TOC stocks in low-density urban fabric and areas related to highways are higher than in industrial and commercial units and areas with continuous urban fabric. In addition, the amount of TOC in the use of natural and semi-natural areas in the city contributes significantly to the carbon stock capacity of the urban core. As a result, while TOC stocks are enriched in different land uses in the urban core, the increase in artificial areas in the city causes the stocks to decrease, thus weakening the role in reducing the effects of climate change.

Keywords: Carbon stock, Soil Organic Carbon, Urban Core

H-LEADER A NEW ROLE TOWARDS HYBRID ORGANIZATION

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TOPIC*:* All fields of Social Sciences

Key words: H-Leader, Hybrid leader, Hybrid work, Virtual teams,

Objectives – In recent years, COVID-19 has legitimized the use of smart working as a more stable form of work, reinforcing hybrid working arrangements that combine face-to-face and remote working days. This has necessitated the introduction of new organizational skills, in particular, a new approach to leadership. The literature to date has mainly focused on defining the characteristics of the e-leader, who never physically interacts with the work team (Avolio et al 2000), while another part has focused on the 'traditional' leader who physically interacts with organizational teams (Simpao, 2013). This contribution aims to bridge the literature gap and identify the key characteristics that an H-leader (hybrid leader) must possess as he or she interacts both physically and virtually with work teams.

Methods – This study employed a mixed-method approach, combining a comprehensive literature review with qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with

employees with experience working in virtual team. The interviews served as an initial exploratory phase aimed at identifying keywords for selecting the relevant literature. From the study and systematization of this literature, we want to identify the distinctive characteristics of a newly emerging organizational role, the H-leader.

Results – The study highlight that the role of the h-leader necessitates a distinct set of skills and competencies, encompassing both those required by leaders overseeing traditional teams and those demanded by e-leaders managing virtual teams.

Conclusion - The study emerges that an h-leader becomes crucial for the success of hybrid organizations, as they possess the capabilities to manage hybrid teams ensuring aligned with organizational goals effectively. Therefore, the study identifies the main challenges associated with h-leadership, such as building social connections in face-to-face and digital interactions.

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ABBÂSÎLER DÖNEMİNDE HORASAN HACILARININ KARŞILAŞTIĞI BAZI SORUNLAR VE BUNLARA KARŞI ALINAN TEDBİRLER

SOME PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY KHORASAN PILGRIMS AND MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THESE DURING THE ABBASID PERIOD

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Özet

Horasan halkı, İslâm Dini'nin en önemli ibadetlerinden biri olan hacca son derece önem vermiştir. Bu bölgeden hac için yola çıkan insanlar, Abbâsîler'in ilk asrında güvenli bir şekilde Mekke'ye giderdi. Bu güzergâhta yeni su kuyuları açtırılmış ve eski yollar imar edilmişti. Yine güzergâh üzerindeki konaklama yerlerinin sayısı da artırılmıştı. Bu güzergâh, aynı zamanda posta yolu olarak da kullanıldığı için oldukça güvenliydi. Ancak, Abbâsî Devleti'nin ilk asrından sonra ülkeye hâkim olan siyasî istikrarsızlık ve ekonomik sıkıntılar, bu yolun güvenliğini de tehlikeye düşürmüştür. Horasan Hacıları, oldukça uzun ve meşakkatli bir yolculuğu göze almanın yanında, yol güzergâhında birçok problemle daha uğraşmak zorundaydı. Bu hacıları Mekke yolunda, mola yerlerindeki suyun azlığı, gıda ve su fiyatların fâhiş derecede olması ve Bedevî kabilelerin saldırıları gibi birçok sorun bekliyordu. Bu problemlerin halledilmesi adına tedbirler alınmış; ancak, bu tedbirler hiçbir zaman yeterli olmamıştır. Su ve gıda fiyatlarındaki artış ve Bedevî saldırıları nedeniyle bazı yıllarda hacılar Mekke'ye ulaşmadan geri dönmek zorunda kalmıştır. Kûfe ile Mekke arasında yaşayan Bedevî kabilelerden bazıları, kervanlara saldırarak hacıların mallarını yağmalamış ve bu saldırılarda çok sayıda hacı katledilmiştir. Bu saldırıların önüne geçmek için zaman zaman bölgede yaşayan kabilelerle anlaşmalar yapılmış, ancak yine de saldırılar engellenememiştir. Selçuklu Devleti'nin Hicaz bölgesine hâkim olduğu yıllarda bu yolda birtakım tedbirler alınmış, ancak Horasan-Mekke hac yolunun güvenliği sorun olmaktan çıkmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, Horasan'dan yola çıkarak Mekke'ye giden hacıların yol boyunca karşılaştıkları sorunlar ele alınmıştır. Aynı zamanda, Horasan-Mekke yolunun güvenliğini sağlamak amacıyla yol üzerinde yapılan çalışmalardan ve alınan tedbirlerden de bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm Tarihi, Abbâsîler, Horasan, Hac Kafilesi.

Abstract

The Khorasan people gave great importance to the pilgrimage, which is one of the most important worships of the religion of Islam. People who set out for pilgrimage from this region would safely go to Mecca in the first century of the Abbasids. On this route, new water wells were dug and old roads were reconstructed. The number of accommodation places on the route was also increased. This route was quite safe as it was also used as a postal route. However, the political instability and economic problems that dominated the country after the first century of the Abbasid State put the safety of this road at risk. Khorasan Pilgrims had to deal with many other problems along the way, besides taking the risk of a rather long and arduous journey. Many problems awaited these pilgrims on the way to Mecca, such as water shortages at the stopovers, exorbitant prices for food and water, and attacks by Bedouin tribes. Measures were taken to solve these problems; however, these measures have never been sufficient. Due to the increase in water and food prices and Bedouin attacks, pilgrims had to return before reaching Mecca in some years. Some Bedouins living between Kufa and Mecca attacked the caravans and looted the goods of the pilgrims, and many pilgrims were killed in these attacks. In order to prevent these attacks, agreements were made with the tribes living in the region from time to time, but the attacks could not be prevented. During the years when the Seljuk State dominated the Hejaz region, some precautions were taken on this road, but the safety of the Horasan-Mekke pilgrimage route did not cease to be a problem. In this study, the problems faced by the pilgrims who went to Mecca from Khorasan were discussed. At the same time, the work done on the road and the measures taken to ensure the safety of the Khorasan-Mecca road were also mentioned.

Keywords: Islamic History, Abbasids, Khorasan, Hajj Caravan.

SYNTHESIS OF SULFONYL FUNCTIONALIZED CHALCONE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Chalcone is an exceptional chemical template having multifarious biological activities due to the presence of the reactive ketoethylenic group (–CO–CH=CH–). Chalcones demonstrate a variety of activities like anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-HIV, anti-malarial, etc. Aromatic substitution has a prominent role in enhancing the biological activity of chalcone derivatives. Furthermore, many biologically active compounds contain sulfonyl moiety. So, by considering the pharmaceutical importance of both the chalcone and sulfonyl group, we have planned to synthesize sulfonyl functionalized chalcone derivatives by employing the aldol condensation reaction. Prepared compounds will be characterized through melting points, FT-IR, and other available spectroscopic techniques ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR etc. Moreover, the synthesized compounds will also be screened for their anti-microbial activities.

Keywords: Chaclone, Sulfonyl, Aldol Condensation

SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF NAPROXEN DERIVATIVES VIA SUZUKI-MIYAURA CROSS COUPLING REACTION

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Abstract

Naproxen derivatives are important as biologically significant molecules and are of great synthetic interest due to their wide biological and pharmacological activities. In the present study, 2,4-dibromophenyl naproxen *via* Steglich esterification will be synthesized. To develop carbon-carbon bond, the palladium-catalyzed Suzuki cross coupling reaction is a well-organized method. Suzuki cross coupling is preferable over other similar coupling reactions because it uses relatively cheap and easily available boronic acids, has mild reaction conditions, and has low toxicity of the starting materials and by-products. The biaryl derivatives of naproxen will be synthesized by using the Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling reaction in the presence of Pd (0) and NaOH, Na_2CO_3, Cs_2CO_3, K_3PO_4, etc. as bases. The newly synthesized derivatives will be characterized using analytical techniques like ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C- NMR and Mass Spectrometry and their biological activities will be determined.

Keywords: Naproxen, Biaryl derivatives, Suzuki-Miyaura Cross Coupling, Steglich Esterification, Carbon-Carbon Bond

SPİN YÖNTEMİ İLE KAPLANMIŞ TiO_2 İNCE FİLMLERİN KOROZYON DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF TIO2 THIN FILMS COATED WITH THE SPIN METHOD

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ÖZET

Başta gıda ekipmanı ve makineleri alanında olmak üzere birçok endüstride yaygın kullanım alanı bulan AISI 304 paslanmaz çeliği korozyon ve mekanik hasara neden olacak çevrelere maruz kalmaktadır. Bu hasarların önlenmesi için yüzey koruma teknolojileri kullanılmaktadır. TiO_2, Al_2O_3, ZrO_2, SiO_2 gibi seramik oksit filmler ve kaplamalar iyi pasiflik, düşük iletkenlik veya yalıtım özellikleri ile iyi tribolojik özelliklerin yanında; deniz suyu ortamındaki mükemmel korozyon dirençleri nedeniyle yaygın kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Bu amaçla çalışmada spin kaplama yöntemi kullanarak AISI 304 paslanmaz çelik alt malzeme üzerine TiO_2 ince film kaplanmıştır. Kaplama işlemi için Ethyl acetoacetate (EAcAc), Tetra-n-butyl orthotitanate (TBT) ve etanol bileşikleri kullanılmıştır. TiO_2 ince film kaplamak için devir sayısı 1000 devir/dakika olarak seçilmiştir. Spin kaplama süreleri 10, 20 ve 30 saniyedir ve her kaplama sonrası uygulanan tavlama sıcaklığı 500 °C ve tavlama süresi 1 saat olarak belirlenmiştir. Kaplama işlemi sonrası oluşturulan ince filmlerin yapısal özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla 20°-90° aralığında XRD analizi yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizlerde göre elde edilen piklerin anataz ve rutile fazında olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca XRD grafiklerinden tanecik büyüklüğü, gerinme ve dislokasyon yoğunluğu gibi parametreler de hesaplanmıştır. Yapılan hesaplamalar sonucunda 30 saniye Spin kaplama süresi seçilen numunelerde en yüksek tane boyutu elde edilmiştir. Kaplama süresinin artması tanecik büyüklüğünün artması ile doğru orantılı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada ayrıca farklı işlem sürelerinde yapılan kaplamaların korozyon davranışlarını incelenmiştir. Korozyon davranışını incelemek için Tafel Polarizasyon yöntemi kullanılmıştır ve bu yöntemle E_{corr} ve $İ_{corr}$ değerleri bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TiO_2, İnce Film, Spin Kaplama, Korozyon

ABSTRACT

AISI 304 stainless steel, which is widely used in many industries, especially in the field of food equipment and machinery, is exposed to environments that will cause corrosion and mechanical damage. Surface protection technologies are used to prevent these damages. Ceramic oxide films and coatings such as TiO_2, Al_2O_3, ZrO_2, SiO_2 have good passivity, low conductivity or insulation properties and good tribological properties; It finds widespread use due to its excellent corrosion resistance in the seawater environment. For this purpose, TiO2 thin film was coated on AISI 304 stainless steel substrate by using spin coating method in this study. Ethyl acetoacetate (EAcAc), Tetra-n-butyl orthotitanate (TBT) and ethanol compounds were used for the coating process. The revoluation speed was chosen as 1000 rpm for coating the TiO2 thin film. Spin coating times are 10, 20 and 30 seconds, and the annealing temperature applied after each coating is 500 °C and the annealing time is 1 hour. In order to determine the structural properties of the thin films formed after the coating process, XRD analysis was performed in the range of 20°-90°. It was determined that the peaks obtained according to the analyzes were in the anatase and rutile phases. In addition, parameters such as particle size, strain and dislocation density were calculated from XRD plots. As a result of the calculations, the highest grain size was obtained in the samples with a spin coating time of 30 seconds. It was determined that the increase in the coating time was directly proportional to the increase in the particle size. In the study, the corrosion behavior of the coatings made at different processing times was also investigated. The Tafel Polarization method was used to examine the corrosion behavior and E_{corr} and I_{corr} values were found with this method.

Keywords: TiO_2, Thin Film, Spin Coating, Corrosion

PRELIMINARY GERMINATION PERCENTAGE OF TOOG (PETERSIANTHUS QUADRIALATUS MERR.) USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES

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Germination is a critical stage in the life cycle of plants, thus; persistence of the species depends upon the reproduction considering environmental conditions. Toog (Petersianthus quadrialatus Merr.) also known as the Philippine Rosewood, one of the tallest trees in the Philippines. This endemic tree is towering among forest canopies of Leyte and Samar which often a target of loggers because of its quality lumber. Although there are some studies published on this species; distribution, population and conservation status are unknown.

This paper explores germination percentage to different techniques in an attempt to identify which among could yield high germination percentage. Germination techniques are closed versus open chambers, and; direct sowing versus overnight soaking. Each technique has four replicates with 25 seeds in each. Seeds were extracted from fresh fruit litters and was treated with 20% Hydrogen peroxide solution.

One week observation results show that 100% of the seeds in the closed chamber technique germinated compared to 23% in the open chamber. Whereas, overnight soaking and direct sowing did not show any germination sign throughout the observation period.

Deforestation rate in the Philippines is attributed to commodity driven logging and the need for reforestation to compensate with the declining forest covers is an urgent need. These results could be helpful in reforestation efforts particularly production of Toog seedling and nursery management.

Keywords: Germination percentage, germination techniques, endemic species

BEING A SUCCESSFUL SUBJECT TEACHER: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Being a successful teacher is the vision or aim of every teaching faculty for reasons such as professional carrier, efficiency proclamation, exhibiting expertise, expression of asserts, subject specialist, goodwill for the student community and many more. But not all are successful in any or more than one or two aspects. This research aims in exploring the various factors that would lead an academician to be a successful subject teacher though a focus group qualitative research method. This research would contribute much to the academic fraternity and teaching trainees, psychologists, doctors and social analysts.

The study involves descriptive and purposive research methodology with qualitative analysis through researcher participatory observations and informal interviews with teaching faculties and students. The findings are presented as summery.

Keywords: successful teacher, subject knowledge, researcher, update subject knowledge

SUPPRESSION OF RF AND LO SPURS USING DUAL DRIVE MACH-ZEHNDER MODULATOR (DMZM) AS A MICROWAVE PHOTONIC MIXER IN HIGH SPEED OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

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Abstract

In this paper, simulative investigation of a dual drive Mach-Zehnder modulator (DMZM) as a photonic mixer has been done using an optical system simulation software tool, OPTISYSTEM (version 16). Recently, the microwave photonic mixer has attracted a significant interest as compared to the conventional electronic mixer in a lot of high-speed applications such as radar/satellite communication, broadband wireless networks, radio-over-fibre networks due to its wide bandwidth, low loss, high isolation and immunity to the electromagnetic interference (EMI). Here, 30GHz radio frequency (RF) and 25GHz local oscillator (LO) signals are mixed in DMZM to produce intermediate frequency (IF) at 5GHz. A laser diode (LD) at 193.1THz with -20dBm power acts as an optical carrier to drive DMZM via polarization controller (PC) having 0° phase. Photodetector output shows both RF and LO signals when DMZM is biased at the minimum bias voltage i.e. V_1= -2.8V and V_2 = 1.1V with 0^o phase shift. And, DMZM provides down-converted IF signal at the photodetector output, when biased at the maximum bias voltage i.e. V_1= -2.8V and V_2 = -2.8V with 180^o phase shift. Further, along with the desired IF signal some unwanted spurious signals (spurs) are also seen at the output. These spurious signals arise when LO and RF harmonics are produced at the output. Here, some innovative schemes have also been investigated for the suppression of these undesired spurs.

Keywords: Photonic mixer, DMZM, IF, LO, RF

EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF NPK AGAINST ANTHRACNOSE OF KING CHILLI (CAPSICUM CHINENSE) CAUSED BY COLLETOTRICHUM GLOEOSPORIOIDES (PENZ.) THEIR MANAGEMENT AND IMPACT ON GROWTH PARAMETER AND YIELD TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

A significant disease in Capsicum that reduces crop output is anthracnose. In the current study, the effectiveness of various NPK dosages (N_1-120 Kg, N_2 -150 Kg, N_3-90 Kg, P_1-60 Kg, P_2-75 Kg, P_3-45 Kg, K_1-60 Kg, K_2-75 Kg, K_3-45 Kg) against Colletotrichum gloeosporioides-caused King chilli anthracnose and their effects on growth parameters and yield were assessed. The experiment described in Randomized Block Design (RBD) was conducted at Department of Plant Pathology, Annamalai Nagar - Chidambaram from October 2022 to April 2023. Results showed that amongst the fertilizers, application of increased doses of P and K exhibited significant management of anthracnose of King chilli

with 26.00% and 20.66% disease severity comparatively N (59.00%) and ‘Control’ (62.00%) revealed high disease severity and reduced yield. The increased level of P and K also produced maximum yield with 10.95 Kg/plot and 9.59 Kg/plot in fresh weight respectively. Significant increase in the growth parameters and yield were also observed. Thus application with increased level of P and K has paramount importance in combating anthracnose disease severity of king chilli.

Keywords : King chilli, Anthracnose, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, NPK

İNME REHABİLİTASYONUNDA SU JOK TERAPİSİ

SU JOK THERAPY IN STROKE REHABILITATION

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ÖZET

İnme yaygın görülen, ciddi ve engelleyici küresel bir sağlık sorunudur. Son 40 yılda inme vakalarının her on yılda bir ikiye katlandığı gözlemlenmiştir. İskemik inme, boyun veya beyindeki bir arterin stenozu veya obstrüksiyonu sonucu beynin bir bölgesine kan akımının kısıtlanması veya bloke olması durumunda meydana gelir. Buna karşılık hemorajik inme, damar rüptürü sonucu beyne olan kanama ile gerçekleşir. İnme dikkatle ele alınması gereken acil bir sağlık sorunudur. Yaygın semptomlar arasında hareket güçlüğü, konfüzyon, sözel iletişimde bozulma ve anlama güçlüğü yer alır. İnme uzun süreli nörolojik hasara ve ölüme neden olur. İnme rehabilitasyonu hasta bakımının önemli bir parçasıdır. İnme geçirdikten sonra hastalar ve aileleri açısından zorlu bir süreç başlar. Korece bir terim olan ‘Su’ el, ‘Jok’ ise ayak anlamına gelmektedir. Su Jok cilt üzerine renk, mıknatıs, tohum, iğne veya başka maddeler konularak ellerin ve ayakların masaj yolu ile uyarıldığı bir şifa yöntemidir. Akupunktur ve akupressür gibi uygulamalara içerik bakımından benzerlik göstermektedir. Profesör Park Jae Woo tarafından 1987 yılında bulunan bu terapi günümüzde inme hastalarının rehabilitasyonu dahil ağrı ve anksiyetenin giderilmesinde, diyabet hastalarında kullanılmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü inme hastalarının nörorehabilitasyonunu arttırmak için alternatif ve ek bir yöntem olarak hem etkili hem de düşük maliyetli refleksoterapi yöntemlerini önermektedir. Su Jok terapisi ile inme hastalarının günlük yaşama uyumunun arttırılması, nörolojik kusurların iyileştirilmesi ve psikolojik açıdan iyilik halinin arttırılması hedeflenmektedir. İnme rehabilitasyonunda Su Jok terapisinin hemşirelik uygulamaları kapsamında kullanılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemşirelik, İnme, Rehabilitasyon, Su Jok

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a common, serious, and disabling global health problem. Over the last 40 years, stroke cases have doubled every decade. Ischemic stroke occurs when blood flow to an area of the brain is restricted or blocked by stenosis or obstruction of an artery in the neck or brain. In contrast, a hemorrhagic stroke occurs when a blood vessel ruptures, resulted bleeding into the brain. A stroke is a health emergency that needs to treated with care. Common symptoms include difficulty with movement, confusion, impaired verbal communication, and difficulty understanding. Stroke causes long-term neurological damage and death. Stroke rehabilitation is a cruical part of patient care. After a stroke, a challenging process begins for patients and their families. The Korean term ‘Su’ means hand, and ‘Jok’ means foot. Su Jok is a healing method in which the hands and feet are stimulated through massage by placing colors, magnets, seeds, needles, or other substances on the skin. It is similar in content to practices such as acupuncture and acupressure. This therapy, which discovered by Professor Park Jae Woo in 1987, is now used to relieve pain and anxiety, including the rehabilitation of stroke and diabetes patients. The World Health Organization recommends both effective and low-cost reflexotherapy methods as an alternative and additional method to enhance the neurorehabilitation of stroke patients. Su Jok therapy aims to increase stroke patients' adaptation to daily life, improve neurological defects and increase psychological well-being. It is recommended to use Su Jok therapy in stroke rehabilitation within the scope of nursing practices.

Key words: Nursing, Rehabilitation, Su Jok, Stroke

İNME REHABİLİTASYONUNA YANSIYANLAR: AYNA TERAPİSİ

REFLECTIONS ON STROKE REHABILITATION: MIRROR THERAPY

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ÖZET

İnme, beyin dokularında iskemi ve kanamaya bağlı olarak gelişen kronik bir hastalıktır. Hareket, görme ve duyusal bozukluklar, konuşma kaybı ve zihinsel yetersizlik gibi sekellere yol açarak hasta ve ailesinin yaşam kalitesini bozabilir. İnmenin başlamasıyla birlikte yetersiz oksijen kaynağı nedeniyle beyin hücreleri ölmeye başlar. Hücre ölümü, beynin bilişsel ve kas fonksiyonlarını kontrol eden bazı bölgelerinde yetenek kaybına yol açmaktadır. İnme sonrası akut fazda, hayatta kalanların yaklaşık %60-80'inde üst veya alt ekstremite motor bozuklukları görülür. İnmeden kurtulanların yüzde ellisi, başlangıçta plejik üst ve alt ekstremite sunumu ile kısmi motor fonksiyonlarını yeniden kazanır. İnme sonrası potansiyel olarak ciddi yan etkiler nedeniyle, klinik uygulamada üst eksremite fonksiyonlarını iyileştirmek ve dahil olan nöral mekanizmaları keşfetmek için etkili ve spesifik inme müdahaleleri geliştirmek kritik öneme sahiptir. İnvazif olmayan terapötik ve rehabilite edici bir müdahale olarak ayna tedavisi, inme sonrası fonksiyonel iyileşmeyi sağlamak için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Motor iyileşmeye yardımcı olmak için somatosensoriyel girdi kullanma eğiliminde olan diğer müdahalelerin aksine, ayna terapisi görsel uyarıma dayanır. Genel ayna terapisi sırasında, hastanın midsagital düzlemine bir ayna yerleştirilir, böylece paretik olmayan taraf sanki etkilenen tarafmış gibi yansıtılır. Ayna terapisinin temel özelliği, bu olayları bizzat taklit ederek içsel davranışsal temsiller ve dışsal gözlemler oluşturmaktır. Ek olarak, ayna terapisinin uygulanması nispeten basittir ve ciddi motor kusurları olan hastalar için bile evde kendi kendine uygulayabilme olanağı sunar. Bir hareketin açık bir şekilde uygulanmadan zihinsel performans kullanımının inme hastalarının rehabilitasyonunda yararlı olduğu bildirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayna Terapisi, Hemşirelik, İnme, Semptom

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a chronic disease that develops due to ischemia and bleeding in brain tissues. It may impair the quality of life of the patient and his family by causing sequelae such as movement, visual and sensory disorders, speech loss and intellectual disability. With the onset of stroke, brain cells begin to die due to insufficient oxygen supply. Cell death leads to loss of ability in some parts of the brain that control cognitive and muscle functions. In the acute phase after stroke, approximately 60-80% of survivors have upper or lower extremity motor impairments. Fifty percent of stroke survivors initially regain partial motor function with plegic upper and lower extremity presentation. Because of the potentially serious side effects after stroke, it is critical to develop effective and specific stroke interventions to improve upper extremity function and explore the neural mechanisms involved in clinical practice. As a non-invasive therapeutic and rehabilitative intervention, mirror therapy is widely used to achieve functional recovery after stroke. Unlike other interventions that tend to use somatosensory input to aid motor recovery, mirror therapy relies on visual stimulation. During general mirror therapy, a mirror is placed in the patient's midsagittal plane so that the nonparetic side is projected as if it were the affected side. The main feature of mirror therapy is to create internal behavioral representations and external observations by imitating these events themselves. In addition, mirror therapy is relatively simple to administer and offers the ability to self-administer at home, even for patients with severe motor defects. It has been reported that the use of mental performance without the explicit practice of a movement is beneficial in the rehabilitation of stroke patients.

Keywords: Mirror Therapy, Nursing, Stroke, Symptom

İNSAN HAKLARI BAĞLAMINDA VEDA HUTBESİ

PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S (SAWS) LAST SERMON IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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ÖZET

Din, insanların düşünce dünyalarını şekillendiren önemli kurumlardan birisi olarak tarihte ve günümüzde etkisini sürdürmektedir. Dolayısıyla insan hakları düşüncesinin şekillenmesinde ve pratiğe yansımasında dinlerin yönlendiriciliğini görmezden gelmek mümkün değildir. Kur'an, insanların yaratılış açısından eşit olduğuna ve yeryüzündeki her şeyin insanın emrine verildiğine işaret etmektedir. İnsanların tarağın dişleri gibi birbirleriyle eşit olduğunu vurgulayan İslam Peygamberi de hiçbir insanın diğerine mal, mülk, makam ve mevki, ırk, dil vb sebeplerle üstünlük taslamasının doğru olmadığını dile getirmiştir. Üstünlüğün ancak takva ile olduğunu dile getiren Allah Resulü temel insan hak ve hürriyeti bağlamında Veda hutbesiyle adalet, eşitlik, hak, hukuk ve sorumluluk ilkelerine vurgu yapmıştır.

Bu hutbede bütün insanlığa çok önemli evrensel ilkeler sunan Allah Resulü hutbesine Allah'a hamd ve senadan sonra "Eyyühe'n-nas! Ey insanlar" nidasıyla başlamış ve önce sahabilerin dikkatlerini çekerek, oradan bütün dünyaya hitap etmiştir. Bu hutbe, İslam'ın temel konularına temas etmesi, cahiliyye adetlerini ortadan kaldırması, eşitlik, hürriyet, kan davaları, faiz, emanet, özellikle insan hakları, aile hukuku içinde yer alan kan-koca hakları, vasiyet, nesep, zina, borç ve kefalet gibi hukuki meselelere yer vermesi açısından oldukça önem taşımaktadır. Hz. Peygamber'in (s.a.v.) bu hutbesi, yalnız müslümanlara okunmuş sıradan bir hutbe olmayıp, bütün insanları kapsayan tarihî bir hutbe ve âdeta "İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi" niteliğini taşımaktadır. Allah Resulünün 1400 küsur yıl önce beyan ettiği bu değerlere Batı Dünyası ancak 1948 yılında yayınlanan "İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi" ile yeni ulaşabilmiştir.

Mekke dönemindeki yaşantısıyla ferdi planda insan haklarına saygıyı etrafındakilere öğreten Hz. Peygamber, toplumsal düzeyde nasıl icra edileceğini de İslâm ve insan hakları tartışmalarında esas kabul edilebilecek ve içerik olarak yerel ve evrensel unsurları birlikte içerisinde barındıran sözleşme (Medine vesikası) ve bildirilerle insanlığa göstermiştir. Veda

hutbesi ile de insanlığa İslâm dininin özlü bir şekilde evrensel ilkelerini tebliğ eden Hz. Peygamber temel insan hakları kapsamında çağdaş kabul gören pek çok hususu, satır aralarında genel hatlarıyla açıkça dile getirmiştir. Hutbe insan hayatının, malının, şeref ve haysiyetinin dokunulmaz olduğunu dile getirerek başlamaktadır. Bütün insanların doğuştan var olan onur eşitlik ilkesine vurgu yapılan bu hutbede etnik köken merkezli üstünlük iddialarının ve bunun eşitsizliğe dayanak olarak kullanımının tutarlı bir davranış olmadığına değinilmektedir.

Veda hutbesi İslâm'ın kadın hakları konusundaki yaklaşımını büyük kitlelere ulaştırma açısından önemli bir belge niteliğindedir. Kadın haklarının Allah'tan korkmaya bağlanması, hakların gözetilmesindeki ahlâki boyutu göstermektedir. Allah'ın emaneti olarak onlarla bir arada yaşama gerçeği bu ahlâkî boyutun teyidi anlamına gelmektedir. Öte yandan aile hayatının kutsiyeti hususunda kadının ve ailenin geçiminden erkeğin sorumluluğu dile getirilmesi de dikkat çekicidir. Hutbede kan davalarının kaldırılması yaşama hakkı, toplum düzeni ve sosyal güvenle doğrudan ilgili olup toplumu altüst eden anarşi önlenmiş, bunların yerine kardeşlik ilkesi tesis edilmiştir. Faizin kaldırılmasıyla da Hz. Peygamber, iktisadi alanda öyle bir inkılap gerçekleştirmiştir ki, toplumda yaygın olan sömürgecilik, hırsızlık ve faizcilik gibi bütün haksız, ilkel kazanç yollarını kapatmış ve bunların yerine ziraî, ticarî ve sınaî yollarla emek ve sermayenin işletilmesiyle emek-kâr sistemini koymuştur. Netice itibariyle Hz. Peygamber Veda Hutbesi'nde; kişi dokunulmazlığı, hayat hakkı, mülkiyet hakkı, mesken masuniyeti, sosyal güvenlik, eşitlik ve aile hukuku ve kadın hakları üzerinde durmuştur. Hz. Peygamber'in bu hutbesinde ortaya koyduğu evrensel mesajlar sadece metin üzerinde kalmamış Resulullah başta olmak üzere bütün Müslümanların hayatlarında uygulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hak, İnsan Hakları, Evrensel ilkeler, Veda Hutbesi, Hz. Peygamber**.**

ABSTRACT

Religion, as one of the important institutions that shape people's world of thought, continues its influence in history and today. Therefore, it is not possible to ignore the guidance of religions in the formation of the idea of human rights and its reflection in practice. The Qur'an points out those humans are equal in terms of creation and that everything on earth is placed under the command of man. Emphasizing that people are equal to each other like the teeth of a comb, the Prophet of Islam also stated that it is not right for any person to be superior to the other for reasons such as property, position and position, race, language, etc. Expressing that superiority is only through taqwa, the Messenger of Allah emphasized the principles of justice, equality, rights, law and responsibility with his Last Sermon in the context of basic human rights and freedoms.

In last sermon, the Messenger of Allah, who presented very important universal principles to all humanity, started his sermon with the praise and praise of Allah, and then with the cry "O people! This sermon covers the fundamental issues of Islam, abolishing the traditions of ignorance, equality, freedom, blood feuds, interest, trust, especially human rights, the rights of husband and wife in family law, testament, lineage, adultery, debt and surety. It is very important in terms of including legal issues. This sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) is not an ordinary sermon read only to Muslims, but also a historical sermon that covers all people, and almost carries the quality of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". The Western World was only able to reach these values, which the Messenger of Allah declared 1400 years ago, with the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" published in 1948.

With his life in the Meccan period, The Hz. Prophet showed humanity how to implement it at the social level with contracts (Medina documents) and declarations, which can be accepted as the basis in discussions of Islam and human rights, and which contain local and universal elements together in content. With His Last Sermon, The Hz. Prophet clearly expressed many issues that are considered contemporary within the scope of basic human rights, in general terms between the lines. The sermon begins by stating that human life, property, honor and dignity are inviolable. In this sermon, which emphasizes the innate principle of dignity and equality of all people, it is mentioned that the claims of ethnic origin-based superiority and its use as a basis for inequality are not a consistent behavior.

The Last Sermon is an important document in terms of conveying Islam's approach to women's rights to large masses. The fact that women's rights are tied to the fear of Allah shows the moral dimension in the observance of rights. The fact of living together with them as a trust from Allah means the confirmation of this moral dimension. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the responsibility of the woman and the man for the livelihood of the family is expressed regarding the sanctity of family life. In the sermon, the abolition of blood feuds is directly related to the right to life, social order and social trust, and anarchy that overturns the society has been prevented, and the principle of brotherhood has been established instead. With the abolition of interest, The Hz. Prophet made such a revolution in the field of economy that he closed all the unjust and primitive ways of earning, such as colonialism, theft and usury, which were common in society, and replaced them with the labor-profit system by operating labor and capital through agricultural, commercial and industrial means. As a result, In the Hz. Prophet's Last Sermon; personal immunity, the right to life, the right to property, the innocence of residence, social security, equality and family law, and women's rights. The universal messages revealed by the Hz. Prophet in this sermon were not only on the text, but were applied in the lives of all Muslims, especially the Messenger of Allah.

Keywords: Right, Human Rights, Universal Principles, Last Sermon, Hz. Prophet

ESTIMATION OF THE PREDICTED AND MEASURED VALUES OF THE GLOBAL SOLAR RADIATION IN KANO

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ABSTRACT

This research studies the average monthly solar radiation patterns of Kano in Kano state Nigeria. The Meteorological parameters for solar radiation, which include; solar radiation, sunshine hours, relative humidity, cloud cover, maximum and minimum temperature, and rainfall were collected for Kano for a period of five years (2015-2020). Angstrom models involving these meteorological parameters were proposed, and the monthly mean values were obtained from the best models for Kano. Eleven regression models were tested using statistical indicators: Correlation Coefficient (R) and Coefficient of Determination (R^2), RMSE (Root Mean Square Error), MBE (Mean Bias Error), MPE (Mean Percentage Error). The equation with highest value of correlation coefficient and lowest values of MPE, MBE, and RMSE for Kano was considered as the best equation for this study. MATLAB/Simulink computer software was used to plot the graphs of the predicted and measured values of the parameters. In Kano, it is observed that the values of solar radiation are higher in the dry months than in the wet months with its peak in March with a monthly mean of 25.19mJm^{-2}day^{-1} and its least value in August with a monthly mean of 20.18mJm^{-2}day^{-1}. This agrees with Sani et al., 2015. The result shows good relationship between the predicted and measured values of the global solar radiation.

Keywords: Global solar radiation, angstrom model, sunshine hour, relative humidity, wind speed, maximum and minimum temperature, clearness index.

INVESTIGATING THE ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PERFORMANCE OF CSPBBR3 PEROVSKITE QUANTUM DOT BASED LEDS: A NUMERICAL STUDY

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Abstract

This study reports the modeling and simulation of CsPbBr3 active layer-based quantum light emitting diode (QLED) using OghmaNano (gpvdm) software.CsPbBr3 is a perovskite-based quantum dot. Increasing the thickness of the CsPbBr3 layer and adding a HIL (hole injection layer) to the QLED device gives us various parameter outputs and helps to understand how it affects the QLED device. We used zinc oxide (ZnO) as the electron transfer layer (ETL), poly(3,4-ethene dioxythiophene): poly(styrene sulfonate) (PEDOT: PSS) as the hole transfer layer (HTL), CsPbBr 3 PQDs as the active layer and lithium fluoride (LiF) as the hole injection layer (HIL).

Keywords: Quantum light emitting diodes, CsPbBr3, OghmaNano software

A SHORT UPDATE ON THE REGULATION OF ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC FUNCTIONS BY IRISIN

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Abstract

Irisin is a new hormone-like polypeptide that is produced when fibronectin type III domain-containing protein 5 (FNDC5), a membrane-spanning protein that is abundantly expressed in skeletal muscle, the heart, adipose tissue, and the liver, is cleaved and secreted. Due to its significant physiological importance, numerous studies have been conducted on it since its discovery in 2012. Many disorders and their development are thought to be understandable if the role of irisin is understood. Irisin is a myokine that promotes the 'browning' of white adipose tissue, which raises energy expenditure. After being released, irisin's main effect is to promote the expression of mitochondrial uncoupling protein 1, which aids in the transformation of white adipose tissue (WAT) into beige adipose tissue. The presence of irisin in different body tissues has been linked to a number of different functions. According to certain theories, it affects metabolic disorders, aging, inflammation, and neurogenesis. The circulation levels of irisin, however, are influenced by a number of factors, including dietary habits, obesity, exercise, pharmaceutical treatments, and other pathological situations. The ways by which irisin affects the operations of several bodily systems have been covered in this review, as well as how outside stimuli alter the amount of irisin in the bloodstream. In conclusion, altering the level of circulating irisin may aid in the treatment of a range of endocrine and metabolic problems. Further, our study portrayed the significance of irisin and its useful function in modulating metabolic dysfunctions associated with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: White adipose tissue, Irisin, Fibronectin type III domain-containing protein 5, Adipose tissue networks, Peptide hormone.

ENTERIC METHANE EMISSION IN RUMINANT LIVESTOCK AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract

This paper compiles an overview of significance of ruminant livestock production and its contribution towards GHG emission. The ruminant livestock contributes immensely towards the global greenhouse gas (GHG) pool. The cattle, pig and sheep had a major contribution towards global GHG accounting for 79.3%, 9.57% and 7.40%, respectively while the same in developing countries were from cattle, buffalo and goat that contributed 68.3%, 13.7% and 5.4%, respectively. Further, it has been projected that by 2050 the global GHG emission could touch $3{,}520\times10^9$ kg CO_2-eq as a consequence of the rising dependence on livestock products. Methane is primarily produced in ruminants' gastrointestinal tract and specifically in the rumen by a specialized group of bacteria known as methanogenic archaea. There are two primary mechanisms for methanogenesis in the rumen (i) Methylotrophic pathway, in which methyl groups serve as substrates for the synthesis of methane; (ii) hydrogenotrophic pathway, where bacteria, fungi, and protozoa convert hydrogen as the electron donor and carbon-di-oxide as a carbon source for the production of methane. Apart from enteric fermentation, the anaerobic fermentation of manure from ruminant livestock also releases methane, while the nitrification and denitrification of livestock manure produces N_2O. Thus, ruminant livestock undoubtedly plays a significant role in contributing to the global GHG pool and curtailing such emission should therefore be a top priority. Such efforts may not only reduce the contribution of ruminant livestock to global GHG pool but also channelize the energy towards improving their productive performance.

Keywords: Enteric fermentation; Methane; Methanogens; Nitrous oxide; Ruminants

JEOTERMAL ENERJİ KAYNAKLI KALINA ÇEVRİMİNİN TERMODİNAMİK ANALİZİ

THERMODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SOURCED KALINA CYCLE

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ÖZET

Artan enerji talebi ile birlikte fosil yakıt tüketimi artmış, küresel ısınma ve çevresel kirlilik de ciddi boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Bunun sonucunda dünyada temiz enerji kaynaklarına yönelim gerçekleşmiştir. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları ve atık ısının kullanıldığı enerji üretim santrallerinin kurulumu yaygınlaşmıştır. Jeotermal enerji açısından oldukça zengin rezervlere sahip olan ülkemizde de jeotermal enerjinin kullanılarak elektrik enerjisinin üretilmesi popüler hale gelmiştir. Düşük sıcaklıklı jeotermal kaynaktan ısı alarak güç üretimini sağlayan ve umut vaat eden bir teknoloji de Kalina çevrimidir. Bu çalışmada, joetermal enerji kaynaklı Kalina çevriminin termodinamik analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Akışkan özelliklerinin tayini ve çevrimin termodinamik analizi için Engineering Equation Solver (EES) programı kullanılmıştır. Literatürdeki farklı Kalina çevrimi konfigürasyonlarından KCS 34 tasarımı seçilmiştir. Bu konfigürasyon, buharlaştırıcı, separatör, türbin, yoğuşturucu, pompa, yüksek sıcaklıklı ısı değiştirici, düşük sıcaklıklı ısı değiştirici, genleşme valfi ve karışım odasından oluşmaktadır. Tasarlanan sistemde iş akışkanı olarak amonyak-su karışımı kullanılmıştır. Farklı kaynak sıcaklıkları ve farklı amonyak konsantrasyonuna bağlı olarak sistemin performans parametrelerinin değişimini görebilmek için parametrik analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Değerlendirilen performans parametreleri ise sistemin termal verimliliği, sistemden elde edilen net güç, sisteme sağlanan ısı girişi, kondenser ısısı ve çevimde dolaşan akışkan karışımının kütlesel debisidir. Elde edilen analiz sonuçlarında hem artan kaynak sıcaklığının hem de amonyak konsantrasyonun performans parametreleri üzerinde pozitif etkiye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sistemden elde edilen en yüksek termal verimlilik ise yaklaşık %12 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalina çevrimi, jeotermal enerji, amonyak-su karışımı

ABSTRACT
With the increasing energy demand, fossil fuel consumption has increased, global warming and environmental pollution have reached serious dimensions. As a result, there has been a trend towards clean energy sources in the world. The establishment of power generation plants using renewable energy sources and waste heat has become widespread. In our country, which has very rich reserves in terms of geothermal energy, it has become popular to produce electrical energy by using geothermal energy. Another promising technology that provides power generation by taking heat from a low-temperature geothermal source is the Kalina cycle. In this study, thermodynamic analysis of the joothermal energy sourced Kalina cycle was carried out. Engineering Equation Solver (EES) program was used for the determination of fluid properties and thermodynamic analysis of the cycle. KCS 34 design was selected from different Kalina cycle configurations in the literature. This configuration consists of evaporator, separator, turbine, condenser, pump, high temperature heat exchanger, low temperature heat exchanger, expansion valve and mixing chamber. In the designed system, ammonia-water mixture was used as the working fluid. Parametric analysis was carried out in order to see the changes in the performance parameters of the system depending on different source temperatures and different ammonia concentrations. The evaluated performance parameters are the thermal efficiency of the system, the net power obtained from the system, the heat input to the system, the condenser heat rate and the mass flow rate of the fluid mixture circulating in the circuit. In the analysis results obtained, it was determined that both the increasing source temperature and the ammonia concentration had a positive effect on the performance parameters. The highest thermal efficiency obtained from the system was calculated as approximately 12%.

Keywords: Kalina cycle, geothermal energy, ammonia-water mixture

TEKNOLOJİNİN AİLE YAPISI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: "THE MITCHELLS VS. THE MACHINE" FİLM ANALİZİ

EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON FAMILY STRUCTURE: "THE MITCHELLS VS. THE MACHINE" FILM ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde teknoloji kullanımı, hemen hemen her ailede önemli bir yer tutar. Akıllı telefonlar, tabletler, bilgisayarlar ve diğer dijital cihazlar, günlük hayatımızın ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Teknolojik aletlerin yoğun bir şekilde kullanılması insan ilişkilerine de yansımaktadır. Bireylerin teknolojiye olan aşırı ilgisi ve kontrolsüz kullanımı sonucunda ortaya çıkan bu bağımlılık, aile ilişkilerini olumsuz etkileyebilir ve birçok soruna neden olabilir. Teknoloji bağımlılığı aynı zamanda duygusal bağlanma sorunlarına da neden olabilir. Bağımlı olan bireyler, teknolojiye sürekli bağımlı oldukları için duygusal olarak uzaklaşabilir ve aile üyeleriyle sağlıklı bir şekilde bağ kurmakta zorluk çekebilirler. Bu durum, ebeveyn-çocuk ilişkilerini olumsuz etkileyebilir ve çocukların duygusal ihtiyaçlarını karşılamalarını engelleyebilir. Ayrıca, bireylerin empati yeteneklerinin azalmasına da yol açabilir.

2021 yılında gösterime giren "The Mitchells vs. The Machines" animasyon filmi, teknolojinin aile ilişkilerine olan etkilerini görsel şekilde aktaran bir yapım olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Ailenin genç ve orta yaşlı üyeleri arasındaki kuşak çatışmasını teknoloji yoluyla aktaran filmin olay örgüsü aile içi empati yoksunluğu ve iletişimsizliğini, insanları ele geçiren robotlar metaforu üzerinden anlatmaktadır. Film, ailenin farklı bireyleri arasındaki çatışmaları ve iletişim eksikliklerini göstererek teknolojinin aileden yola çıkarak tüm insanlık üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerine dikkat çekmektedir.

İlk olarak, filmdeki robotlar ve diğer teknolojik öğelerin aile üyeleri arasındaki iletişimi kolaylaştırıcı bir araç olarak mı kullanıldığı, yoksa iletişimi olumsuz yönde etkileyip etkilemediği tartışılacaktır. Ardından, teknolojinin aile birliği ve paylaşımı üzerindeki etkileri incelenecektir. Filmdeki teknolojik gelişmelerin aile içinde ortak paylaşımı ve etkileşimi nasıl değiştirdiği üzerinde durulacaktır. Ayrıca, aile üyelerinin teknolojiye karşı tutumları ve bu tutumların aile içindeki ilişkilere nasıl etki edebileceği konusunda bir bakış açısı sunulması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: teknoloji, aile, animasyon.

ABSTRACT

Today, the use of technology has an important place in almost every family. Smartphones, tablets, computers and other digital devices have become an integral part of our daily lives. The intensive use of technological tools is also reflected in human relations. This addiction, which occurs as a result of individuals' excessive interest and uncontrolled use of technology, can negatively affect family relationships and cause many problems. Technology addiction can also cause emotional attachment problems. Individuals who are addicted may become emotionally distant and have difficulty connecting with family members in a healthy way because they are constantly addicted to technology. This can negatively affect parent-child relationships and prevent children from meeting their emotional needs. It can also lead to a decrease in the empathy abilities of individuals.

Released in 2021, “The Mitchells vs. The Machines” animation film stands out as a production that visually conveys the effects of technology on family relationships. The plot of the film, which conveys the generational conflict between the young and middle-aged members of the family through technology, describes the lack of empathy and communication in the family through the metaphor of robots taking over people. The film draws attention to the negative effects of technology on all humanity, starting from the family, by showing the conflicts and lack of communication between different members of the family.

First, it will be discussed whether the robots and other technological elements in the movie are used as a means of facilitating communication between family members or whether they affect communication negatively. Then, the effects of technology on family unity and sharing will be examined. It will be focused on how the technological developments in the film change the common sharing and interaction within the family. In addition, it is aimed to provide a perspective on the attitudes of family members towards technology and how these attitudes can affect relationships within the family.

Keywords: technology, family, animation

HORSE HORSESHOE AND FEATURES OF HORSESHOE

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ABSTRACT

Horseshoe is a hoop or plate made of iron, steel, aluminum or rubber suitable for the shape of the lower edge of the claw and prevents the claw from being worn. Horseshoe; B.C. It has undergone different types and structures in a historical process from the 2000s to the present. Today, completely fabricated and very healthy (perfect) horseshoes are used especially for sportive horses. In equine orthopedics, it is important to analyze the treatment of leg and foot related defects and diseases with shoes. For this reason, it is necessary to know the shoe well, to know the necessary selection and how to hammer it properly. Although horse nails are very hard, they need protection. That's why it gets nailed. Horseshoe not only protects the foot health of the horse, but also helps to increase its performance. If horses walk or run on hard ground, their hooves wear out quickly. At the same time, their feet are injured and they cannot walk. In order to prevent this situation, horseshoes are nailed on the nails of the horses. In addition, the horseshoe significantly supports the force of the horse to move and balances the pressure on the nails by distributing it.

Keywords: Horse, Horseshoe, Farrier

EŞ-ŞİʻRU'L-KARÎD: ARAP HALK NAZIM TÜRÜ

EŞ-ŞİʻRU'L-KARÎD: ARAB PEOPLE VERSE TYPE

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ÖZET

eş-Şiʻru'l-Karîd, özgün bir tür olarak ilk dönemlerden sonra meydan çıkmış ve eş-Şiʻru'ş-Şaʻbî, eş-Şiʻru'l-Melhûn ve eş-Şiʻru'l-ʻÂmmî adlarıyla anılan yedi halk şiirinden biri sayılmıştır. Karîd (قَرِيض) kelimesinin kökü, ق-ر-ض olup sözlükte: şiir, şiir söylemek, devenin geviş getirmesi, sağa sola savrulmak/zikzak çizmek gibi manalara gelir. Istılahî anlamı ise recez mukabili, karşıtı olan şiir/halk ağzıyla yazılan ve belli kural ve ölçülere bağlı kalmayan şiir türlerinden biri demektir. Ancak bunu özgün bir tür olarak gören kaynaklarda (Safiyyuddîn el-Hillî'nin el-'Âtilu'l-hâlî ve'l-murhasu'l-ġâlî'si, Şihâbuddîn Muhammed b. Ahmed b. Mansûr'un el-Mustetraf fi kulli fennin mustezraf'ı, Ebu'l-Hasan Ali b. Mûsa b. Sa'îd'in el-Muktataf min ezâhiri't-tarf'ı) bunun mahiyeti ve özellikleriyle alakalı detaylı ve açıklayıcı bilgiler sunulmamıştır. Diğer kaynaklara bakıldığında ise hakkında çok fazla bilgi olmamakla birlikte bu şiir türünün genel anlamda şiirin karşılığı olarak yani kurallı ve kâfiyeli olarak yazılan fasih şiir anlamında kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bazı görüşlere göre ise bunun, fasih şiir türlerinden biri olan recez'in mukabilinde kullanıldığı ve Arap vezinlerinden iki ya da üç parça üzerinde olduğu ifade edilmiştir. İbn Ammâr da eş-Şiʻru'l-Karîd'in Hz. Peygamber (s.a.v.)'in övgüsünde/methiyesinde kullanıldığını ve kendi çağında az olduğunu söylemiştir. Bu sanat türünde Ahmet el-Mâncelâtî'nin mahir olup bu sanatta öne çıktığını ifade etmiştir. Bu çalışmada öncelikle karîd kavramı tahlil edilmiş olup bunun sözlük ve ıstılahi anlamı ve gramer kurallarına kaynaklık edebilecek şiir dizelerindeki kullanımı verilerek eş-Şiʻru'l-Karîd ifadesinin, bir halk nazım türü olarak kullanılması üzerinde durulmuş ve bu konuda detaylı bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arap Dili ve Belagati, Şiir, Halk Nazım Çeşitleri, Melhûn, ʻÂmmî.

ABSTRACT

eş-Şi‘ru'l-Karîd, emerged as a unique genre after the first periods and is one of the seven folk poems called as eş-Şi‘ru'ş-Şa‘bî, eş-Şi‘ru'l-Melhûn and eş-Şi'ru'l-'Âmmî. counted. The root of the word karîd (قَريض) is ق-ر-ض and in the dictionary it means: poetry, singing poetry, rumination of camel, swaying left and right/drawing a zigzag. Its meaning is one of the types of poetry that is written in the opposite of recez, poetry / folk language and does not adhere to certain rules and measures. However, in the sources that see it as a unique genre (Safiyyuddîn al-Hilli's al-'Âtilu'l-hâlî ve'l-murhasu'l-ġâlî, Şihâbuddîn Muhammed b. Ahmed b. Mansûr's el-Mustetraf fi kulli fennin mustezraf, Ebu’l-Hasan Ali b. Mûsa b. Sa‘îd’s al-Muktataf min ezâhiri’t-tarf) no detailed and explanatory information about its nature and features is presented. When we look at the other sources, although there is not much information about it, it is seen that this type of poetry is generally used as the equivalent of poetry, that is, in the sense of rhymed poetry written with rules and rhymes. According to some opinions, it was stated that it was used as a counterpart of recez, which is one of the facih poetry types, and it was on two or three pieces of Arabic meters. Ibn Ammar is also the son of eş-Şi‘ru'l-Karîd. He said that it was used in the praise/praise of the Prophet (pbuh) and that it was scarce in his age. He stated that Ahmet el-Mâncelâtî was skilled in this type of art and came to the fore in this art. In this study, first of all, the concept of karîd was analyzed and its dictionary and terminology meaning and its use in poetry lines that could be a source of grammatical rules were given, and the use of the expression "eş-Şi‘ru'l-Karîd" as a folk verse type was emphasized and detailed information on this subject was tried to be given.

Keywords: Arabic Language and Rhetoric, Poetry, Types of Folk Poems, Erroneous, Colloquial.

RUMELİ TEKKE VE ZAVİYELERİNDE EDEBİ KÜLTÜR ÜZERİNE (17-18. YÜZYIL ÖRNEĞİ):

ON LITERATURE CULTURE IN RUMELI TEKKE AND ZAVİYES: (SAMPLE OF 17-18 CENTURIES)

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ÖZET

Söz değil hal ilmi (özü sözü bir olarak kalbe dolan mana, cezbe, baygınlık, coşkunluk gibi manevi geçiş) olarak tanımlanan tasavvuf, klâsik edebiyatımızın en önemli kaynaklarından birisidir. Eşya ve hadiselere bakışı nasıl olursa olsun hemen her divan şairinin nazmının zemininde sûfîliğin etkileri görülmektedir. Kimi şairler şiirlerinde bütünüyle tasavvufu işlerken kimi şairlerin şiirlerinde ise tasavvuf ince bir motif olarak yer almıştır. Tasavvufun sistem haline getirilip hayata aktarılması tarikatlar yoluyla olmuştur. Tarikatlarda bir mürşid-i kâmile bağlanmak esastır. Tarikatların içinde postta oturan mürşitlerin inisiyatifi ile alt kollar oluşmuş ve zamanla kendi içlerinde oluşan anlayış ve usul farklılığı sebebiyle birçok şubeye ayrılmıştır.

Asırlardır Osmanlı İslâm toplumunun vazgeçilmez unsurlarından olan tarikatlar, Müslüman toplumun gönüllü müesseseleri olarak tekkeler ve zaviyeler aracılığıyla halka dinî, ahlakî ve sosyal alanda hizmet vermişlerdir. Birçoğu günümüzde kendilerini modern hayatın şartlarına uyum göstererek varlığını sürdürmektedir.

Osmanlı'nın dinî hayatında olduğu kadar, sosyo-kültürel hayatında da önemli bir yeri olan tasavvuf ve tarikatlar divan şairlerinin hayatında ve şiirinde etkili olmuş ve tezkirelere göre şairler Mevlevî, Halvetî, Nakşî, Gülşenî, Bektâşî, Kâdirî, Bayrâmî, Celvetî, Hamzavî, Hurûfî, Şa'bânî ve Üveysî tarikatları olmak üzere 12 tarikata intisap etmişlerdir.

Divan sahibi birçok şair zamanın gerektirdiği şartlardan ötürü tasavvufta seyr-i suluk ile makam sahibi olmuş ve hatta kimileri postnişinlik ve şeyhlik makamına yükselip bu görevi yerine getirmişlerdir. Bu çalışmada, 17-18. yüzyıl Rumeli menşeili divan sahibi bazı şairlerin eserlerinde tasavvufu ve mensup oldukları tarikatın şiirlerine nasıl yansıtıldığı üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf, Tarikat, Rumeli, Divan Şairi

ABSTRACT

Sufism, which is defined as the science of state, not words (spiritual transition such as mana, attraction, fainting, ecstasy) is one of the most important sources of our classical literature. Regardless of how he looks at things and events, the effects of Sufism are seen on the ground of almost every divan poet's verse. While some of the poets have completely covered Sufism in their poems, some poets have included Sufism as a subtle motif in their poems. Sufism was brought into a system and transferred to life through sects. In sects, it is essential to adhere to a perfect master. Sub-branches were formed with the initiative of the masters sitting on the post in the sects and they were divided into many branches over time due to the difference in understanding and method within them.

Sects, which have been indispensable elements of the Ottoman Islamic society for centuries, served the people in religious, moral and social fields through lodges and lodges as voluntary institutions of the Muslim society. Many of them survive today by adapting themselves to the conditions of modern life.

Sufism and sects, which had an important place in the socio-cultural life as well as the religious life of the Ottoman Empire, were influential in the life and poetry of the divan poets, and according to the biographies, the poets Mevlevi, Halveti, Nakşi, Gülşenî, Bektashi, Kadiri, Bayrami, Celvetî, Hamzavi, Hurûfî They joined 12 sects, namely the Sha'bani and Uwaysi sects.

Many poets who own the divan became a rank in Sufism with seyr-i suluk due to the conditions required by the time, and some of them even rose to the rank of postnishin and sheikh and fulfilled this duty. In this study, 17-18. In this study, it will be focused on how the sufism and the sect they belong to are reflected in the works of some poets who have a divan of Rumelian origin.

Keywords: Sufism, Sect, Rumelia, Divan Poet

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BOŞ ZAMAN YÖNETİMİ DÜZEYLERİ

LEISURE TIME MANAGEMENT LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin boş zaman yönetimi düzeylerini bazı demografik bilgiler açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören ve tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 185 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Wang ve ark., (2011) tarafından geliştirilen, Akgül ve Karaküçük (2015) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlan boş zaman yönetimi ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, ölçeklerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde bağımsız iki grubun (cinsiyet ve spor türü) karşılaştırılması için Student t-testi, ikiden fazla gruplar (gelir düzeyi, yaş, bölüm ve sınıf) için ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada cinsiyet, okuduğu bölüm ve sınıfa göre anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken, yaş, gelir ve öğrencilerin spor türüne göre anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır. Kadın üniversite öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilere göre, 4. Sınıf öğrencilerinin 1. Sınıf öğrencilerine göre, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği ve antrenörlük eğitimi bölümü öğrencilerinin spor yöneticiliği ve rekreasyon bölümü öğrencilerine göre boş zaman yönetimi düzeylerinin daha yüksek çıktığı görülmüştür. Erkek, 1. sınıf öğrencileri ile spor yöneticiliği ve rekreasyon bölümü öğrencilerinin boş zaman yönetimini artırmak için hedef belirlemeleri ve planlı bir yaşam döngüsüne sahip olmaları amacıyla farkındalık yaratılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boş zaman, öğrenci, spor

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the leisure time management levels of the students of the faculty of sports sciences in terms of some demographic information. In the study, a descriptive survey model was used. The study population consisted of the students of the faculty of sports sciences. The study sample comprised randomly selected 185 students studying at the Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sports Sciences at Ondokuz Mayıs University. As data collection tools, the "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers, and the "Free-Time Management Scale" developed by Wang et al. (2011) and adapted to Turkish by Akgül and Küçük (2015) were used. In the study, Student's t-test was used to compare two independent groups (gender and type of sport) in the analysis of the data obtained from the scales, while One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's multiple comparison tests were applied for more than two groups (income level, age, department, and class). While significant differences were found in the research with respect to gender, department, and class, no significant difference was found according to age, income, and type of sport of students. It was observed that female university students had higher scores in leisure time management than male students, 4th-grade students had higher scores than first-year students, and students from physical education and sports teaching and coaching education departments had higher scores than students from sports management and recreation departments. It is important to create awareness for male, first-year students and students of the sports management and recreation department to set goals and have a planned life cycle to improve their leisure time management.

Keywords: Leisure time, student, sports

ACTUAL APPROACHES TO ENSURİNG PEOPLE'S SAFETY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS AT CHEICALLY HAZARDOUS FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT

The increase in the number of man-made emitters in the environment, especially in areas of local armed conflicts, is determined by one of the urgent problems of today. This puts forward increased requirements for ensuring the protection of the civilian population and personnel from the influence of toxicants. The concept of modern chemical technologies is the inevitable transition to catalytic processes in all their forms. Hetero- and homogeneous, photo- and electrocatalysis form the basis of energy- and material-saving technologies, which should ensure the energy, economic and environmental security of society. This work is aimed at the development of highly efficient multifunctional materials for catalytic converters of neutralizing synthetic and man-made toxicants. Such materials can be used to equip filter ventilation systems of stationary facilities and vehicles operated in conditions of man-made environmental pollution. First of all, to reduce the impact of toxic substances during leakage from destroyed objects of industrial production and infrastructure, especially in areas of local conflicts. The authors proposed basic approaches to solving the tasks, which are based on methods of inversion of structural elements of metal oxide composites and the application of the principles of system analysis to determine the physico-chemical regularities of their synthesis, structural-morphological parameters, creation of model samples and testing of functional properties. The novelty of the research is the formation of coatings with synergistic alloys and heterooxide composites with high catalytic activity. Methods of synthesis of heterooxide composites with in situ variation of the size of the dispersed phase from meso- to nano-sized have been developed. This significantly affects the properties of synthesized photocatalytic coatings. Such relativities depend on the method of production and are determined by the phase composition, structure, morphology and porosity. The practical value of the obtained results lies in their application in creating a wide range of smart materials for ecocatalysis, chemical energy, etc.

Keywords: Civil Protection, toxicants, multifunctional materials, photocatalytic coatings

GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELERDE FİNANSAL KRİZLERİN TETİKLEYİCİLERİ

FINANCIAL CRISES TRIGGERS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Gelişmekte olan ülkeleri sarsan finansal krizler, günümüzdeki finansal istikrarsızlığın en önemli belirtilerinden birini oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde finansal krizlerin tetikleyicilerine, genel bir bakış açısı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu ülkeler, son yıllarda birçok finansal kriz yaşadığından dolayı önemli ekonomik ve sosyal zararlar görmüşlerdir. Dolayısıyla, bu krizlere sebep olan faktörleri anlamak, politikacılar, yatırımcılar ve araştırmacılar için büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Bu amaca ulaşmak ve bu araştırmada, gelişmekte olan ülkelerin özelliklerini belirlemek için SWOT analizi kullanılmaktadır. Ardından, söz konusu olan ekonomilerin zayıflıklarının finansal krizleri nasıl tetiklediğini araştırmaktadır. 2019 yılının son küresel krizine kadar tarihte yaşanan finansal kriz örneklerine dayanarak, araştırma sonuçları finansal kriz tetikleyicilerinin farklı ekonomiler arasında farklılık gösterebileceğini, ancak zayıf finansal sistemlerin krizin ciddiyetini artırdığını göstermektedir. Bu makalede sunulan araştırma sonuçları, kriz yönetimi konusundaki mevcut bilgiye katkıda bulunmaktadır. Politikacılar, yatırımcılar ve araştırmacılar için değerli bir kaynak oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Kriz, Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler, SWOT Analizi

ABSTRACT

Financial crises in emerging countries represent a significant manifestation of contemporary financial instability, often resulting in substantial economic and social damage. This article aims at providing an insightful overview of the triggers behind these crises, as emerging countries have experienced a considerable number of financial downturns in recent decades. Understanding the underlying causes of these crises is crucial for policymakers, investors, and researchers alike. The present paper tries to highlight the characteristics of emerging countries using the SWOT analysis. Subsequently, it explores how the weaknesses inherent in these economies have contributed to the occurrence and amplification of crises. Based on examples of financial crisis that have occurred in history up to the last global crisis of 2019, it was found that while the triggers may vary across different economies, a consistent pattern emerges: the severity of crises is often linked to the presence of weak financial systems. The research presented in this paper enhances the existing knowledge of crisis management and serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, investors, and researchers. By shedding light on the causes of financial crises in emerging countries, this study provides actionable insights to better mitigate and address future crises, thereby fostering more stable and resilient financial systems.

Keywords: Financial Crises, Emerging Economies, SWOT Analysis

188469 NOLU EVKAF DEFTERİNE GÖRE SAKIZ ADASI VAKIFLARI

THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHIOS ACCORDING TO THE FOUNDATION REGISTER NO. 188469

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Özet

TC Cumhurbaşkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivinde bulunan Evkaf-ı Hümayuna ait olan defterin boyutu 19cm* 36 cm olup,ciltli ve varaklı defterin EV.d... 18469 nolu kaydı vardır. Kayıtlar 1863- 1868 yılları arasında vakıfların kayıtlarını içermektedir. Osmanlı Devletinin Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayetlerinin en önemli sancaklarından biri olan Sakız Adası sahip olduğu konumu sebebiyle vilayet merkezi de yapılmıştır. Adanın tarım ve ticaret gelirleriyle ekonomisini döndürdüğünü vakıf defterindeki meyve bahçelerinin gelirlerinin vakıflara gelir olarak kayıt edilmesinden de görmekteyiz. Tarla kayıtları olan bazı kişilerin Rum olması da dikkat çekicidir. Rodos ve Midilliye göre nüfusu Müslüman açısından oldukça az olan bu adanın vakıf sayısının da bu nispette daha az olduğu görülmektedir. Vakıflar kendi ihtiyaçlarını temin ederek varlıklarını sürdürmüş; eğitim kurumlarına destek olarak ,adadaki varlıklarını seçtikleri Mütevelliler aracılığıyla da devam ettirmişlerdir. Vakıf kurucularında hanımların da olması dikkat çekicidir. Bu bağlamda çalışmamızın sonunda amaçlanan verilere ulaşıldığı gibi gelir ve giderlerin analizi sonucunda bazı değerlendirme ve genellemeler yapılmıştır. Çalışmada vakıflarla ilgili defterde bulunan muhasebe kaydında adı geçen vakıf kurucuları vakıfların kimlere aid olduğu, çalışanları , gelir kaynakları giderleri açıklanmaya çalışılmış, bu yönüyle de vakıfların içerdiği sosyal –kültürel ,ekonomik unsurlar verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sakız Sancağı, Vakıflar, Hayır ve Yardımseverlik, Eğitim, Ekonomi.

Abstract

The size of the book belonging to the Evkaf-ı Hümayun in the Ottoman Archive of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey is 19cm * 36 cm, and the bound and leafed book has the record numbered EV.d... 18469. The records include the records of foundations between 1863 and 1868. Chios Island, one of the most important sanjaks of the Algeria-i Bahr-i Sefid Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, was also built as the provincial center due to its location. We also see that the income of the orchards in the foundation book is recorded as income to the foundations. It is also noteworthy that some of the people with field records were Greeks. It is seen that the number of foundations of this island, which has a very low Muslim population compared to Rhodes and Lesbos, is relatively less. Foundations continued their existence by providing their own needs; In support of educational institutions, they continued their existence on the island through the Trustees they elected. It is noteworthy that the founders of the foundation were also women. In this context, some evaluations and generalizations were made as a result of the analysis of income and expenses, as well as the data aimed at the end of our study. In the study, the founders of the foundations, who are mentioned in the accounting record in the book about the foundations, who the foundations belong to, their employees, their income sources and expenses were tried to be explained, and in this respect, the social, cultural and economic elements of the foundations were given.

Keywords: Sanjak of Chios , Foundations, Charity and Charity, Education, Economy.

ZENGEZUR KORİDORUNUN GÜVENLİĞİNİN SAĞLANMASINDA BLOKZİNCİR TEKNOLOJİSİNİN TÜRKİYE VE AZERBEYCAN SİLAHLI KUVVETLERİNİN ASKERİ LOJİSTİK FAALİYETLERİNDE KULLANILMASININ ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN MILITARY LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES OF THE TURKISH AND AZERBAIJANI ARMED FORCES IN ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE ZANGEZUR CORRIDOR

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan ve Türkiye büyük altyapı yatırımları ile kendisini bölgede Doğu-Batı ticareti için bir lojistik merkez olarak konumlandırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda Azerbaycan ve Türkiye'nin bölgesel bir ticaret merkezi olabilmesi için ülkenin stratejik coğrafi konumunun etkin bir şekilde kullanılması, transit ve ulaşım hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesi ve ve güçlü bir askeri lojistik sistemlerinin kurulması gerekmektedir. Teknolojinin hızla gelişmesi ve giderek artan entegrasyon ihtiyacı lojistik bilişim sistemlerini modern orduların vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline getirmiştir. Harekat üstünlüğünü elde etmek üzere lojistik yönetimini otomatize edilerek kaynakların süratli ve verimli bir şekilde kullanılması büyük önem arz eder. Bu sebeple günümüzde silahlı kuvvetlerin lojistik yönetiminde bilişim sistemleri etkin bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır.

Güney Kafkasların, barındırdığı devletlerin aralarındaki güvenlik ilişkileri bağlamında tam bir bölgesel güvenlik kompleksi görüntüsü verdiği, ayrıca, hem Rusya, Azerbeycan, Türkiye gibi bölgesel güçlerin hem de Amerika Birleşik Devletleri gibi bölge dışı güçlerin yine bölgesel güvenlik komplekslerinde beklenen değişkenleri karşıladığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu çerçevede Zengezur Korudoru'nun faaliyete başlamasının Güney Kafkaslarda bölgesel güvenlik açısından yeni bir dönem başlatacağı bir gerçektir. Zengezur Koridoru projesinin bölgesel güvenliğinin sağlanmasında Türkiye ve Azerbeycan silahlı kuvvetlerinin etkin bir güvenlik ağı oluşturmasında blokzincir teknolojisinin kullanılması büyük bir önem arz etmektedir.

Blokzinciri teknolojisinin askeri teknolojilerde kullanımı ile ilgili literatürde yeterli miktarda çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu teknolojinin özellikle askeri lojistik konularında kullanımı bu konu üzerinde çalışmak isteyenler için değerlendirilmesi gereken bir fırsat olarak görülmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blokzincir, Askeri lojistik, Dış politika

ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan and Turkey are positioning themselves as a logistics center for East-West trade in the region with their large infrastructure investments. At the same time, in order for Azerbaijan and Turkey to become a regional trade center, it is necessary to use the strategic geographical location of the country effectively, to develop transit and transportation services, and to establish a strong military logistics systems. The rapid development of technology and the increasing need for integration have made logistics information systems an indispensable part of modern armies. In order to achieve operational superiority, it is of great importance that resources are used quickly and efficiently by automating logistics management. For this reason, information systems are used effectively in the logistics management of the armed forces today.

It has been concluded that the South Caucasus looks like a complete regional security complex in the context of the security relations between the states it hosts, and that both regional powers such as Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and non-regional powers such as the United States meet the expected variables in regional security complexes. In this context, it is a fact that the start of the Zengezur Corridor will start a new era in terms of regional security in the South Caucasus. The use of blockchain technology is of great importance in ensuring the regional security of the Zangezur Corridor project and in creating an effective safety net for the armed forces of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

There are not enough studies in the literature on the use of blockchain technology in military technologies. The use of this technology, especially in military logistics, should be seen as an opportunity for those who want to work on this subject.

Keywords: Blockchain, Military logistics, Foreign policy

ASKERİ LOJİSTİK FAALİYETLERİNDE YENİLENEBİLİR VE TAŞINABİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ KULLANILMASI, TÜRK SİLAHLI KUVVETLERİNE YÖNELİK ÖNERİLER

USE OF RENEWABLE AND PORTABLE ENERGY RESOURCES IN MILITARY LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TURKISH ARMED FORCES

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ÖZET

Yenilenebilir enerjinin, enerjide dışa bağımlılığı azaltıcı etkisi, savunma çevrelerinin de yenilenebilir kaynaklara ilgisini artırmaktadır. devletler özellikle askeri güvenliklerini, askeri altyapılarını sağlam bir enerji temeline oturtabildikleri durumda sağlayabilmekte ve öncelikle bu amacı gerçekleştirmeye çalıştıkları görülmektedir. Nitekim NATO, Şubat 2014'te "Yeşil Savunma" (Green Defence) adını verdiği savunmada yenilenebilir kaynakların kullanımının artırılmasına yönelik bir çerçeve programı kabul etmiştir. İstikrarlı ve güvenilir enerji tedariki; enerji ithal yolları, tedarikçilerin ve enerji kaynaklarının çeşitlenmesi; enerji ağlarının birbirine bağlanması siyasi ve ekonomik baskılara karşı direnç kazanılması açısından kritik öneme sahiptir. Bugünün harekât ortamında artık o harekât ortamı son derece geniş şekilde enerjiye ihtiyaç duyuyor. Eğer ülkenizi korumak veya enerjiyi korumak, enerji hattını korumak gibi kavramlar gündemdeyse ancak kuvvetlerinizin sahada etkin olması ve bu etkinliği yaparken kullandık- ları enerjinin de taşınabilir, depolanabilir ve pratik olması gerekiyor.

Jeopolitik konjonktür, piyasa koşulları, teknolojik gelişmeler, değişen ticaret ve lojistik güzergâhları tüm dünyada enerji üretim, dağıtım ve tüketiminde son yıllarda hızlı bir değişim yaşandığını ortaya koymaktadır. Günümüzde fosil yakıt piyasalarında sonuçları onyıllarca sürebilecek bir eksen kayması yaşanırken, yenilenebilir enerji de Türkiye gibi enerji ithalatçısı ülkeler için yatırıma değer bir alternatif olarak gelişmektedir. Bu gelişmeler savunma açısından da dikkatle takip edilmesi gereken jeostratejik sonuçlar yaratabilecek niteliktedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Askeri lojistik, Yenilenebilir enerji, Yeşil savunma

ABSTRACT

The effect of renewable energy in reducing foreign dependency on energy also increases the interest of defense circles in renewable resources. states can provide their military security, especially if they can put their military infrastructure on a solid energy foundation, and it is seen that they are trying to achieve this aim first. As a matter of fact, in February 2014, NATO adopted a framework program for increasing the use of renewable resources in defense, which it calls "Green Defense". Stable and reliable energy supply; energy import routes, diversification of suppliers and energy sources; The interconnection of energy networks is critical to building resilience to political and economic pressures. In today's operational environment, that operational environment needs energy in an extremely wide range. If concepts such as protecting your country or protecting energy or protecting the energy line are on the agenda, your forces must be active in the field and the energy they use while doing this activity must be portable, storable and practical.

Geopolitical conjuncture, market conditions, technological developments, changing trade and logistics routes reveal that there has been a rapid change in energy production, distribution and consumption all over the world in recent years. Today, while there is an axis shift in the fossil fuel markets, the results of which can last for decades, renewable energy is developing as an alternative worth investment for energy importing countries such as Turkey. These developments are of the nature to create geostrategic consequences that should be followed carefully in terms of defense.

Keywords: Military logistics, Renewable energy, Green defense

FEN BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİ ANABİLİM DALI ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR ÇEVRE EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SCIENCE TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Sürdürülebilirlik, genellikle kalkınma ve çevre bağlamında ele alınmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma ise, insan ile doğa arasında denge kurarak doğal kaynakları tüketmeden, gelecek nesillerin ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasına ve kalkınmasına imkân verecek şekilde bugünün ve geleceğin yaşamını ve kalkınmasını programlama anlamını taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalında öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının sürdürülebilir çevre eğitimine yönelik tutumları tespit etmektir. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama araştırması kullanılmıştır. Tarama modelleri, geçmişte ya da halen var olan bir durumu var olduğu şekliyle betimlemeyi amaçlayan bir araştırma yaklaşımıdır. Araştırmaya konu olan olay, birey ya da nesne, kendi koşulları içinde ve olduğu gibi tanımlanmaya çalışılır. Tarama araştırması katılımcıların bir konuya ya da bir olaya ilişkin görüşlerinin ya da ilgi, beceri, yetenek, tutum vb. özelliklerinin belirlendiği genellikle diğer araştırmalara göre daha büyük örneklemler üzerinde yapılan araştırmalardır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Afacan ve Demirci Güler (2012)'in geliştirmiş oldukları geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışmaları yapılmış olan "Sürdürülebilir Çevre Eğitimi Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalında öğrenim gören 61 öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının sürdürülebilir çevre eğitimine yönelik tutumlarının genel olarak olumlu olduğu ve ortalama tutum puanlarının sınıf seviyesine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir çevre eğitimi, tutum ölçeği, öğretmen adayları

ABSTRACT

Sustainability is often discussed in the context of development and the environment. Sustainable development, on the other hand, means programming the life and development of today and the future in a way that will allow the needs of future generations to be met and developed without consuming natural resources by establishing a balance between human and nature. The aim of this research is to determine the attitudes of science teacher candidates' learning at Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education in the 2021-2022 academic year, towards sustainable environmental education. Survey research, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. Survey models are a research approach that aims to describe a past or present situation as it is. The event, individual or object that is the subject of the research is tried to be defined in its own conditions and as it is. Survey research is based on the participants' views on a subject or an event, or their interests, skills, abilities, attitudes, etc. These are studies conducted on larger samples than other studies in which the characteristics of the research are determined. The "Sustainable Environmental Education Attitude Scale"developed by Afacan and Demirci Güler (2012) was used as a data collection scale in the research. The research was carried out with 61 teacher candidates learning at Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education. As a result of the research, it was found that the attitudes of science teachers candidates' towards sustainable environmental education were generally positive and their average attitude scores did not show a significant difference according to the grade level.

Keywords: Sustainable environmental education, Attitude scale, Teacher candidates

EMERGENCE OF INDIA AS A SUPERPOWER: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

India, the largest democracy, the highest populated country, and the 5th largest economy, is estimated as the fastest growing large economy in the world. In recent years, India's robust domestic policies, multi-aligned foreign policy, and amazing development in science, technology, engnieering, mathematics (STEM) and space research have attracted the attention of global leaders. India undertakes now leadership role in the management of global conflicts. India earned global recognition and respect for its policy actions in establishing green ecosystem, and a war-free world. Therefore, a school of thought, considering its astounding performances both in domestic sector and foreign affairs, seeks to call India as a 'global savior,' a 'global problem solver' and a 'global spiritual leader.'

Another critical school of thought considers that there are many problems existing in India. Hence, with a view to examining the real state of affairs a study was undertaken. The method adopted was desktop reasearch. The time adopted for study was from 2014 to 2023 – the ruling period of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The study is based on secondary source of data and literature comprising various reports and documents of the Government of India and international organizations. From this study it came to light that, India's GDP per capita has almost doubled in last 9 years; millions of people have come out of poverty; infrastructure has grown rapidly; and STEM science, space research and trade & commerce, and export have increased substantially in India. Inspite of these facts, it cannot be said that India is free from corruption, poverty, hunger, and other ailments such as unemployment, bad governance, poor quality of education etc. However, in conclusion we can say that, India is a very big country with multi-lingualism, multi-religionism, and multi-culturalism, and above all, India practises a multi-party federal system. The British people ruled India for 200 years. Despite these challenges, India achieved many milestones and established its identity in the world canvas.

Keywords: Indian economy, spiritual leader, Indian leadership, global savior, global problem-solver.

TOWARDS SMART FORMAL VERIFICATION OF SOC COMPONENTS

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, formal verification* is essential because embedded systems* are involved in processes decisions that affect the everyday lives of Humain around the world. Embedded systems are used in several sectors of activity, such as the telecommunication sector, the aeronautics sector, the automotive sector, the medical sector, the financial sector, the domestic sector, and the entertainment sector.

The major challenge to cope with the increasing complexity of embedded systems is to constantly raise the level of modeling and verify the properties of each component of the internal part called System on Chip* which is subject to several material constraints (performance and consumption) and software constraints (reliability and flexibility). Therefore, formal verification can reveal common errors of system design such as starvation, deadlocks, system invariants, and all complex properties expressed by LTL formulas.

In our research work, we are concerned with the components of the SoC and how to make them like expert systems* using Artificial Intelligence* techniques, we will try to join both model checking and Artificial Intelligence techniques in the SysVerPml Platform.

Primarily, we give a brief overview of our SysVerPml framework*, making it easy to ensure the proper functioning of embedded systems and reducing the degree of failure of an internal part and the time to market. To verify the component, a process that represents the behavior of the component environment has been modeled using SystemC language, and semantically traduced to Promela language. We take the properties from the component behavior specification and specify them by the LTL integrated into the Promela model, which is the input file of Spin Tool.

Secondarily, we go over different research works dedicated to the verification of smart embedded systems co-design. Next, we move to present the main objective of our research work, which aims to propose an Analytical Approach to improve SysVerPml through Artificial Intelligence.

Finally, we invite researchers to explore perspectives in this field of research.

Keywords: Formal verification, Embedded System, System on Chip, expert systems, Artificial Intelligence, SysVerPml framework.

BÜTÜNLEŞİK BEDEN EĞİTİMİ DERSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM ÖLÇEĞİ: GEÇERLİLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

EVALUATION OF LABOR MARKET ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES AND ANTI-CRISIS POLICIES ON THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Kapsayıcı eğitim, engellilerin dahil edilmesiyle ve "özel eğitim ihtiyaçları" kavramıyla ilişkilendirilmiştir. Engelli öğrencilerin normal gelişim gösteren öğrencilerle beden eğitimi sınıfları dahil olmak üzere aynı eğitimi alması sağlanmalıdır Bu çalışmanın amacı Block (1995) tarafından geliştirilen "Çocukların Gelişimi için Bütünleşik Beden Eğitimi Dersine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği'nin" Türkçe versiyonun geçerliği ve güvenirliğinin test edilmesidir. Veriler Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı bir ortaöğretim kurumunun 4., 5. ve 6. Sınıflarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerden toplanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ölçek 185 kadın (Myaş= 12,11±0,81), 192 (Myaş=12,08±0,71) erkek olmak üzere toplam 377 ortaokul öğrencisine uygulanmıştır. Ölçek 13 madde (genel tutum ve uyarlanmış sportif tutum) olmak üzere 2 alt boyuttan oluşmakta ve 3'lü derecelendirme ile değerlendirilmektedir. Verilerin analizinde, yapı geçerliğine ilişkin olarak Açıklayıcı Faktör Analizi (AFA), Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) ve maddeler arasındaki iç tutarlılığın belirlenmesinde ise Cronbach Alfa güvenirlik analizi, %27 alt dilim-üst dilim madde ayırtedicilik analizleri ile AVE, DR değerleri kullanılmıştır. x2/df=4,7, RMSEA = 0.10, SRMR = 0.07, NFI = 0.92, NNFI= 0.91, CFI = 0.91]. İç tutarlık katsayılarının ise ,68 ile ,69 arasında değiştiği belirlenmiştir. Bulgular sonucu Çocukların Gelişimi için Bütünleşik Beden Eğitimi Dersine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği'nin Türkçe uyarlamasının Çocukların Gelişimi için Bütünleşik Beden Eğitimi Dersine Yönelik Tutumlarını ölçmek amacıyla literatürde istenilen düzeyde psikometrik özelliklere sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bütünleşik Beden Eğitimi Dersi Ölçeği'nin Türkçe versiyonu ülkemizde ilk kez uyarlandığından, engelli ve engeli olmayan öğrencilerin beden eğitimi dersine yönelik kaynaştırma tutumlarının belirlenmesinde önemli bir ölçme aracı olarak literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaynaştırma, tutum ölçeği, Engelli öğrenciler

ABSTRACT
Inclusive education has been associated with the inclusion of the individuals with disabilities and the concept of “special educational needs”. It should be ensured that the students with disabilities receive the same education, including physical education classes, as those who exhibit normal development This study aims to test the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the “Attitude Scale Towards Integrated Physical Education Class for the Development of Children” developed by Block (1995). The data was collected from the students studying in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades of a secondary education institution affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. In accordance with this purpose, the scale was applied to a total of 377 secondary school students, 185 of whom were girls (Mage=12.11±0.81) and 192 of whom were boys (Mage=12.08±0.71). The scale was composed of 2 sub-dimensions and 13 items (general attitude and adapted sportive attitude) and was evaluated with a 3-point rating. In the analysis of the data, Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were used for construct validity, whereas Cronbach Alpha reliability analysis and AVE, DR values were used to determine the internal consistency between the items [x2/df=4.7, RMSEA=0.10, SRMR=0.07, NFI=0.92, NNFI=0.91, CFI=0.91]. It was also determined that the internal consistency coefficients ranged from .68 to .69. As a result of the findings, it can be said that the Turkish version of the “Attitude Scale Towards Integrated Physical Education Class for the Development of Children” has the desired level of psychometric properties in the literature in order to measure the attitudes of children towards integrated physical education lesson for their development. Since the Turkish version of the Integrated Physical Education Lesson Scale has been adapted for the first time in our country, it is thought that it will contribute to the literature as an important measurement tool in determining the inclusion attitudes of students with and without disabilities towards physical education lesson

Keywords: Inclusion, Attitude scale, Students with disabilities

İNTRAOPERATİF BASINÇ YARALANMALARI VE RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ

INTRAOPERATIVE PRESSURE INJURIES AND RISK FACTORS

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ÖZET

Basınç yaralanmaları, "basınç ya da makaslama ile birlikte basıncın bir sonucu olarak, genellikle bir kemik çıkıntısı üzerinde, ciltte ve/veya alttaki dokuda lokalize (bölgeler) yaralanma" olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Basınç yaralanmaları, yalnızca hastayı değil, aynı zamanda aile üyelerini, hastane personelini ve sağlık sistemini de olumsuz etkilemektedir. Basınç yaralanmalarının doğrudan nedenleri; makaslama, sürtünme, basınç miktarı, duyu kaybı ve hareketsizliktir. Dolaylı nedenler arasında hareketlilik sorunları, komorbiditeler, idrar inkontinansı, yetersiz beslenme ve yaşlılık başta yer almaktadır. Cerrahi girişim de basınç yaralanmalarının gelişimi için önemli bir risk faktörüdür. Ameliyata bağlı basınç yaralanmaları ameliyattan hemen sonra ve sıklıkla ameliyattan sonra 72 saat içinde gelişebilir. İntraoperatif anestezi yönetimi, ameliyat süresi, ameliyatın türü, hastanın hareketsiz kalma süresi, ameliyat sırasında hastanın pozisyonu, kullanılan destek yüzeyleri, ameliyat sırasında nemli cilt, kan kaybı, hipotansiyon, ısıtıcı madde kullanımı, hipotermi, hipertermi ve konumlandırmada alet kullanımı gibi faktörler basınç yaralanmalarına neden olabilmektedir. Basınç yaralanmasının meydana gelmesi hastaların tedavilerini zorlaştırmanın yanı sıra hastanede kalış sürelerini uzatmakta, hemşirelik bakımı ve tıbbi kaynakların iş yükünü artırmaktadır. Önlenebilir olması nedeniyle, basınç yaralanmaları oluşmadan önce risk faktörlerinin belirlenmesi ve vücutta en çok meydana gelen bölgelere yönelik önlemlerin alınması gerekmektedir. Cerrahi hastalarda basınç yaralanmalarının önlenmesi, perioperatif dönemin tüm aşamalarında etkili hemşirelik önlemleri gerektirmektedir. Bu nedenle cerrahi hastalarında basınç yaralanmalarında bakım birbirine kenetlenmiş, süreklilik arz eden ve birden çok bölümün işbirliğini gerektiren bir protokoldür. Bu makalede inraoperatif basınç yaralanmaları, risk faktörleri ve yönetimine yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basınç, yaralanmaları, intraoperatif, risk.

ABSTRACT

Pressure injuries are defined as “localized (areas) injuries to the skin and/or underlying tissue, usually over a bony prominence, as a result of pressure combined with pressure or shearing”. Pressure injuries adversely affect not only the patient, but also family members, hospital staff, and the healthcare system. shear, friction, amount of pressure, loss of sensation and immobility. Indirect causes include mobility problems, comorbidities, urinary incontinence, malnutrition and old age. Surgical intervention is also an important risk factor for the development of pressure injuries. Pressure injuries due to surgery can develop immediately after surgery and often within 72 hours of surgery. Factors such as intraoperative anesthesia management, duration of surgery, type of surgery, patient's immobility time, position of the patient during surgery, support surfaces used, moist skin during surgery, blood loss, hypotension, use of heating material, hypothermia, hyperthermia, and use of instruments in positioning cause pressure injuries. Occurrence of pressure injury not only complicates the treatment of patients, but also prolongs the hospital stay, increases the workload of nursing care and medical resources. Because it is preventable, it is necessary to determine the risk factors before pressure injuries occur and to take precautions for the most common areas in the body. Prevention of pressure injuries in surgical patients requires effective nursing measures at all stages of the perioperative period. Therefore, care for pressure injuries in surgical patients is an interlocking, continuous protocol that requires the cooperation of multiple departments. In this article, intraoperative pressure injuries, risk factors and management are discussed.

Keywords: Pressure injuries, intraoperative, risk.

AZERBAYCANDA İSLAM GEÇMİŞTEN BU GÜNE

ISLAM IN AZERBAIJAN FROM PAST TO TODAY

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan'da çeşitli din ve inançlar yayılmı olsa da hiçbiri İslam kadar uzun yaşamamıştır. Tarihe bakacak olursak, İslam'dan önce bu topraklarda yayılan Hıristiyanlık tarihinin sadece Azerbaycan topraklarının kuzeyini, daha doğrusu Arnavutluk topraklarını kapsadığını görürüz. Hristiyanlıktan önce ortaya çıkan ateşe tapınma, Azerbaycan'ın güneyinde - Atropatena topraklarında yayıldı. Bu açıdan bakıldığında İslamiyet'in son 14 asırdır Azerbaycan'da lider konumunu sürdüren milli din olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Dolayısıyla bu dinin Azerbaycan'da yayılma ve milli bir din haline dönüşme tarihinin bilinmesi ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması milli ve manevi değerlerimizin yaşatılması açısından çok önemlidir. Ne yazık ki bazen İslam'ın zorla - zorla kabul edildiğini iddia edenler oluyor. Ancak bu tür saçma sapan iddiaların ne bilimsel ne de tarihsel bir dayanağı yoktur. Çünkü Azeriler ne zorla din değiştiren bir halktır, ne de İslam bu şiddeti haklı çıkaran bir dindir. Öte yandan, tarihi kaynaklardaki gerçekler de İslam dininin Azerbaycan'da yayıldığı dönemde halkın hoşnutsuzluğunu yansıtan protesto ve ayaklanmaların bu dine değil, Arapların işgal politikasına yönelik olduğunu da teyit etmektedir. Ayrıca İslamiyet kılıçla kabul edilseydi Azerbaycan'daki ömrünün bu kadar uzun olmayacağını ve milli bir din olmayacağını da hesaba katmak gerekirdi. Aksine tarih gösteriyor ki, Azerbaycan halkı da dahil olmak üzere Türk halkları arasında İslam'ın yayılması büyük tarihi öneme sahip bir olaydı. Türk halkları bu dini kabul etmekle daha kapsamlı ve zengin bir medeniyetin temellerini kabul etmişler ve bu medeniyetin oluşmasında, gelişmesinde, zenginleşmesinde ve korunmasında önemli rol oynamışlardır. Azerbaycan'ın İslam dini ile tanışması erken İslam fetihleri dönemine rastlar. Hicaz bölgesinde yayıldıktan sonra Arap Yarımadası'nı da aşmaya başlamıştır. Çünkü Hz. Muhammed (sav)'in vefatından sonra hilafet ordusu geniş bölgeleri fethetmiş ve İslam dinini her yere yaymayı kutsal bir görev olarak görmüştür. Fetihlerin ilk dönemlerinde yerel halk ile Araplar arasındaki ilişkiler daha çok seferler sırasında yapılan anlaşmalarla düzenleniyordu. Arabistan'da ve diğer fethedilen yerlerde olduğu gibi Azerbaycan'da da sadece putperestlere zulmedildi. Nüfusun geri kalanının önceki inançlarını ve geleneklerini takip etmelerine izin verildi. Çalışmanın ana konusu, Azerbaycan'da İslam'ın yayılması, gelişmesi ve doğru şekilde telkin edilmesinin araştırılmasıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İslam, Azerbaycan, geçmiş

ABSTRACT

Although various religions and beliefs spread in Azerbaijan, none of them lived as long as Islam. If we look at the history, we see that the history of Christianity that spread in these lands before Islam covered only the north of Azerbaijan lands, or rather, the lands of Albania. Fire worship, which appeared before Christianity, spread in the south of Azerbaijan - in the lands of Atropatena. From this point of view, we can say that Islam is the leading national religion in Azerbaijan for the last 14 centuries. Therefore, it is very important to know the history of the spread of this religion in Azerbaijan and its transformation into a national religion, and to pass it on to future generations in order to preserve our national and spiritual values. Unfortunately, sometimes there are those who claim that Islam was accepted by force. However, such absurd claims have neither scientific nor historical basis. Because Azeris are not a people who change their religion by force, nor is Islam a religion that justifies this violence. On the other hand, the facts in the historical sources also confirm that the protests and riots reflecting the discontent of the people during the period when the religion of Islam spread in Azerbaijan were not directed at this religion, but at the occupation policy of the Arabs. Also, if Islam was accepted by the sword, it should be taken into account that its life in Azerbaijan would not have been so long and it would not have become a national religion. On the contrary, history shows that the spread of Islam among the Turkic peoples, including the people of Azerbaijan, was an event of great historical importance. By accepting this religion, the Turkish people accepted the foundations of a more comprehensive and rich civilization and played an important role in the formation, development, enrichment and protection of this civilization. Azerbaijan's introduction to Islam dates back to the period of early Islamic conquests. After spreading in the Hejaz region, it began to spread over the Arabian Peninsula. Because Hazrat After the death of Muhammad, the caliphate army conquered large areas and saw it as a sacred duty to spread the religion of Islam everywhere. In the first periods of the conquests, the relations between the local people and the Arabs were mostly regulated by the agreements made during the expeditions. As in Arabia and other conquered places, only pagans were oppressed in Azerbaijan. The rest of the population was allowed to follow their previous beliefs and customs. The main topic of the study is the research of the spread, development and correct indoctrination of Islam in Azerbaijan.

Key words: Islam, Azerbaijan, past

ULTRASON DESTEKLİ EKSRAKSİYONLA ELDE EDİLEN YEŞİL ÇAY EKSTRAKTLARINA TANNAZ ENZİMİ İLAVESİNİN ÇAYLARIN FİZİKOKİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF TANNASE ENZYME APPLICATION ON ULTRASOUND-ASSISTED EXTRACTION ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF GREEN TEA (CAMELLIA SINENSIS) EXTRACT

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, ultrason tekniği kullanılarak farklı çay:su oranları ve farklı demleme süreleri uygulanarak elde edilen Türk yeşil çay ekstraktlarının bileşimlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla; 50°C demleme sıcaklığında, farklı çay:su oranları (1:100; 2.5:100; 5:100; 10:100) ve farklı demleme süreleri (5, 10, 20 ve 40 dakika) uygulanarak elde edilen yeşil çay ekstraktlarına tannaz enzimi uygulanmıştır. Yeşil çay ekstraktlarında suda çözünür kuru madde, pH, renk (L, a ve b) ve bulanıklık (NTU) analizleri yapılmıştır. Ultrasonik yöntemle farklı ekstraksiyon koşullarında elde edilen örneklerde ilk ekstraktlarda SÇKM miktarları 0.30-3.00 ºBriks aralığında, enzim uygulanmış ve uygulanmamış (kontrol) örneklerinde sırasıyla 0.50-3.30 ve 0.30-2.94 ºBriks olarak belirlenmiştir. pH değerleri ilk ekstraktlarda 5.02-5.14 aralığında değişirken, enzim uygulanmış ve uygulanmamış (kontrol) örneklerde sırasıyla 4.60-4.75 ve 5.05-5.17 pH olarak tespit edilmiştir. Farklı ekstraksiyon koşullarında elde edilen örneklerde ilk ekstraktlarda L değerleri 9.90-32.48 aralığında değişirken, enzim uygulanmış ve uygulanmamış (kontrol) örneklerinde sırasıyla 15.25-31.36 ve 16.94-33.68 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bulanıklık (NTU) değerleri ilk ekstraktlarda 6.40-23.35 aralığında değişirken, enzim uygulanmış ve uygulanmamış (kontrol) örneklerinde sırasıyla 2.41-8.52 ve 2.70-15.11 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Çay:su oranı ve demleme süresine bağlı olarak ekstraktların bulanıklık (NTU) değerleri üzerinde genellikle artışlar meydana geldiği ve bu artışların istatistiksel olarak önemli ($p<0.05$) olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Tüm koşullarda çay:su oranı ve demleme süresine bağlı olarak enzim uygulanan örneklerin NTU değerlerinde, kontrol örneklerine göre genellikle azalma meydana geldiği ve bu azalmanın istatistiksel olarak önemli ($p<0.05$) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. En düşük bulanıklık (NTU) değerleri (2.41) 1:100 çay:su

oranında, 50°C'de 5 dk demleme süre ile elde edilen ve tannaz enzimi uygulanan ekstratta belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil çay, bulanıklık, NTU

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the compositions of Turkish green tea extracts obtained by application different tea:water ratios and different brewing times using ultrasound technique. For this purpose; different brewing times (5, 10, 20 and 40 minutes) and different tea: water ratios (1:100; 2.5:100; 5:100; 10:100) were applied at 50° C brewing temperature and Tannase enzyme was applied to the obtained green tea extracts. Water-soluble dry matter, pH, color (L, a and b) and turbidity (NTU) analyzes were made in green tea extracts. Water-soluble dry matter of green tea samples extracted through ultrasonic method under different extraction conditions varied between 0.30-3.00 ºBrix in the first extracts, and in the samples with and without enzyme ranged between 0.50-3.30 and 0.30-2.94 ºBrix respectively. pH values of green tea samples between 5.02-5.14 pH in the first extracts, and in the samples with and without enzyme ranged between 4.60-4.75 and 5.05-5.17 pH respectively. L values of green tea samples extracted through ultrasonic method under different extraction conditions varied between 9.90-32.48 in the first extracts, and in the samples with and without enzyme ranged between 15.25-31.36 and 16.94-33.68 respectively. Turbidity (NTU) values of green tea samples between 6.40-23.35 NTU in the first extracts, and in the samples with and without enzyme ranged between 2.41-8.52 and 2.70-15.11 NTU, respectively. It was observed that the turbidity (NTU) values of the extracts increased depending on the tea:water ratio and the brewing time generally, and these increases were significant ($p<0.05$) statistically. depending on the tea:water ratio and the brewing time, the NTU values of the enzyme-treated samples decreased compared to the control samples generally, and this decrease was significant ($p<0.05$) statistically. The lowest turbidity (NTU) values (2.41) was obtained from 1:100 tea:water ratio at 50°C for 5 minutes infusion time in the applied tannase enzyme extract.

Keywords: Green tea, turbidity, NTU

MULLUS BARBATUS (RICDHARSON, 1848)'UN OTOLİT KÜTLE ASİMETRİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF OTOLITH MASS ASYMMETRY IN MULLUS BARBATUS LINNAEUS, 1758

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ÖZET

Otolit kütle asimetrisi (*X*), sudaki kimyasal ve fizyolojik değişimlerden etkilenen bir parametredir. Dolayısıyla, çevresel etkiler balıkların sağ ve sol otolitleri arasında asimetrik bir durumu ortaya çıkarabilmektedir. Bu durum işitsel ve vestibular fonksiyonların bozulmasına neden olur. *Mullus barbatus* demersal bir balık türüdür ve Akdeniz, Karadeniz ve Doğu Atlantik'te dağılım gösterir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Mersin Körfezi'de yaşayan *M. barbatus* türünün otolit kütle asimetrisinin değerlendirilmesidir. Balık bireylerinin ortalama total boy ve ağırlıkları sırasıyla 12,1 ± 0,183 cm ve 18,88 ± 1,21 g'dır. Sagittal otolit çiftleri dikkatli bir şekilde çıkarılmıştır. Sol ve sağ otolitlerin ortalama ağırlıkları tartılmış ve sırasıyla 0,0023 ± 0,00009 ve 0,0022 ± 0,00008 g olarak tespit edilmiştir. Genel olarak sol otolitler sağ otolitlere göre daha ağırdır. *M. barbatus* bireylerinin sol ve sağ otolitlerinin ağırlıkları arasındaki fark Paired-t testi ile araştırılmıştır. Otolit ağırlıkları arasındaki fark istatistiksel olarak önemli değildir (P>0,05). Teorik olarak balık türlerinde otolit kütle asimetrisi (*X*) değeri -0,2 ve +0,2 aralığındadır. Ortalama otolit kütle asimetrisi (*X*) ve mutlak otolit kütle asimetrisi (|*X*|) değerleri sırasıyla -0,017 ± 0,0091 ve 0,052 ± 0,0061 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Total boy-otolit kütle simetrisi (*X*) ve total boy-mutlak otolit kütle asimetrisi (|*X*|) arasındaki ilişkiler de belirlenmiştir. Mersin Körfezi'nde yaşayan *M. barbatus* için otolit kütle asimetrisi ile ilgili daha önce yapılmış herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, Mersin Körfezi'nde yaşayan *M. barbatus* popülasyonu için yeni veriler elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akdeniz, Mullus barbatus, Otolit kütle asimetrisi

ABSTRACT

Otolith mass asymmetry (*X*) is a parameter that is affected by chemical and physiological changes in water. Therefore, environmental effects may reveal an asymmetrical situation between the right and left otoliths of fish. This situation causes deterioration of auditory and vestibular functions. *Mullus barbatus* (Red mullet) is a demersal fish species and is distributed in Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Eastern Atlantic. The aim of this study was to evaluate the otolith mass asymmetry of *M. barbatus* inhabiting Mersin Bay. The mean total length and weight of fish individuals were 12.1 ± 0.183 cm and 18.88 ± 1.21 g, respectively. Sagittal otolith pairs of fish were carefully removed. The mean weight of the left and right otoliths were weighed and determined as 0.0023 ± 0.00009 and 0.0022 ± 0.00008 g, respectively. In general, the left otoliths were heavier than the right ones. The difference between the weight of the left and right otoliths of *M. barbatus* individuals was investigated by Paired-t test. The difference between otolith weights was not statistically significant (P>0.05). Theoretically, the otolith mass asymmetry (*X*) value in fish species is between -0.2 and +0.2. The mean *X* and |*X*| values were calculated as -0.017 ± 0.0091 and 0.052 ± 0.0061, respectively. The relationships between total length-otolith mass symmetry (*X*) and total length-absolute otolith mass asymmetry (|*X*|) were also determined. No previous study was found on otolith mass asymmetry for *M. barbatus* inhabiting Mersin Bay. In present study, new data were obtained for the *M. barbatus* population inhabiting Mersin Bay.

Keywords: Mediterranean Sea, Mullus barbatus, Otolith mass asymmetry

EFFECT OF SILICON NANOPARTICLES ON THE GROWTH OF PETUNIA (PETUNIA × ATKINSIANA D. DON) IN VITRO

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Abstract

Silicon (Si) is the second most abundant element found in soil. This mineral is readily taken up from the soil, so plants contain a significant amount of it, i.e. between 0.1% and 10% or more of dry weight. Silicon is involved in many life processes and plant responses to environmental factors. Petunia (*Petunia* × *atkinsiana* D. Don) is classified as non-accumulating silicon. Due to the important role of the *Solanaceae* family in agronomic and ornamental crops, petunia plants were used to evaluate the effectiveness of silicon nanoparticles (nSi) on growth in *in vitro* cultures.

The plant material were shoot explants of petunia obtained from a stabilised *in vitro* culture. MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) medium supplemented with a solution of nanosilicon (nSi) at concentrations of 0, 100, 200, 500 mg/dm^3. After 4 weeks of incubation in the phytotron, morphological traits, i.e. shoot length, shoot number, root length and fresh weight, and CIE Lab colour were measured.

Nanosilicon particles in higher concentrations adversely affected the growth of petunia shoots *in vitro*. The addition of silicon nanoparticles had a positive effect on the number of new shoots. Concentrations of 100mg/dm^3 and 200mg/dm^3 of nSi inhibit rhizogenesis in petunias, while a concentration of 500mg/dm^3 has a stimulating effect.

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EGZERSİZ BAĞIMLILIĞI DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin egzersiz bağımlılığı düzeylerinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören ve tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 165 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Tekkurşun Demir ve ark. (2018) tarafından geliştirilen "Egzersiz Bağımlılığı Ölçeği" (EBÖ) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, ölçeklerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde bağımsız iki grubun (cinsiyet ve lisans durumu) karşılaştırılması için Student t-testi, ikiden fazla gruplar (spor yapma amacı ve gelir düzeyi) için ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi, yaş ve spor yaşı ile egzersiz bağımlılığı düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki için ise Pearson korelasyon kat sayısı hesaplanmıştır. Araştırmada lisans ve spor yapma amacına göre katılımcıların egzersiz bağımlılığı düzeylerinde anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken cinsiyet ve gelir düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir. Lisanslı ve yarışma amaçlı spor yapan öğrencilerin egzersiz bağımlılığın yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yarışmacı sporcular, genellikle yüksek düzeyde performans göstermek ve hedeflerine ulaşmak için yoğun antrenman programlarına ihtiyaç duyarlar. Bu nedenle, yarışma amacı güden sporcular, daha fazla egzersiz yapma eğiliminde olabilirler ayrıca spor geçmişi olan bireylerin egzersiz bağımlılığı riski daha yüksek olması, spor deneyimleri ve antrenman alışkanlıkları nedeniyle daha fazla egzersiz yapma eğiliminde olabileceklerinden kaynaklanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Egzersiz, bağımlılık, öğrenci

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the exercise addiction levels of the students of the faculty of sports sciences. In the study, a descriptive scanning model was used. The universe of the research consists of students studying at the faculty of sports sciences. The sample of the study consists of 165 students studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sports Sciences and selected by random sampling method. “Exercise Addiction Scale” (EAS) developed by Tekkurşun Demir et al. (2018)) were used as data collection tools. In the analysis of the data obtained from the scales, Student's t-test was used to compare two independent groups (gender and undergraduate status) while One-Way Analysis of Variance and Tukey's multiple comparison test were used for more than two groups (purpose of doing sports and income level), age and sports age Pearson correlation test estimated for the relationship between exercise addiction and exercise dependence levels. While a significant difference was found in the exercise addiction levels of the participants according to the license and the purpose of doing sports in the study, no significant difference was found according to the gender and income level. It has been determined that the exercise addiction of licensed and competitive sports students is high. Competitive athletes often need intensive training programs to perform at a high level and reach their goals. For this reason, athletes who aim to compete may tend to exercise more, and individuals with a sports background have a higher risk of exercise addiction, which may be due to their sports experience and training habits.

Keywords: Exercise, addiction, student

FINDIK ZURUFU EKSTRAKTININ YENİLEBİLİR FİLM ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIM OLANAKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE POSSIBILITIES OF HAZELNUT GREEN LEAFY COVER EXTRACT IN THE PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE FILMS

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ÖZET

Gıda maddelerinin dayanıklılıklarının artırılmasında farklı yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin ortak amacı; gıda maddesinde oluşabilecek kimyasal, mikrobiyolojik ve enzimatik olumsuzlukları engellemektir. Böylece ürünlerin kalitesi korunmakta ve raf ömrü uzamaktır. Yenilebilir filmler gıdanın bozulmasını engellemek ve raf ömrünü korumak amacıyla kullanılan muhafaza yöntemlerinden biridir.

Yenilebilir filmler, tarımsal kökenli, doğal ve biyolojik olarak geri dönüşümlü maddelerden üretildikleri için çevreyi kirletmeyen ve çevrenin korunmasına katkı sağlayan materyallerdir. Meyve ve sebzelerin çeşitli gıda ürünlerine işlenmesi sonucunda açığa çıkan yan ürünler veya tarımsal atıklar son yıllarda ilgi çekmektedir. Bu ilginin oluşmasına meyve, sebze ve tarımsal zirai atıklarda bulunan biyoaktif bileşikler neden olmaktadır. Biyoaktif bileşikler renk maddesi, antioksidan-antimikrobiyal madde olarak gıda teknolojisinde kullanılabilmektedir. Bitki türevli ürünler (yenilebilir ve yenmez) ve bunların atıkları, antioksidan, antiradikal aktivitelere sahiptir. Ayrıca fenolik asitler, flavonoidler, tanenler ve lignanlar gibi çok çeşitli fitokimyasallar ve fenolik bileşikler içermektedirler. Fenolik bileşiklerin, serbest radikallerin zararlı etkilerine karşı koruma sağlamakta olduğu bilinmektedir. Atıklar kullanılarak üretilebilecek olan yenilebilir filmlerin hem antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal özellikleri açısından hem de çevre açısından olumlu etkiler sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada antioksidan özelliği bilinen fındık (*Corylus avellana L.*) zurufu ekstraktı ve biberiye esansiyel yağının, yenilebilir film üretiminde kullanım olanakları araştırılmıştır. Fındık zurufu ekstraktının elde edilmesi amacıyla, toz haline getirilmiş fındık zurufu etanol-su karışımı (80:20) ile ultrasound cihazında 20 dakika ekstrakte edilmiştir. Ekstraksiyon süresi sonunda çözeltideki etil alkol rotary evaporatör ile

uzaklaştırılmıştır. Yenilebilir filmler hazırlanan film çözeltisinin ultrasound cihazında karıştırılması ve etüvde 30 °C'de kurutulmasıyla oluşturulmuştur. Üretilen yenilebilir filmlerin karakteristik özellikleri (SEM, XRD, FT-IR) belirlenmiştir. Fındık zurufu ekstraktı ve biberiye esansiyel yağı nanoemülsifiye edilmiş ve yenilebilir film oluşumu sonrasında da antioksidan özellik gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma yazarlardan Kübra Ergin'in Erciyes Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Gıda Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı'nda gerçekleştirmekte olduğu Yüksek Lisans tez çalışması sonuçlarından üretilmiştir. Çalışmaya olan maddi desteklerinden dolayı Erciyes Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kurulu'na (Proje No: FYL-2022-11633) teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir Film; Fındık Zurufu Ekstraktı; Biberiye Esansiyel Yağı

ABSTRACT

Different methods are used to increase the durability of foodstuffs. The common purpose of these methods is; It is to prevent chemical, microbiological and enzymatic negativities that may occur in foodstuffs. Thus, the quality of the products is preserved and the shelf life is extended. Edible films are one of the preservation methods used to prevent food from spoiling and to preserve its shelf life. Edible films are materials that do not pollute the environment and contribute to the protection of the environment, as they are produced from agricultural origin, natural and biologically recyclable materials. By-products or agricultural wastes produced as a result of processing fruits and vegetables into various food products have attracted attention in recent years. This interest is caused by bioactive compounds found in fruit, vegetables and agricultural wastes. Bioactive compounds can be used in food technology as a colorant, antioxidant-antimicrobial agent. Plant-derived products (edible and inedible) and their wastes have antioxidant, antiradical activities. They also contain a wide variety of phytochemicals and phenolic compounds such as phenolic acids, flavonoids, tannins and lignans. Phenolic compounds are known to protect against the harmful effects of free radicals. It is thought that edible films, which can be produced using wastes, can provide positive effects both in terms of antioxidant and antimicrobial properties and in terms of the environment.

In this study, the possibilities of using hazelnut (*Corylus avellana L.*) green leafy cover extract and rosemary essential oil in the production of edible films were investigated. In order to obtain hazelnut green leafy cover extract, powdered hazelnut green leafy cover was extracted with an ethanol-

water mixture (80:20) in an ultrasound device for 20 minutes. At the end of the extraction period, the ethyl alcohol in the solution was removed with a rotary evaporator. Edible films were formed by mixing the prepared film solution in an ultrasound device and drying it in an oven at 30°C. The characteristics (SEM, XRD, FT-IR) of the produced edible films were determined. Hazelnut green leafy cover extract and rosemary essential oil were nanoemulsified and showed antioxidant properties after edible film formation. This study was produced from the results of the master thesis study carried out by one of the authors, Kübra Ergin, at Erciyes University, Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Food Engineering. The authors would like to thank Erciyes University, Council of Scientific Research Projects (Project Number: FYL-2022-11633) for their financial support.

Keywords: Edible Film; Hazenut Green Leafy Cover Extract; Rosemary Essential Oil

METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF WORK PROCESSES DURING THE LOGGING MACHINES OPERATIONS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Currently, due to the depletion of traditional sources, there is an increase in the complexity of extraction of natural resources. This applies not only to the extraction of energy resources (gas, oil, coal), but also to logging. Significant logging areas are located in highly rugged terrain on steep slopes, as well as in wetlands. Such logging conditions are found in the countries of the Black Sea region. Within the framework of the grant No. 22-29-00798 of the Russian Science Foundation, a set of studies was carried out, including the analysis of promising modeling methods and analysis of dynamic work processes occurring in the main mechanisms of logging machines during their operation in mountainous areas.

To study the working processes and dynamic loading of logging machines, approaches used for lifting machines (boom, rope and bridge lifting cranes) and mobile transport and technological machines equipped with manipulation systems can be applied (in terms of studying the working processes of the machine, its actuators and working body); mobile cable cars (in terms of research dynamics of rope systems); wheeled and tracked chassis (in terms of the interaction of the machine with the support surface). However, the use of these methods is insufficient, since it does not allow to fully take into account the specific design features of logging machines and the technological operations performed by them. In particular, there are no special mathematical models of machines for logging on slopes that simultaneously take into account the dynamics of actuators, the interaction of the base chassis with the ground and the interaction of the base machine with the anchor rope. Therefore, an urgent problem in creating more efficient designs of logging machines is the development of specialized methods for modeling and analyzing the working processes of such machines.

Keywords: Logging machine, Modeling, Working processes

CHARACTERISTICS OF ARABIC DIALTS

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ABSTRACT

Arabic is the official language of more than 270 million people, with its wide vocabulary and unique style, and it is the official language of more than 270 million people. Arabic, which is the 6th most spoken language worldwide, belongs to the Sami branch of the Hami-Sami language group and is accepted as the official language by 26 countries. used.

The fact that it has a special place among the languages used in many communication areas maintains its importance in places such as cultural structure difference, geographical and religious factors. Since each dialect has its own characteristics, it requires a special and different view for each dialect during translation.

Among the common Arabic dialects, there are various variations spoken in different Arab countries, and for this reason, Arabic dialects are accepted as different languages according to people. Even if there are more than 25 dialects, we can list the common ones as follows.

1. Egyptian Arabic: It is the most common of the Arabic dialects spoken by more than 60 million people. This dialect has many features that are close to each other in terms of similarity with Fusha (modern) Arabic and has been influenced by many languages such as Italian French Greek English Turkish.

2. Levantine Arabic: Spoken in Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and parts of Israel, it is the mother tongue of more than 32 million inhabitants. It is known that Levantine Arabic is spoken on topics for daily life. It is possible to see that Levantine Arabic is common in cities such as Hatay Adana Mersin in Turkey.

3. Maghreb Arabic: Algeria Morocco Libya Tunis Maghreb Arabic is more common in Mauritania and includes words that have been transferred from French, English, and Spanish.

4. Gulf Arabic: A dialect spoken by the indigenous peoples of the United Arab Emirates, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, parts of Eastern Arabia, and Southern Iraq.

Arabic dialects vary due to difference. As a result of the researches, it has been revealed that people living in different cities of Arab countries have difficulty in understanding each other due to different dialects. And for this reason, it is necessary to be very careful in the Arabic translation and translation, and not to allow it to cause major problems such as word differences between dialects and misunderstanding.

Keywords: Arabic, Polish, Fusha, Modern

APPLYING GLOBAL ARIDITY INDEX AND POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET0) DATABASE V3 IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH OF UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. To find out whether "Global Aridity Index and Potential Evapotranspiration Database v3" is suitable for agroclimatic conditions of the South of Ukraine.
Methods. The climatic information on evapotranspiration and aridity index from the last version of the spatial database "Global Aridity Index and Potential Evapotranspiration Database v3" was compared to the calculated values of the mentioned indices for Kherson region (the South of Ukraine). Evapotranspiration was assessed by the standard Penman-Monteith equation, and by Evapotranspiration Calculator (Ukraine) mobile application. The aridity index was calculated as the ratio of precipitation to evapotranspiration.
Results. The minimal difference was established for the evapotranspiration and the aridity index calculated by Penman-Monteith equation and Evapotranspiration Calculator (Ukraine). The difference between the "Global Aridity Index and Potential Evapotranspiration Database v3" and the standard method was 14% for the aridity index and 19.68% for evapotranspiration. The classification of the territory of Kherson region was similar for all the studied methods – semi-arid climate.
Conclusions. "Global Aridity Index and Potential Evapotranspiration Database v3" should be used with caution in the assessment of the agroclimatic situation in the South of Ukraine. Standard evaluation methodology should be prioritized.

Keywords: agricultural meteorology, climate change, land reclamation.

CYTOTOXIC AND GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF HEXACONAZOLE IN WISTAR ALBINO RATS

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the cytotoxic and genotoxic effects of Hexaconazole (HEX), a triazole fungicide, on Wistar Albino rats. The objectives were to assess the impact of HEX on body weight, liver weight, micronucleus production, histopathological alterations, and oxidative stress biomarkers.
Methods: Thirty Wistar Albino rats were orally exposed to HEX at a single dose of 100 mg/kg/day via their diet for subacute (1 month), subchronic (3 months), and chronic (6 months) durations. Body weight measurements, liver weight analysis, micronucleus tests, histopathological observations of the liver, and analysis of oxidative stress biomarkers (malondialdehyde [MDA], reduced glutathione [GSH], catalase [CAT], and glutathione-S-transferase [GST]) were conducted.
Results: After 6 months of exposure to HEX, a significant decrease in body weight was observed in the rats. The absolute and relative weight of the liver showed a highly significant increase. The micronucleus test revealed an increase in micronuclei production. Histopathological analysis of the liver exhibited severe alterations, including centrilobular vein congestion, immune cell infiltration, and microvesicular and macrovesicular steatosis in rats treated for 3 and 6 months. Moderate alterations, such as increased collagen fibers in the portal and periportal zone, were also observed. Analysis of oxidative stress biomarkers indicated a highly significant increase in MDA and GSH levels, particularly after 6 months of treatment. Moreover, there was a significant decrease in antioxidant enzymes (CAT and GST) in a duration-dependent manner.
Conclusions: HEX induced genotoxic effects, lipid peroxidation, oxidative stress, and liver injury in rats. These findings highlight the potential health risks associated with the use of HEX as a fungicide.

Keywords: Hexaconazole, Cytotoxicity, Genotoxicity, Oxidative stress, Liver injury, Rats.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARİYER STRESİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF CAREER STRESS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşadıkları kariyer streslerinin mesleki faaliyetlere katılımı, staj durumu, ağırlıklı genel not ortalaması, hedeflediği kariyer alanı, cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi ve öğrenci kulüplerinde görev alma değişkenleri ile arasındaki ilişkiyi tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında İstanbul'da özel bir üniversitede öğrenimini sürdüren 130 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında hazırlanan 'Kişisel Bilgi Formu' Özden ve Sertel-Berk (2017) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan 'Kariyer Stresi Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır. Nicel verilerin analizinde t-testi, ANOVA, Korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre kariyer stresi alt boyutlarından kariyer bilgi eksikliği ile kulüp çalışmalarına katılım arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiştir. Böylelikle mesleki çalışmalara katılımın kariyer bilgi eksikliği arasında negatif bir korelasyon ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bulgular, üniversite öğrencilerinin kariyer stresini anlamak ve yöntemler geliştirmek için önemli ipuçları sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bu araştırmanın bulguları; üniversite kariyer merkezi yetkilileri, danışmanlar ve diğer ilgili paydaşlar için önemli bilgiler sağlayarak üniversite öğrencilerinin kariyer stresiyle başa çıkmalarına yardımcı olabilir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Kariyer, Kariyer Stresi, Üniversite Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the career stress experienced by university students and their participation in professional activities, internship status, weighted GPA, targeted career field, gender, grade level and taking part in student clubs. The study group of the research was carried out with 130 students studying at a private university in Istanbul in the 2022-2023 academic year. The 'Personal Information Form' prepared for data collection and the 'Career Stress Scale' adapted into Turkish by Özden and Sertel-Berk (2017) were used. In the analysis of quantitative data, t-test, ANOVA, and correlation analysis were used. According to the findings, a significant difference was found between career stress sub-dimensions, lack of career information and participation in club activities. Thus, a negative correlation emerged between participation in professional studies and lack of career knowledge. These findings provide important clues to understand the career stress of university students and to develop methods. In conclusion, the findings of this research; University career center officials can help university students cope with career stress by providing important information for counselors and other relevant stakeholders.

ÇEŞİTLİ ODUN TÜRLERİNDE BİTKİ EKSTRAKTI VE BORİK ASİT EMPRENYESİNİN YANMA PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACT AND BORIC ACID IMPRESSION ON COMBUSTION PARAMETERS IN VARIOUS WOOD SPECIES

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ÖZET: Gerek ülkemiz ve gerekse ekosistemde (yeryüzü) orman yangınları hızla artmakta, tüm yaşanılan mekânlarda (iç/dış) yanma/yangın tehditleri devam etmektedir. Orman yangınları çok büyük alanlarda gerçekleşirken insanoğlunun yaşamış ve kullanmış olduğu tüm alanların çok çeşitli özelliklerde olması (banka, işyeri, tesisler vb.) yanma/yangın olaylarında kullanılması gereken materyal/yöntemler değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. Bu durum çok çeşitli yangın geciktirici materyal/yöntemler geliştirilmesine zorlamakta insan/çevre sağlığı bilinciyle yangın etkilerine karşı doğal/etkin koruyucular ön plana çıkmaktadır. Yanma parametreleri sadece materyal/yöntemle sınırlı olmayıp içinde bulunulan ortamın oksijen indeksi miktarı (LOI) önemli kısmı teşkil etmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında Akçaağaç odunu (*Acer campestre*) ve karaağaç (*Ulmus laevis*) türleri tercih edilmiş ve çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda (%5, %10) tıbbi aromatik bitki türlerinden çiriş bitki ekstraktı ile borikasit çözeltileri vakum yöntemiyle emprenye işlemine tabi tutulduktan sonra tutunma düzeyleri ve Sonrasında piroliz işlemi uygulanıp, sınırlayıcı oksijen indeksi (LOI) test ölçümleri yapılarak yine piroliz işlemi uygulanmış kontrol gruplarıyla kıyaslanmıştır. Ahşap endüstrisinde kullanım düzeyi ve özellikle yangına karşı etkileri araştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde; piroliz işlemi uygulanmış emprenyesiz kontrol gruplarının LOI değerleri ile Piroliz işlemi uygulanmış emprenyeli örnekler üzerinde LOI değerleri kıyaslandığında; LOI değeri özellikle borikasit emprenyesi ve borikasit+çiriş ekstraktı emprenyesinde en olumlu sonucu verdiği belirlenmiştir. Gruplar kendi içinde kıyaslandığında; en yüksek LOI değeri %5'lik borikasit ile emprenye edilmiş akçaağaç odunu üzerinde (%35.5) olarak belirlenmiştir. En yüksek tutunma düzeyi akaçaağaç odununda odununda (% 1.02) olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekosistem, Oksijen Limit İndeksi, İnsan/Çevre Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Forest fires are increasing rapidly both in our country and in the ecosystem (earth), and burning/fire threats continue in all living spaces (internal/external). While forest fires take place in very large areas, the materials/methods that should be used in combustion/fire events may vary due to the fact that all areas where human beings have lived and used have various characteristics (bank, workplace, facilities, etc.). This situation forces the development of a wide variety of fire retardant materials/methods, and with the awareness of human/environmental health, natural/effective protectors against fire effects come to the fore. Combustion parameters are not limited to the material/method, but the oxygen index amount (LOI) of the environment constitutes an important part. Within the scope of the study, Maple wood (Acer campestre) and elm (Ulmus laevis) species were preferred and various concentrations (5%, 10%) of medicinal aromatic plant species, çiş plant extract and boric acid solutions were impregnated by vacuum method and their adhesion levels and then pyrolysis process. and the limiting oxygen index (LOI) test measurements were made and compared with the control groups, which were also applied pyrolysis. The level of use in the wood industry and especially its effects against fire have been investigated. When the results are evaluated; When the LOI values of the pyrolysis-treated non-impregnated control groups were compared with the LOI values of the pyrolysis-treated impregnated samples; It has been determined that the LOI value gives the most positive results, especially in boric acid impregnation and boric acid+chiş extract impregnation.
When the groups are compared within themselves; The highest LOI value was determined on maple wood (35.5%) impregnated with 5% boric acid. The highest adhesion level was found in maple wood (1.02%).

Keywords: Ecosystem, Oxygen Limit İndex, Human/Environmental Health

MOBİLYA ENDÜSTRİSİNDE ATIK ÇAY BİTKİ EKSTRAKTI KULLANIMINDA YÜZEY PARLAKLIK DEĞİŞİMİ VE BİYOKÜTLE

SURFACE BRIGHTNESS CHANGE AND BIOMASS IN USE OF WASTE TEA PLANT EXTRACT IN FURNITURE INDUSTRY

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ÖZET: Dünyada çevre ve insan sağlığı bilinci ile doğal ve yenilenebilir enerji (Biyo endüstri) kaynaklarından yararlanarak, amaca uygun ve zararsız alternatif ürünler geliştirmenin önemi her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; doğal bir ürün olan çaydan ekstrakt elde etmek suretiyle, çevre ve insan sağlığına zararsız, doğal ve su-bazlı ahşap koruyucu ve renklendiricilerin elde edilmesi ve geliştirilmesi, ahşap türlerinde uzun süreli koruyuculuk sağlanabilmesi amaçlarına yönelik olarak da tutunma oranları belirlenmiş; odun türüne bağlı olarak ta yüzey parlaklık değişimleri saptanmıştır. Doğal boyar madde; dünyada ve Türkiye de birinci sırada meşrubat olarak tüketilen çayın, işlenme sırasında meydana gelen atıklarından ISO 1574/TS 1563 standartlarına göre ekstrakt olarak elde edilmiştir.

Araştırmada, çay bitki ekstraktından elde edilen organik boyar maddenin odun koruma endüstrisinde kullanım olanakları araştırılmış, odunda toplam tutunma (retensiyon) miktarları ve % retensiyon oranları belirlenmiştir. Çay bitki ekstraktı ISO 1574-TS 1563 standartlarına göre elde edilmiş olup, ASTM D 1413-76 (1976) standardına göre emprenye işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ahşap malzeme olarak; karaağaç (*Ulmus laevis*), Akçaağaç odunu (*Acer campestre*) odunları kullanılmıştır. Deney sonuçları göre; en yüksek % retensiyon oranı akçaağaç odununda (% 4.77), en düşük karaağaç odununda (% 3.95) olurken; en yüksek toplam retensiyon değeri akçaağaç odununda (68.45 kg/m^3), en düşük karaağaç (45.55 kg/m^3)'da gerçekleşmiştir. En yükse parlaklık değeri karaağaçta (çay ekstraklı)'da (40 Gloss) tesbit edilmiştir. Çay bitki ekstraktından elde edilen organik maddenin, ahşap malzemede emprenye maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği tutunma düzeyi ile ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyokütle, Ekosistem, Atık Çay, Parlaklık,

ABSTRACT

The importance of developing suitable and harmless alternative products by making use of natural and renewable energy (Bio industry) resources with the awareness of environment and human health in the world is increasing day by day. In this study; Adhesion rates have also been determined for the purposes of obtaining and developing natural and water-based wood preservatives and colorants that are harmless to the environment and human health, by obtaining an extract from tea, which is a natural product, and to provide long-term protection for wood species; Depending on the wood type, surface gloss changes were determined. Natural dyestuff; It is obtained as an extract according to ISO 1574/TS 1563 standards from the wastes generated during processing of tea, which is consumed as the first beverage in the world and in Turkey

In the research, the usage possibilities of the organic dye obtained from the tea plant extract in the wood protection industry were investigated, the total retention (retension) amounts and % retention rates in wood were determined. Tea plant extract was obtained according to ISO 1574 -TS 1563 standards and impregnation was carried out according to ASTM D 1413-76 (1976) standard. As wood material; Elm (Ulmus laevis), Maple wood (Acer campestre) woods were used. According to the test results; while the highest % retention rate was in maple wood (4.77%), the lowest in elm wood (3.95%); The highest total retention value was in maple wood (68.45 kg/m3) and the lowest in elm (45.55 kg/m3). The highest gloss value was determined in elm (with tea extract) (40 Gloss). It has been demonstrated by the level of adhesion that the organic matter obtained from the tea plant extract can be used as an impregnation agent in wood material.

Keywords: Biomass,Ecosystem,WasteTea,Brightness.

APROPRIATE WAYS TO APPLY AQUACULTURE PROBIOTIC ADDITIVES

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Probiotic additives are safe and perspective alternative of conventional medicals used in aquaculture. Probiotics provide health benefits and increased growth performance in aquaculture. Our aim was to test different ways to apply probiotic additives and to find the most appropriate way to use probiotics in aquaculture.

Methods: We applied probiotic additives in three different ways in three tanks with common carps (*Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758). We applied probiotics as a liquid additive in the water. We applied probiotic liquid in each fish mouth. And probiotics were applied as feed additive. Also, we had a control fish group.

Results: In the tank where probiotics were applied as a liquid additive in the water, fish had normal behaviour and appetite corresponding to the control fish group. In the tank with applied probiotic liquid in each fish mouth, fish were stressed and refuse feeding. In the tank where probiotics were applied as feed additive, fish had normal swimming behaviour but different appetite: some of the fish refuse food and other had increased appetite.

Conclusions: The liquid probiotic additives are appropriate for regular aquaculture practice because they do not cause stress to the fish. Probiotics applied as a liquid in fish mouth guarantee that the fish absorbed the right dosage but cause significant stress. Feed additives do not cause stress but the probiotic dosage in each fish depends on fish appetite, velocity and aquaculture density.

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TƏBİİ OBYEKTLƏRDƏ VƏ SƏNAYE MATERIALLARINDA DƏMİRİN TƏYİNİ

DETERMINATION OF IRON IN NATURAL OBJECTS AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

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Xülasə

Dəmir dəniz suyunun tərkibinə dail olan mühüm mikroelementlərdən biri olub, biogen elementlərə aiddir. Müxtəlif akvatoriyalarda onun miqdarının artması antropogen faktorların hesabına suyun çirklənəsi dərəəsinin göstəricisidir. Təklif olunan ekstraksiyalı-fotometrik metodikalar müxtəlif təbii obyektlərdə və sənaye material- larında onun təyininə tətbiq edilmişdir.

Dəmirin(II) tiazolidin-2,4-dion və onun törəmələri ilə ekstraksiyalı-fotometrik təyini metodikalarının metroloji qiymətləndirilməsi üçün standart məhlullarda təcrübələr aparılmış (n=5) və alınan nəticələr statistik işlənilmişdir.

Aqat həvəngdə narın xırdalanmış torpaq nümunəsi (0.5 q), mufel peində 3 saat müddətində qızardılır. Soyuduqdan sonra alınan kütlə qrafit kasada 50-60 ºC temperaturda 16 ml qatı HF, 5 ml qatı HNO_3 və 15 ml qatı HCl qarışığında həll edilir. Hidrogen-flüoridin artığının kənar ediləsi üçün üç dəfə8 ml qatı HNO_3 əlavə edilir və hər dəfə 5-6 ml qalana qədər buxarlandırılır. Məhlul 100 mllik ölçü kolbasına keçirilir və distillə suyu ilə cizgiyə qədər durulaşdırılır.

Alikvot hissə götürülərək ayırıı qıfa keçirilir və haırlanmış metodikalarla dəmir təyin edilmişdir. Dəmirin torpaqda təyini metodikalarına geniş tətbiq olunan fotometrik metodikalarla nəzarət edilmişdir.

3 q mal əti nüunəsi çini kasaya yerləşdirilir və rütubət buxarlanana qədər qurudulur. Sonra mufel peçində 500ºC-də yandırılır. Prosesi sürətləndirmək məqsədilə kasa peçdən çıxarılır, soyudulur, kütlə 3%-li H_2O_2 məhlulu ilə isladılır, su hamamında və quruducu şkafda qurudulduqdan sonra, qonur rəngli bircins kütlə alınana qədər yenidən qızardılır. Soyuduqdan sonra külə iki dəfə 2 ml 2 M HCl məhlulu əlavə edilir, su hamamında şüşə çubuqla qarışdırmaqla qızdırılır. Süzüntü su hamamında 60 ºC qızdırılır, 5 ml 1%-li alüminium-ammonium zəyi məhlulu, 5 q NH_4Cl və qatı NH_4OH əlavə olunur. Dəmir və alüminium hidroksidlərinin koaqulyasiyası üçün məhlul bir müddət 60 ºC qızdırılır. Stəkan və çöküntü bir neçə damcı NH_4OH əlavə edilmiş qaynar su ilə 5 dəfə yuyulur. Çöküntü 10 ml 2 M HCl məhlulunda həll edilir, süzməklə 100 ml-lik ölçü kolbasına keçirilir və distillə suyu ilə cizgiyə qədər durulaşdırılır. Alikvot hissə götürülür, 1-2 ml 0.01% EDTA və ya tartrat məhlulu əlavə edilərək dəmirin miqdarı L ilə təyin edilir.

Açar sözlər: dəmir, məhlul, torpaq, mal əti

Abstract

Iron is one of the important trace elements in the composition of sea water and belongs to biogenic elements. The increase in its amount in different water areas is an indicator of the level of water pollution due to anthropogenic factors. The proposed extraction-photometric methods were applied to its determination in various natural objects and industrial materials.

For the metrological assessment of the extraction-photometric determination methods of iron(II) thiazolidine-2,4-dione and its derivatives, experiments were conducted in standard solutions (n=5) and the obtained results were processed statistically.

Crushed ground sample of pomegranate (0.5 g) is roasted in a muffle furnace for 3 hours in an agate mortar. After cooling, the obtained mass is dissolved in a mixture of 16 ml of solid HF, 5 ml of solid HNO3 and 15 ml of solid HCl in a graphite bowl at a temperature of 50-60 oC. To remove the excess of hydrogen-fluoride, three times 8 ml of HNO3 is added and each time it is evaporated until 5-6 ml remain. The solution is transferred to a 100 ml volumetric flask and diluted to the mark with distilled water.

An aliquot portion is taken and transferred to a separate container and iron is determined by the following methods. Methods of determination of iron in soil were controlled by widely used photometric methods.

A 3 g beef sample is placed in a porcelain bowl and dried until the moisture evaporates. Then it is fired in a muffle furnace at 500°C. In order to speed up the process, the bowl is removed from the oven, cooled, the mass is soaked with a 3% H2O2 solution, after drying in a water bath and a drying cabinet, it is re-fried until a homogeneous mass of brown color is obtained. After cooling, 2 ml of 2 M HCl solution is added twice to the ash, heated in a water bath by stirring with a glass rod. The filtrate is heated to 60 °C in a water bath, 5 ml of 1% aluminum-ammonium oil solution, 5 g of NH4Cl and solid NH4OH are added. For coagulation of iron and aluminum hydroxides, the solution is heated for some time at 60 oC. The beaker and precipitate are washed 5 times with boiling water to which a few drops of NH4OH have been added. The precipitate is dissolved in 10 ml of 2 M HCl solution, transferred by filtration to a 100 ml volumetric flask and diluted to the line with distilled water. An aliquot is taken, 1-2 ml of 0.01% EDTA or tartrate solution is added and the amount of iron is determined by L.

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARI KOLAYLAŞTIRICI KİŞİ UYGULAMASINA YÖNELİK ÖZ YETERLİK ÖLÇEĞİ (ÖAKUÖYÖ): ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI

TEACHER CANDIDATES' SELF-EFFICACY SCALE FOR FACILITATOR USE (SESFFU): SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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ÖZET

Kaynaştırma yoluyla öğrenimlerine devam özel gereksinimi olan öğrencilerin nitelikli eğitim almaları ve eğitimde eşitlik ve adaleti sağlamak adına zorluk yaşadıkları alanlarda bireysel olarak desteklenmeleri gereklidir. Tam zamanlı kaynaştırma öğrencisine kolaylaştırıcı kişi sağlanması çocuğun okula devam edebilmesi ve okul ortamındaki ders ve diğer etkinliklere katılımı açısından önemli bir ihtiyaçtır. Bu çalışma, öğretmen adaylarının kaynaştırma eğitiminin uygulandığı sınıflarda kolaylaştırıcı kişi kullanılmasına yönelik öz yeterliklerini belirleme ölçeği geliştirme, geçerlilik ve güvenirliliğin yapıldığı bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın nicel verilerini değerlendirmek için sosyal bilimlerde sıkça kullanılan araştırma modelleri içerisinde yer alan tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ölçme aracının geliştirilmesi süreci sırasıyla; kapsam geçerliliği için uzman görüşü alma, açımlayıcı faktör analizi ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizini içerecek şekilde üç aşamada gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde sınıf eğitimi, fen bilgisi eğitimi, sosyal bilgiler eğitimi ve matematik eğitiminde bulunan 303 öğrenciye uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra ölçme aracının iç tutarlığı Cronbach Alpha (α=,93) ile hesaplanmış ve bu veri setinden elde edilen sonuçların oldukça yüksek güvenirliğe sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmanın son bölümünde doğrulayıcı faktör analizi çalışmaları gerçekleştirmiş ve uyum iyiliği indekslerinin kabul edilebilir düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adayları; kolaylaştırıcı kişilerin öğretmenlere destek olmak için gerekli olduğunu, özel gereksinim olan öğrencinin akranları ile etkileşim kurmada, sınıfta sorunlar yaşanması durumunda kolaylaştırıcı kişiye danışabileceklerini ve sınıfa iyi daha uyum sağlayacaklarını belirtmişlerdir. Öğretmen adayları, öğretmeni oldukları sınıflarda kaynaştırma öğrencisinin de eğitim almasını karşı olumlu görüş belirtmişler, " kolaylaştırıcı kişi varlığında bu oran çok artmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolaylaştırıcı Kişi, Öz Yeterlik Ölçeği, Öğretmen Adayları

MENOPOZ DÖNEMİNDE HORMON REPLASMAN TEDAVİSİ: 3 REHBERİN ÖNERİLERİ

HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY DURING MENOPAUSE: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 3 GUIDELINES

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ÖZET

Amaç: Hormon Replasman Tedavisi, premenopozal, menopozal ve postmenopozal dönemleri içine alan klimakterik dönemdeki kadınların düşen östrojen ve progesteron düzeylerini yerine koymak ve menopozal semptomlarını hafifletmek için kullanılan bir tedavi yöntemidir. Hormon Replasman Tedavisi geçmişten günümüze tartışmalı bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Kadınların yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkileyen menopoz semptomlarının yönetiminde hormon replasman tedavisinin risklerinin ve faydalarının bilinmesinin hemşirelerin eğitici ve danışmanlık rollerinde yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı uluslararası 3 kanıta dayalı rehberin menopoz döneminde Hormon Replasman Tedavisi ile ilgili önerilerinin incelenmesidir.
Yöntem: Bu çalışmada Kuzey Amerika Menopoz Derneği (NAM), Ulusal Sağlık ve Bakım Mükemmeliyet Enstitüsü (NICE) ve Endokrin Derneği Klinik Uygulama Rehberlerinin en son güncellenen versiyonları incelenmiştir.
Sonuç: Literatür incelemesi sonucunda rehberlerde menopozda görülen vazomotor semptomlar, psikolojik semptomlar, uyku bozukluklarında, ürogenital atrofi ve değişen cinsel fonksiyonların yönetilmesinde osteoporozda kemik kırılganlığını azaltmak için hormon replasman tedavisinden yararlanabileceği bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca demans riskini etkileme olasılığının bilinmediği ve kas kütlesi ve gücünü artırdığına dair sınırlı sayıda çalışma olduğu belirtilmektedir. Biyo-özdeş hormon tedavilerinin devlet onaylı (Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde Food and Drugs Administration onaylı) ve bileşik biyo-özdeş hormon tedavisi şeklinde türlerinin olduğu, devlet onaylı olmayanlarının kullanımının etkinliğinin ve güvenliğinin bilinmediği bildirilmektedir. Hormon replasman tedavisinin risklerinin tedavinin türüne, dozuna, uygulama yoluna, başlama zamanına, kullanım süresine ve bir progestojene ihtiyaç duyulup duyulmadığına bağlı olarak farklılık gösterdiği belirtilmektedir. Hormon replasman tedavisinin faydalarını en üst düzeye çıkarmak ve risklerini en aza indirmek için mevcut en iyi kanıtların kullanılarak ve düzenli olarak yeniden değerlendirilerek bireyselleştirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, hormon replasman tedavisi, hemşirelik

RADYASYON ZIRHLAMA MALZEMESİ OLARAK MEŞE AHŞABI

OAK WOOD AS RADIATION SHIELDING MATERIAL

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ÖZET

Meşe ahşabı diğer ahşap türlerine göre daha yoğun olabilmekte ve bu özelliği sebebi ile ağaç sanayinde yapı malzemesi olarak sıkça tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada farklı kalınlıklarda (1, 2 ve 3 cm) hazırlanan 5x5 boyutlarında meşe ahşaplarının radyasyon zırhlama özellikleri incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla hazırlanan deney düzeneğinde nokta radyasyon kaynakları vasıtasıyla ve NaI(Tl) dedektör sistemi ile ölçümler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen deney sonuçları ile lineer soğurma katsayıları, yarı değer ve onda bir değer geçirgenlik kalınlıkları ile ortalama serbest yol terimleri hesaplanmıştır. Bu sonuçlara göre meşe ahşapların kalınlık artışı ile radyasyona karşı daha etkin oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: meşe ahşap, radyasyon, NaI(Tl) dedektörü

ABSTRACT

Oak wood can be denser than other wood species, and due to this feature, it is frequently preferred as a building material in the wood industry. In this study, radiation shielding properties of 5x5 oak woods prepared in different thicknesses (1, 2 and 3 cm) were investigated. In the experimental setup prepared for this purpose, measurements were carried out by point radiation sources and with the NaI(Tl) detector system. With the obtained test results, linear attenuation coefficients, half value and one-tenth value layer thicknesses and mean free path terms were calculated. According to these results, it has been determined that oak woods are more effective against radiation with the increase in thickness.

Keywords: oak wood, radiation, NaI(Tl) detector

İBN HALDUN'UN COĞRAFİ DETERMİNİZMİNİN MERKEZİNDE EKOLOJİK SİSTEM YAKLAŞIMI

IBN HALDUN'S ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM APPROACH AT THE CENTER OF GEOGRAPHICAL DETERMINISM

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ÖZET

Biyolojiden neşet eden ekolojik sistem yaklaşımı, 20. yüzyılın ilk yarısında sosyal bilimlerde insanın karmaşık yapısını anlamada yeni bir yöntem kazandırmıştır. Birey bir taraftan çevreyi etkilerken, diğer taraftan çevresi tarafından şekillenmektedir. Bu etkileşim karşılıklı bağımlılığa dayanmaktadır. Bu yönüyle ekolojik sistem yaklaşımı bireyi aile, komşuluk, kültürel, psikolojik, antropolojik, coğrafik, politik, sosyal ekonomik vs. sistemler içerisinde holostik olarak ele almaktadır. Diğer taraftan insan-çevre boyutuyla, insan yaşamına ve faaliyetlerine etki eden coğrafi determinizm, birer coğrafya terimi olarak çevresel faktörlerin insan yaşamı ve faaliyetlerine etki ettiğini savunan akımdır. Bu bağlamda İbn Haldun'un uygarlığı, devleti, nüfusu, ticareti, yerleşik ve göçebe kültürleri, kırsal ve kentsel yaşamını, insan-çevre ilişkilerini coğrafi determinizm boyutu ile ele almıştır. Böylece İbn Haldun'un coğrafi determinizmi ile ekolojik sistem yaklaşımı arasında insana ve topluma bakışta önemli benzerlikler bulunmaktadır.
14. Yy 'da İbn Haldun bugünkü tarih, coğrafya, sosyoloji, iktisat, siyaset vs. bilimlerinde çeşitli fikirler ortaya atmıştır. Bu çalışmanın temel konusu İbn Haldun'un Mukaddime eserinde yer alan coğrafi determinizm ile ekolojik sistem yaklaşımı arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Özellikle İbn Haldun'un iklim teorisi coğrafi determinizm boyutu ve ekolojik sistem yaklaşımının temel varsayımları üzerinden tartışılmıştır. Ekolojik sistem yaklaşımı, çevresel koşullar, doğal yaşam alanlarının yanı sıra insanlar tarafından inşa edilen fiziki alanların, insanlara sunduğu olanakların yaşamlarına olan etkisi göz önünde bulundurmaktadır. İbn Haldun bu doğrultuda kır-kent ayrımına giderek bireylerin karakter yapılarındaki farklılıklar, beslenme, sağlık, nüfus, yoksulluk, refah, kültür, siyaset, ekonomi vb. şekilde fiziki çevrenin insanların yaşamına etkileri üzerinde önemli tespitlerde bulunmuştur. Günümüzde modern bilim tarafından İbn Haldun'un yapmış olduğu bu tespitleri büyük oranda kabul gördüğü çalışmada ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ekolojik sistem, Determinizm, İbn Haldun

ABSTRACT

The ecological system approach, which emerged from biology, has brought a new method to understand the complex structure of human beings in social sciences in the first half of the 20th century. While the individual affects the environment on the one hand, she is shaped by her environment on the other hand. This interaction is based on interdependence. In this respect, the ecological system approach includes the individual as family, neighborhood, cultural, psychological, anthropological, geographical, political, social, economic, etc. considered holistically within the systems. On the other hand, geographical determinism, which affects human life and activities with its human-environment dimension, is the current that argues that environmental factors affect human life and activities as a geography term. In this context, Ibn Khaldun dealt with civilization, state, population, trade, settled and nomadic cultures, rural and urban life, human-environment relations with the dimension of geographical determinism.Thus, there are important similarities between Ibn Khaldun's geographical determinism and ecological system approach in terms of people and society.

In the 14th century, Ibn Khaldun studied today's history, geography, sociology, economics, politics, etc. He put forward various ideas in the sciences The main subject of this study is to reveal the relationship between geographical determinism and ecological system approach in Ibn Khaldun's Mukaddime. In particular, Ibn Khaldun's climate theory has been discussed over the geographical determinism dimension and the basic assumptions of the ecological system approach. The ecological system approach considers the effects of environmental conditions, natural habitats, as well as the physical spaces built by people and the opportunities offered to people on their lives. In this direction, Ibn Khaldun went to the rural-urban distinction and analyzed the differences in the character structures of individuals, nutrition, health, population, poverty, welfare, culture, politics, economy, etc. In this way, he made important determinations on the effects of the physical environment on people's lives. Today, these determinations of Ibn Khaldun made by modern science have been revealed in the study, which is widely accepted.

Keywords: Ecological system, Determinism, Ibn Khaldun

MİMARİ TASARIMDA SANAL GERÇEKLİK

VIRTUAL REALITY IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

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ÖZET

Yapılar ve tasarımlar insanların beğenilerine sunulduğu günden itibaren çok yönlü şekil değiştirmiştir. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle beraber kullanıcının ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesinde kullanılan geleneksel yöntemler artık yerini farklı bir alana bırakmıştır. Tasarıma başlanan andan itibaren tasarımcının her model, renk, görünüş, biçim gibi algıda seçicilik oluşturan yapı elemanlarının doğru biçimde müşteriye sunularak olumlu sonuçlar alındığı görülmektedir. Birçok alanda sanal gerçekliğin kullanıldığını bilmekteyiz. Gerçek ismi Virtual Reality (VR) olan ve Türkçe'de sanal gerçeklik olarak karşılık bulan bu kelimeyi yakından ele alalım. Nedir bu sanal gerçeklik? Başlık ve gözlük gibi aparatları sayesinde kişiyi var olduğu ortamdan çıkarıp başka bir ortamın içine fiziki olarak koymaktadır. Mimari alanda teknolojinin bilgisayar üzerinde kullanılarak 2 veya 3 boyutlu oluşturulan ortama denilmektedir. Yapının içinde ve dışında müşterinin kendisini o ortamın içinde mekanı hem gezme fırsatı bulurken hem de farklı malzeme ve seçeneklerle mekan organizasyon elemanlarını algısal olarak deneyimlemektedir. İhtiyacı olan malzemeyi doğru şekilde belirlerlerken yapı sektöründe fiziki olarak hem mimarın hem de kullanıcının doğru adımlarda ilerlemesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Sadece mobilya ve eşya ile sınırlı kalmayıp mekanın tüm alanlarında birçok değişikliğe izin vermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanal Gerçeklik, 3D Yapı Tasarımı, Mimari Tasarım Malzemeleri.

ÖZET

Yaşam boyunca barınma ihtiyacı canlıların temel gereksinimleri arasında olmuştur. Yaşamın var oluşundan günümüze kadar geçen süreç içerisinde barınılacak alanların birçok farklı değişimler geçirdiği görülmüştür. Bunun sebebi kullanıcıların ihtiyaçlarının o günkü koşullara göre ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesi olmuştur. Ülkemizde bulunan yedi bölgenin coğrafi koşulları, iklimsel koşullar, tarım koşulları ve yaşam koşulları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yapıların birbirinden farklı özellikleri taşıdığı görülmektedir. Kültür turizminin de bazı bölgeler üzerinde etkisi görülmektedir. Kullanılan yapı malzemelerinin bölgelerde farklılık gösterdiği ve doğayla bir bütün halinde, doğanın olumsuz etkilerinden zarar görmeyeceği biçimde tasarlanıp uygulandığı görülmektedir. Yapıların kentleşme üzerine etkilerin görüldüğü ve bazı bölgelerde simgesel yapılar haline gelip kent kimliği oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Yapılarda en çok dikkat çeken unsurun farklı karakteristik bir görünüme sahip olmalarının yanı sıra mekanın algısal olarak da kullanıcının ihtiyaçlarını tam olarak karşılamasıdır. Bölgelerdeki geleneksel ve modern mimari yapılarının ortak özelliği yapıda kullanılan malzemenin uzun süreli ve dayanıklı olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kullanıcının konut tercihlerin yaşadığı bölge üzerinde doğrudan etkisinin olduğu görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda inceleyeceğim yedi bölgenin yapı bakımından yapıya etki eden malzeme, mimari, ihtiyaçlar, mekan iç formlarının göz önüne alarak yapı tipleri arasındaki tasarımın farklı özellikleri ifade edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bölgesel yapılar, Bölgesel yapı malzemeleri, Yapıların tasarım kriterleri

LOMBER DİSK HERNİSİNDE MANYETİK REZONANS GÖRÜNTÜLEME TEKNİĞİ İLE FİZYOLOJİK TESTLERİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING TECHNIQUE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS IN LUMBAR DISC HERNIA

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ÖZET

Amaç: Lumbal disk hernisi (LDH) tanısı almış Manyetik Rezonans (MR) sonucu bulunan 30 hasta ile yapılan çalışmanın amacı; klinik testlerin tanıda ne kadar etkili olduğu gözlemlemektir.

Yöntem: Çalışmada hastaların demografik bilgilerin yanında ağrı sorgulaması, adım genişliği, parmak zemin mesafesi, McKenzie Testi, Oswestry Skoru ve Schoeber testinden elde edilen sonuçlarla MR sonuçları karşılaştırıldı. SPSS 20.0 programı ile verilerin istatistiksel analizi yapıldı.

Sonuçlar: LDH'lı hastalarda MR bulguları ile yürüyüş adım uzunluğu, keskin ve ezilme şeklinde ağrı arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunurken ($p<0.05$), Oswestry skalası değerlendirmesinde MR da ekstrüde herni görülen hastaların daha çok etkilendiği görülmüş ancak anlamlı ilişki bulunmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Spinal stenoz ve MC Kenzie testi, Schober testi, adım genişliği, parmak zemin mesafesi arasında anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Ayrıca MR bulguları ile keskin ve ezilme şeklinde ağrı arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$). LDH'lı hastalarda ağrının yürüyüş adım uzunluğunu etkilediği, herninin seviyesi arttıkça günlük yaşamı zorladığından dolayı ekstrüde seviyede Oswestry skalası'nın değişimini açıklayabilmektedir. MR'da spinal stenozu olan bireylerde ise adım genişliğinin azalması ve

parmak zemin mesafesinin artması bu grup hastaların, gövde fleksiyon pozisyonunda rahat olmalarından kaynaklandığını ve bu durumun kas iskelet sistemini etkilediğini düşünmekteyiz. Yine MC Kenzie testi ve Schober testinde pozitif bulguların MR'da ankiloz görüntüsüyle örtüşmesi eklem hareketini kısıtlamasıyla oluştuğunun göstergesi olabilmektedir. Sonuç olarak; Klinik testlerin MR sonucu desteklemek, MR'ın kontraendike olduğu durumlarda veya MR'ın yoğun olduğu durumlarda kullanılmak üzere yararlanılabileceği kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lumbal disk hernisi, Manyetik Rezonans Görüntüleme (MRG), Klinik testler

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of the study conducted with 30 patients diagnosed with lumbar disc herniation with Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) results; to observe how effective clinical tests are in diagnosis.

Methods: In the study, besides the demographic information of the patients, the results of pain questioning, stride width, finger-floor distance, McKenzie Test, Oswestry Score, and Schoeber test were compared with MRI results. Statistical analysis of the data was performed with the SPSS 20.0 program.

Results: While there was a significant correlation between MRI findings and gait stride length, sharp and crushing pain in patients with LDH ($p<0.05$), it was observed that patients with extruded hernia on MRI were more affected by Oswestry scale, but no significant correlation was found ($p>0.05$). A significant correlation was found between spinal stenosis and MC Kenzie test, Schober test, step width, finger-ground distance ($p<0.05$). In addition, a significant correlation was found between MRI findings and sharp and crushing pain ($p<0.05$). It can explain the change in Oswestry scale at the extruded level since pain affects gait stride length in patients with LDH and makes daily life more difficult as the level of hernia increases. We think that the decrease in step width and increase in finger-floor distance in individuals with spinal stenosis on MRI is due to the fact that these patients are comfortable in the trunk flexion position, and this situation affects the musculoskeletal system. In addition, positive findings in the MC Kenzie test and Schober test overlap with the ankylosis image on MR, which may be an indication that the joint movement is restricted. Consequently; it has been of the opinion that the clinical tests can be utilizable during examination in order to support MRI results, lower the cost, and for use in cases that MRI became contrain dicated.

Keywords: Lumbar disk herniation, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Clinical tests

MİTOKONDRİYAL DİSFONKSİYON VE SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON HEALTH

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ÖZET

Mitokondri ökaryotik hücrelerde bulunan, kendi DNA'sına sahip çift membranlı bir organeldir. Mitokondrinin, enerji üretiminin ötesinde, hücresel iletişimin düzenlenmesi, nükleer gen ekspresyonu, sinaptik iletim, inflamatuar tepkiler ve karmaşık metabolik yollar dahil olmak üzere birçok rolü olduğu bilinmektedir [1]. Mitokondrinin vücudun metabolik regülasyonunda, enerji homeostazında, hücre enerji metabolizmasında ve apoptosizde hücre sinyal yolağına önemli rolleri bulunmaktadır [2]. Mitokondiryal disfonksiyonun tanımı; mitokondri içeriğinin azalması veya mitokondriyal aktivitede ve oksidatif fosforilasyonda azalma olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Karbonhidrat ve lipitleri içeren substratların mitokondriyal oksidasyonunun azalması, bunun sonucunda da oksidatif fosforilasyonun azalması olarak da nitelendirilebilmektedir [3]. Birincil işlevi, hücreler için gıda substratlarından (karbonhidratlar, lipidler ve proteinler) adenozin trifosfat (ATP) formunda enerji üretmek olan mitokondri ek olarak, reaktif oksijen türlerinin (ROS) üretimi ve ortadan kaldırılmasında rol oynamaktadır [4]. Moleküler düzeyde iç mitokondriyal zarın elektriksel ve kimyasal transmembran potansiyelinin korunmasında kayıp, elektron taşıma zincirinin işlevindeki değişiklikler veya bazı kritik metabolitlerin mitokondriye taşınmasında azalma sonucu mitokondriyal fonksiyonda azalma görülmektedir [5]. Hücresel ve moleküler kronik hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasından önce mitokondride hasarlar gözlenmektedir [6]. Mitokondiryal disfonksiyonun sonucu, hastalıklar sonuçlanan metabolik işlev bozuklukları meydana gelmektedir. Mitokondrinin işlev bozukluğu yaşlanmanın ve esas olarak tüm kronik ve bazı akut hastalıkların bir özelliği olarak tanımlanmaktadır [7]. Mitokondiryal disfonksiyonun sonucu, Bu hastalıklar alzheimer, parkinson, nörodejeneratif bozukluklar; ateroskleroz ve diğer kalp ve damar rahatsızlıkları gibi kardiyovasküler hastalıklar; diyabet ve metabolik sendrom; multipl skleroz, sistemik lupus eritematozus ve tip 1 diyabet gibi otoimmün hastalıklar; otizm spektrum bozuklukları, şizofreni, bipolar ve duygu durum bozuklukları gibi nörodavranışsal ve psikiyatrik hastalıklar; gastrointestinal bozukluklar; kronik yorgunluk; fibromiyalji ve iskelet kası hipertrofisi/atrofisi gibi kas-iskelet sistemi hastalıkları; kanser ve kronik enfeksiyonlardır [1, 6, 8-11]. Mitokondriyal disfonksiyonunu önlemek ve mitokondride hasar oluşturan faktörleri azaltmaya

yönelik stratejiler geliştirmede; yeterli ve dengeli beslenme, düzenli egzersiz, sağlıklı yaşam biçimi geliştirme ile birlikte, mitokondriyi güçlendirecek fonksiyonel besinlerin tüketimi sağlığın devamlılığın açısından önem arz etmektedir [12]. Bu çalışmada mitokondri disfonksiyonunun kronik hastalıklarla ilişkisini incelemek ve disfonksiyonu önlemek için alınabilecek önlemlere, beslenme tedavilerine ve yaşam tarzı değişikliklerine bir bakış sunmayı amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mitokondri, Metabolik regülasyon, Bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıklar

ABSTRACT

Mitochondria are a type of double-membrane organelle found in eukaryotic cells that contain their own DNA. Along with producing energy, mitochondria are also involved in a wide variety of other processes, such as cellular communication, nuclear gene expression, synaptic transmission, inflammatory responses, and complex metabolic pathways [1]. Mitochondria play pivotal roles in cellular energy metabolism, apoptosis signal transduction, and regulation of cellular metabolism and homeostasis [2]. Mitochondrial dysfunction: a definition; A decline in mitochondrial content or activity and oxidative phosphorylation is one definition. Alternatively, it can be defined as a decrease in oxidative phosphorylation due to a decrease in mitochondrial oxidation of substrates containing carbohydrates and lipids [3]. Though their primary role is in converting food substrates (carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins) into adenosine triphosphate (ATP) for cellular use, mitochondria also play a role in the generation and removal of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [4]. Loss of protection of the electrical and chemical transmembrane potential of the inner mitochondrial membrane, alterations in the function of the electron transport chain, and a reduction in the transport of some crucial metabolites to the mitochondria all contribute to a decline in mitochondrial function at the molecular level [5]. Chronic diseases at the cellular and molecular levels begin with mitochondrial dysfunction [6]. Mitochondrial dysfunction leads to metabolic dysfunctions, which in turn cause disease. Age, most chronic diseases, and even some acute diseases have all been linked to mitochondrial dysfunction [7]. Since mitochondrial dysfunction is the cause, These conditions include neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, cardiovascular diseases like atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and metabolic syndrome, autoimmune diseases like multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and type 1 diabetes, neurobehavioral and psychiatric disorders like autism spectrum disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar and mood disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, chronic fatigue, and musculoskeletal disorders. Consuming functional foods that will strengthen the mitochondria, in addition to adequate and balanced nutrition, regular exercise, and developing a healthy lifestyle are important for maintaining health over time [12]. The purpose of this research is to learn more about the connection between mitochondrial dysfunction and long-term illness, and to outline the preventative measures that can be taken, such as dietary and behavioral adjustments.

Keywords: Mitochondria, Metabolic regulation, Non-communicable diseases

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EFFECTS OF USING DIFFERENT MATERIALS ON THE CRANKSHAFT IN MODAL ANALYSIS

MODAL ANALİZDE FARKLI MATERYAL KULLANIMININ KRANKŞAFT ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Krank mili, hareketin sağlanması ve iletilmesi açısından motorun kritik bir parçasıdır. Çalışma sırasında, krank milleri farklı zamanlarda değişen yüklere maruz kalır. Çalışması sırasında krank milinin dinamik özelliklerini analiz etmek çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmada krank milinin titreşim analizi sonlu elemanlar analizi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. CATIA programında tasarlanan krank milinde sonlu elemanlar yöntemi kullanılarak üç farklı malzeme tanımlanarak modal analiz yapılmıştır. Tasarlanan krank milinde ANSYS yazılımı aracılığıyla ilk 10 doğal frekans ve ona karşılık gelen titreşim modu elde edilerek, tasarımda rezonans ortaya çıkıp çıkmadığı ve bu modları tasarım üzerindeki etkileri tespit edildi. AISI 4340, 42CrMo4 ve UHSS (Ultra Yüksek Mukavemetli Çelik) malzemeleri kullanılarak krank mili tasarımında oluşan doğal frekanslar ve bu frekanslardaki deformasyon miktarları belirlenerek sonuçlarda karşılaştırılmıştır. Üç malzeme arasında AISI 4340 malzemesinin kullanıldığı krank tasarımı 961,9 Hz. ile en erken doğal frekansa ulaşan tasarım oldu. En yüksek doğal frekansa ulaşan malzeme 1009.3 Hz. ile 42CrMo4 malzeme tasarımı olmuştur. Ulaşılan en yüksek frekans sayıları Mod 10'da karşılaştırıldığında en yüksek değere 3946,7 Hz' de 42CrMo4 malzeme tasarımı ile ulaşılmıştır. Doğal frekanslardaki toplam deformasyon karşılaştırmasında UHSS malzemeli tasarım 21.738 mm ile en düşük deformasyonu gösterirken, AISI 4340 malzemeli tasarım 21.744 mm ile en yüksek deformasyon değerini gösterdi. Mod 10'daki en yüksek deformasyon değerlerine göre AISI 4340 malzemeli tasarım 54.393 mm ile en düşük deformasyonu gösterirken, 42CrMo4 malzemeli tasarım en yüksek deformasyon değeri 54.542 mm'ye ulaştı. Çalışma sonucunda krank mili malzemesi için UHSS malzemesinin modal analiz sonuçlarına göre en uygun seçenek olabileceği öngörülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Krank Mili, Malzemeler, Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi, Modal Analiz

ABSTRACT

The crankshaft is a critical part of the engine in terms of providing and transmitting motion. During operation, crankshafts are exposed to varying loads at different times. It is very important to analyze the dynamic characteristics of the crankshaft during its operation. In this study, vibration analysis of the crankshaft was carried out by means of finite element analysis. In the crankshaft designed in the CATIA (Computer Aided Three-Dimensional Interactive Application) program, modal analysis was carried out by defining three different materials using the finite element method. The first 10 natural frequencies and corresponding vibration modes were obtained through ANSYS software in the designed crankshaft, and whether resonance occurred in the design and the effects of these modes on the design were determined. The natural frequencies occurring in the crankshaft design by using AISI 4340, 42CrMo4, and UHSS (Ultra High Strength Steel) materials and the amount of deformation at these frequencies are determined and compared in the results. Among the three materials, the crankshaft design using AISI 4340 material was the one that reached the earliest natural frequency with 961.9 Hz. The material that reached the highest natural frequency was the 42CrMo4 material design with 1009.3 Hz. When the highest frequency numbers reached are compared in Mode 10, the highest value was reached at 3946.7 Hz with the 42CrMo4 material design. In the comparison of total deformation at natural frequencies, the design with UHSS material indicated the lowest deformation with 21.738 mm, while the design with AISI 4340 material showed the highest deformation value of 21.744 mm. According to the highest deformation values in Mode 10, the design with AISI 4340 material represented the lowest deformation with 54.393 mm, while the design with 42CrMo4 material reached the highest deformation value of 54.542 mm. As a result of the study, it is predicted that the UHSS material for the crankshaft material may be the most optimal option according to the modal analysis results.

Keywords: *Crankshaft, Materials, Finite Element Analysis, Modal Analysis*

OK AÇILI KANADIN AERODİNAMİK PARAMETRELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF AERODYNAMIC PARAMETERS OF ARROW ANGLE WING

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ÖZET

Savaş uçakları, belirlenen hedefleri imha etmek, savunma sistemlerine karşı görünmez özellik sağlanarak başarılı şekilde görevlerini gerçekleştiren uçakların aerodinamik parametreleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savaş Uçağı, Kanat Aerodinamiği, Ok Açılı Kanat

ABSTRACT

The aerodynamic parameters of warplanes, which successfully perform their tasks by destroying the determined targets, by providing invisible feature against defense systems, were examined.

Keywords: Fighter Aircraft, Wing Aerodynamics, Arrow Angle Wing

DOĞU AKDENİZ'DE BÖLGESEL İŞ BİRLİĞİNE DAİR BİR ANALİZ: EASTMED PROJESİ

AN ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: EASTMED PROJECT

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ÖZET

Doğu Akdeniz'de 1960'lı yıllardan itibaren Mısır öncülüğünde başlayan enerji arama çalışmaları 2000'li yıllarla birlikte sonuç vermeye başlayarak Tamar, Leviathan, Zohr, Afrodit gibi gaz sahaları ardı ardına keşfedilmiştir. Söz konusu keşifler dikkatleri Doğu Akdeniz havzasına yöneltmiş ve bölgede yeni jeopolitik kaymalar meydana getirerek bu kaynakların nasıl çıkarılıp, işlenip, dünya piyasalarına sunulacağı sorularını gündeme getirmiştir. Bu doğrultuda İsrail, Güney Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi ve Yunanistan hükümetleri yaptıkları toplantılar neticesinde Avrupa kıtasının enerji kaynaklarını çeşitlendirme gayreti içerisinde olduğu bir dönemde Doğu Akdeniz'deki keşfedilen doğalgaz kaynaklarının bir boru hattı marifetiyle Avrupa'ya sevki konusunda mutabık kalındığını işaret etmişlerdir. "Eastmed" adı verilen proje açık deniz ve kara alanları şeklinde iki kısımdan oluşacak ve yaklaşık 2000 km uzunluğa sahip olacaktır. Toplam maliyetinin 7 milyar dolar seviyesinde olacağı ve Avrupa piyasalarına yıllık 16 milyar m^3 doğalgaz temini sağlayacağı söylenen Eastmed projesinin Doğu Akdeniz'de bölgesel iş birliğine yaptığı katkı mühimdir. Ancak projenin başından beri yaşanan aksaklıklar, içinde bir takım teknik ve mali problemleri barındırması ve Avrupa doğalgaz ihtiyacının çok küçük bir kısmını karşılayabilecek olması projenin sorgulanmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle Eastmed projesinin ekonomik nedenlerden ziyade siyasi kaygılar neticesinde ortaya atıldığı dile getirilmektedir. Buradan hareketle mevcut araştırmada, Doğu Akdeniz gazının bölge iş birliğine yaptığı katkı açıklanarak, Eastmed projesi özelinde Doğu Akdeniz'de değişen jeopolitik dengeler ele alınacaktır. Ayrıca projenin Doğu Akdeniz bölge siyasetine etkileri tarihsel bakış açısıyla incelenip söz konusu iş birliğinin bölgede çatışmacı bir durum meydana getirip getirilmeyeceği incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu Akdeniz, Eastmed, İş birliği

ABSTRACT

Attempts to find energy resources, which started in the Eastern Mediterranean in the 1960s under the leadership of Egypt, began to yield results in the 2000s, with gas fields such as Tamar, Leviathan, Zohr and Aphrodite being discovered one after the other. These discoveries were focused on the Eastern Mediterranean basin and brought about geopolitical changes in the region, raising the questions of how these resources would be extracted, processed, and presented to the world markets. In this regard, the outcome of the meetings of the governments of Israel, Southern Cyprus and Greece was their agreement on the delivery of natural gas resources discovered in the Eastern Mediterranean regions to Europe through a pipeline at a time when the European continent was trying to diversify its energy resources. The project, called "Eastmed", will consist of two parts, open sea, and land areas, and will have a length of approximately 2000 km. This project, which is stated to cost around 7 billion dollars and to supply 16 billion m^3 of natural gas annually to the European markets, will make a substantial contribution to the regional cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, the setbacks experienced from the very beginning of the project, the fact that it has some technical and financial problems and that it can meet a very small part of the European natural gas need, has raised some questions about the project. For this reason, some have stated that the Eastmed project was put forward due to political concerns rather than economic reasons. Taking this as a starting point, the present study will be an attempt to explicate the contribution of Eastern Mediterranean gas to regional cooperation, and the changes in geopolitical balances in the Eastern Mediterranean in relation to the Eastmed project. In addition, the effects of the project on the Eastern Mediterranean regional politics will be examined from a historical perspective and it will be examined whether the cooperation in question will create conflicts in the region.

Keywords: Eastern Mediterranean, Eastmed, Cooperation

BAKTERİYEL SOĞUK SU HASTALIĞI ETKENİ FLAVOBACTERIUM PSYCHROPHILUM BAKTERİYOFAJININ İZOLASYONU VE GENOM BÜYÜKLÜKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

ISOLATION AND DETERMINATION OF THE GENOME SIZES OF THE BACTERIOPHAGE OF BACTERIAL COLD WATER DISEASE FLAVOBACTERIUM PSYCHROPHILUM

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ÖZET

Flavobacterium psychrophilum bakteriyel soğuk su hastalığına neden olan ve bütün dünyada alabalık kuluçkahanelerinde görülen önemli bir patojendir. Karşılaşılan yüksek ölüm oranları ve yaşanılan ağır kayıplar sebebiyle bakteriyel soğuk su hastalığı alabalık yetiştiriciliğinde çözüm bekleyen en önemli konulardan bir tanesidir. Son yıllarda gelişen antibiyotik direnci ile birlikte kültür balıkçılığında görülen hastalıkların tedavi süreci oldukça zorlaşmıştır. Bakteriyi enfekte eden virüsler olarak tanımlanan bakteriyofajlar (faj) hastalıklar ile mücadelede en iyi alternatif tedavi yöntemlerinden biri olarak yeniden gündeme gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada, *F. Psychrophilum* patojenini izole ve karakterize ederek; bakteriyel soğuk su hastalığı tedavisinde kullanım potansiyeline sahip bakteriyofaj kültürleri elde etmesi ve elde edilen bakteriyofajların morfolojik genomik karakterizasyonlarının yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında yeni ölmüş alabalıkların; karaciğer, böbrek ve solungaçlarından Anacker Ordal besiyerine ekimler yapılarak 15°C'de 3-6 gün inkübe edilmiştir. Ekimler sonucunda *F. psychrophilum'*a morfolojik olarak benzeyen sarı renkli koloniler izole edilmiştir. Elde edilen bakteri izolatları API 20E test kiti sonucunda *F. psychrophilum* olarak belirlenmiş ve 16S rRNA dizi analizleri sonucunda *F. psychrophilum* olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bakteriyofaj süspansiyonu; 5 farklı bölgeden alınan su örneklerinin 0,22 µm por çaplı filtrelerden geçirilmesiyle elde edilmiştir.

Çift tabaka agar yöntemi ile 7 faj izole edilmiştir. İzole edilen fajlar FpV_1, FpV_2, FpV_3, FpV_4, FpV_5, FpV_6 ve FpV_7 olarak isimlendirilmiştir. İzole edilmiş faj izolatları, uranil asetat ile negatif boyanak Transmisyon Elektron Mikroskop (TEM) ile görüntülenmiş Fajların genom büyüklükleri, genomik DNA'larının Hind III restriksiyon endonükleaz enzimi ile kesilmesi sonucunda analiz edilmiştir. İzole edilen fajlar uranil asetat ile negatif boyanak Transmisyon Elektron Mikroskop (TEM) ile görüntülenmiş ve fajların morfolojik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma, alabalık kuluçkahanelerinde görülen bakteriyel soğuk su hastalığının kontrol altına alınmasında faj tedavisinin potansiyelinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına ve gelecek yıllarda alternatif bir tedavi yöntemi olarak kullanılmasına temel sağlamıştır. Bu çalışma, Mersin Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri (BAP) Birimi tarafından 2020-1-TP3-4078 numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Flavobacterium psychrophilum, bakteriyofaj, genom büyüklüğü

ABSTRACT

Flavobacterium psychrophilum is an important pathogen that causes bacterial cold water disease and is seen in trout hatcheries all over the world. Due to high mortality rates and heavy losses, bacterial cold water disease is one of the most important issues waiting for a solution in trout farming. With the development of antibiotic resistance in recent years, the treatment process of diseases seen in aquaculture has become very difficult. Bacteriophages (phages), which are defined as viruses that infect bacteria, are again on the agenda as one of the best alternative treatment methods in the fight against diseases. In this study, by isolating and characterizing the *F. Psychrophilum* pathogen; it is aimed to obtain bacteriophage cultures that have the potential to be used in the treatment of bacterial cold water disease and to make morphological genomic characterizations of the obtained bacteriophages. Within the scope of this study, the newly dead trout; Liver, kidney and gills were inoculated into Anacker Ordal medium and incubated at 15°C for 3-6 days. As a result of cultivation, yellow colored colonies morphologically similar to F. psychrophilum were isolated. The bacterial isolates obtained were identified as *F. psychrophilum* as a result of API 20E test kit and identified as *F. psychrophilum* as a result of 16S rRNA sequence analysis. Bacteriophage suspension; It was obtained by passing water samples from 5 different regions through filters with a pore diameter of 0.22 μm. 7 phages were isolated by the double layer agar method. The isolated phages were named as FpV1, FpV2, FpV3, FpV4, FpV5, FpV6 and FpV7. Isolated phage isolates were negatively stained with uranyl acetate. The isolated phages were imaged with Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) negative staining with uranyl acetate and the morphological characteristics of the phages were determined. This study provided the basis for a better inderstanding of the potential of phage therapy in controlling bacterial cold water disease in trout hatcheries and its use as an alternative treatment method in the coming years. This study was supported by Mersin University Scientific Research Projects (BAP) Unit with project number 2020-1-TP3-4078.

Keywords: *Flavobacterium psychrophilum*, bacteriophage, genome size

ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF TAUHID IN FINANCIAL REPORTS AT BANK MUAMALAT

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the monotheistic values contained in the financial statements of PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk, because the majority of people think that financial reports only present nominal values for the sole purpose of economic activity. However, when we examine more deeply about the elements, the properties and recognition of the objects contained therein, they cannot be separated from the oneness of Allah SWT.

Design/methodology/approach: This study uses interpretive qualitative methods and philosophical research methods (philosophycal inquiry). The analysis was carried out by reading the annual financial reports of PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk, then associated with the results of in-depth interviews and observations then the use of intellectual analysis mechanisms to clarify the meaning and values of monotheism contained in it, both in the form of Tauhid Rububiyyah, Uluhiyyah and Asma Wa Alam.

Findings: This study uses interpretive qualitative methods and philosophical research methods (philosophycal inquiry). The analysis was carried out by reading the annual financial reports of PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk, then associated with the results of in-depth interviews and observations then the use of intellectual analysis mechanisms to clarify the meaning and value of monotheism contained in it, both in the form of Tauhid Rububiyyah, Uluhiyyah and Asma Wa Alam

Originality/value: This study describes the monotheism values contained in the financial statements of PT Bank Muamalat Tbk.

Keywords: Tauhid, Financial Statements, Bank Muamalat Indonesia

DISTRIBUTION OF HEAVY METALS IN SURFACE SEDIMENT IN THE COASTAL WATERS OF SMALL ISLANDS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Heavy metal pollution in the environment (air, soil, and water) continues to receive serious attention due to several factors namely persistent, accumulative, toxic, results in impaired function of the nervous system in humans, decreased intelligence, and carcinogenic. Ternate Island is one of the small islands in the province of North Maluku, Indonesia with an area of 111.80 km^2. Ternate as a coastal city, there are various anthropogenic activities that have potential to cause waters pollution. In addition, there is volcanic activity from Mount of Gamalama which is still active. To analyze this effect, this research was conducted with the purpose to analyzing the concentration distribution of the heavy metals Pb and Cu in surface sediments around the coastal waters of Ternate Island. The surface sediments were collected from 15 sampling points by 5 stations, at each station there were 3 sampling points. The five research stations are 1) Kastela coastal waters, 2) Ternate Archipelago Fishing Port, 3) Gamalama Village coastal waters, 4) Salero coastal waters, and 5) Dufa-Dufa Fish Landing Port. Surface sediment samples were taken using core sediment. The results of the study found that the highest concentrations of heavy metals Pb and Cu were at station 2 was the Ternate Archipelago Fishing Port with concentrations of 6.76 mg/kg dry weight and 2.41 mg/kg dry weight respectively. The lowest concentrations of Pb and Cu were found at station 1 was Kastela coastal waters with concentrations of <0.01 mg/kg dry weight and 0.3 mg/kg dry weight respectively. Concentrations of heavy metals Pb and Cu in surface sediments based on the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency were below the water quality standards.

Keywords*:* *he*avy metal, small islands, surface sediment, Ternate island, North Maluku

EFFECT OF AGE ON THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ORGANIC FOOD IN THE FUTURE: TURKISH'S AND ALGERIANS

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Abstract

This study has an aim to check the impact of age of respondents on the willingness to pay additional price for organic food consumption's in the future. This type of products are presented on natural milk and natural oil generated from olive.

The method explored in this research is an online survey between January-November 2022 among 81 respondents from Turkiye and Algeria. Then, the results were analysed through SPSS software V26 in order to use the Chi-square test.

The results indicate that the independency between the willingness to pay in the future in order to consume organic food and the age of respondents is ensured. It means that all ages category are agreeing to pay extra price in this case.

Keywords: Consumer behaviour- Green marketing- Organics food- Chi square test- Age- Turkiye- Algeria.

SEREBRAL PALSİ'DE PİLATESİN ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF PILATES IN CEREBRAL PALSY

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ÖZET

Amaç: Serebral Palsi, gelişmekte olan fetal ve ya infant beyninde meydana gelen, ilerleyici olmayan bozukluklardan oluşan, hareketin ve postural gelişiminin aktivite sınırlamasını oluşturan, bir grup kalıcı bozukluğu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Serebral Palsi'li çocuklar kas güçsüzlüğü, zayıf postüral kontrol, dengede eksiklikler ve kas kısalması gibi motor becerilerinde bozukluklar gösterirler. Serebral palsili çocuklarda oturma ve ayakta durma dengesi, bu çocukların büyüme ve gelişmeleri sırasında ilerleyici olmayan beyin hasarı nedeniyle oluşmaktadır, bu nedenle günlük aktiviteleri ve bağımsızlıkları kısıtlanmaktadır. Bu durum topluma katılımlarını da etkilemektedir. Çeşitli rehabilitasyon teknikleri ve fiziksel aktiviteler Serebral Palsi'li çocuklar için önerilmektedir. Fiziksel aktivite ve egzersizlerin etkisi litreatürde kanıtlanmıştır. Her ne kadar egzersizler gibi konvansiyonel tedavi yöntemlerinin etkisi bu popülasyonda çalışılmış olsa da pilates uygulamasının etkisini araştıran çalışmalar kısıtlıdır. Bu çalışmada Serebral Palsi'si olan çocuklarda pilates uygulamasının etkilerini, yapılmış çalışmaların sonuçlarını ayrıntılı olarak incelemek amaçlanmaktadır.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada Pubmed ve Google Akademik çevrimiçi kütüphanelerinde, "Serebral Palsi", "Pilates", "Egzersiz" kelimeleri taranarak güncel yayınlar incelenmiştir. Toplam 8 makale referans olarak kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç: Çalışma ile Serebral Palsi'li çocuklarda fizyoterapi programları ile kombine pilates uygulamasının kaba motor becerileri ve denge üzerine etkilerinin olduğu, izole pilates uygulaması ile ayak bileği dorsifleksörleri / plantar fleksörlerinde ve diz ekstansörleri / fleksörlerinin tork üretme yeteneğinde iyileşmeler bulunduğu, yine kas gücü, denge, postural kontrol ve yürüme üzerine etkileri bulunduğu belirtilmektedir. Tüm bu olumlu etkilerinden dolayı Serebral Palsi'li çocuklar için pilates uygulaması alternatif bir tedavi modalitesi olarak önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Serebral Palsi, Pilates, Egzersiz

ABSTRACT

Objective: Cerebral Palsy is defined as a group of permanent disorders that occur in the developing fetal or infant brain, consisting of non-progressive disorders, constituting activity limitation of movement and postural development. Children with Cerebral Palsy show impairments in motor skills such as muscle weakness, poor postural control, balance deficits, and muscle shortening. Sitting and standing balance in children with Cerebral Palsy occurs due to non-progressive brain damage during the growth and development of these children, so their daily activities and independence are restricted. This also affects their participation in society. Various rehabilitation techniques and physical activities are recommended for children with Cerebral Palsy. The effect of physical activity and exercises has been proven in the literature. Although the effect of conventional treatment methods such as exercises has been studied in this population, studies investigating the effect of pilates practice are limited. In this study, it is aimed to examine the effects of pilates practice in children with Cerebral Palsy and the results of the studies in detail.

Method: In this study, the words "Cerebral Palsy", "Pilates", "Exercise" were searched in Pubmed and Google Scholar online libraries and current publications were examined. A total of 8 articles were used as references.

Conclusion: In this study, combined pilates application with physiotherapy programs has effects on gross motor skills and balance in children with Cerebral Palsy, there are improvements in the ability of ankle dorsiflexors / plantar flexors and knee extensors / flexors to produce torque with isolated pilates application, muscle strength, balance It is stated that it has effects on postural control and walking. Because of all these positive effects, pilates is recommended as an alternative treatment modality for children with Cerebral Palsy.

Keywords: Cerebral Palsy, Pilates, Exercise

NATURAL FARMING OF OAK LETTUCE THROUGH HYDROPONIC SELF-SUSTAINABLE GREENHOUSE

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Abstract

Natural protected farming is one of the promising crop cultivation methods as it protects crops from insects, pests, and partial ability to maintain humidity and temperature. Green oak lettuce is cultivated and compared with open farming. NPK solution and pH raiser & lower solutions are used for maintaining desired optimal TDS and pH levels respectively. Desired humidity level has been maintained with the newly developed mist system operating with the temperature sensor and PID controller. For maintaining desired nutrition values and their levels an efficient dossing of N,P, K, pH raiser, and pH lower solution has been developed and used for enhancing the productivity of the green oak lettuce. The growth rate of the oak lettuce is recorded 80% higher as compared with the open for open lab area used for the cultivation and deployment of vertical farming has enhanced cumulative yield 670%.

Keywords: Hydroponic, oak lettuce, greenhouse, protected farming

TYPE I AND TYPE II CHOLEDOCHAL CYST: USG AND MRI FINDINGS

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ABSTRACT

Aim: Choledochal cyst is defined as dilatation of the extrahepatic or intrahepatic bile ducts or both. It is expressed as a rare case with an unknown etiology. However, it is known that it is more common in women. This study aims to evaluate the Ultrasonography (USG), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) findings of Type I and Type II Choledochal Cysts.

Case 1: Abdominal ultrasonography (USG) of a 16-year-old female patient who applied to the Emergency Department of Amasya Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Training and Research Hospital with the complaint of abdominal pain was examined. In USG examination, the gallbladder, appeared like a phrygian cap, and fusiform dilatation (25 mm at the widest point) was observed in the common bile duct. Intrahepatic bile ducts were normal. Intravenous contrast-enhanced MRI and MRCP for definitive diagnosis and optimal classification of choledochal cysts showed fusiform dilatation of the common bile duct compatible with Type I choledochal cyst.

Case 2: Case 2: Abdominal USG examination was requested for a 24-year-old female patient who applied to Amasya Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Training and Research Hospital Gastroenterology Outpatient Clinic complaining of long-term stomach pain. While the gallbladder and intrahepatic bile ducts were normal in the USG, a 30x19 mm septal cystic lesion was observed adjacent to the common bile duct. In MRI and MRCP examinations, a cystic lesion of 24x30 mm in the widest area was observed in the close neighbourhood of the common bile duct, which is hypointense compared to normal fatty tissue in T1-weighted (A) series and hyperintense in T2W series, and it was found to be compatible with Type II choledochal cyst.

Conclusion: The first preferred imaging method for diagnosing choledochal cysts is USG. MRI and MRCP examinations are used to diagnose and classify choledochal cysts. Early diagnosis and treatment of the disease are very important to prevent complications.

Key words: Cyst, Choledoch, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Ultrasonography

NIOSOMES: A NOVEL CARRIER DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

Niosomes are a type of vesicular drug delivery system that consist of non-ionic surfactant molecules assembled into bilayer vesicles. Niosomes are similar to liposomes, but they are composed of non-ionic surfactants, making them more stable than liposomes. Niosomes have attracted considerable interest as a drug delivery system due to their ability to improve the pharmacokinetics, bioavailability, and efficacy of drugs. Niosomes are composed of surfactant molecules that form bilayer vesicles in aqueous solutions. They can be used to encapsulate hydrophobic drugs within their core, while hydrophilic drugs can be incorporated within the aqueous layer of the vesicle. The size of the niosomes can be controlled by varying the concentration and type of surfactant used. The advantages of niosomes as a drug delivery system include their biocompatibility, stability, low toxicity, and ease of preparation. They can protect drugs from degradation, increase drug solubility, and improve drug absorption by target cells. Niosomes also have the potential to improve drug targeting to specific tissues or cells, such as cancer cells. Niosomes have been investigated for the delivery of a wide range of drugs, including anticancer drugs, antibiotics, antifungal agents, and immunosuppressants. They have also been explored for vaccine delivery, gene delivery, and enzyme replacement therapy. In conclusion, niosomes are a promising drug delivery system with potential advantages over other systems due to their stability, biocompatibility, and ease of preparation. Ongoing research is aimed at optimizing the formulation and application of niosomes for a range of therapeutic applications.

KEYWORDS: vesicular drug delivery, immunosuppressants, biocompatibility, gene delivery

NOHUT ADAM ADLI ÇOCUK KİTABININ EĞİTSEL İLETİLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD'S BOOK NOHUT ADAM IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES

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ÖZET

Çocuk edebiyatı eserleri çocuğa kendi gözüyle dünyayı tanıtan önemli araçlardan biridir. Bu araçlar çocuğa yaşamın ilkeleri ve karşılaşacağı sahnelere ilişkin sunduğu örneklerle bir nevi hayatın provasını yaptırarak onun zihinsel ve duyuşsal açıdan geliştirip hayata hazırlar. Çocuğa görelik ve çocuk gerçekliği çerçevesinde oluşturulan bu eserler çeşitli iletilerle örülerek bu hazırlama sürecini gerçekleştirir. Çocuk edebiyatı eserlerinin en önemli özelliklerinden olan eğitsel iletiler, çocukların sezme, duyma, düşünme gibi yetilerini geliştirerek insan olma deneyimlerinde farkındalık kazanmalarını sağlar. Bu sebeple çocuk edebiyatı eserleri zengin iletilerle örülü ve çocuğun dünyasını geliştirici nitelikte olmalıdır. Bu araştırmada 21. baskısını yapan ve çocuklar arasında çokça okunan Nohut Adam adlı çocuk kitabının, eğitsel iletiler açısından incelenerek çocuk dünyasına katkısının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. İnceleme nesnesi 7-8 yaş (2. ve 3. sınıf) hedef kitlesine hitap eden Nohut Adam adlı çocuk edebiyatı eseri olan bu araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman inceleme ile gerçekleştirilmiş olup kitaptan elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yoluyla incelenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle Nohut Adam adlı çocuk kitabında günümüzde çokça karşılaşılan "akran zorbalığı" teması etrafında eğitsel iletiler konumlandırılmıştır. Yazar, sosyal hayatta karşılaşılan problemlere yaratıcı çözümler sunarak bu işlevini gerçekleştirmiştir. Saçı olmadığı için ötekileştirilen bir kişinin uzaklaşmayla değil iyilik yolunu tercih ederek sorununa çözüm bulmasına ilişkin ana olay etrafında çeşitli iletilerle örülmüştür. Kitapta; Bay Burun, Boşboğaz, Bayan Pırasa ve Isırgan gibi isimlerle zorba akranlar özdeşleştirilmekle birlikte bu karakterlerin olumsuz özellikleri kitapta hayalî yetişkin karakterlere yüklenerek çocuğun akranlarıyla özdeşleştirmesinin de önüne geçilmiş olması kitabın önemli özelliklerinden biridir. Akran zorbalığının yapı taşları olan yalan, kıskançlık, öfke, alaycılık, bozgunculuk kavramlarına karşı sevgi, dostluk ve samimiyetin iyileştirici gücünün etkisi ortaya konulmuştur. Kitap güçlü yönlerimizin farkına varmaya ilişkin sunduğu iletilerle de zayıf ve güçlü yönlerimizin olacağına ilişkin farkındalığa ulaştırmayı başarmıştır. Akıcı ve ritmik diliyle temelde "akran zorbalığı" teması çerçevesinde çocuğun kendini tanımasına odaklanan bu kitap, çocuk gelişimine ilişkin sunduğu zengin eğitsel iletiler açısından nitelikli bir kitap olarak tanımlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler*:* Nohut Adam, eğitsel ileti, çocuk edebiyatı.

ABSTRACT

Children's literature works are one of the important tools that introduce the world to the child with his own eyes. These tools help the child rehearse life with examples of the principles of life and the scenes he will encounter, and prepare him for life mentally and emotionally. These works, which are created within the framework of child relevance and child reality, carry out this preparation process by knitting with various messages. Educational messages, one of the most important features of children's literature, enable children to gain awareness in their experience of being human by developing their abilities such as intuition, hearing and thinking. For this reason, children's literature works should be knitted with rich messages and should develop the child's world. In this research, it is aimed to determine the contribution of the children's book Nohut Adam, which is in its 21st edition and which is widely read among children, to the world of children by examining it in terms of educational messages. This research, which is a children's literature work called Nohut Adam, which appeals to the target audience of 7-8 years old (2nd and 3rd grade), was carried out with document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, and the data obtained from the book were examined through descriptive analysis. Based on the findings obtained from the research, educational messages are positioned around the theme of “peer bullying”, which is frequently encountered today in the children's book Nohut Adam. The author has fulfilled this function by offering creative solutions to the problems encountered in social life. Various messages are woven around the main event about a person who is marginalized because he has no hair and finds a solution to his problem by choosing the way of kindness rather than being away. In the book; Although bullying peers are identified with names such as Mr. Burun, Bozboğaz, Bayan Leek and Nettle, it is one of the important features of the book that the negative characteristics of these characters are attributed to imaginary adult characters in the book and the child's identification with their peers is prevented. The effect of the healing power of love, friendship and sincerity against the concepts of lies, jealousy, anger, sarcasm, and defeatism, which are the building blocks of peer bullying, has been revealed. The book has succeeded in raising awareness that we will have weaknesses and strengths, with the messages it presents about recognizing our strengths. This book, which focuses on the child's self-knowledge within the framework of the theme of “peer bullying” with its fluent and rhythmic language, can be defined as a quality book in terms of the rich educational messages it offers on child development.

Key words: Nohut Adam, educational message, children's literature.

MCNP PROGRAMI KULLANILARAK LİNEER REGRESYON YÖNTEMİ İLE TEO_2-B_2O_3-PBO CAM KOMPLEKSİ İÇİN RADYASYON ZIRHLAMA PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF RADIATION SHIELDING PARAMETERS FOR TEO2-B2O3-PBO GLASS COMPLEX BY LINEAR REGRESSION USING MCNP PROGRAM

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ÖZET

Radyasyon, insan hayatının vazgeçilmez öğelerinden biri olup; enerjiden sağlığa, sanayiden tarıma her alanda insanoğlu tarafından kullanılmaktadır. İnsanların biyolojik bir yapıya sahip oldukları düşünüldüğünde, elbette ki enerjisine bağlı olarak radyasyonun çeşitli zararlara neden olabileceği yıllardır bilinen bir gerçektir. Radyasyona karşı alınabilecek en temel önlemler; radyasyon kaynağına olan uzaklık, radyasyon enerjisine maruz kalma süresi ve bunlardan en önemlisi olan radyasyon zırhlamadır. Bu çalışmadaki temel amaç; literatürde mevcut zırh materyallerinin radyasyon zırhlama özelliklerinin belirlenmesidir.

Radyasyon zırh materyalleri tespit edilirken genelde deneysel ölçümler ile değerlendirmeler yapılmaktadır. Fakat bilgisayar teknolojilerinin gelişmesiyle birlikte radyasyonun madde ile etkileşimlerini simüle eden birçok yazılım kodları deneysel yöntemlere rakip olmuştur. Direkt olarak radyasyona maruz kalma riskinin ortadan kalkması, deneysel sonuçlara göre daha güvenilir olması ve yeni zırh materyallerinin tasarımı için öncülük yapabilmesi simülasyon yazılımlarının kullanımını arttırmıştır. Bu çalışmada dünya çapında kabul gören bir radyasyon taşıma programı olan MCNP (Monte Carlo N-particle) programı ile simülasyonlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. MCNP ile alınan sonuçlar, lineer regresyon yöntemi kullanılarak, radyasyonla ilgili olarak materyale has bir özellik olan lineer ve kütlesel zayıflama katsayıları belirlenmiştir. Simülasyon sonuçları ile elde edilen bu katsayılar deneysel sonuçlar ile kıyaslanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada M. S. Hafiz ve arkadaşları tarafından 2021 yılında yapılan bir çalışmada üretilmiş TeO_2-B_2O_3-PbO cam kompleksi referans alınmıştır. MCNP ile üretilen sonuçlar deneysel sonuçlarla kıyaslanmış ve %5'in altında bir fark ile istatistiksel bir uyum gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca bu sonuçlar dünya çapında kabul gören WinXCOM yazılımı sonuçlarıyla da uyumlu olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyasyon Zırhlama, MCNP, Lineer Regresyon Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

Radiation is an essential component of human life, utilized by humanity in various fields ranging from energy to health, industry to agriculture. Considering that humans have a biological structure, it has long been recognized that radiation can cause various harmful effects depending on its energy. The fundamental precautions that can be taken against radiation include distance from the radiation source, duration of exposure to radiation energy, and most importantly, radiation properties of existing shielding materials in the literature.

When identifying radiation shielding materials, evaluations are generally made through experimental measurements. However, with the advancement of computer technologies, many software codes that simulate the interactions of radiation with matter have emerged as competitors to experimental methods. The use of simulation software has increased due to the elimination of direct exposure to radiation risk, greater reliability compared to experimental results, and the ability to pave the way for the design of new shielding materials. In this study, simulations were conducted using MCNP (Monte Carlo N-particle), a globally accepted radiation transport program. The results obtained with MCNP were used to determine the linear and mass attenuation coefficients, which are material-specific properties related to radiation, using the linear regression method. These coefficients obtained from simulation results were compared with experimental results.

In this study, a TeO_2-B_2O_3-PbO glass complex produced in a study conducted by M. S. Hafiz et al. in 2021 was taken as a reference. The results obtained with MCNP were compared with experimental results, and a statistical agreement of less than 5% difference was observed. In addition, these results were found to be compatible with the results of the globally accepted WinXCOM software.

Keywords: *Radiation Shielding, MCNP, Linear Regression Method*

SES ÜSTÜ HAVA ARAÇLARI İÇİN BUMP TİPİ HAVA ALIĞI YÜZEY TASARIMI, DOĞRULAMA ÇALIŞMALARI VE PERFORMANSI

BUMP INTAKE SURFACE DESIGN, VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE FOR SUPERSONIC AIR VEHICLE

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Hava solumalı jet motorlu ses üstü hava araçlarında, hızı ses altı hızlara düşürmek için farklı hava alığı tipleri kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde yeni nesil savaş uçaklarının hava alığı tasarımında özellikle ağırlık, karmaşıklık ve radar görünürlüğü gibi konularda üstün yönleri nedeniyle literatürde "bump" veya "diverterless" olarak bilinen hava alığının tipi öne çıkmaya başlamıştır.

AMAÇ: Çalışmanın amacı, bump tipi hava alığının,

- sayısal olarak modellemek ve tasarlamak,
- hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği(HAD) analizleri ile performansının değerlendirmek ve tasarım parametrelerinin performans üzerine etkisi çıkarmak,
- birden çok eğik şok oluşturacak bump yüzeyi tasarlamak ile bu tasarımın performansa üzerine etkisini göstermektir.

GEREÇ-YÖNTEM: Bump tipi hava alığının yüzey tasarımının dayandırıldığı konik şok sonrası oluşan akım çizgilerinin koordinatlarını hesaplayacak kod geliştirilmiştir. Ek olarak bump yüzeyi devamında sınır tabaka yönlendirme kabiliyetini artırmak amaçlı geçiş yüzeyi tasarım metodu tanımlanıp koda ekleme yapılmıştır. Belirtilen kod bilgisayar destekli tasarım ile entegre hale getirilerek, tasarım parametrelerinin performansa olan etkilerini çıkarmak amacıyla bir deney tasarım uzayı oluşturulmuştur. Performans hesaplamaları HAD analizleri yardımıyla yapılmış olup, analiz çalışmaları öncesinde literatürde farklı tip hava alığı tasarımları için mevcut test sonuçları kullanılarak analiz metodu geliştirme ve doğrulama çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

SONUÇ: Çalışmalar sonucunda bump yüzeyinin konik şoka benzeri bir yapıda bir şok oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Ancak, şok sonrası yüzey üzerindeki basıncın, koninin oluşturduğu şokun koni üzerindeki ani basınç artışına göre nispeten daha yavaş bir şekilde arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Şok sonrası toplam basınç ve hız değişiminin konik şok sonrası davranışla yakın olduğu, ilerleyen kısımlarda bump yüzeyinin koni gibi doğrusal değişen yüzeyi yerine içbükey yapıdaki yüzeyinden kaynaklı olarak çok zayıf şok yapıları oluşturulduğu görülmüştür. Birden çok şok yapılı tasarımda ilk şok için konik şok yapısının ve şok sonrası akış özelliklerinin sağlandığı görülürken, tek eğik şoklu yüzeyin sonrasında oluşturduğu zayıf şoklara göre daha kuvvetli eğik şok yapılarının oluşmasını sağladığı ve sınır tabakayı hava alığı yüzeyi dışına daha etkili bir biçimde yönlendirdiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *hava alığı, bump intake, diverterless supersonic inlet*

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Different intake types are used in air-breathing jet powered supersonic aircraft to reduce the speed to subsonic speeds. In the design of intake for modern generation fighter, the type of intake known as "bump" or "diverterless" has gained prominence in the literature due to its superior characteristics in terms of weight, complexity, and radar visibility.
OBJECTIVE: The objective of the study is to:

- numerically model and design the bump intake,
- evaluate its performance using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) analyses and assess the effect of design parameters on performance,
- design a bump surface that generates multiple oblique shocks and demonstrate the performance of this design.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A code has been developed to calculate the coordinates of the streamlines formed after the conical shock for the surface design of the bump intake. Additionally, a transition surface design method has been defined to enhance the boundary layer divert capability after the bump surface, and it has been added into the code. The code has been integrated with computer-aided design to create an experimental design space in order to assess the effects of design parameters on performance. Performance calculations were performed using CFD analysis, and prior to the analysis studies, method development and validation were conducted using existing test results from various intake designs in the literature.
RESULTS: As a result of the study, it was observed that the bump surface creates a shock resembling a conical shock. However, it was observed that the pressure change on the surface after the shock increases relatively slower compared to the abrupt pressure increase on the cone caused by the conical shock. Total pressure and velocity changes were found to be similar to the behavior after a conical shock. In the further sections, weak shock structures were formed due to the convex surface of the bump rather than a linearly changing surface like a cone. It was observed that the conical shock structure and flow characteristics were achieved for the bump surface design with multiple oblique shock structures. This surface design has formed stronger oblique shock than weak shocks formed by the single oblique shock surface design. Additionally, it was also observed that it effectively directs the boundary layer away from the bump surface.

Keywords: *intake, bump intake, diverterless supersonic inlet*

ANEMİNİN MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE TESPİTİ

DETECTION OF ANAEMIA BY MACHINE LEARNING

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ÖZET

Anemi, alyuvar sayısı veya hemoglobin miktarındaki azalmaya bağlı olarak, kanın oksijen taşıma kapasitesinin azalmasıyla karakterize edilen bir sağlık sorunudur. Anemi, halsizlik, solgunluk, nefes darlığı gibi çeşitli belirtilerle kendini gösterebilir ve uzun vadede organ hasarına ve daha ciddi sağlık sorunlarına neden olabilir. Anemi, dünya genelinde yaygın görülen bir sağlık sorun olup, özellikle düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerdeki çocuklar ve kadınlar arasında daha sık görülür. Kırmızı kan hücrelerinin üretimini etkileyen beslenme eksiklikleri (demir, B12 vitamini, folik ait), kronik hastalıklar (böbrek hastalığı veya kanser), bulaşıcı hastalıklar (sıtma, tüberküloz, HIV), parazitik enfeksiyonlar, genetik bozukluklar (orak hücreli anemi, talasemi) ve kullanılan bazı ilaçların yan etkileri dahil çeşitli etkenler anemiye yol açabilir. Anemi teşhisi kan testleri ve fiziki muayene gibi yöntemlerle gerçekleştirilir. Kan testleri hemoglobin miktarı yanı sıra alyuvar hücrelerinin sayısı ve boyutunu ölçen tetkikleri içerir. Fiziki muayene ise diğer fiziksel belirtilerin değerlendirilmesi ile gerçekleştirilir. Aneminin erken teşhisi, altta yatan sağlık sorunlarının belirlenmesi ve hızlı tedavi açısından son derece önemlidir. Bununla birlikte geleneksel teşhis yöntemleri zaman alıcı ve yanlış sonuçlara daha eğilimlidir. Yapay zekâ ve makine öğrenmesi teknikleri, anemi teşhisinde geleneksel yöntemlere alternatif, etkin bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, aneminin makine öğrenmesi teknikleri ile tespiti üzerine bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hastanın cinsiyeti, alyuvar miktarı ve hemoglobin düzeylerine dair ölçümlerden oluşan beş adet girdi öznitelik içeren ve toplam 534 örnekten oluşan veri seti üzerinde Destek Vektör Makinesi, K En yakın Komşu, Rastgele Orman ve Lojistik Regresyon algoritmaları kullanılarak sınıflandırmalar gerçekleştirildi. Doğruluk, kesinlik, duyarlılık, F1 skoru ve AUC metrikleri ile raporlanan sınıflandırmalar sonucunda en başarılı sonuç %99.623 doğruluk olarak Rastgele Orman algoritması ile elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anemi teşhisi, Makine öğrenmesi, Sınıflandırma

ABSTRACT

Anaemia is a health problem characterised by a reduced oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood due to a decrease in the number of red blood cells or haemoglobin. Anaemia can manifest itself with various symptoms such as weakness, paleness, shortness of breath, and in the long term can lead to organ damage and more serious health problems. Anaemia is a common health problem worldwide and is particularly prevalent among children and women in low- and middle-income countries. Various factors can cause anaemia, including nutritional deficiencies that affect the production of red blood cells (iron, vitamin B12, folic acid), chronic diseases (kidney disease or cancer), infectious diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV), parasitic infections, genetic disorders (sickle cell anaemia, thalassaemia) and side effects of certain medications. Anaemia is diagnosed by means of blood tests and physical examination. Blood tests include tests that measure the amount of haemoglobin as well as the number and size of red blood cells. A physical examination is carried out by assessing other physical symptoms. Early diagnosis of anaemia is extremely important for the identification of underlying health problems and prompt treatment. However, traditional diagnostic methods are time-consuming and more prone to inaccurate results. Artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques offer an alternative and effective approach to traditional methods in anaemia diagnosis. In this study, a research on the detection of anaemia with machine learning techniques was carried out. Classifications were performed using Support Vector Machine, K Nearest Neighbour, Random Forest and Logistic Regression algorithms on a dataset consisting of a total of 534 samples with five input attributes including measurements of the patient's gender, red blood cell count and haemoglobin levels. As a result of the classifications reported with accuracy, precision, sensitivity, F1 score and AUC metrics, the most successful result was obtained with the Random Forest algorithm with 99.623% accuracy.

Keywords: Anaemia diagnosis, Machine learning, Classification

GEMİ YÖNETİM KADROSUNUN BELİRLENMESİ ÜZERİNE STRATEJİK BİR YAKLAŞIM: GÜVERTE VARDİYA ZABİTLERİNİN "ELECTRE" YÖNTEMİYLE BELİRLENMESİ

A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DETERMINING THE VESSEL MANAGEMENT STAFF: DETERMINATION OF DECK WATCHKEEPING OFFICERS BY THE ELECTRE METHOD

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ÖZET

Deniz taşımacılığının ana faktörlerinden olan gemilerin sevk ve idaresinde doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak görev alan gemi insanları önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte gemilerde yaşanan değişimler şirketleri gemi insanları konusunda daha seçici olmaya yöneltmiştir. Günden güne artan ticaret hacmi ile birlikte artan gemi sayısı denizlerdeki trafik yoğunluğunu da arttırmıştır. Başta emniyetli seyir olmak üzere denizlerdeki ve limanlardaki uygulamalar özellikle gemi yönetiminde görev alan güverte vardiya zabitlerinin daha nitelikli olmalarını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Başta can güvenliği ve çevrenin korunması olmak üzere, gemi ve yükün emniyetli bir şekilde varış limanına ulaşması, gemi yönetiminde önemli rol oynayan güverte vardiya zabitlerinin başlıca sorumlulukları arasındadır. Ayrıca çeşitli gemi tiplerine göre uzmanlaşmış personele olan talebin gün geçtikçe arttığı görülmektedir. Özellikle kimyasal, LPG ve LNG gemilerinin yönetiminde çalışacak vardiya zabitlerinin son derece yetkin olması beklenmektedir. Risk faktörünün çok daha fazla olduğu bu gemiler pek çok denetlemeye tabi tutulmaktadır. Bu denetlemeler sırasında personelin özellikle vardiya zabitlerinin yetkinliği gemilerin limanda tutulmaması için önem arz etmektedir. Bütün bu nedenler gemi işletmelerinin sürdürülebilirliğini sekteye uğratmaması için çok daha kalifiye personel istihdamını beraberinde getirmektedir. Çalışmada güverte vardiya zabitlerinin niteliklerinin belirlenmesi için literatür araştırması ile birlikte uzman görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak dört başlık altında toplanmıştır. Bu başlıklar mesleki bilgi ve tecrübe, yabancı dil bilgisi, eğitim ve referanslar olarak belirlenmiştir. Uygulama aşamasında Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) yöntemlerinden olan ELECTRE yöntemi kullanılarak bir gemi işletmesine başvuru yapan beş güverte vardiya zabiti ile ilgili en ideal kişinin seçimi yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gemi Yönetimi, Güverte Vardiya Zabiti Nitelikleri, Electre Yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

Seafarers, who are directly or indirectly involved in the management of vessels, which are one of the main factors of maritime transport, play an important role. Changes in ships with the developing technology have led companies to be more selective about seafarers. With the increasing trade volume day by day, the increasing number of ships has also increased the traffic density in the seas. Practices in seas, especially in safe navigation, and practices in ports make it a necessity that the deck watchkeeping officers involved in the management of the ship should be more qualified. The safe arrival of the ship and cargo to the port of destination, especially life safety and protection of the environment, is among the main responsibilities of the deck watchkeeping officers, who play an important role in ship management. In addition, it is seen that the demand for specialized personnel according to various ship types is increasing day by day. In particular, watchkeeping officers who will work in the management of chemical, LPG and LNG vessels are expected to be highly competent. These ships, where the risk factor is much higher, are subject to many inspections. During these inspections, the competency of the personnel, especially the deck watchkeeping officers, is important in order not to keep the ships in the port. All these reasons bring with it the employment of much more qualified personnel in order not to disrupt the sustainability of the shipping companies. In the study, expert opinions were consulted together with the literature research for the determination of the qualifications of the deck watchkeeping officers. The data obtained were collected under four headings using the content analysis method. These titles were determined as professional knowledge and experience, foreign language knowledge, education and references. During the application phase, the most ideal person was selected for the five “deck watchkeeping officers” who applied to a shipping companies by using the ELECTRE method, which is one of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods.

Keywords: Management of Vessel, Deck Watchkeeping Officers Qualifications, Electre Method.

KÜÇÜK HAYVANLARDA KUSMA VE İSHAL OLGULARINDA SIVI ELEKTROLİT TEDAVİSİNE GENEL BAKIŞ

OVERVIEW OF FLUID ELECTROLYTE THERAPY FOR VOMITING AND DIARROSIS IN SMALL ANIMALS

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ÖZET

Amaç

Kedi köpeklerde kusma ve ishal çok farklı sebeplerden ötürü çok sık karşılaşılan olgulardır. Kusma sırasında dehidrasyon, hiponatremi, hipokloremi ve hipokalemi şekillenir. İshalli hayvanlarda asit-baz bozukluğu ve zayıf perfüzyonla beraber kötüleşen metabolik asidoz oluşmaktadır. Tüm bu durumlar göz önüne alındığında sıvı tedavisi uygulamak zorunludur.

Yöntem

Hem ishal hem de kusma olgularında durumun şiddetine bağlı olarak dehidrasyon, kan asit-baz dengesinde bozukluk ve serum elektrolit anormallikleri şekillenmektedir. Bu bozukluklar doğru sıvı tedavisi uygulanmadığı takdirde ciddi durumlara, hatta ölümlere neden olabilmektedir. Uygulanacak olan ideal sıvı tedavisine doğru karar vermek çok önemlidir. Şekillenmiş olan metabolik sendromları dikkatle yorumlamak için öncelikle anamnez, semptomlar, fiziksel muayene, laboratuvar bulguları, ayrıca doku ve intravasküler kayıplar dikkatlice değerlendirilmelidir. Bozulan elektrolit dengesinin düzeltilmesinde doğru sıvı tedavisinin planlaması gerekmektir. Doğru sıvı tedavisi için dehidrasyonun derecesi, varsa elektrolit dengesizlikler saptanmalı ve ihtiyaç olan elektolitlerin doğru hesaplanması için uygun formüllerden yararlanılarak, bu doğrultuda hangi sıvıdan ne kadar miktarda, hangi yolla ve hangi hızda verilmesi gerektiğinin belirlenmesi çok önemlidir. Kaybı doğru onarmak için sık muayene etmek ve ilerleyen sürelerde yeniden değerlendirme yapmak zorunludur. Rehidrasyondan sonra hastanın her 12 saatte bir tartılması, her 6 ile 12 saatte bir hematokrit ve toplam protein konsantrasyonu, kan şekeri, elektrolitler ve kan gazlarının izlenmesi ve her 2 - 4 saatte bir perfüzyon parametrelerinin ve sıvı alımı, idrar çıkışının değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Sonuç

Yeterli sıvı tedavisi, sıvı ve elektrolit kayıplarının altında yatan nedeni tespit edip düzeltilmesine bağlıdır. Sıvı tedavisi hastanın dinamik durumuna göre ayarlanmalıdır. Tedavi esnasında tüm bulgular tekrar değerlendirilerek, hastanın değişen parametrelerine göre güncellenmelidir. Doğru sıvı tedavisinin uygulanması hastanın yaşamsal fonksiyonlarının düzenlenmesini, yatış süresini kısalmasını ve hasta bakımının iyileştirmesini sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ishal, kusma, sıvı elektrolit, tedavi.

ABSTRACT

Aim

Vomiting and diarrhea in cats and dogs are very common fact due to many different reasons. Dehydration, hyponatremia, hypochloremia, and hypokalemia occur during vomiting. In animals with diarrhea, worsening metabolic acidosis occurs with acid-base disturbance and poor perfusion. Considering all these situations, it should be applied fluid therapy.

Method

In both diarrhea and vomiting cases, dehydration, blood acid-base imbalance and serum electrolyte abnormalities occur depending on the severity of the condition. These disorders can lead to serious conditions and even death if the correct fluid therapy is not applied. It is very important to make the right decision about the ideal fluid therapy to be applied. In order to carefully interpret the metabolic syndromes that have formed, first of all, history, symptoms, physical examination, laboratory findings, as well as tissue and intravascular losses should be carefully evaluated. Correct fluid therapy should be planned to correct the deteriorated electrolyte balance. For the correct fluid treatment, the degree of dehydration, vibration imbalances (if any) should be determined, and it is very important to target which fluid, how much, in which way and in which services to be provided, by using the appropriate formulas, since the electrolytes needed are found to be correct. Frequent examination and reassessment are mandatory to repair the loss correctly. After rehydration, the patient should be weighed every 12 hours, hematocrit and total protein concentration, blood glucose, electrolytes, and blood gases monitored every 6 to 12 hours, and perfusion parameters and fluid intake, and urine output should be evaluated every 2 to 4 hours.

Results

Adequate fluid therapy depends on identifying and correcting the underlying cause of fluid and electrolyte losses. Fluid therapy should be adjusted according to the patient's dynamic state. During the treatment, all findings should be reevaluated, and the treatment should be updated according to the patient's changing parameters. The application of correct fluid therapy will ensure that the patient's vital functions are regulated, shortening the length of stay and improving patient care.

Keywords: diarrhea, fluid electrolyte, treatment, vomiting.

ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND THE ROLE OF COSTS IN ENSURING EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE ENTERPRISE

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ABSTRACT

Costs are a key element in the effective functioning of an enterprise, as they determine the cost of a product or service and affect its competitiveness in the market. Cost management, in particular production cost accounting and product costing, plays an important role in the enterprise management system. This allows management personnel to respond to changes, regulate financial and economic activity, and make important management decisions affecting the overall performance of the enterprise.

Much attention was paid to the problem of costs by such scientists as P. Atamas, I. Bilousova, F. Butynets, P. Garasym, S. Golov, M. Greshchak, V. Dobrovskyi, A. Zagorodniy, Yu. Kilochko, V. Len, L. Napadovska, I. Parasiy-Vergunenko, G. Partii, M. Pushkar, V. Sopko, O. Tereshchenko, H. Tkachenko, A. Cherep, M. Chumachenko [1]. In addition to scientists, practitioners also pay attention to the issue of expenses, among whom we can name T. Kamenska, H. Shandova, K. Yurchenko [2].

Company costs can be divided into two groups: direct and indirect costs. Direct costs are related to the production of a product or service, such as raw materials, materials, wages of manufacturers, etc. Indirect costs related to the management of the enterprise, such as the payment of administrative staff, rent of premises, utilities, etc.

Cost management at the enterprise involves the development and implementation of effective cost control methods, in particular:

- cost accounting for the production of a product or service. This accounting allows you to determine the cost of the product and set the optimal price for it;

- control of costs for materials and raw materials. To reduce the costs of materials and raw materials, it is necessary to use effective methods of controlling the composition and movement of materials;

- optimization of labor costs. In order to reduce labor costs, it is necessary to use effective methods of planning working hours, optimizing the personnel structure and improving their qualifications;

- control of costs for energy supply and utility services. To reduce the costs of energy supply and communal services, it is necessary to use effective methods of consumption control and rational use of resources.

Total manufacturing costs, which include both variable and fixed costs, need to be allocated between actual manufacturing costs and current costs of sales, products, jobs, and services produced, as well as individual shops and production sites. Distribution of costs is carried out every month for the purpose of accounting, calculation of the financial result, distribution of resources between divisions and establishment of prices for products. Cost allocation allows you to identify more energy-consuming, material-consuming and labor-intensive divisions, which is useful for economists. In addition, without the distribution of costs, it is impossible to determine the cost price and set a price for products that will cover costs and ensure profit [3].

So, in the modern market economy, the maximum profit is the basis of the activity of the producer. Cost management is an important factor in enterprise efficiency. Implementation of the cost management system ensures product competitiveness, high-quality cost formation and effective management decisions. Cost reduction is a key factor in the company's success on the market. Therefore, the cost management system should be implemented comprehensively, ensuring the solution of the tasks.

CHATGPT'NİN EĞİTİM ALANINDA KULLANIMI

USING CHATGPT IN EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Yapay zekâ ve doğal dil işleme teknolojilerindeki hızlı ilerleme, eğitim de dahil olmak üzere farklı alanlarda yapay zekâ modellerinden yararlanmak için yeni olanaklar ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmada güçlü bir dil modeli üzerine kurulu olan ChatGPT'nin eğitim alanında uygulanması ve öğretme ve öğrenme deneyimlerini geliştirme potansiyeli ele alınmaktadır. ChatGPT, OpenAI tarafından geliştirilen ve GPT dil mimarisi temel alınarak oluşturulan ve çok sayıda farklı metin verisi üzerinde eğitilmiş bir yapay zekâ modelidir. Tutarlı ve bağlamsal olarak ilgili yanıtlar üretme yeteneği, ChatGPT'yi eğitim bağlamındaki etkileşimli diyaloglar için ideal bir aday haline getirmektedir. ChatGPT'yi eğitim alanında kullanmanın en büyük avantajlarından biri, kişiselleştirilmiş ve uyarlanabilir öğrenme deneyimleri sağlama yeteneğidir. ChatGPT, öğrencilerle sohbet edercesine etkileşime girerek kavramları ne kadar anladıklarını ölçebilir, bilgi boşluklarını tespit edebilir ve özel açıklamalar ya da kaynaklar sağlayabilir. Bu bireyselleştirilmiş yaklaşım, öğrencilerin kendi hızlarında öğrenmelerine ve hedeflenen desteği almalarına yardımcı olarak öğrenme sonuçlarının iyileşmesine yardımcı olur. Ayrıca, ChatGPT eğiticiler için pratik ve etkili bir araç görevi üstlenebilir. ChatGPT, etkileşimli ders planları oluşturma, öğrenci sorularını yanıtlama veya ödevler hakkında geri bildirim sağlama gibi görevlerde eğiticilere yardımcı olabilir. ChatGPT'nin sürekli erişilebilir ve kullanılabilir olması, öğrencilerin geleneksel ders saatleri dışında da eğitim desteğine erişebilmelerini sağlayarak sürekli öğrenmeyi ve kendi kendine keşif yapmayı teşvik eder. Bunun yanında ChatGPT'nin eğitime entegre edilmesinde potansiyel birtakım zorlukları da mevcuttur. Teknolojinin sorumlu ve adil kullanımını sağlamak için veri gizliliği, algoritmik önyargı ve hesap verebilirlikle ilgili etik hususlar dikkatle ele alınmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ChatGPT, Eğitim, Kişiselleştirilmiş Öğrenme

ABSTRACT

The rapid progress in artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies opens up new possibilities for utilizing artificial intelligence models in different fields, including education. In this study, the application of ChatGPT, which is based on a powerful language model, in the field of education and its potential to improve teaching and learning experiences is discussed. ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence model developed by OpenAI, based on the GPT language architecture and trained on a large number of different textual data. Its ability to produce consistent and contextually relevant responses makes ChatGPT an ideal candidate for interactive dialogues in an educational context. One of the biggest advantages of using ChatGPT in education is its ability to provide personalized and adaptive learning experiences. By interacting with students in a conversational manner, ChatGPT can measure their understanding of concepts, identify knowledge gaps, and provide specific explanations or resources. This individualized approach helps students learn at their own pace and receive targeted support, helping to improve learning outcomes. Furthermore, ChatGPT can serve as a practical and effective tool for trainers. ChatGPT can assist instructors in tasks such as creating interactive lesson plans, answering student questions, or providing feedback on assignments. The constant accessibility and availability of ChatGPT encourages continuous learning and self-discovery by enabling students to access educational support outside of traditional class hours. However, there are also a number of potential challenges in integrating ChatGPT into education. Ethical considerations regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and accountability need to be carefully addressed to ensure responsible and fair use of the technology.

Keywords: ChatGPT, Education, Personalized Learning

FEN ÖĞRETİMİNDE BİR EĞİTSEL OYUN TASARIMI: ENERJİYİ KAP, LAMBAYI PARLAT

AN EDUCATIONAL GAME DESIGN IN SCIENCE TEACHING: CAPTURE THE ENERGY, POLISH THE LAMP

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ÖZET

Fen bilimleri derslerinde öğrencilere sunulan bazı kavramların soyut olması öğrencilerde öğrenmenin gerçekleşmesini zorlaştırmaktadır. Öğrenmenin zorlaşması durumunda ise öğrencilerin fen bilimleri derslerine olan ilgilerini azaltmakta ve olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu durumun ortaya çıkmaması ve öğrenmenin etkili gerçekleşmesi için öğretimde farklı yollar denenmeli, öğrencilerin fen konularına olan merak ve ilgisi artırılmalıdır. Farklı bir öğretim çabası ile sunan oyun temelli fen öğretimi, öğrencilerin eğlenerek öğrenebilecekleri ve derse olan ilgiyi artırmak için fırsattır. Dolayısıyla fen bilimleri öğretmenleri, öğretim sürecinde karşılaştıkları problemleri en aza indirebilmek ve öğrencilerde daha etkin öğrenmelerin gerçekleşmesini sağlayabilmek için tasarlanacak oyunlarla öğretim yaparak problemlerin üstesinden gelebilirler. Yürütülen bu araştırmada, 7. sınıf "Elektrik Devreleri" ünitesi "Ampullerin Bağlanma Şekilleri" konusunda gerilim, akım ve direnç kavramlarının somutlaştırılabileceği bir oyun tasarlamak amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışma tasarım temelli yöntem kapsamında oluşturulmuştur. İlgili konuda öğretim tasarım modeli basamaklarına uygun olarak geliştirilen "Enerjiyi Kap, Lambayı Parlat" isimli oyun, eğitimcilerin görüşlerine sunulacaktır. Kongre sonrası alınacak dönütlere dayalı tasarlanan oyun geliştirilerek takip eden eğitim-öğretim döneminde uygulamasının yapılması planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitsel Oyun, Fen Öğretimi, Ampullerin Bağlanması

ABSTRACT

The fact that some of the concepts presented to students in science courses are abstract makes it difficult for students to learn. In the event that learning becomes difficult, it reduces students' interest in science courses and affects them negatively. To prevent this situation from occurring and to ensure effective learning, different ways should be tried in teaching, and students' curiosity and interest in science subjects should be increased. Game-based science teaching, which offers a different teaching effort, is an opportunity for students to learn by having fun and to increase their interest in the lesson. Therefore, science teachers can overcome problems by teaching with games to be designed to minimize the problems they encounter in the teaching process and to ensure more effective learning in students. In this study, it was aimed to design a game in which the concepts of voltage, current and resistance could be concretized in the 7th grade "Electrical Circuits" unit "The Ways of Connecting Light Bulbs". For this purpose, the study was created within the scope of the instructional design method. The game named "Grab the Energy, Shine the Lamp", which was developed in accordance with the steps of the instructional design model in the related subject, will be presented to the opinions of educators. The designed game based on the feedback received after the congress will be developed and it is planned to be implemented in the following academic year.

Keywords: Educational Game, Science Teaching, Connecting Light Bulbs

ÇAM KOZALAĞININ Cu (II) İÇİN BİYOSORPSİYON POTANSİYELİ

BIOSORPTION POTENTIAL FOR Cu (II) OF PINE CONE

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ÖZET

Endüstride giderek artan miktarlarda ağır metal iyonlarının kullanılması insan sağlığı ve çevre için giderek daha büyük bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Bakır; insanlar, bitkiler, hayvanlar ve mikroorganizmalar gibi tüm biyolojik canlılar için eser miktarlarda gerekli olan bir elementtir. Ancak eser miktarlardaki sınırın üzerindeki derişimlere maruz kalan insanlarda, karaciğer, kemik, bağışıklık sistemi bozukluklarına neden olmakta ve merkezi sinir sistemine ciddi zararlar vermektedir. Bu yüzden Cu (II) ağır metalinin endüstriyel atık sulardan ayrılması ya da derişimlerinin güvenli bir sınırın altına düşürülmesi biyolojik canlılar için temel bir zorunluluktur. Ters ozmos, koagülasyon-flokülasyon, iyon değişim, elektrokimyasal biriktirme, sıvı-sıvı özütleme, membran süreçleri ve biyosorpsiyon gibi bazı teknikler yardımıyla atık sulardan ağır metal giderimi yapılmaktadır. Bu teknikler içerisinde endüstriyel ölçekte ağır metal giderimi için kullanılan biyosorpsiyon yöntemi oldukça etkindir. Son yıllarda yüksek tutma kapasitesine sahip düşük maliyetli biyoadsorbanlar, tarımsal katı atıklar, killer ve gıda atıklar gibi alternatif adsorbanlardan yararlanılarak ağır metal gideriminde kullanılmasına ilişkin yapılan çalışmalar artış göstermiştir. Çam kozalağı ormanlarda büyük miktarlarda atık olarak bulunmaktadır. Bileşimi esas olarak lignin, selüloz, hemiselüloz, reçine ve tanenden oluşan çam kozalağı ucuz ve bol bulunabilen bir orman ürünüdür. Bu çalışmada çam kozalağının $ZnCl_2$ ile kimyasal aktivasyonu ile bir biyosorbent hazırlanmıştır. Cu (II) giderimi için yapılan çalışmada temas süresi, başlangıç konsatrasyonu, pH ve sıcaklık gibi parametreler optimize edildi. Farklı Cu (II) derişimlerinde sürdürülen deneylerde elde edilen sonuçlar dört farklı izoterm ve kinetik modele uygulanmış ve termodinamik ifadeler değerlendirilmiştir. Biyosorpsiyon sürecini tanımlamak için incelenen izoterm modellerden Langmuir modelinin, kinetik modellerden ise ve Pseudo ikinci derecede kinetik modelin en uygun model olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda; $ZnCl_2$ ile aktive edilmiş çam kozalağının, Cu (II)'nin atık sulardan etkin giderimi için yüksek bir biyosorpsiyon potansiyeline sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyosorpsiyon, Bakır (II), Kinetik.

ABSTRACT

The use of increasing amounts of heavy metal ions in industry poses a growing threat to human health and the environment. Copper; It is an element that is necessary in trace amounts for all biological organisms such as humans, plants, animals and microorganisms. However, in humans exposed to trace amounts above the limit, it causes liver, bone and immune system disorders and causes severe damage to the central nervous system. Therefore, it is essential for biological organisms to remove the heavy metal Cu (II) from industrial wastewater or to reduce its concentrations below a safe limit. Removal of heavy metals from wastewater is carried out by some techniques such as reverse osmosis, coagulation-flocculation, ion exchange, electrochemical separation, liquid-liquid extraction, membrane processes and biosorption. Among these techniques, the biosorption method is quite effective in removing heavy metals on an industrial scale. In recent years, studies on the use of alternative adsorbents such as low-cost bioadsorbents with high uptake capacity, solid wastes from agriculture, clays and food wastes for heavy metal removal have increased. Pine cones are generated as waste in large quantities in forests. Pine cone, which is mainly composed of lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose, resin and tannin, is a cheap and abundant forest product. In this study, a biosorbent was prepared by chemical activation of pine cone with $ZnCl_2$. In the study of Cu (II) removal, parameters such as contact time, initial concentration, pH and temperature were optimized. The results of experiments conducted at different Cu (II) concentrations were applied to four different isothermal and kinetic models and thermodynamic expressions were evaluated. It was found that the Langmuir model was the most appropriate among the isothermal models studied to describe the biosorption process and the second-order pseudo kinetic model was the most appropriate among the kinetic models. In the work results, it was found that pine nuts activated with $ZnCl_2$ have high biosorption potential for effective removal of Cu (II) from wastewater.

Keywords: Biosorption, Copper (II), Kinetics.

ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇ BATARYASININ SOĞUTULMASINDA KULLANILAN SOĞUTMA BLOĞUNUN GRİ İLİŞKİ ANALİZİ İLE OPTİMİZASYONU

OPTIMIZATION OF THE COLD PLATE USED IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY COOLING WITH GREY RELATION ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde elektrikli araçların önemi artmakta ve bataryalarının soğutma sistemleri, batarya ömrünü ve sürüş güvenliğini önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada, validasyonu sağlanmış olan ve tek bir kanala sahip S tipi soğutucu plaka geometrisinin soğutma performansı hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Soğutma sistemleri tasarlanırken, sistemin yüksek soğutma performansına sahip olması ve gerekli pompa gücünün düşük tutulması için düşük basınç kayıplarına sahip olması istenmektedir. Analiz edilen plakayı optimize etmek ve aynı zamanda elektrikli aracın verimliliğini artırmak için gri ilişki analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Analizde, 3, 4 ve 6 mm'lik üç farklı kanal yüksekliği ve 8, 10 ve 12 mm'lik üç farklı plaka yüksekliği, Taguchi deney tasarımı kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Kanal genişliği, geometrinin komplikeliğinden dolayı 20 mm'de sabit tutulmuştur. Oluşturulan her bir geometrinin analizleri laminer akış dikkate alınarak yapılmıştır. Her vakanın çalışmasında, su ve iki farklı etilen glikol oranına sahip su solüsyonu kullanılmış ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Mevcut geometri simetrik bir tasarıma sahip olduğu için zamandan ve maliyetten tasarruf sağlamak amacıyla geometrinin sadece yarısı analiz edilmiştir. Bataryayı temsil eden sabit ısı akısı yüzeyinin maksimum sıcaklığı, yüzey sıcaklığının standart sapması ve soğutma kanalının giriş ve çıkışındaki basınç değerleri elde edilmiş ve gri ilişkisel yöntemle optimum tasarım belirlenmiştir. Sonuç değerlerine Taguchi analizi yapılarak sonuçların ağırlık katsayıları hesaplanıp daha sonrasında Taguchi tabanlı gri ilişki analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda, sırasıyla plaka yüksekliği ve kanal yüksekliği değerleri 12 ve 6 mm olan dizilimin bu çalışmada kullanılan her akışkan durumunda optimum performansı sağladığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soğutma bloğu, optimizasyon, gri ilişki analizi

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the importance of electric vehicles is increasing and the cooling systems of its batteries significantly affect battery life and driving safety. In this study, the cooling performance of the validated S-shaped cooling plate geometry with a single channel has been studied by using computational fluid dynamics. While designing cooling systems, it is desired that the system should have high cooling performance and low pressure losses to keep the required pump power low. Grey relation analysis is used in the multi-objective optimization of the cold plate design. In the analysis, three different channel heights of 3, 4 and 6 mm and three different plate heights of 8, 10 and 12 mm were examined by using Taguchi experimental design. The channel width was kept constant at 20 mm due to the complexity of the geometry. The analyzes of each created geometry were made by considering the laminar flow. In the study of each case, water and water solution with two different ethylene glycol ratios were used and compared. Because of the fact that the existing geometry has a symmetrical design, only half of the geometry has been analyzed in order to save time and cost. The maximum temperature of the constant heat flux surface, which represents the battery, the standard deviation of the surface temperature, and the pressure in the inlet and outlet of the cooling channel were obtained, and the optimum design was determined with the grey relational method. Taguchi analysis was performed on the result values, and the weight coefficients of the results were calculated, and then a taguchi-based grey relation analysis was performed. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that the array with plate height and channel height values of 12 and 6 mm, respectively, provided optimum performance in every fluid condition.

Keywords: *Cold plate, optimization, grey relational method*

FENER BALIĞI'NIN (LOPHİUS BUDEGASSA) DİŞLERİNİN MORFOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÖN ARAŞTIRMA

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE TEETH OF THE BLACKBELLIED ANGLER, (*Lophius budegassa*)

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ÖZET

Fener balığı (Lophius budegassa), Türkiye'de Akdeniz, Ege Denizi, Karadeniz ve Marmara Denizi sularında bulunan batydemrsal kemikli balık türlerinden biridir. *L. budegassa* türü gerek Türkiye sularında yaygın bulunması gerekse yüksek ekonomik değerine rağmen türün biyolojisi ile ilgili sınırlı sayıda veri bulunmaktadır. Bu tür beslenme biyolojisi ve yöntemi bakımından diğer balık türlerine oranla bazı farklılıklar göstermektedir. *L. budegassa* türü avlanırken olta balıkçılığı aparatından ve bu avlanma durumuna uygun dişlerinden faydalanır. Bundan dolayı bu türün dişlerinin morfolojisi canlının avlanması ve beslenmesi hakkında detaylı bilgiler verebilir. Bu çalışmada Marmara Denizi'nden örneklenen *L. budegassa'nın* dişlerinin genel yapıları ve ölçümleri incelenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında her balık örneğinden çene ve dişler dikkatlice çıkarılmıştır. Öncelikle çıkarılan bu yapıların üzerindeki olası artıkları temizlenmiş ve genel görünümleri fotoğraflanmıştır. Daha sonra Leica S8APO mikroskop bağlantılı kamera sistemi kullanılarak diş örnekleri detaylı görüntüleri elde edilmiştir. Dişlerin uzunluk ve genişlik gibi temel morfometrik ölçümleri bu fotoğraflar üzerinden ImageJ resim analiz programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçların değerlendirdiğinde dişlerin uzunluğu ve genişliği balığın büyüklüğüne farklılık gösterdiği ancak genel olarak dişlerin uzunluğu eninin 3 ila 4 katı kadar olduğu ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Genelde olarak *L. budegassa* türünün dişlerinin uçları ağız boşluğa doğru kıvrıktır. Ayrıca alt ve üst çenenin bazı kısımlarında dişlerin iki sıralı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Dişlerin bu özelliği, balığın avını yakaladıktan sonra kaçmasını engellemeye ve ağız boşluğuna doğru yönlendirmeye katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışma, *L. budegassa*'nın dişlerinin morfolojik özellikleri üzerine bir ön çalışma olup, türün biyolojisine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lophius budegassa, batydemrsal kemikli balık, Morfoloji

ABSTRACT

Blackbellied angler (*Lophius budegassa*) is one of the batydemrsal bony fish species found in the Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Black Sea, and Sea of Marmara waters in Türkiye. Despite the fact that *L. budegassa* is common in Turkish waters and has high economic value, there is limited data on the biology of the species. This species shows some differences compared to other fish species in terms of feeding biology and method. While hunting, the *L. budegassa* makes use of its angling apparatus and its teeth suitable for this fishing situation. Therefore, the morphology of the teeth of this species can give detailed information about the hunting and feeding of the species. In this study, the general structures and measurements of the teeth of *L. budegassa* sampled from the Sea of Marmara were examined. Within the scope of the study, jaws and teeth were carefully removed from each fish sample. First of all, the possible residues on these excavated structures were cleaned and their general appearance was photographed. Then, detailed images of tooth samples were obtained using the Leica S8APO microscope-connected camera system. Basic morphometric measurements of teeth such as length and width were performed on these photographs using ImageJ image analysis program. When the results were evaluated, it was revealed that the length and width of the teeth differed according to the size of the fish, but in general, the length of the teeth was 3 to 4 times the width. In general, the tips of the teeth of *L. budegassa* species are curved towards the oral cavity. In addition, it was observed that the teeth were in two rows in some parts of the lower and upper jaws. This feature of the teeth contributes to preventing the fish from escaping after catching its prey and directing it toward the oral cavity. This study is a preliminary study on the morphological features of the teeth of *L. budegassa* and will contribute to the biology of the species.

Keywords: *Lophius budegassa*, batydemrsal bony fish, Morphology

GRADYAN İNİŞİ ALGORİTMASI, PID VE BAŞKALAŞIM İLE OCTOROTOR SAPMA UÇUŞ KONTROLÜ

OCTOROTOR YAW FLIGHT CONTROL WITH GRADIANT DESCENT ALGORITHM, PID, AND MORPHING

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ÖZET

Otonom uçabilen insansız hava araçları(İHA) günümüzün ve geleceğin önemli bir parçası konumundadırlar. İHA'lar ticari, sivil ve askeri alanda yaygın olarak son yıllarda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Günümüzde döner kanatlı olan İHA'lar bir piste ihtiyaç duymadan dikey kalkış ve iniş(VTOL) yapabilme kabiliyetleri ve daha az yer kaplamaları özelliklerinden dolayı tercih edilme seviyeleri yüksektir. Döner kanatlı İHA'lar kullandıkları rotor sayısına göre quadrotor, hexarotor, octorotor vb. isimlerle anılmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada sekiz rotora sahip bir İHA'nın başkalaşım etkisi altında sapma uçuşu kontrolü ele alınmıştır. Başkalaşım günümüzde İHA'lar üzerinde uygulanan uçuştan önce ya da uçuş esnasında İHA'nın boy, kanat uzunluğu gibi geometrik özelliklerinin değiştirilmesini sağlayan bir yöntemdir. Bu yöntem ile birlikte İHa girilmesi zor alanlara girebilir ya da faydalı yük taşıma ve daha stabil uçuş gibi özelliklere kavuşabilir. Ancak bu yöntem ile İHA kontrolünde etkili olan parametrelerin değişimi kontrol algoritmalarına yük getirmekte ve hesaplanması zor olmaktadır. Başkalaşım ile birlikte İHA'nın geometrik özellikleri değiştiği için atalet momenti değerleri de değişmektedir. Değişen atalet momentlerinin başkalaşıma göre yeniden tahmin edilmesi gradyan inişi ile tahmin edilmiştir. Gradyan nişi makine öğrenmesinin en popüler yöntemlerinden biridir ve amacı eğitim verisine göre en yüksek doğruluğu bularak hata oranını en aza indirmektir. Sapma uçuşu için kontrol algoritması olarak ise endüstriyel sistemlerde en çok tercih edilen oransal integral türev denetleyici olan PID algoritması tercih edilmiştir. PID kazançlarının başkalaşıma göre tahmin edilmesi de gradyan inişi algoritması ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gradyan inişi için gerekli olan parametreler Solidworks programında çizilen octorotor başkalaşım tam modellerinden elde edilmiştir. Octorotor matematiksel modeli doğrusal yaklaşım ile durum uzay modeli kullanılarak Matlab/Simulink ortamında oluşturularak simülasyonlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Başkalaşımın sapma uçuşu üzerindeki etkisi ise tasarım performans kriterleri değerleri ile incelenmiş ve başkalaşımın sapma uçuşuna etkisi grafiklerle ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: octorotor, Gradyan, PID, Başkalaşım

ABSTRACT

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that can fly autonomously are an important part of today and the future. UAVs have been widely used in commercial, civil and military fields in recent years. Today, rotary-wing UAVs are highly preferred due to their vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) capability without the need for a runway and their lesser footprint. Rotary-wing UAVs are called quadrotor, hexarotor, octorotor, etc. according to the number of rotors they use. In this study, yaw flight control of an eight-rotor UAV under the effect of morphing is discussed. Morphing is a method used on UAVs today that allows changing the geometric features of the UAV, such as height and wing length, before or during flight. With this method, the UAV can enter difficult areas or gain features such as useful load carrying and more stable flight. However, the change of parameters that are effective in UAV control with this method imposes a burden on the control algorithms and is difficult to calculate. Since the geometric properties of the UAV change with the morphing, the moment of inertia values also change. The re-estimation of the altered moments of inertia according to the morphing was estimated by gradient descent. Gradient descent is one of the most popular methods of machine learning and its purpose is to find the highest accuracy according to the training data and to minimize the error rate. PID algorithm, which is the most preferred proportional integral derivative controller in industrial systems, was preferred as the control algorithm for yaw flight. The estimation of the PID gains according to the morphing was also performed with the gradient descent algorithm. The parameters required for gradient descent were obtained from the octorotor morphing full models drawn in Solidworks program. Simulations were carried out by creating the octorotor mathematical model using the linear approach and the state space model in the Matlab/Simulink environment. The effect of the morphing on the yaw flight was examined with the values of the design performance criteria and was presented with graphics.

Keywords: octorotor, Gradient Descent, PID, Morphing

SÜZME BALDA YAPILAN TAKLİT VE TAĞŞİŞİN BELİRLENMESİNDE KULLANILAN BAZI GELENEKSEL YÖNTEMLER

SOME TRADITIONAL METHODS USED IN DETERMINING ITS IMITATION AND ADULTERATION IN EXTRACTED HONEY

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ÖZET

Bal oldukça karmaşık yapısından dolayı taklit ve tağşişe açık, taklit ve tağşişin belirlenmesi oldukça zor olan, besin değeri zengin doğal bir gıdadır. Bu nedenle piyasada saf ve doğal balların yanı sıra çeşitli yöntemlerle üretilen taklit ve tağşişli ballar da bulunmaktadır. Yıllardır denetimsiz olarak piyasaya sürülen bu ballar, tüketiciler tarafından tüketilerek gerçek balı ayırt edemeyen bir tüketici topluluğunu oluşturmuştur. Ballardaki taklit ve tağşişin tespiti için gelişmiş laboratuvar analizlerine ihtiyaç duyulması nedeniyle tüketiciler tarafından yaygın olarak geleneksel teşhis yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Kristalizasyon, akışkanlık, renk, yapışkanlık, tat, koku, saydamlık, yanma, su ve kıvam testi en sık kullanılan geleneksel yöntemlerdendir. Ayrıca içerik, ışık, sabit kalem, geçirgenlik, karınca, ekmek, mikrodalga, yumurta sarısı, iyot, sirke ve ağırlık testleri de daha az kullanılan diğer uygulamalardandır. Ancak balların taklit ve tağşişli olup olmadığını anlamak için mutlaka gelişmiş teknik ve teknolojiye sahip laboratuvarlarda kimyasal, fiziksel ve biyolojik analizlerinin yapılıp kesin sonuçlara ulaşmak gerekir. Bu nedenle bilimsel destekten yoksun ve güvenilirliği ortaya konulmamış geleneksel uygulamaların hiç birisini doğru teşhis yöntemi olarak kabul etmek mümkün değildir. Bu derleme makalesinde, tüketici bazında önemli bir sorun haline gelmiş olan taklit ve tağşişli balların gerçeğinden ayırt edilmesinde kullanılan bazı geleneksel yöntemler üzerinde durulmuş ve süzme balda hilelere ilişkin dikkat edilmesi gereken bazı konulara değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bal, taklit, tağşiş, teşhis, geleneksel yöntem

ABSTRACT

Due to its complex structure, honey is a natural food rich in nutritional value, open to imitation and adulteration, and difficult to identify. For this reason, there are imitation and adulteration honeys produced by various methods as well as pure and natural honeys in the market. These honeys, which have been on the market for years without supervision, have been consumed by consumers, creating a consumer community that cannot distinguish real honey. Traditional diagnostic methods are widely used by consumers due to the need for advanced laboratory analyzes to detect counterfeit and adulteration in honey. Crystallization, fluidity, color, stickiness, taste, odor, transparency, burning, water and consistency testing are the most commonly used traditional methods. In addition, content, light, indelible pencil, permeability, ant, bread, microwave, egg yolk, iodine, vinegar and weight tests are other less used applications. However, in order to understand whether honey is imitated or adulterated, it is necessary to perform chemical, physical and biological analyzes in laboratories with advanced techniques and technology to reach definite results. For this reason, it is not possible to accept any of the traditional applications that are devoid of scientific support and whose reliability has not been demonstrated as an accurate diagnosis method. In this review article, some traditional methods used to distinguish imitated and adulterated honeys from the real ones, which have become an important problem on the consumer basis, are emphasized and some issues that need attention regarding cheating in extracted honey are mentioned.

Keywords: Honey, imitation, adulteration, diagnosis, traditional method

YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI, PID VE BAŞKALAŞIM İLE OCTOROTOR YANAL UÇUŞ KONTROLÜ

OCTOROTOR LATERAL FLIGHT CONTROL WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS, PID AND MORPHING

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ÖZET

İnsansız hava araçları (İHA) son yıllarda popülerliği artan savunma sanayisinden eğlenceye ve bilim dünyasındaki araştırmalara kadar birçok alanda kullanılan araçlar olmuştur. İHA'lar kendi içlerinde sabit kanatlı ve döner kanatlı olmak üzere iki kategoride incelenmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında döner kanatlı İHA olan octorotor incelenmiştir. Döner kanatlı İHA'lar bulundukları rotor sayısına göre quadrotor, hexarotor, octorotor gibi isimler almaktadır. Rotor sayısının az ya da çok olması İHA'ya manevra kabiliyeti ya da taşınan faydalı yük ve havada kalış süresi gibi avantaj ya da dezavantajlar getirmektedir. Bununla birlikte İHA'nın kol uzunluğu ve kontrol algoritmasındaki iyileştirmelerde İHA'nın stabil uçuşu üzerinde etkilidir. Bu çalışmada başkalaşım yöntemi ile octorotor kol uzunlukları değişirken yapay sinir ağları(YSA) kullanılarak başkalaşım ile değişen parametrelerin tahmini ile yanal uçuş kontrolü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bununla birlikte octorotor kontrol algoritması olarak ise oransal integral türev (PID) kullanılmıştır. Başkalaşım ile birlikte değişen atalet momenti değerleri ve yanal uçuş kontrol katsayıları YSA kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir. YSA için gerekli olan veri seti Solidworks çizim programında çeşitli kol uzunluklarında çizilen octorotor modellerinden elde edilmiştir. Modelden elde edilen veriler kullanılarak herhangi bir ara değerde kol uzunluğu ile karşılaşıldığında olması gereken atalet momenti ve PID katsayıları tahmin edilmiştir. Durum uzay modeli yaklaşımı kullanılarak octorotor lineer modeli oluşturulmuştur. Tahminler ile octorotor octorotor durum uzay modeli Matlab/Simulink ortamına aktarılarak simülasyon tabanlı olarak test edilmiştir. Simülasyonlarda değişen kol uzunluklarına göre tahmin edilen atalet momenti ve PID katsayıları ile octorotor yanal uçuş kontrolü başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca simülasyon sonuçları grafikler ile birlikte tasarım performans kritlerleri olan yükselme zamanı, yerleşme zamanı ve aşım değerleri ile ortaya konuşmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: octorotor, YSA, PID

ABSTRACT

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have become increasingly popular in recent years and are used in many areas ranging from the defense industry to entertainment and scientific research. UAVs are divided into two categories: fixed-wing and rotary-wing UAVs. In this study, the octorotor, which is a rotary wing UAV, is analyzed. Rotary wing UAVs have names such as quadrotor, hexarotor, octorotor according to the number of rotors they have. More or less number of rotors brings advantages or disadvantages to the UAV such as maneuverability or payload carried and duration of stay in the air. In addition, the arm length of the UAV and improvements in the control algorithm have an impact on the stable flight of the UAV. In this study, lateral flight control is realized by estimating the parameters changing with metamorphosis using artificial neural networks (ANN) while changing the autorotor arm lengths with the morphing method. In addition, proportional integral derivative (PID) is used as the autorotor control algorithm. The moment of inertia values and lateral flight control coefficients that change with morphing were estimated using ANN. The data set required for ANN was obtained from octorotor models drawn in Solidworks drawing program at various arm lengths. Using the data obtained from the model, the moment of inertia and PID coefficients were estimated for any intermediate arm length. The octorotor linear model was constructed using the state space model approach. The predictions and the octorotor state space model were transferred to Matlab/Simulink environment and tested simulation-based. In the simulations, the octorotor lateral flight control was successfully realized with the moment of inertia and PID coefficients estimated according to the varying arm lengths. In addition, simulation results are presented with graphs and design performance criteria such as rise time, settling time and overshoot values.

Keywords: octorotor, ANN, PID

BORÇ YÖNETİMİNDE YASAL VE KURUMSAL DÜZENLEMELERİN ÖNEMİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS IN DEBT MANAGEMENT: AN EVALUATION ON TURKEY

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ÖZET

Çeşitli makroekonomik amaçlara ulaşabilmek amacıyla borcun miktar ve bileşiminde değişiklikler yapılmasını ifade eden borç yönetimi, günümüzde önemli bir politika aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Borç yönetimi, kamunun borçlanarak elde ettiği fonları etkili bir şekilde kullanarak, kamu kesiminin borçlanma gereği kadar finansman sağlamayı, borçlanma maliyetlerini minimize etmeyi ve riskleri belirleyerek yönetmeyi amaçlamaktadır.
Türkiye'de görülen mali disiplinsizlik sonucu ortaya çıkan borçlanma sorununu çözüme kavuşturmak ve kamu mali dengesini yeniden tesis etmek amacıyla yasal ve kurumsal bir takım düzenlemelere ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Yasal düzenlemeler borçlanma işlemlerinin sınırlarının belirlenmesinde ve risk yönetim tekniklerinin uygulanmasında imkân sağlarken, kurumsal düzenlemeler ise yasal düzenlemeler çerçevesinde riski belirleyerek borçlanma işlemlerini bu belirlenen riskler çerçevesinde gerçekleştirmektedir. Bu kapsamda 2002 yılında yürürlüğe giren 4749 sayılı Kamu Finansmanı ve Borç Yönetiminin Düzenlenmesi Hakkındaki Kanun ile 2006 yılında yürürlüğe giren 5018 sayılı Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu borç yönetiminde önemli yasal düzenlemeleri oluşturmaktadır. Bu yasal düzenlemeler ile borç yönetimini tek merkezde toplamayı, mali disiplini sağlamayı, mali saydamlık ve hesap verebilirlik ilkeleriyle borç yönetimini etkinleştirmeyi olanaklı kılmıştır. Ayrıca güçlü bir kurumsal yapıyı oluşturmak ve borç yönetiminin verimli bir şekilde işletilmesi amacıyla 2019 yılında kurumsal yapıda değişiklik yapılarak borç yönetimi ile ilgili faaliyetler Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığına aktarılmıştır. 2003 yılından itibaren uygulanan bu düzenlemeler ile borç stokunun Gayri Safi Milli Hasıla içindeki oranında azalma görülmüş ve borç stokunun yapısı iyileştirilerek risklere karşı hassasiyeti önemli ölçüde azalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Borç Yönetimi, Borç Stoku, Kamu Finansmanı ve Borç Yönetiminin Düzenlenmesi Hakkındaki Kanun

ABSTRACT

Debt management, which expresses changes in the amount and composition of debt in order to achieve various macroeconomic objectives, is used as an important policy tool today. Debt management aims to provide financing as much as the borrowing requirement of the public sector, to minimize borrowing costs and to manage risks by using the funds obtained by borrowing effectively.

A number of legal and institutional arrangements were needed in order to solve the borrowing problem that emerged as a result of the lack of fiscal discipline in Turkey and to re-establish the public financial balance. While legal regulations allow for the determination of the limits of borrowing transactions and the implementation of risk management techniques, institutional regulations determine the risk within the framework of legal regulations and carry out borrowing transactions within the framework of these risks. In this context, the Law No. 4749 on the Regulation of Public Finance and Debt Management, which entered into force in 2002, and the Law No. 5018 on Public Financial Management and Control, which entered into force in 2006, constitute important legal regulations in debt management. These legal regulations made it possible to centralize debt management, to ensure fiscal discipline, and to activate debt management with the principles of fiscal transparency and accountability. In addition, in order to create a strong corporate structure and to operate debt management efficiently, the institutional structure was changed in 2019 and the activities related to debt management were transferred to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Turkey. With these regulations implemented since 2003, the ratio of the debt stock to the Gross National Product has decreased, and the structure of the debt stock has been improved, thereby significantly reducing its sensitivity to risks.

Keywords: Debt Management, Debt Stock, Law on Regulation of Public Finance and Debt Management

İZOKİNETİK KUVVET TESTİ SONRASINDA ULTRA KISA SÜRELİ KALP ATIM HIZI DEĞİŞKENLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF ULTRA SHORT-TERM HEART RATE VARIATION AFTER ISOKINETIC STRENGTH TEST

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ÖZET

Sağlıklı bir kalp metronom gibi çalışmaz. Otonom sinir sisteminin çalışmasına bağlı olarak her iki kalp atım aralığında zamansal farklılıklar oluşur. Bu farklılıklara kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliği olarak tanımlanır. Kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliği başlangıçta istirahat halinde iken ölçülmekte iken günümüzde ultra-kısa-süreli olarak 1 dakikanın altında egzersizde ve toparlanma sürecinde ölçülmektedir. Kalp-atım-hızı değişkenliğinin maksimum katılımlı izokinetik kuvvet testi öncesinde, test esnasında ve testten hemen sonra nasıl bir süreç izlediği ve katılımcıların gösterdiği performansla olan ilişkisi merak edilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı sağlıklı erkeklerde izokinetik kuvvet testi sonrasında ultra-kısa-süreli kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliğinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya yirmi bir sağlıklı rekreatif seviyede fiziksel egzersiz yapan erkek katıldı (ortalama yaş=23±1.0; ortalama boy uzunluğu=177.0±5.3; ortala ağırlık=76.4±8.5). Katılımcıların boy uzunluğu ve vücut kompozisyonu cihazı kullanılarak ağırlıkları, yağ oranları, kas kütleleri ölçüldü. Katılımcılara Polar H7 kalp bandı bağlandı ve izokinetik cybex cihazı ile 180^{o} /sn'de 1 dakika süresince dominant bacak kuvveti fleksiyon-ekstansiyon ölçümü yapıldı. Testten önce 5 dakika, test süresince 1 dakika ve test sonrasında 5 dakika süresince alınan kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenleri verisi kaydedildi. Kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliği zaman alan değişkenlerinde MeanRR-SDNN-RMSSD ve frekans alan değişkenlerinden LFnu-HFnu-LF/HF değişkenleri değerlendirildi. Test öncesinde, sırasına ve sonrasında alınan değerler tek yönlü tekrarlı Anova, test performansı ile kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliği ilişkisi pearson korelasyon katsayısı ile analiz edildi. Zaman alan parametrelerinde ölçüm aşamaları arasındaki farklılık anlamlı iken frekans alan parametrelerindeki farklılık anlamlı değildi. Test performansı ile test sonrası kalp-atım-hızı-değişkenliği parametreleri arasında anlamlı ilişki yoktu. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma bulgularına göre 1 dakika süren maksimum katılımlı izokinetik testinde sempatik sinir sistemindeki aktivite test başlangıcına göre test sırası ve sonrasında parasempatik aktivite ile baskılanamamaktadır. Ayrıca test performansı ile test sonrası 5 dakika süresince toparlanma arasında anlamlı bir ilişki yoktu. Sonuç olarak 1 dakika süren izokinetik test sonrasında 5 dakikalık toparlanma süresi yeterli görünmemektedir. Ayrıca izokinetik kuvvetin yüksek olması ile 5 dakikalık süre içerisinde toparlanma arasında ilişki yoktur. İleride daha uzun süreli kayıtlarla yapılacak çalışmalarla farklı sonuçlar elde edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otonom sinir sistemi, İzokinetik kuvvet, toparlanma

ABSTRACT

A healthy heart does not beat like a metronome, as temporal differences occur between each of the two heartbeats depending on the functioning of the autonomic-nervous-system. These differences are defined as heart-rate-variability. Initially, heart-rate-variability was measured at rest, but nowadays it is measured in ultra-short periods of less than 1 minute during exercise and recovery. The aim of this study is to investigate ultra-short-term heart-rate-variability in healthy men after an isokinetic strength test. Twenty-one healthy men who engage in recreational physical exercise participated in the study (mean age=23±1.0; mean height=177.0±5.3; mean weight=76.4±8.5). Participants' height and body composition were measured using a device to measure their weight, body fat percentage, and muscle mass. Participants were fitted with a Polar H7 heart rate monitor and their dominant leg strength was measured using the isokinetic cybex device in flexion-extension for 1 minute at 180o/s. Heart-rate-variability data were recorded for 5 minutes before the test, during the 1-minute test, and for 5 minutes after the test. Heart-rate-variability time-domain variables, including MeanRR-SDNN-RMSSD, and frequency-domain variables, including LFnu-HFnu-LF/HF, were evaluated. Differences between measurement stages in time-domain parameters were significant, while differences in frequency-domain parameters were not significant. There was no significant relationship between test performance and post-test heart-rate-variability parameters. Therefore, according to the findings of this study, sympathetic activity during a 1-minute maximum isokinetic test cannot be suppressed by parasympathetic activity during and after the test. In addition, there was no significant relationship between test performance and recovery during the 5-minute post-test period. Therefore, a 5-minute recovery period after a 1-minute isokinetic test does not appear to be sufficient. Moreover, there is no relationship between high isokinetic strength and recovery within a 5-minute period. Different results can be obtained with studies using longer recordings in the future.

Keywords: *Autonomic nervous system, Isokinetic strength, recovery*

TANIKLARIYLA ALİ ŞÎR NEVÂYÎ'NİN NEVÂDİRÜŞ'Ş-ŞEBÂBI'NDA ORGAN ADLARIYLA KURULAN DEYİMLER ÜZERİNE İNCELEME

WITH HIS WITNESSES, INVESTIGATION ON THE IDIOMS ESTABILISHED BY ORGAN NAMES IN NEVÂDİRÜŞ'Ş-ŞEBÂBI OF ALI ŞİR NEVÂYÎ

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ÖZET

Çağatay Türkçesi ve Türk edebiyatı için oldukça önemli bir yere sahip olan Ali Şîr Nevâyi, 1441'de Herat'ta dünyaya gelmiş ve doğduğu yerde de 1501 yılında vefat etmiştir. Nevâyî'nin, Farsçanın resmi dil olarak hüküm sürdüğü bir ortamda klâsik Çağatay edebiyatının oluşumunda oldukça etkin bir rol oynadığı bilinmektedir. Bugüne kadar eserleri üzerinde sayısız çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada da Nevâyî'nin ikinci divanı olan Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb (Gençlik çağlarının nadireleri) adlı eserinde yer alan ve organ adlarıyla kurulmuş deyimler ele alınıp incelenmiştir. Yapılan inceleme neticesinde söz konusu eserde organ adlarıyla kurulan deyim sayısı 289 olarak belirlenmiştir. Özellikle *baş* kelimesiyle kurulan 52, *gönül* kelimesiyle kurulan 59, *göz* kelimesiyle kurulan 47, *yüz* kelimesiyle kurulan 20 deyim sayısal fazlalıklarıyla ve karşıladıkları kavramların çeşitliliğiyle dikkat çekicidirler. Bunlardan başka *ağız* kelimesiyle 11, *akıl* kelimesiyle 8, *avuç* kelimesiyle 1, *ayak* kelimesiyle 13, *bağır* kelimesiyle 3, *beden* kelimesiyle 1, *bel* ile 2, *boyun* ile 4, burun ile 1, *iç* ile 4, eğin *(sırt) ile 1, el* ile 8, *kan* ile 16*, kaş* ile 2, *kol* ile 2, *göğüs* ile 2, *kulak* ile 6, *dudak* ile 2, *nefes* ile 8, *nabız* ile 1, *sakal* ile 3, *tırnak* ile 1, *dil* ile 9, *diş* kelimesi ile de 2 deyim tespit edilmiştir. Bunlardan özellikle *baş* kelimesinin yer yer akıl ve saç yerine, *kol* kelimesin *el* yerine ve *ağzı* kelimesinin de dil yerine kullanıldığına rastlanmıştır. Bunlardan özellikle *gönül* ve göz ile baş kelimeleri birçok kavramın karşılandığı deyimler oluşturmuşlardır. Çalışmanın giriş kısmında kısaca Alî Şîr Nevâyî'nin hayatına ve edebi kişiliğine, deyim ve organ adlarının deyim oluşumundaki önemine değinilmiştir. Çalışmanın ana kısmında Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb'da yer alan organ isimleriyle kurulmuş deyimler alfabetik sıra gözetilerek verilmiştir. Sonuç kısmında söz konusu eserdeki deyimler karşıladıkları kavramlar ve sayısal verileri dikkate alınarak, tablodan da faydalanılarak genel bir değerlendirilmeye tabi tutulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ali Şîr Nevâyî, Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb, organ adlarıyla kurulan deyimler.

ABSTRACT

Ali Şîr Nevâyi, who has a very important place for Chagatai Turkish and Turkish literature, was born in Herat in 1441 and died in 1501 where he was born. It is known that Nevâyî played a very active role in the formation of classical Chagatai literature in an environment where Persian was the official language. To date, numerous studies have been carried out on his works. In this study, the idioms in Nevâyî's second divan called Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb (The rarities of the Youth Ages) and which were established with organ names were discussed and examined. As a result of the examination, the number of idioms formed with organ names in the work in question was determined as 289. Especially 52 idioms formed with the word head, 59 formed with the word heart, 47 formed with the word eye, and 20 phrases formed with the word face are striking with their numerical excess and the diversity of the concepts they meet. In addition to these, 11 with the word of mouth, 8 with the word mind, 1 with the word palm, 13 with the word foot, 3 with the word shout, 1 with the word body, 2 with the waist, 4 with the neck, 1 with the nose, 4 with the inside, 1 with the back (back) and hand. with 8, with blood 16, with eyebrow 2, with arm 2, with chest 2, with ear 6, with lip 2, with breath 8, with pulse 1, with beard 3, with nail 1, with tongue 9, with word tooth Two idioms have been identified. It has been found that the word head is used instead of mind and hair, the word arm is used instead of hand, and the word mouth is used instead of tongue. Among these, especially the words heart and eye and head have formed idioms in which many concepts are met. In the introduction part of the study, the life and literary personality of Alî Şîr Nevâyî, the importance of idioms and organ names in the formation of idioms are briefly mentioned. In the main part of the study, idioms formed with organ names in Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb are given in alphabetical order. In the conclusion part, the idioms in the work in question have been subjected to a general evaluation by taking into account the concepts they meet and their numerical data, and also by making use of the table.

Keywords: Ali Şîr Nevâyî, Nevâdirü'ş-Şebâb, idioms formed with organ names.

JEO-POLİTİK RİSKİN EKONOMİK BÜYÜME ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDEN AMPİRİK KANITLAR (1985-2020)

EFFECT OF GEO-POLITICAL RISK ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE TURKISH ECONOMY (1985-2020)

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Özet

Tasarruf açığı ve sermaye yetersizliği yaşayan ülkeler ekonomik büyüme hedefleri için yabancı sermaye yatırımlarına ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Gelişmekte olan bir ülke olarak Türkiye, bulunduğu coğrafi konum, ucuz işgücü ve sahip olduğu beşerî sermaye açısından yatırım yapılabilir bir ülke görünümündedir. Sahip olunan ekonomik avantajlara rağmen Türkiye coğrafyasının stratejik konumundan kaynaklanan sosyo-kültürel, ekonomik, siyasi ve askeri alanda yaşanan istikrar bozucu gelişmeler yatırımlar ve ekonomik büyüme üzerinde belirsizliğe neden olmaktadır. Dışsal bir değişken olarak nitelendirilen jeo-politik riskin ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki etkisinin tespit edilmesi, Türkiye ekonomisinde ekonomik büyümenin istikrar kazanması açısından önemli görülmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada Türkiye örnekleminde 1985-2020 dönemi için jeo-politik riskin ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki etkisi ampirik olarak incelenmiştir. Ekonometrik zaman serisi yöntemlerinin tercih edildiği çalışmada bağımsız değişken jeo-politik riski temsilen Caldara vd. (2023) tarafından geliştirilen GPR endeksi (Geopolitical Risk Index), bağımlı değişken ekonomik büyümeyi temsilen ise yıllık kişi başı GSYH verileri kullanılmıştır. Modele kontrol değişken olarak dolar cinsinden brüt sabit sermaye oluşumunun GSYH oranı ve işgücüne katılım oranı dahil edilmiştir. Analiz sürecinde serilerin durağanlığının incelenmesi için Genelleştirilmiş (Augmented) Dickey-Fuller (ADF) ve Phillips-Perron (PP) testleri uygulanmıştır. ARDL yöntemi ile eşbütünleşme analizinin yapılması sonrasında ise katsayı tahmini gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda jeo-politik risk düzeyindeki artışın ekonomik büyümeyi olumsuz yönde etkilerken; kontrol değişkenler brüt sabit sermaye oluşumu ve işgücüne katılım oranının ekonomik büyümeyi olumlu yönde etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu sonuçlar Türkiye'de istikrarlı bir ekonomik büyüme için jeo-politik gelişmelerin kontrol altında tutulması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jeo-politik Risk, Ekonomik Büyüme, Türkiye

Abstract

Countries that have a savings gap and a lack of capital need foreign capital investments for their economic growth targets. As a developing country, Turkey looks like an investable country in terms of its geographical location, cheap labor force and human capital. Despite the economic advantages, the destabilizing developments in the socio-cultural, economic, political, and military fields arising from the strategic location of Turkey's geography cause uncertainty on investments and economic growth. Determining the effect of geo-political risk, which is defined as an exogenous variable, on economic growth is considered important in terms of stabilizing the economic growth in the Turkish economy. Therefore, in this study, the effect of geo-political risk on economic growth for the period of 1985-2020 in the sample of Turkey has been empirically examined. In the study, in which econometric time series methods were preferred, the GPR index (Geopolitical Risk Index) which is introduced by Caldara et al. (2023) and represent the geo-political risk was used as an independent variable, and annual per capita GDP data representing economic growth was used as a dependent variable. The gross fixed capital formation/GDP ratio in dollars and the labor force participation rate are included in the model as control variables. During the analysis process, Generalized (Augmented) Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) tests were applied to examine the stationarity of the series. After the cointegration analysis with the ARDL method, the coefficient estimation was carried out. As a result of the study, while the increase in the level of geo-political risk negatively affects economic growth; it has been concluded that the gross fixed capital formation / GDP ratio, and labor force participation rate as control variables affect economic growth positively. These results show that geo-political developments should be kept under control for stable economic growth in Turkey.

Keywords: Geo-political Risk, Economic Growth, Türkiye

EĞİTİM-ÖĞRETİM ALANINDA YANSITICI DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİYLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON REFLECTIVE THINKING SKILLS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı eğitim-öğretim alanında yansıtıcı düşünme becerileriyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü tezleri çeşitli açılardan analiz etmektir. Araştırmanın veri kaynağını Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nden alınan tezler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde arama yapılmış ve yapılan taramada konu alanı eğitim-öğretim olan yansıtıcı düşünme becerisiyle ilgili tezler değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada, verilerin toplanması sürecinde doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında toplanan veriler betimsel analizle çözümlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda konu alanı eğitim-öğretim olan ve yansıtıcı düşünme kapsamında çalışma yapılmış 143 lisansüstü tez olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İlgili tezler yapıldığı yıla, üniversitelere, tezlerin türüne, araştırma yöntemine, örneklem/çalışma gruplarına, bilim dallarına, veri toplama araçlarına ve en çok incelenen değişkenlere göre çözümlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre eğitim-öğretim alanında yansıtıcı düşünme becerileriyle ilgili yüksek lisans düzeyindeki tezlerin doktora tezlerine göre çok daha fazla olduğu, konuya ilişkin en fazla lisansüstü çalışmanın 2019 yılında yapıldığı, en fazla Fırat ve Marmara Üniversitelerinde yapıldığı, araştırma yöntemi olarak nicel araştırma yöntemlerinin daha fazla tercih edildiği, konuya ilişkin en fazla lisans düzeyindeki öğrencilerle çalışma yapıldığı, bilim dalı olarak eğitim programları ve öğretim bilim dalı olduğu, veri toplama aracı olarak en fazla "Yansıtıcı Düşünme Beceri Düzeyi Ölçeği"nin kullanıldığı ve en çok incelenen değişkenin cinsiyet olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yansıtıcı düşünme, lisansüstü tez, eğitim-öğretim

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyse the postgraduate theses on reflective thinking skills in the field of education and training from various perspectives. The data source of the research consists of theses taken from the National Thesis Centre. In the research, YÖK National Thesis Centre was searched and theses related to reflective thinking skills in the field of education and training were taken into consideration. Qualitative research method was used in the study. In the study, document analysis method was used in the process of data collection. The data collected within the scope of the study were analysed by descriptive analysis. In this context, it was determined that there were 143 postgraduate theses whose subject area was education and education and which were studied within the scope of reflective thinking. The relevant theses were analysed according to the year, universities, type of theses, research method, sample/study groups, disciplines, data collection tools and the most examined variables. According to the findings obtained, it was determined that master's level theses on reflective thinking skills in the field of education and training were much more than doctoral theses, the most graduate studies on the subject were conducted in 2019, the most graduate studies on the subject were conducted at Fırat and Marmara Universities, quantitative research methods were more preferred as research methods, the most studies on the subject were conducted with undergraduate students, the branch of science was educational programmes and teaching, the most used data collection tool was the "Reflective Thinking Skill Level Scale" and the most examined variable was gender.

Keywords: Reflective thinking, postgraduate thesis, education-teaching

CERRAHİDE HASTA GÜVENLİĞİ VE HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ

PATIENT SAFETY IN SURGERY AND THE ROLE OF THE NURSE

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ÖZET

Her yıl binlerce insanın hastaneye yatışı yapılmakta ve başvuruların yaklaşık üçte biri cerrahi girişimle sonuçlanmaktadır. Son yüzyılda enfeksiyonun önlenmesi, güvenli anestezi, modern ameliyathaneler ve minimal invaziv teknikler sayesinde cerrahide önemli başarılar elde edilmiştir. Bu gelişmelere rağmen birçok hastada cerrahi girişim güvenli bir şekilde gerçekleşirken bazı hastalar advers olaylarla karşılaşmaktadır. Hasta güvenliği, sağlık hizmetlerinde uluslararası bir öncelik olarak görülmekte ve sağlık hizmetleriyle ilişkili tıbbi bakımın neden olduğu kasıtsız veya önlenebilir yaralanma risklerini en aza indirmek amacıyla alınan önlemler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) son on yılda hasta güvenliğini iyileştirmeye odaklanmasına rağmen, zarar gören hastaların sayısı hala önemli bir seviyede olmaya devam etmektedir. Hasta güvenliği ile ilişkili faktörlerin yaklaşık yarısının önlenebilir ve birçoğunun hemşirelik bakımıyla ilişkili olduğu belirtilmektedir. Hasta güvenliği ve kaliteli bakım süreklilik gerektiren kavramlardır. Güvenli hemşirelik bakımı hastalara en az zarar vermeyi hedeflerken, kaliteli hemşirelik bakımı ise mümkün olan en iyi hasta sonuçlarını elde etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Hemşireler, sağlık işgücünün büyük çoğunluğunu oluşturmaları ve hasta ile en uzun süre vakit geçiren sağlık profesyoneli olmaları nedeniyle hasta güvenliğinin iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunabilecek önemli role sahiptir.

Sonuç olarak, hasta güvenliği alanındaki gelişmelere rağmen, cerrahi sürecin karmaşık doğası nedeniyle cerrahinin neden olduğu advers olayları azaltmak günümüzde hala bir zorluk olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu derlemede cerrahide hasta güvenliği ve hemşirelik yönetimine yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cerrahi, hasta güvenliği, hemşire

ABSTRACT

Thousands of people are hospitalized each year and approximately one third of admissions result in surgical intervention. In the last century, significant achievements have been made in surgery thanks to infection prevention, safe anesthesia, modern operating rooms and minimally invasive techniques. Despite these advances, while many patients undergo surgery safely, some patients experience adverse events. Patient safety is considered an international priority in healthcare and is defined as measures taken to minimize the risk of unintentional or preventable injuries caused by medical care associated with healthcare. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) has focused on improving patient safety over the last decade, the number of patients harmed remains significant. Approximately half of the factors associated with patient safety are preventable and many are related to nursing care. Patient safety and quality care are concepts that require continuity. Safe nursing care aims to minimize harm to patients, while quality nursing care aims to achieve the best possible patient outcomes. Nurses have an important role in contributing to the improvement of patient safety as they constitute the majority of the healthcare workforce and are the healthcare professionals who spend the longest time with patients.

In conclusion, despite advances in the field of patient safety, reducing adverse events caused by surgery remains a challenge today due to the complex nature of the surgical process. This review focuses on patient safety and nursing management in surgery.

Keywords: *Surgery, patient safety, nurse*

DİMETHOATE ETKEN MADDELİ PESTİSİTİN Pontastacus leptodactylus'da ASETİLKOLİNESTERAZ AKTİVİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ACETHYLCHINESTERASE ACTIVITY OF DIMETHOATE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE PESTICIDE IN *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

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ÖZET

Pestisitler, tarımsal üretimi artırmak ve tarımsal ortamlarda tehlikeli organizmalara karşı korunmak için kullanılan maddeler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Pestisitlerin doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak ekosisteme boşaltılması doğadaki ciddi sorunları beraberinde getirmektedir. Organofosfat insektisitlerin ana etki şekli, nihayetinde ölüme yol açan nöromüsküler felce neden olan asetilkolinesterazı (AChE) inhibe etmektir. Bu çalışmada organofosfat etken maddeli pestisit olan dimethoatenin *Pontastacus leptodactylus*'da AChE enzim aktivitesi üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla *P. leptodactylus* bireylerinin 1 ay süreyle 500 litrelik fiberglas tanklarda adaptasyonu sağlanmıştır. Model organizmaların bulunduğu tankların su sıcaklığı chiller cihazıyla 20±1 °C'de sabitlenmiştir. Dimethoatenin 3 farklı konsantrasyon (20, 40 ve 80 mg/L)'una maruz bırakılmıştır. Deneysel uygulama için biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere toplamda 4 deney grubu (0,00, 20, 40 ve 80 mg/L dimethoate) oluşturulmuştur. *P. leptodactylus* bireyleri 24 ve 96 saat süreyle 20 litrelik akvaryumlarda Dimethoatenin 3 farklı konsantrasyonuna maruz bırakılmıştır. Her gruba 7 adet *P. leptodactylus* bireyi eklenmiş, deneysel uygulama 3 tekrarlı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uygulama gruplarındaki akvaryumdan test organizmalarının beyin doku örnekleri alınmak üzere, canlılar yarım saat buzlu suda bekletilerek soğuk şok uygulaması yapılmış ve her bir canlıdan 0,5 gr beyin doku örneği diseksiyon işlemi ile alınmıştır. Doku numuneleri tartılmış ve AchE aktivitesini ölçmek için 1/5 w/v oranında PBS tamponu (fosfat ile tamponlanmış tuz solüsyonu) eklenerek homojenize edilmiştir. AChE enzim aktivitesi CUSABIO marka CSB-E17001Fh katalog numaralı kitlerle ELISA yöntemine göre mikroplate okuyucu ile belirlenmiştir. Dimethoate uygulanan tüm gruplarda AChE aktivitesi kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı olarak düşüktü ($p<0.05$). *P. leptodactylus*'un 24 ve 96 saat süreyle dimethoate etken maddeli pestisite maruz bırakılması, AChE aktivitesinin inhibisyonu ile sonuçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dimethoate, Asetilkolinesteraz, Pontastacus leptodactylus

ABSTRACT

Pesticides are defined as substances used to increase agricultural production and to protect against dangerous organisms in agricultural environments. Direct or indirect discharge of pesticides into the ecosystem brings serious problems in nature. The main mode of action of organophosphate insecticides is to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE), which eventually causes neuromuscular paralysis leading to death. In this study, the effect of dimethoatene, an organophosphate active pesticide, on AChE enzyme activity in *Pontastacus leptodactylus* was investigated. For this purpose, *P. leptodactylus* individuals were adapted for 1 month in 500 liter fiberglass tanks. The water temperature of the tanks containing the model organisms was fixed at 20±1 °C with the chiller device. It was exposed to 3 different concentrations (20, 40 and 80 mg/L) of dimethoatene. For the experimental application, a total of 4 experimental groups (0.00, 20, 40 and 80 mg/L dimethoate) were formed, one of which was the control group. *P. leptodactylus* individuals were exposed to 3 different concentrations of Dimethoatenin in 20 liter aquariums for 24 and 96 hours. 7 *P. leptodactylus* individuals were added to each group, and the experimental application was carried out in 3 replications. In order to take brain tissue samples of test organisms from the aquarium in the application groups, cold shock application was applied to the animals by keeping them in ice water for half an hour, and 0.5 g of brain tissue samples were taken from each living creature by dissection. Tissue samples were weighed and homogenized by adding 1/5 w/v PBS buffer (phosphate buffered saline solution) to measure AchE activity. AChE enzyme activity was determined with a microplate reader according to the ELISA method with kits with catalog number CUSABIO brand CSB-E17001Fh. AChE activity was significantly lower in all dimethoate applied groups compared to the control group ($p<0.05$). Exposure of *P. leptodactylus* to pesticide with active ingredient dimethoate for 24 and 96 hours resulted in inhibition of AChE activity.

Keywords: Dimethoate, Acetylcholinesterase, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

DÜNYAYI PARMAKLARIYLA KEŞFEDEN BİR KADIN: HELEN KELLER

A WOMAN DISCOVERING THE WORLD WITH HER FINGERS: HELEN KELLER

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ÖZET

1880-1968 yılları arasında yaşayan Helen Keller, sağır-kör ve zeki bir kadın, yazar, aktivist ve pedagogdur. Helen Keller, 27 Haziran 1880'de Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin kuzey Alabama eyaletinde küçük bir kasaba olan Tuscumbia'da, geleneksel bir ailenin çocuğu olarak doğdu. Babası bir pamuk çiftliği işletiyordu ve aynı zamanda haftalık bir gazetede editörlük yapıyordu. Helen on sekiz aylıkken geçirdiği ateşli hastalık sonucunda kör ve sağır olana kadar sağlıklı bir bebekti. Yıllar sonra otobiyografisinde "hayatımın en önemli günü" olarak bahsettiği öğretmeni Anne Sullivan ile tanıştığı gündü. 5 yaşındayken trahomdan dolayı görme engelli olan Anne Sullivan, Helen'a dokunma duyusunu kullanarak eğitim verdi. Sullivan ona elinde izlenen parmak heceleme yoluyla iletişim kurmayı ve Braille alfabesi ile daktiloda yazmayı öğretti. Braille'i İngilizce, Fransızca, Almanca, Yunanca ve Latince okumayı öğrenen Keller, 24 yaşındayken bir üniversiteden mezun olan ilk sağır-kör kişi oldu. Körlük, sağırlık, sosyal olaylar ve kadın hakları gibi konularda 13 kitap ile sayısız makale yazmış ve hayatını sosyal reforma adamıştır. 1902'de Radcliffe Koleji'nde öğrenciyken yazdığı "Hayat Hikâyem" adlı otobiyografisi çok popüler olmuş ve 50 dile çevrilmiştir. Çok satılan bu kitaptan kazandığı parayla kendisine bir ev aldı. Çeşitli dergi ve gazetelerde defalarca makaleleri ve kitapları yayınlandı. Hayatı belgesel ve filmlere konu olmuştur. Bu araştırmanın amacı, hem görme hem işitme engelli olmasına karşın iyi bir eğitim alan ve engelli bireyler için ilham kaynağı olan Helen Keller'ın hayatını ve başarılarını incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Helen Keller, görme engelli, işitme engelli

ABSTRACT

Helen Keller, who lived between 1880-1968, was a deaf-blind and intelligent woman, an author, activist and lecturer. Helen Keller was born on 27 June 1880 in Tuscumbia that is a little town in northern Alabama state of United States of America, in a conventional family. Her father was running a cotton farm, and was the editor of a weekly newspaper. She was a healthy baby until afflicting by the fever which left her blind and deaf when she was eighteen months. She referred as “the most important day of my life” in her autobiography later, the day she met her teacher Anne Sullivan. Anne Sullivan, who was blind at the age of 5 due to trachoma, taught Helen using her sense of touch. Sullivan taught her to communicate through finger spelling traced in the hand and to type on Braille typewriter. Keller, who learned to read Braille in English, French, German, Greek and Latin, became the first deaf-blind person to graduate from a college when she was 24. She has written 13 books on blindness, deafness, social events and women's rights, wrote countless articles, and devoted her life to social reform. Her autobiography called “The Story of My Life” which she wrote while she was a student in Radcliffe College in 1902 was so popular and translated into 50 languages. She bought a house for herself with the money she earned from this bestseller book. Her articles and books have been repeatedly published in various magazines and newspapers. Her life has been the subject of documentaries and films. The purpose of this research is to examine the life and achievements of Helen Keller, who received a good education and was a source of inspiration for disabled individuals, despite being both visually and hearing impaired.

Keywords: Helen Keller, visually impaired, hearing impaired

KIYI KULLANIMINDAKİ REKREATİF FARKLILAŞMANIN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF RECREATIVE DIFFERENCE IN COASTAL USE

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ÖZET

Hızla artan kentleşme, nüfus, değişen ihtiyaçlar kentlerdeki birçok dengeyi değiştirmiştir. Kıyılar ise kentlerin en önemli cazibe merkezleri olmasına rağmen bu değişimden en çok etkilenen kent parçaları arasındadır. Bu değişim gerek kıyının tasarım kararlarını gerekse rekreatif özelliklerini değiştirmiştir. Kıyı kullanımı kültürel, ekonomik ve sosyal birçok parametreye bağlı olacak şekilde değişmekte ve farklılaşmaktadır. Bu farklılaşmayı, kentin kullanıcı gereksinimleri, geçmişe yönelik tarihi süreç, kent ekonomisi gibi birçok etki biçimlendirmektedir. Yapılan bu çalışma kapsamında kıyı kentlerinin kullanım farklılıkları incelenmiştir. Çalışmada bu farklılaşma neden olmaktadır ve ne gibi durumlara olanak sağlamaktadır sorularına yanıt aranmıştır. Bu inceleme Türkiye'nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinde yer alan Trabzon ili üzerinden yapılmıştır. Trabzon Karadeniz'e kıyısı olan önemli kıyı kentleri arasında yer almaktadır. Gerek bitkisel dokusu gerekse coğrafik özellikleri kentin önemli karakteristik özellikleri arasındadır. Coğrafik ve bitkisel açıdan eşsiz özelliklere sahip olan Trabzon'un kıyıya paralel ve oldukça yakın seviyede geçen şehirlerarası otoyolu kentin kıyı kullanımını oldukça etkilemektedir. Otoyolun bu güzergaha çok yakın olması kentin rekreasyon açısından oldukça zor bir planlama sürecine sokmuştur. Bu süreç kullanıcıların rekreasyon olanaklarını değiştirmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma kapsamında Trabzon ilindeki kıyı kullanımındaki farklılıklar incelenmiştir. Bu farklılıkların kente yarattığı olumlu / olumsuz özellikler nedendir ve bunlara neden olan etkiler incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda ise kentlerin kıyı kullanımları arasındaki farklılaşma Trabzon örneği üzerinden incelenmiştir ve gelecekte yapılacak olan tasarımlar için önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Yapılan bu çalışma kapsamında verilen önerilerin ileride yapılacak olan kıyı kullanım kararları ve tasarımları için altık veri sağlayacağı ön görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trabzon, kıyı kullanımı, kıyı rekreasyonu

ABSTRACT

Rapidly increasing urbanization, population and changing needs have changed many balances in cities. Although the coasts are the most important attraction centers of the cities, they are among the parts of the city most affected by this change. This change has changed both the design decisions of the coast and its recreational features. Coastal use changes and differentiates depending on many cultural, economic and social parameters. This differentiation is shaped by many effects such as the user needs of the city, the historical process towards the past, and the urban economy. Within the scope of this study, the usage differences of coastal cities were examined. In the study, answers were sought to the questions of what causes this differentiation and what kind of situations it allows. This study was conducted over the province of Trabzon, located in the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. Trabzon is one of the important coastal cities on the Black Sea coast. Both its vegetative texture and its geographical features are among the important characteristic features of the city. The intercity highway of Trabzon, which has unique geographical and vegetal features, is parallel to the coast and very close to the coast, affects the coastal use of the city. The fact that the highway is very close to this route has put the city into a very difficult planning process in terms of recreation. This process has changed the recreational opportunities of the users. Within the scope of this study, the differences in coastal use in the province of Trabzon were examined. The positive / negative features created by these differences in the city are the reasons and the effects that cause them are examined. As a result of the study, the differentiation between the coastal uses of the cities was examined through the example of Trabzon and suggestions were made for the designs to be made in the future. It is anticipated that the suggestions given within the scope of this study will provide data for future coastal use decisions and designs.

Keywords: Trabzon, coastal use, coastal recreation

YAZMA VE KONUŞMA BECERİSİ KAZANIMLARININ BÜTÜNSEL BEYİN MODELİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WRITING AND SPEAKING SKILL ACQUISITIONS ACCORDING TO THE HOLISTIC BRAIN MODEL

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2018 Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'nda yer alan yazma ve konuşma becerisi kazanımlarının Ned Herrmann tarafından geliştirilen Bütünsel Beyin Modeline göre değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yaklaşımında doküman incelemesi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışmanın temel amacı bağlamında Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programında yer alan 40 yazma ve 8 konuşma becerisi kazanımı Bütünsel Beyin Modeline göre değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma sonunda, yazma becerisi kazanımlarının ağırlıklı olarak beynin sağ üst çeyreğiyle en az sağ alt çeyreğiyle ilgili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Öte yandan konuşma becerisine yönelik kazanımların da beynin en fazla sağ ve sol alt çeyreğiyle ilgili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Her iki temel dil becerisine ait kazanımlar bütüncül olarak değerlendirildiğinde ağırlıklı olarak beynin sağ üst çeyreğiyle ilişkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın alan yazınında bu konuda yapılan sınırlı çalışmalara katkı sunması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bütünsel Beyin Modeli, yazma, konuşma, kazanım

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate the writing and speaking skill outcomes in the 2018 Turkish Curriculum according to the Holistic Brain Model developed by Ned Herrmann. In the study, document analysis method was used in qualitative research approach. The data obtained were subjected to descriptive analysis. In the context of the main purpose of the study, 40 writing and 8 speaking skill outcomes in the Turkish Curriculum were evaluated according to the Holistic Brain Model. At the end of the study, it was determined that the writing skill objectives were mainly related to the upper right quadrant of the brain and at least to the lower right quadrant. On the other hand, it was determined that the learning outcomes for speaking skills were mostly related to the right and left lower quadrants of the brain. When the gains of both basic language skills were evaluated holistically, it was concluded that they were predominantly related to the upper right quadrant of the brain. It is aimed that the study will contribute to the limited studies on this subject in the literature.

Keywords: Holistic Brain Model, writing, speaking acquisition

HEDEF DIŞI ORGANİZMA OLAN TATLISU İSTAKOZU Pontastacus leptodactylus'da CYHALOTHRİN PESTİSİTİNİN ASETİLKOLİNESTERAZ AKTİVİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ACETHYLCHINESTERASE ACTIVITY OF CYHALOTHRIN PESTICIDE IN FRESHWATER LOBSTER, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

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ÖZET

Pestisitlerin ana etki şekli, nihayetinde organizmalarda ölüme yol açan nöromüsküler felce neden olan asetilkolinesterazı (AChE) inhibe etmektir. Bu çalışmada, Cyhalothrin (CHT) etken maddeli pestisitin hedef dışı organizma olan tatlı su istakozu *Pontastacus leptodactylus* üzerindeki asetilkolinesteraz (AChE) aktivitesinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla satın alınan canlı *P. leptodactylus* bireyleri hızlı bir şekilde loboratuvara getirilmiş, 1 ay süreyle 500 litrelik fiberglas tanklarda adaptasyonu sağlanmıştır. Model organizmaların bulunduğu ortam sıcaklığı termostatlı klima ile tankların su sıcaklığı ise chiller cihazıyla vasıtasıyla 20±1 °C'de sabitlenmiştir. Canlılar deme kuruluncaya kadar günde 1 defa yemlenmiştir. Deneysel uygulama için biri kontrol grubu olmak üzere toplamda 4 deney grubu (0,00, 62,5, 125 ve 250 mg/L CHT) oluşturulmuştur. *P. leptodactylus* bireyleri her bir akvaryumda 7 adet olacak şekilde 24 ve 96 saat süreyle 20 litrelik akvaryumlarda CHT'ye maruz bırakılmıştır. Uygulama gruplarındaki akvaryumdan *P. leptodactylus* bireylerinden beyin doku örnekleri alınmak üzere, canlılar yarım saat buzlu suda bekletilerek soğuk şok uygulaması yapılmış ve her bir canlıdan 0,5 gr beyin doku örneği diseksiyon işlemi ile alınmıştır. Doku numunelerinde AchE aktivitesini ölçmek için 1/5 w/v oranında PBS tamponu (fosfat ile tamponlanmış tuz solüsyonu) eklenerek homojenize edilmiştir. *P. leptodactylus* bireylerinde AChE enzim aktivitesi CUSABIO marka CSB-E17001Fh katalog numaralı kitlerle ELISA yöntemine göre mikroplate okuyucu ile belirlenmiştir. CHT uygulanan tüm gruplarda AChE aktivitesi kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı olarak düşüktü ($p<0.05$). *P. leptodactylus*'un 24 ve 96 saat süreyle CHT etken maddeli pestisite maruz bırakılması, AChE aktivitesinin inhibisyonu ile sonuçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cyhalothrin, Asetilkolinesteraz, Pontastacus leptodactylus

ABSTRACT

The main mode of action of pesticides is to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE), which eventually causes neuromuscular paralysis leading to death in organisms. In this study, it was aimed to determine the acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity of the pesticide with active ingredient Cyhalothrin (CHT) on the non-target organism, the freshwater lobster *Pontastacus leptodactylus*. Live *P. leptodactylus* individuals purchased for this purpose were quickly brought to the laboratory and adapted for 1 month in 500 liter fiberglass tanks. The ambient temperature of the model organisms was fixed at 20±1 °C by means of a thermostatic air conditioner and the water temperature of the tanks by means of a chiller device. The animals were fed once a day until the incubation was established. For the experimental application, a total of 4 experimental groups (00,00, 62,5, 125 ve 250 mg/L CHT) were formed, one of which was the control group. *P. leptodactylus* individuals were exposed to CHT in 20 liter aquariums for 24 and 96 hours, 7 in each aquarium. In order to collect brain tissue samples from *P. leptodactylus* individuals from the aquarium in the treatment groups, cold shock application was applied by keeping the animals in ice water for half an hour, and 0.5 g of brain tissue samples were taken from each living creature by dissection. To measure AchE activity in tissue samples, they were homogenized by adding 1/5 w/v of PBS buffer (phosphate buffered saline solution) and using an iced homogenizer. AChE enzyme activity in *P. leptodactylus* individuals was determined with a microplate reader according to the ELISA method with kits with catalog number CUSABIO brand CSB-E17001Fh. AChE activity was significantly lower in all CHT-treated groups compared to the control group ($p<0.05$). Exposure of *P. leptodactylus* to pesticide with active ingredient dimethoate for 24 and 96 hours resulted in inhibition of AChE activity.

Keywords: Cyhalothrin, Acetylcholinesterase, *Pontastacus leptodactylus*

OTİZMİN BAŞARIYA ENGEL OLMADIĞININ KANITI: TEMPLE GRANDIN

PROOF THAT AUTISM IS NOT A BARRIER TO SUCCESS: TEMPLE GRANDIN

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ÖZET

Temple Grandin 1947'de, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin Massachusetts Eyaletinin başkenti Boston'da dünyaya gelmiştir. 3 yaşında iken otizm tanısı konmuş ve iyi bir okul öncesi eğitim almıştır. Aynı zamanda konuşma terapisi almış; 4 yaşında konuşmaya ve ilerlemeye başlamıştır. Ortaokul ve lise yıllarında ise herkesin alay ettiği, "asosyal bir çocuk" olduğu için hayatının en kötü zamanları olduğunu belirtmektedir. 1966'da Hampshire Country okulundan mezun olduktan sonra, üstün yetenekli çocuklar için olan bir yatılı okula kaydolmuştur. 1975 yılında Arizona State Üniversitesi'nden hayvan bilimi alanında yüksek lisansını ve 1989'da hayvan bilimi alanında doktora derecesini University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign da yapmıştır. Kişisel deneyimlerine dayanarak, otizmde erken müdahaleyi savunmaktadır. Onun aşırı duyarlı olduğu şeyler gürültü ve diğer duyusal uyaranlardır. Öncelikle görsel bir düşünür olduğunu, kelimelerin onun ikinci dili olduğunu söylemektedir. Bir hayvancılık tesisi tasarımındaki başarısını da görsel bellek yeteneğine bağlamaktadır. İlk kez 1980'li yılların ortalarında, Amerika Otizm Derneği kurucularından Ruth C. Sullivan'ın talebiyle, otizm hakkında kamu önünde konuşmuştur. Ayrıca, büyük medya programlarında yer almıştır. It's Your Health, Primetime Live, Today Show, Larry King Live, Time magazine, People magazine, Discover magazine, Forbes and The New York Times gibi yerlerde yazmıştır. Hayatı Temple Grandin adlı yarı-biyografik olarak filme çekilmiş, film, 2010 yılında gösterime girmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı "Farklıyım ama eksik değilim!" sözü ile otizmin başarıya engel olmadığını kanıtlayan Temple Grandin'in hayatını ile erken özel eğitim almasının katkısını ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temple Grandin, otizm, özel eğitim

ABSTRACT

Temple Grandin was born in 1947 in Boston, the capital of Massachusetts State in United States of America. She was diagnosed with autism when she was 3 and received a good preschool education. She also received speech therapy; she started speaking and progressing at 4. She states that her middle and high school years were the worst time of her life because she was an "asocial child" that everyone made fun of. After graduating from Hampshire Country School in 1966, she was enrolled in a boarding school for gifted. She earned master's degree in animal science from Arizona State University in 1975 and doctorate in animal science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1989. Based on her personal experience, advocates for early intervention in autism. She is hypersensitive to noise and other sensory stimuli. She claims to be primarily a visual thinker; words are her second language. She attributes her success in the design of a livestock facility to her visual memory ability. She first spoke publicly about autism in the mid-1980s, at the request of Ruth C. Sullivan, co-founder of the Autism Society of America. She has appeared in media programs. She has written for It's Your Health, Primetime Live, Today Show, Larry King Live, Time magazine, People magazine, Discover magazine, Forbes and The New York Times. Her life was filmed in a semi-biographical film titled Temple Grandin, that was released in 2010. This study aims to reveal the contribution of early special education with Temple Grandin's life, who proved that autism is not a barrier to success by saying "I am different but I am not incomplete!"

Keywords: Temple Grandin, autism, special education

RADYOAKTİF İYOT TEDAVİSİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ EĞİTİM GEREKSİNİMİ

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO RADIOACTIVE IODINE THERAPY

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ÖZET

Tiroid bezi, boynun ön kısmında trakeanın her iki tarafında iki lobdan oluşur. Tiroid bezinin vücudumuzda metabolik olayların düzenlenmesi, büyüme ve gelişmenin sağlanması gibi önemli fonksiyonları bulunmaktadır. Tiroid kanseri, sağlık alanındaki teknolojik gelişmelerden dolayı son yıllarda en hızlı artış gösteren kanser türleri içinde yer almaktadır. Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi, hipertroidi tedavisinde ve diferansiye tiroid kanserinde ameliyatın tamamlayıcısı olarak uzun süredir uygulanan bir yöntemdir. Tedavinin prensibi tiroid bezinin fonksiyonunu gerçekleştirmede iyotu kullanmasına dayanmaktadır. Radyoaktif iyot tedavisinin amaçları; ameliyat sonrası geride kalan dokularda kanserli hücreleri yok etmek (ablasyon), metastazı saptamak ve hastalığın tekrarlama oranını azaltmaktır. Radyoaktif iyot ablasyon tedavisi çok sayıda kısa ve uzun vadeli potansiyel komplikasyonlara neden olur. Bu komplikasyonlar hastaların tedaviye uyumunu azaltabilir, tedaviyi geciktirebilir ve hastalar tedaviyi reddedebilir. Bunların yanı sıra tedavi alan hastalarda radyoaktif iyota karşı özel korunma ihtiyacı ve hastaların radyasyona maruz kalma korkusu tedaviye uyumunu etkiler ve neticede yalnızlık, anksiyete ve karamsarlık gibi olumsuz duyguların yaşanmasına neden olur. Hastaların yeterli bilgi desteğinden yoksun olması; hastaları yanlış ve eksik bilgilere karşı savunmasız hale getirmekte ve hastaların tedaviyle başetme ve uyum sürecini etkilemektedir. Hastalar için ilgili bilgi desteği ve yeterli eğitim verilmesi klinik hemşireler için önemli bir sorumluluktur. Hemşireler tarafından verilecek eğitim; uygulama öncesi, radyoaktif iyot tedavisi ile ilgili bilgileri içerirken uygulama sonrası evde radyasyondan korunma ve olası komplikasyonlar hakkında bilgilendirme olmalıdır. Sonuçta hastalara eğitim verilmesiyle tıbbi bakım ile ilgili anksiyete ve başkalarına bağımlılık azalır, bakım ortamı iyileşir ve hastalık anlayışı gelişir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi, hemşirelik, eğitim.

ABSTRACT

The thyroid gland consists of two lobes on either side of the trachea in the anterior part of the neck. The thyroid gland has important functions in our body such as regulation of metabolic events, growth and development. Thyroid cancer is among the cancer types that have increased the fastest in recent years due to technological developments in the field of health. Radioactive iodine therapy has been used for a long time as a complement to surgery in the treatment of hyperthyroidism and differentiated thyroid cancer. The principle of treatment is based on the use of iodine in the thyroid gland to perform its function. Objectives of radioactive iodine therapy; to destroy cancerous cells (ablation) in the tissues left after surgery, to detect metastasis and to reduce the recurrence rate of the disease. Radioactive iodine ablation therapy causes numerous short- and long-term potential complications. These complications may reduce patients' compliance with treatment, delay treatment, and patients may refuse treatment. In addition to these, the need for special protection against radioactive iodine in patients receiving treatment and the fear of exposure to radiation affect the compliance of patients with treatment, resulting in negative feelings such as loneliness, anxiety and pessimism. Patients' lack of adequate information support; It makes patients vulnerable to wrong and incomplete information and affects the process of coping and compliance with treatment. Providing relevant information support and adequate training for patients is an important responsibility for clinical nurses. Training to be given by nurses; Before the application, there should be information about radioactive iodine treatment, while after the application, there should be information about radiation protection and possible complications at home. As a result, by providing education to patients, anxiety about medical care and dependence on others are reduced, the care environment improves, and the understanding of illness develops.

Keywords: Radioactive iodine therapy, nursing, education.

RADYOAKTİF İYOT TEDAVİSİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ EĞİTİM GEREKSİNİMİ

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ÖZET

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Keywords: Radioactive iodine therapy, nursing, education.

BESİN-İLAÇ ETKİLEŞİMLERİ: GREYFURT SUYUNUN ETKİSİ

FOOD-DRUG INTERACTIONS: THE EFFECT OF GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

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ÖZET

İlaç ve besin etkileşimi önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. İlaçlar; Bir hastalığın teşhisini iyileştirmek veya canlı hücreler üzerindeki etkisiyle semptomlarını azaltmak amacıyla bir hastalığın tedavisini veya korunmasını sağlayan, canlılara farklı uygulama yöntemleriyle verilen doğal, yarı sentetik veya sentetik müstahzarlardır. Bireyin yaşı, vücut ısısı ve vücut ağırlığı gibi faktörlerin yanı sıra diyet de ilaç metabolizmasını, dolayısıyla ilacın dozu ve yanıtını etkileyen faktörlerden biridir. Diyet-ilaç etkileşimleri genellikle gastrointestinal ve hepatik sistemlerde meydana gelir. Bu etkileşimler ve mekanizmalarından örnekler verecek olursak; Greyfurt suyu (GJ), genel popülasyon tarafından büyük miktarlarda tüketilen ve bağırsak sitokrom P-450 3A4 sistemini inhibe eden bir içecektir. GJ, bu enzim sistemini inhibe ederek çeşitli ilaçlarla etkileşime girer ve bu İlaçların serum seviyelerini yükseltir. GJ bu şekilde kalsiyum antagonistleri, statinler, proteaz inhibitörleri gibi ilaçlarla etkileşime girerek istenmeyen etkilere neden olur. Greyfurt suyu, birçok iyileştirici ajanla etkileşime girdiği gösterilen en çok çalışılan diyet içeriğidir. Bu makale greyfurt suyunun ilaç metabolizması üzerindeki etkilerine ve bu etkinin mekanizmalarına odaklanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: halk sağlığı, ilaç etkileşimi

ABSTRACT

Medicine and food interaction is an important public health issue. Medicines; They are natural, semi-synthetic or synthetic preparations given to living things by different application methods, which enable the treatment or protection of a disease in order to improve the diagnosis of a disease or reduce its symptoms with its effect on living cells. In addition to factors such as age, body temperature and body weight of the individual, diet is also one of the factors affecting medicine metabolism, thus the dose and response of the medicine. Diet-medicine interactions usually occur in the gastrointestinal and hepatic systems. If we give examples of these interactions and their mechanisms; Grapefruit juice (GJ) is a beverage that is consumed in large amounts by the general population and inhibits the intestinal cytochrome P-450 3A4 system. By inhibiting this enzyme system, GJ interacts with various medicines and increases the serum levels of these Medicines. In this way, GJ interacts with medicines such as calcium antagonists, statins, protease inhibitors and causes undesirable effects. Grapefruit juice is the most studied dietary ingredient, shown to interact with many healing agents. This article focuses on the effects of grapefruit juice on medicine metabolism and the mechanisms of this effect.

Keywords: public health, medicine interaction

A MODEL FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF STCW CODE EDUCATION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM MARITIME STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE ON SHIP HANDLING AND MANOEUVRING SIMULATOR

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ABSTRACT

Parallel to progress in maritime transportation and shipping, complex devices are fitted on-board ships. Electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS), liquid cargo handling applications, and main engine control units can be given in this context. The maritime education and training (MET) field, where practical training is a must, the simulation devices of several types are crucial. The STCW (Standard Training Certification and Watchkeeping) convention which shapes the MET, obliges the usage of several simulator-based applications. Especially, the STCW code places special emphasis on the usage of ship handling and manoeuvring simulators in MET institutions.

This study intends to evaluate the efficiency of a ship handling and manoeuvring simulator regarding the course contents of a MET. For this purpose, the grades of a bachelor's degree programme maritime students are taken. A group of selected maritime domain course grades, and simulator grades are processed with Multiple Liner Regression (MLR) method, which is good for predicting the strength of the effect of a set of independent variables (selected maritime courses) on the dependent variable (simulator grades). The simulator grades are considered to be explained by using selected maritime course grades, which naturally play an important role in simulator training.

However, study results reveal significant output according to the model (F: 9,98), considerable low variance in the simulator grades is explained by selected courses (R Sq.adj: 0,17). These

results may reveal the disparity between the contents of given maritime courses and the students' performance simulator training. This finding may guide to further research.

Keywords: Maritime Transportation and Management Engineering, Maritime Education, Simulator training.

CRAMBE CORDİFOLİA BİTKİSİ ARACILIĞIYLA SENTEZLENEN GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜLLERİN KARAKTERİSTİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED VIA CRAMBE CORDIFOLIA PLANT

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ÖZET

Nanoteknoloji, maddenin nano boyutta kontrol edilmesine olanak sağlayan bir araştırma ve yenilik alanıdır. Bitkiler aracılığıyla sentezlenmiş metal nanoparçacıklar, yeni teknolojilerde büyük ilgi görmektedir. İndirgen ajan olarak bitkilerin kök, yaprak, çiçek vb kısımları kullanılarak metal iyonlarının indirgenmesiyle metal nanopartiküller (MNP) elde edilebilmektedir. Yeşil sentez olarak adlandırılan bu sentez yöntemi çevre dostu bir yaklaşımdır. Bu yöntemle sentezlenen ürünlerin ham maddesinin ucuz olması ve bulunabilirliği, sentezin kolay ve basit tekniklerle yapılıyor olması, kimyasal yöntemlerle MNP elde edilmesinden daha avantajlı bulunmaktadır (Habeeb Rahuman vd., 2022). Bu yöntemle; bitkiler kullanılarak gümüş tuzlarından AgNP'ler de sentezlenebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada gümüşü indirgeme ve kaplama ajanı olarak doğal bir antioksidan kaynağı olan *Crambe cordifolia* (Bukhari vd., 2013) bitkisi kullanılmıştır. Oluşan Cc-AgNP'ler, 444 nm de absorpsiyon bandını vermektedir. FT-IR spektrumunda görülen piklerin O—H gerilme titreşimlerine bağlı olarak alkoller, asitler ve hidrojen bağlarını içerdiği, bazı kuvvetli titreşimlerin kaynağı olan C-H bağlarının da varlığını göstermektedir. XRD analizi sonucunda elde edilen grafikte 4 adet karakteristik kırınım pikinin gümüşün yüzey merkezli kübik yapısını temsil ettiği anlaşılmaktadır. Gümüş nanoparçacıkların ortalama kristallik boyutu, Debye-Scherrer denklemi kullanılarak 25.77 nm olduğu ölçülmüştür. TEM analiziyle *Cc-AgNP'lerin* küresel şekilde, ortalama boyutlarının ise 10-20 nm arasında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca UV-vis analizinde elde edilen SPR zirvesi ile ilişkilendirildiğinde agregasyon minimum düzeydedir.

Yeşil sentez yöntemiyle Cc-AgNP'lerin sentezinde kullanılan malzemelerin çevre dostu olması, ekonomik olması ve Cc-AgNP'lerin de geniş yüzey alanına sahip olması gıda, medikal, kozmetik, ambalaj, elektronik, tekstil, solar enerji gibi çeşitli uygulamalarda fayda sağlayabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanoteknoloji, Yeşil sentez, Gümüş Nanopartikül

ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is an area of research and innovation that allows matter to be controlled at the nanoscale. Metal nanoparticles synthesized by plants are of great interest in new technologies. Metal nanoparticles (MNP) can be obtained by reducing metal ions by using roots, leaves, flowers, etc. of plants as reducing agents. This synthesis method, called green synthesis, is an environmentally friendly approach. The fact that the raw material of the products synthesized by this method is cheap and available, the synthesis is done with easy and simple techniques, are more advantageous than obtaining MNP by chemical methods (Habeeb Rahuman vd., 2022). With this method; AgNPs can also be synthesized from silver salts using plants.

In this study, *Crambe cordifolia* (Bukhari vd., 2013) plant was used as silver reducing and coating agent. The resulting Cc-AgNPs give the absorption band at 444 nm. The peaks seen in the FT-IR spectrum include alcohols, acids and hydrogen bonds depending on the O-H stretching vibrations, and it shows the existence of C-H bonds, which are the source of some strong vibrations. In the graph obtained as a result of the XRD analysis, it is understood that 4 characteristic diffraction peaks represent the face-centered cubic structure of silver. The mean crystallinity of silver nanoparticles was measured to be 25.77 nm using the Debye-Scherrer equation. By TEM analysis, it was determined that Cc-AgNPs were spherical in shape and their average size was between 10-20 nm. Also, aggregation is minimal when correlated with the SPR peak obtained in the UV-vis analysis.

The fact that the materials used in the synthesis of Cc-AgNPs with the green synthesis method are environmentally friendly, economical and Cc-AgNPs have a large surface area show that they can be beneficial in various applications such as food, medical, cosmetics, packaging, electronics, textiles, solar energy.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Green synthesis, Silver nanoparticle

OTELLERİN DENİZ KİRLİLİĞİNE ETKİSİ: GİRESUN İLİ ÜZERİNDE DEĞERLENDİRME

THE EFFECT OF HOTELS ON MARINE POLLUTION: AN EVALUATION ON GİRESUN PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Denizler, insanların beslenmesi, eğlenmesi ve diğer canlıların hayatlarını sürdürülebilmesi açısından önemli doğal kaynaklardır. Turizm sektörünün son yıllardaki gelişimi nedeni ile deniz kıyılarında çok sayıda otel inşaatının yapılmış olduğu bilinmektedir. Günümüzde bu durum kontrol altına alınmış olsa da geçmiş yıllarda yapılmış olan otellerin deniz kirliliğine etkisi bulunmaktadır. Denizlerin kirlenmesi, insan sağlığını dolaylı olarak olumsuz etkilemekte, ayrıca deniz içinde yaşayan diğer canlıların yok olmasına ve ekosistemin bozulmasına yol açmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel amacı, otellerin denizler üzerindeki kirliliğe etki eden unsurlarının ortaya konulması ve Giresun ilinde denize kıyısı olan otellerin deniz kirliliğinde etkilerinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Çalışmanın diğer amaçları arasında, ortaya konulan deniz kirliliği durumlarına karşı otel yönetimleri ile yerel yöneticilerinin neler yapması gerektiğin anlaşılması ile turistler arasında çevre bilincinin yayılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu kapsamda, çalışmada nitel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılarak, Giresun ili çevre raporu doğrultusunda kirlilik durumları ortaya konmuş, yakın geçmişte yapılan deniz kirliliği analizleri verileri sunulmuştur. Veriler sonucunda Giresun ili merkezinde üç adet turistik tesis kıyısında yapılan deniz suyu analizlerinde bakır, krom ve kurşun oranlarının üst sınırlara yaklaştığı, bununla birlikte balıklarda yapılan incelemelerde mikroplastik kalıntılarına rastlandığı bulunmuştur. Mikroplastiklerin balıklarda bulunması, insanların tüketimi sonrasında, bu mikroplastiklerin insan vücuduna aktarımına yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle, özellikle otellerin yoğun müşterileri zamanında denizlere insan kaynaklı atıklara engel olması gerekmektedir. Otellerin deniz kirliliğini azaltmaları için atık sistemlerinin olması, müşterilerine çevresel bilinci hatırlatan sunumlar yapması ve evsel atıkların denize atılmaması için önlemler almasının gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Giresun ilinde deniz kirliliğine neden olan üç adet turistik tesisin, yasal kurallara uyması ve hangi unsurlar kapsamında hareket etmesine yönelik olarak öneriler sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Deniz kirliliği, Otel işletmeleri, Atık yönetimi

ABSTRACT

The seas are important natural resources for people to feed, have fun and sustain their lives. Due to the development of the tourism sector in recent years, it is known that many hotels have been built on the sea shores. Although this situation is under control today, the hotels built in the past years have an effect on sea pollution. Pollution of the seas negatively affects human health indirectly, and also causes the extinction of other creatures living in the sea and the deterioration of the ecosystem. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the factors that affect the pollution on the seas of the hotels and to reveal the effects of the hotels on the seaside in Giresun province on sea pollution. Among the other purposes of the study, it is aimed to spread environmental awareness among tourists by understanding what hotel managements and local managers should do against sea pollution situations. In this context, using the qualitative data analysis method in the study, pollution situations were revealed in line with the Giresun environmental report, and the data of the sea pollution analyzes made in the recent past were presented. As a result of the data, it was found that the copper, chromium and lead ratios approached the upper limits in the sea water analyzes performed on the shores of three touristic facilities in the city center of Giresun, however, microplastic residues were found in the examinations made in the fish. The presence of microplastics in fish leads to the transfer of these microplastics to the human body after human consumption. For this reason, especially the hotels need to prevent human-induced wastes to the seas in time for their busy customers. In order for hotels to reduce marine pollution, it is necessary to have waste systems, to make presentations reminding their customers of environmental awareness, and to take measures to prevent domestic waste from being thrown into the sea. Suggestions are presented for the three touristic facilities that cause sea pollution in Giresun province to comply with the legal rules and to act within the scope of what factors.

Keywords: Tourism, Marine pollution, Hotel businesses, Waste management

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ÖZET

Denizler, insanların beslenmesi, eğlenmesi ve diğer canlıların hayatlarını sürdürülebilmesi açısından önemli doğal kaynaklardır. Turizm sektörünün son yıllardaki gelişimi nedeni ile deniz kıyılarında çok sayıda otel inşaatının yapılmış olduğu bilinmektedir. Günümüzde bu durum kontrol altına alınmış olsa da geçmiş yıllarda yapılmış olan otellerin deniz kirliliğine etkisi bulunmaktadır. Denizlerin kirlenmesi, insan sağlığını dolaylı olarak olumsuz etkilemekte, ayrıca deniz içinde yaşayan diğer canlıların yok olmasına ve ekosistemin bozulmasına yol açmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel amacı, otellerin denizler üzerindeki kirliliğe etki eden unsurlarının ortaya konulması ve Giresun ilinde denize kıyısı olan otellerin deniz kirliliğinde etkilerinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Çalışmanın diğer amaçları arasında, ortaya konulan deniz kirliliği durumlarına karşı otel yönetimleri ile yerel yöneticilerinin neler yapması gerektiğin anlaşılması ile turistler arasında çevre bilincinin yayılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu kapsamda, çalışmada nitel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılarak, Giresun ili çevre raporu doğrultusunda kirlilik durumları ortaya konmuş, yakın geçmişte yapılan deniz kirliliği analizleri verileri sunulmuştur. Veriler sonucunda Giresun ili merkezinde üç adet turistik tesis kıyısında yapılan deniz suyu analizlerinde bakır, krom ve kurşun oranlarının üst sınırlara yaklaştığı, bununla birlikte balıklarda yapılan incelemelerde mikroplastik kalıntılarına rastlandığı bulunmuştur. Mikroplastiklerin balıklarda bulunması, insanların tüketimi sonrasında, bu mikroplastiklerin insan vücuduna aktarımına yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle, özellikle otellerin yoğun müşterileri zamanında denizlere insan kaynaklı atıklara engel olması gerekmektedir. Otellerin deniz kirliliğini azaltmaları için atık sistemlerinin olması, müşterilerine çevresel bilinci hatırlatan sunumlar yapması ve evsel atıkların denize atılmaması için önlemler almasının gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Giresun ilinde deniz kirliliğine neden olan üç adet turistik tesisin, yasal kurallara uyması ve hangi unsurlar kapsamında hareket etmesine yönelik olarak öneriler sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Deniz kirliliği, Otel işletmeleri, Atık yönetim

ABSTRACT

The seas are important natural resources for people to feed, have fun and sustain their lives. Due to the development of the tourism sector in recent years, it is known that many hotels have been built on the sea shores. Although this situation is under control today, the hotels built in the past years have an effect on sea pollution. Pollution of the seas negatively affects human health indirectly, and also causes the extinction of other creatures living in the sea and the deterioration of the ecosystem. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the factors that affect the pollution on the seas of the hotels and to reveal the effects of the hotels on the seaside in Giresun province on sea pollution. Among the other purposes of the study, it is aimed to spread environmental awareness among tourists by understanding what hotel managements and local managers should do against sea pollution situations. In this context, using the qualitative data analysis method in the study, pollution situations were revealed in line with the Giresun environmental report, and the data of the sea pollution analyzes made in the recent past were presented. As a result of the data, it was found that the copper, chromium and lead ratios approached the upper limits in the sea water analyzes performed on the shores of three touristic facilities in the city center of Giresun, however, microplastic residues were found in the examinations made in the fish. The presence of microplastics in fish leads to the transfer of these microplastics to the human body after human consumption. For this reason, especially the hotels need to prevent human-induced wastes to the seas in time for their busy customers. In order for hotels to reduce marine pollution, it is necessary to have waste systems, to make presentations reminding their customers of environmental awareness, and to take measures to prevent domestic waste from being thrown into the sea. Suggestions are presented for the three touristic facilities that cause sea pollution in Giresun province to comply with the legal rules and to act within the scope of what factors.

Keywords: Tourism, Marine pollution, Hotel businesses, Waste management

OTELLERDE GIDA YÖNETİM SİSTEMLERİNİN GIDA GÜVENLİĞİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN HOTELS ON FOOD SAFETY

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ÖZET

Gıdalar, insan yaşamın önemli bir parçası olarak kabul edilmektedir, ancak kontamine olduğu takdirde, hastalığa ve hatta ölüme neden olabilmektedir. Gıdalara dışarıdan toksik maddeler bulaşabilmekte veya gıdanın kendisinde bu maddeler bulunabilmektedir. Gıda güvenliği, yemenin güvenli olmasını sağlamak için gıdanın işlenmesi, hazırlanması veya işlenmesindeki her şeyi kapsayan gıda hijyeni ile eşanlamlıdır. Çalışmanın genel amacı, otellerde gıda yönetim sistemlerinin gıda güvenliği üzerindeki etkisini belirlemektir. Çalışmada, ana konuları belirlemek ve bilgi boşluklarını ortaya çıkarmak için ilgili ampirik literatürün gözden geçirildiği bir nitel veri analizi metodolojisi kullanılmıştır. Daha önce gıda güvenliği konusunda otellerde yapılmış olan araştırmalar incelenmiş, ortak sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri sunulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda, standart gıda güvenliği sistemlerinin uygulanması, gıda güvenliği sistemine uyum ve gıda güvenliği sisteminin uygulanmasının otellerde güvenli gıda sağlanmasını etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma, standart gıda güvenlik sistemlerinin uygulanmasının otellerde güvenli gıda sağlanmasına yol açtığını önermektedir. Ayrıca, tüm otellerin gıdaların güvenliğini sağlamak için gereksinimleri karşılamasını önerilmektedir. Gıda güvenliği yönetim sistemi standartlarına yönelik yasa ve yönetmeliklerin yaygınlaşması, otel yönetiminin işlerini kolaylaştıracak ve turistlerin gıda konusundaki endişelerine son verecektir. Bu durumun sonucunda otellerin gelirlerinde artış yaşanacak ve turistik talebe olumlu etki yapacaktır. Gıda güvenliği yönetmeliğindeki gelişmeler, gıda güvenliğinde daha katı bir yaklaşıma oluşmasına yol açarken, turistlerin sağlıkları konusunda endişelerini azaltmaktadır. Gıda hijyeninin etkin şekilde uygulanması, bu sistemlerin etkin denetimi, kanun ve yönetmelikler ile desteklenmesi sonucunda mümkün olacaktır. Otellerde gıda sistemlerinin kontrol edilmemesi ve kanunlara uygun olarak denetlenmemesi neticesinde sadece otelin değil tüm ülkenin imajı olumsuz olarak etkilenecektir. Olumsuz imaj, sadece otellerin turistik talebini değil, diğer birçok sektörün istihdamını ve üretimini uzun süreli etkileyecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, gıda yönetim sistemleri, gıda güvenliği, oteller

ABSTRACT

Food is considered an essential part of human life, but if contaminated, it can cause illness and even death. Toxic substances may contaminate food from the outside or these substances may be present in the food itself. Food safety is synonymous with food hygiene, which encompasses everything in the handling, preparation or processing of food to ensure it is safe to eat. The general aim of the study is to determine the effect of food management systems on food safety in hotels. In the study, a qualitative data analysis methodology was used by reviewing the relevant empirical literature to identify key issues and uncover knowledge gaps. Previous research on food safety in hotels has been reviewed, and common problems and solutions have been presented. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the implementation of standard food safety systems, compliance with the food safety system and the implementation of the food safety system affect the provision of safe food in hotels. The study suggests that the implementation of standard food safety systems leads to the provision of safe food in hotels. It is also recommended that all hotels meet the requirements to ensure food safety. The spread of laws and regulations for food safety management system standards will facilitate the work of hotel management and will put an end to the concerns of tourists about food. As a result of this situation, there will be an increase in the revenues of the hotels and it will have a positive effect on the touristic demand. Improvements in food safety regulation lead to a stricter approach to food safety, while reducing the concerns of tourists about their health. Effective implementation of food hygiene will be possible as a result of effective control of these systems and their support with laws and regulations. As a result of not controlling the food systems in hotels and inspecting them in accordance with the laws, not only the image of the hotel but also the whole country will be negatively affected. The negative image will affect not only the touristic demand of hotels but also the employment and production of many other sectors in the long term.

Keywords: Tourism, food management systems, food safety, hotels

YAPAY ZEKANIN METAFORLAR ÜZERİNDEN MUHASEBE ALGISI: CHATGPT

ACCOUNTING PERCEPTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH METAPHORS: ChatGPT

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ÖZET

Metaforlar, insanların düşüncelerini özetleyen zihinsel modellerdir. Yalın biçimde anlaşılması veya açıklanması zor olan soyut kavram, nesne ve olaylara nitelik kazandırılarak genelde bilinen olgularla ifade edilmesi biçimi olduğundan günlük hayatta metaforlara çok sık başvurulduğu görülmektedir. Metaforlar, artık yalnızca dilbiliminde bir mecaz (benzetme) değil, aynı zamanda güçlü kavramsallaştırma yönüyle eğitiminde bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Şu ana kadar sadece insan zihninin ürünü olarak bilinen ve kabul edilen metaforlar, son zamanlarda insansı düşünme yeteneği diyebileceğimiz yapay zekadaki gelişmelere paralel olarak dijital makineler tarafından da üretilebilir olmuştur. Özellikle muhasebe meslek mensuplarının ve muhasebe alanı dersi almış veya alacak farklı üniversitelerdeki ön lisans ve lisans seviyesindeki öğrenci gruplarının, metaforlar üzerinden muhasebe algısını tespit etmek amacıyla anket tekniğiyle toplanan verilerin analiz sonuçlarını içeren yayınlanmış doyurucu sayıda bilimsel çalışma vardır. Metaforik yaklaşım üzerinden muhasebe algısını ölçen bir başka yöntem kelime ilişkilendirme testidir. Daha çok eğitim bilimlerinde tercih edilen kelime ilişkilendirme testiyle, muhasebe algısını tespit etmek üzere yapılan bilimsel çalışma sayısı birkaç tanedir. Her iki yöntemde de benzer sonuçlara ulaşıldığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmayı farklı kılan; mevcut bilimsel çalışmalardaki anketler ile insanlara sorulan yarı yapılandırılmış soruların yapay zekaya sorulabilecek şekilde uyarlanarak; yapay zeka tarafından cevaplandırılmış olmasıdır. Bu çalışmada, insan dışında başka bir olgunun metaforlarla kavram düzeyinde muhasebeyi nasıl somutlaştırdığını görüyor olacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Yapay Zeka, Metafor

ABSTRACT

Metaphors are mental models that summarize people's thoughts. It is seen that metaphors are frequently used in daily life as it is a way of expressing abstract concepts, objects and events, which are difficult to understand or explain in a simple way, by giving qualifications to generally known facts. Metaphors are not only a metaphor in linguistics, but also a part of education with their strong conceptualization. Metaphors, known and accepted as the product of the human mind until now, have recently been produced by digital machines in parallel with the developments in artificial intelligence, which we can call humanoid thinking ability. There are a number of published scientific studies that contain the results of the analysis of the data collected by the survey technique in order to determine the perception of accounting through metaphors, especially of the accounting professionals and students at the associate and undergraduate level at different universities who have taken or will take accounting courses. Another method that measures accounting perception through the metaphorical approach is the word association test. The number of scientific studies conducted to determine the perception of accounting with the word association test, which is mostly preferred in educational sciences, is few. It is seen that similar results were obtained in both methods. What makes this study different; by adapting the semi-structured questions asked to humans with the questionnaires in the existing scientific studies so that they can be asked to artificial intelligence; It is answered by artificial intelligence. In this study, we will see how a phenomenon other than human embodies accounting at the concept level with metaphors.

Keywords: Accounting, Artificial Intelligence, Metaphor

FUTBOLDA TOPLAM KAT EDİLEN MESAFELERİN MÜSABAKA SONUCU İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOTAL DISTANCES IN SOCCER AND THE RESULT OF THE COMPETITION

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ÖZET

Futbol, yürüme, jog, yüksek yoğunluklu koşu, maksimum veya maksimuma yakın sprintler gibi farklı hareket türlerini içeren bir spor dalıdır. Antrenörler müsabaka öncesi ve müsabaka sırası dönemde oyuncularını fiziksel anlamda hazır hale getirmek için farklı metotlar uygularlar. Temel hedef müsabakanın sonuna kadar enerji depolarını olabildiğince hızlı yenileyen, yorgunluk düzeyine geç erişen ve bir sonraki müsabakaya kolay hazırlanabilen bir takım oluşturmaktır. Dolayısıyla takımın fizyolojik hazır bulunuşluğu birçok parametre açısından değerlendirilen ve üzerine çalışmalar gerçekleştirilen bir konudur. Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı ise takımların bir müsabakada kat ettiği toplam mesafenin müsabaka sonucu ile ilişkisinin tespit edilmesidir.

Çalışmada 2022-2023 Türkiye Süper Lig Sezonunun 26. Haftasında mücadele eden 14 takımın fiziksel performans verileri incelenmiştir. Takımların müsabaka esnasındaki toplam koşu mesafeleri dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri bireysel ve takım performans değerlendirmesini profesyonel araçlar ile gerçekleştiren spor-performans analiz şirketi InStat tarafından elde edilmiştir.

Elde edilen verilere göre; kazanan takımlar arasında en fazla mesafe kat eden takım 120.931 m ile Adana Demirspor olmuştur. Daha sonra Fenerbahçe (120.194 m), Konyaspor (117.588 m), Sivasspor (117.495 m) ve Beşiktaş (117.262 m) gelmektedir. Kaybeden takımların toplam koşu mesafe sıralamaları ise Alanyaspor (123.219 m), İstanbulspor (119.470), Ankaragücü (118.894 m), Antalyaspor (118.627 m) ve Galatasaray (117.803 m) şeklindedir.

Toplam koşum mesafeleri ve müsabaka sonucu ilişkisi ele alındığında kaybeden takımların kazanan takımlara kıyasla daha fazla mesafe kat ettiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu durum, müsabakayı kazanan takımın topa daha fazla sahip olması ve rakibin topsuz koşuları daha fazla yapması şeklinde açıklanabilir. Bununla birlikte sezonun son haftalarına doğru elde edilen verilerle gerçekleştirilmesinden dolayı oyuncuların fiziksel açıdan yıpranmış olması da göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Sezonun ilk haftasından itibaren, farklı koşu türlerini değerlendirerek çeşitli çalışmalar gerçekleştirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, Koşu, Fiziksel Performans

ABSTRACT

Soccer is a sport that involves different types of movements such as walking, jogging, high-intensity running, maximum or near-maximum sprints. Coaches use different methods to get their players physically ready before and during the competition. The main goal is to create a team that replenishes its energy stores as fast as possible until the end of the competition, reaches the fatigue level late and can easily prepare for the next competition. Therefore, the physiological readiness of the team is an issue that is evaluated and studied in terms of many parameters. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the total distance traveled by the teams in a competition and the result of the competition.

In this study, the physical performance data of 14 teams competing in the 26th week of the 2022-2023 Turkish Super League Season were analyzed. The total running distances of the teams during the competition were taken into consideration. The data of the study were obtained by InStat, a sports-performance analysis company that performs individual and team performance evaluation with professional tools.

According to the data obtained, Adana Demirspor covered the most distance among the winning teams with 120,931 m. This was followed by Fenerbahçe (120.194 m), Konyaspor (117.588 m), Sivasspor (117.495 m) and Beşiktaş (117.262 m). The total running distance of the losing teams were Alanyaspor (123.219 m), Istanbulspor (119.470), Ankaragücü (118.894 m), Antalyaspor (118.627 m) and Galatasaray (117.803 m).

When the relationship between total running distances and the result of the competition was analyzed, it was concluded that the losing teams covered more distance than the winning teams. This can be explained by the fact that the winning team has more possession of the ball and the opponent makes more runs without the ball. However, the physical wear and tear of the players should also be taken into consideration since this study was conducted with the data obtained towards the last weeks of the season. Starting from the first week of the season, various studies can be carried out by evaluating different types of running.

Keywords: Football, Running, Physical Performance

FUTBOLDA TOPUN OYUNDA KALMA SÜRESİ İLE GOL SAYISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TIME THE BALL IS IN PLAY AND THE NUMBER OF GOALS IN FOOTBALL

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ÖZET

Futbolun milyonlarca insana hitap etmesinin temel nedeni, sonucunun bilinmezliği, sonucunun birbirinden bağımsız birçok faktöre göre şekillenebilmesidir. Temas ve sürekli aksiyon içeren futbolda oyunun durmaması taraftarın ilgisinin devam etmesi için de önemlidir. Topun oyunda kalması daha çok aksiyon ve gol ihtimali anlamına gelir. Yapılan çalışmanın amacı 2022-2023 Türkiye Süper Lig Sezonunun 1. Haftasında topun oyunda kalma süresi ile müsabakadaki gol sayısı arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir.

Çalışmada 2022-2023 Türkiye Süper Lig Sezonunun 1. Haftasında oynanan 9 müsabaka incelenmiştir. Topun oyunda kalma süresi ilk yarı ve ikinci yarı olarak ele alınmıştır. Veriler frekans ve yüzde değerleri hesaplanarak yorumlanmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri bireysel ve takım performans değerlendirmesini profesyonel araçlar ile gerçekleştiren spor-performans analiz şirketi InStat tarafından elde edilmiştir.

Elde edilen verilere göre; toplam 1 gol olan maçlarda topun oyunda kalma süresi 47 dakika 18 saniye (ilk yarı: 26:34, ikinci yarı: 20:44), 44 dakika 32 saniye (ilk yarı: 21:53, ikinci yarı: 22: toplam 2 gol olan maçlarda, 47 dakika 47 saniye (ilk yarı: 23:09, ikinci yarı: 24:38), 49 dakika 19 saniye (ilk yarı: 23:40, ikinci yarı: 25:39), toplam 6 gol olan maçlarda, 41 dakika 23 saniye (ilk yarı: 20:36, ikinci yarı: 21:47) 47 dakika 59 saniye (ilk yarı: 23:27, ikinci yarı: 24:32), toplam 5 gol olan maçta 46 dakika 16 saniye (ilk yarı: 23:19, ikinci yarı: 22:57), toplam 4 gol olan maçta 50 dakika 37 saniye'dir (ilk yarı: 29:59, ikinci yarı: 20:38), gol olmayan maçta 54 dakika 12 saniye(ilk yarı: 24:36, ikinci yarı: 29:36).

Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde topun en fazla oyunda kaldığı süre gol olmayan maçken, en az oyun kaldığı süre ise 6 gol atılan maçtır. Dolayısıyla gol sayısındaki artışla topun oyunda kalma süresi arasında ilişki tespit edilmemiştir. Bu durum, pozisyonlardaki gol beklenti oranı ve maçın durumuna göre değişebilir. Bu nedenle, daha fazla müsabakanın ele alınması ve örneklem sayısının arttırılması literatür açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, Analiz, Gol, Oyun Süresi

ABSTRACT

The main reason why soccer appeals to millions of people is the unpredictability of its outcome, which can be shaped by many independent factors. In soccer, which involves contact and constant action, it is also important for the fans' interest to continue. Keeping the ball in play means more action and the possibility of a goal. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the time the ball stays in play and the number of goals in the competition in Week 1 of the 2022-2023 Turkish Super League Season.

In this study, 9 matches played in the 1st week of the 2022-2023 Turkish Super League Season were analyzed. The time the ball was in play was considered as the first half and the second half. The data were interpreted by calculating frequency and percentage values. The data of the study were obtained by InStat, a sports-performance analysis company that performs individual and team performance evaluation with professional tools.

According to the data obtained; in matches with a total of 1 goal, the time the ball was in play was 47 minutes 18 seconds (first half: 26:34, second half: 20:44), 44 minutes 32 seconds (first half: 21:53, second half: 22: in matches with a total of 2 goals, 47 minutes 47 seconds (first half: 23:09, second half: 24:38), 49 minutes 19 seconds (first half: 23:40, second half: 25:39), in matches with a total of 6 goals, 41 minutes 23 seconds (first half: 20:36, second half: 21:47) 47 minutes 59 seconds (first half: 23: 27, second half: 24:32), 46 minutes 16 seconds in matches with 5 goals (first half: 23:19, second half: 22:57), 50 minutes 37 seconds in matches with 4 goals (first half: 29:59, second half: 20:38), 54 minutes 12 seconds in matches without goals (first half: 24:36, second half: 29:36).

When the results are analyzed, the highest amount of time the ball was in play was in a match in which no goal was scored, while the lowest amount of time the ball was in play was in a match in which 6 goals were scored. Therefore, there is no relationship between the increase in the number of goals and the time the ball is in play. This may vary depending on the goal expectation rate in the positions and the situation of the match. Therefore, it is important for the literature to consider more competitions and increase the sample size.

Keywords: Football, Analysis, Goals, Playing Time

CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNİN İLK VE ÖNCÜ MUHASEBE MESLEK ÖRGÜTÜ: TÜRKİYE MUHASEBE UZMANLARI DERNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Türkiye Muhasebe Uzmanları Derneği (TMUD), muhasebe alanına çok önemli hizmetleri olan saygın ve köklü bir meslek örgütüdür. Ulusal düzeyde en önemli hizmetlerinden başta geleni; muhasebe mesleği, muhasebe eğitimi ve muhasebe disiplininin gelişimini sağlamak amacıyla uluslararası muhasebe ve denetim standartları ile mesleki normların ülkemize taşınmasına öncülük etmiş olmasıdır. TMUD'nin, muhasebe meslek mensuplarının gelişimine destek olmaktan, muhasebe standartlarının ülkemize taşınmasına; muhasebe alanıyla ilgili uluslararası çalışmalarda ülkemizin temsil edilmesinden, meslekle ilgili toplumsal farkındalık ve yayınların oluşturulmasına kadar geniş bir yelpazede hizmetleri bulunmaktadır. Günümüzde bir kültür envanteri olan 1920'li yıların başlarında İstanbul'da hizmete girmiş Agopyan hanında, 1942 yılanda Eksper Muhasipler ve İşletme Organizatörleri derneği kurulmuştur. Genç Cumhuriyet döneminde kurulan derneğin muhasebe alanındaki çalışmalarıyla bilinen birbirinden değerli on dört kurucu üyesinden biri ve ilk başkanı olan Prof. Osman Fikret ARKUN'un ülkemiz muhasebesine verdiği hizmet ve katkılarından dolayı muhasebe devi olarak tanımlandığı bilgisi, amaç birliği yapmış bu grubun hizmetleri hakkında fikir verebilir. 1967 yılında adı Muhasebe Uzmanları Derneğine dönüştürülmüştür. TMUD'ye 1975 yılında Bakanlar Kurulu tarafından adında 'Türkiye' kelimesini kullanma izni verilmiştir. Dernek Cumhuriyet dönemi muhasebe tarihinin kilometre taşıdır. Büyük uğraşlardan sonra 1989 yılında yasal statüsüne kavuşan muhasebe meslek örgütünün kuruluşuna kadar geçen boşluğu TMUD doldurmuştur. Türkiye adına, 1973 yılında kurulan Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları Komitesine (IASC) üye olmuş ve Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartlarını (IAS) kabul etmiştir. 1977 yılında kurulan Uluslararası Muhasebeciler Federasyonunun (IFAC) kurucu üyesi olmuştur. Türk muhasebe sisteminin gelişimi için büyük önem arz eden bu üyelikler 1979 yılında Resmi Gazete'de Bakanlar Kurulu kararı olarak yayınlanmıştır. Kurulduğu günden itibaren amaçları doğrultusunda, ana odaklanmaktan çok geleceğe odaklanarak Türk muhasebe sisteminin 21. yüzyıla daha güçlü girmesinde baş rol oynayan aktörden biri olduğu rahatlıkla söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Muhasebe Tarihi, Kurumsallaşma

ABSTRACT

Türkiye Accounting Professionals Association (TAPA) is a respected and well-established professional organization with very important services to the field of accounting. One of the most important services at the national level; It has pioneered the transfer of international accounting and auditing standards and professional norms to our country in order to ensure the development of the accounting profession, accounting education and accounting discipline. TAPA's support for the development of professional accountants and the transfer of accounting standards to our country; It has a wide range of services, from representing our country in international studies in the field of accounting to creating social awareness and publications about the profession. In 1942, the Association of Expert Accountants and Business Organizers was established in the Agopian Inn, which was put into service in Istanbul in the early 1920s, which is a cultural inventory today. One of the fourteen founding members and the first president of the association, which was founded in the Young Republic period, known for their work in the field of accounting, Prof. The information that Osman Fikret ARKUN is defined as an accounting giant due to his services and contributions to our country's accounting can give an idea about the services of this group that has united in purpose. In 1967, its name was changed to the Association of Accounting Professionals. TAPA was given permission to use the word 'Türkiye' in its name by the Council of Ministers in 1975. The association is a milestone in the history of accounting in the Republican era. TAPA filled the gap until the establishment of the professional accountancy organization, which gained its legal status in 1989 after great efforts. On behalf of Turkey, it became a member of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) established in 1973 and accepted the International Accounting Standards (IAS). He became a founding member of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), which was founded in 1977. These memberships, which are of great importance for the development of the Türkiye accounting system, were published in the Official Gazette in 1979 as a decision of the Council of Ministers. It can easily be said that it has been one of the leading actors in the Türkiye accounting system entering the 21st century stronger by focusing on the future rather than the present, in line with its aims since the day it was founded.

Keywords: Accounting, Accounting History, Institutionalization

TÜRKİYE'DE LİSANSÜSTÜ HEMŞİRELİK EĞİTİMLERİNDE AFETLER VE KRİZLERE YÖNELİK LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZ ANALİZLERİ: SİSTEMATİK GÖZDEN GEÇİRME

POSTGRADUATE THESIS ANALYSIS ON DISASTERS AND CRISES IN POSTGRADUATE NURSING EDUCATION IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ÖZET

Giriş: Sağlık disiplinini doğrudan ilgilendiren afet ve kriz yönetiminde hemşireler anahtar rol oynamaktadır. Hemşirelikte afet ve kriz yönetimi üzerine araştırmalar gecikmekte ve daha güçlü kanıta dayalı bir yaklaşımdan fayda sağlayacak alanlar hakkında çok az şey bilinmektedir. Bir konudaki bilimsel lisansüstü tezlerin incelenmesi, o konunun yaygınlığı ve derinliği hakkında bilgi verebilir ve çalışılan alanın genel görünümünü ortaya çıkarabilir. Bu retrospektif tanımlayıcı literatür araştırmasının amacı, hemşirelik eğitiminde afetler ve krizler üzerine yapılmış lisansüstü tezleri incelemek ve var olan tezlerin sonuçlarını analiz ederek hemşirelik uygulamalarına ışık tutmaktır. Yöntem: Bu çalışmada sistematik derleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. PRISMA bildirim kontrol listesine göre metodolojik olarak raporlanmıştır. 30 Nisan – 19 Mayıs tarihleri arasında YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi Veri Tabanı "hemşire", "afet", "kriz", "doğal afet", "sağlık krizi" anahtar kelimeleri ile taranmıştır. Bulgular: Hemşirelik alanında yapılmış 23 tez incelenmiştir. 2006-2023 yılları arasında yapılan tezlerin %17,3'ünün doktora (n=4) ve %82,7'sinin (n=19) yüksek lisans tezi olduğu görülmektedir. Çalışılan örneklem grupları incelendiğinde çoğunluğunu hemşireler (%65,2) (n=15), geri kalanını hemşirelik öğrencileri, sağlık personeli ve sağlıklı bireyler (n=8) oluşturmaktadır. Tezlerin %78,2'si tanımlayıcı tipte (n=18), geri kalanı yarı deneysel, deneysel, metodolojik ve randomize kontrollü araştırmalardır. Sonuç: Hemşirelik alanında afet ya da kriz konulu tez çalışmaları sınırlıdır. Hemşirelerin afetlere hazır olmadıkları ve afetler konusunda bilgi düzeylerinin yetersiz olduğu belirlenmiştir. Afet ve kriz eğitimlerinin hemşirelik müfredatına alınması ve hastanelerde yaygınlaştırılması önerilmektedir.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses play a key role in disaster and crisis management, which directly concerns the health discipline. Research on disaster and crisis management in nursing is lagging and little is known about areas that would benefit from a stronger evidence-based approach. Analyzing the scientific postgraduate theses on a subject can be informative about the prevalence and depth of that subject and reveal the general view of the studied area. The aim of this retrospective descriptive literature research is to examine the postgraduate theses on disasters and crises in nursing education and to shed light on nursing practices by analyzing the results of existing theses. Method: A systematic review method was used in this study. Reported methodologically according to the PRISMA notification checklist. Between April 30 and May 19, the YÖK National Thesis Center Database was searched keywords "nurse", "disaster", "crisis", "natural disaster", "health crisis". Findings: 23 dissertations made in the field of nursing were examined. Theses were made between the years 2006-2023 and it is seen that 17.3% of them are doctorate (n=4) and 82.7% of them are master's theses (n=19). When the sample groups studied were examined, the majority of them were nurses (65.2%) (n=15) and the rest were nursing students, health personnel and healthy individuals (n=8). 78.2% of theses are descriptive type (n=18), the rest are quasi-experimental, experimental, methodological and randomized controlled studies. Conclusion: Thesis studies on disaster or crisis in the field of nursing are limited. It was determined that the nurses were not ready for disasters and their level of knowledge about disasters was insufficient. It is recommended that disaster and crisis trainings be included in nursing curricula and disseminated in hospitals.

Keywords: Nursing, postgraduate, disaster, cris

KLİNİK ÖRNEKLERDEN İZOLE EDİLEN ESCHERİCHİA COLİ İZOLATLARININ MOLEKÜLER EPİDEMİYOLOJİK KARAKTERİZASYONU VE YÜKSEK RİSKLİ ST131 KLONUNUN ARAŞTIRILMASI

MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ESCHERICHIA COLI ISOLATES FROM CLINICAL SPECIMENS AND INVESTIGATION OF HIGH-RISK ST131 CLONE

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ABSTRACT

E. coli ST131 is a pandemic clone associated with beta-lactamate production and multi-drug resistance, primarily starting with fluoroquinolone resistance, and leading to significant systemic infections. In our country, there is an important issue to explore for clones that develop due to the frequency of antimicrobial resistance and the speed of diffusion. The aim of this study is to compare the E. coli origins in phenotypical ways, the diagnosis of antimicrobial resistance profiles, virulence properties, the phylogenetic groups involved, the existence and absence of the *E. coli* ST131 clone presence and biofilm creation, and the risk factors for ST131 transport.

A total of 160 E. coli insulators were included in the study. Bacterial identifications were made by conventional and automated methods. Dual disk synergy methods used to indicate ESBL existence. Molecular studies of all *E. coli* isolates were done by real-time PCR method.

A total of 160 insulations were studied: 86.25% urine, 11.25% abscess, 1.87% blood, 0.63% tracheal aspiration. 72.5% of the insulators were female, 27.5% were male patients and an average age of 51.73. 69.38% of 160 insulators were ST131positive, 30.63% were H30 sub-clone, 29.41% of H30 subclone positive insulation, and H30-Rx subclone was detected. 73.87% of these insulators have been identified as ESBL positive. ST131 was found to be 36.03% of positive insulators A, 29.73% B1, 25.23% B2, and 9.01% D group. Finally, 40.63% (65) of 160 E. coli isolates were found to be positive by congo red agar method. Of the biofilm positive strains, 76.9% (50) were ESBL positive strains.

In our study, the dramatic prevalence of ESBL-producing E. coli isolates with the high-risk ST131 clone, the dominance of the H30Rx subclone of this high-risk clone, as well as the

importance of the effect of resistance mechanisms together with resistance and biofilm may indicate the importance.

Key Words: Biofilm, multi-drug resistance, E. coli ST131, phylogenetics, ESBL, High-risk clone,

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN EVDE SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ PERSONELİNİN VERDİĞİ BAKIMA, İŞ STRESLERİ VE KORKU DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC TN THE CARE PROVIDED BY HOME HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL, WORK STRESS AND FEAR LEVELS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırma, Samsun ilinde COVID-19 pandemisinin evde sağlık hizmetleri personelinin verdiği bakıma, iş stresi ve korku düzeyine etkisini analiz etmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı tipteki bu araştırma Mayıs- Temmuz 2021 tarihleri arasında Samsun İl Sağlık Müdürlüğüne bağlı Evde Sağlık Hizmetleri Birimlerinde çalışan toplam 80 sağlık personeli (hekim, hemşire/sağlık memuru, ebe, evde sağlık teknikeri ve diğerleri) ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örneklem seçimine gidilmemiştir. Çalışmanın yapıldığı tarihler arasında evde sağlık hizmetleri birimlerinde aktif olarak çalışan tüm sağlık çalışanlarına ulaşılmıştır. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilmiş, 29 sorudan oluşan tanıtıcı soru formu, 17 sorudan oluşan ‘’ İş Yükü-Kontrol-Destek Ölçeği” ve 8 sorudan oluşan "COVID-19 Salgını Korku Ölçeği" kullanılarak online olarak google form ile toplanmıştır. Veriler; sayı, yüzde, Kruskal Wallis testi ve Mann-Whitney U testi uygulanarak değerlendirilmiş ve korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPPS 21 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan tüm istatistiksel testler % 95 güven seviyesinde sınanmıştır. Araştırmaya başlamadan önce Ondokuz Mayıs üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurulundan etik onay alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Bu çalışmada katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 35.9±7.8'(22-54)dir. Sağlık çalışanlarının %58.8'i (n=47) kadın, % 41.2'si (n=33) erkektir. Çalışanların, %38.8'i (n=31) hemşire/sağlık memuru, %17.5'i (n=14) doktor, %16.3'ü (n=13) diğer sağlık çalışanları, %15'i (n=12) ebe ve %12.5'i (n=10) evde sağlık teknikerlerinden oluşmaktadır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda COVID-19 korku ölçeği ile cinsiyet arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olduğu ve kadınların COVID-19 korku ölçeği puan ortalamasının erkeklere oranla daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sağlık çalışanlarının unvanları ile ölçekler arasındaki ilişki incelendiğinde; unvanın iş yükü kontrol destek ölçeğinin kontrol alt boyutu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu görülmüş ve diğer sağlık çalışanlarının iş kontrolünün en yüksek, doktorların ise en düşük olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$).

Sonuç: COVID-19 pandemisinde evde sağlık hizmetleri birimlerinde çalışan kadın sağlık çalışanlarının korku düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. COVID-19 şüpheli/tanılı hastaya ev ziyareti/bakım uygulayanların uygulamayanlara göre iş stresinin daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: : COVID-19 Pandemisi, Evde Bakım, İş Stresi

ABSTRACT

Aim:This research was carried out to analyze the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the care given by the health personnel working in home health services, on the level of work stress and fear in the province of Samsun.

Method: This descriptive study was conducted with a total of 80 health personnel (physician, nurse/health officer, midwife, home health technician and others) working in the Home Health Services Units of Samsun Provincial Health Directorate between May and July 2021. Sample selection was not made. Between the dates of the study, all health workers actively working in home health services units were reached. The data were collected online using a descriptive questionnaire consisting of 29 questions, the "Workload-Control-Support Scale" consisting of 17 questions, and the "COVID-19 Pandemic Fear Scale" consisting of 8 questions, developed by the researchers. Data; number, percentage, Kruskal Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U test were evaluated and correlation analysis was made. SPPS 21 package program was used in the analysis of the data. All statistical tests used were tested at 95% confidence level. Before

starting the research, ethical approval was obtained from the Social and Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee of Ondokuz Mayıs University.

Results: The mean age of the participants in this study was 35.9±7.8'(22-54). 58.8% (n=47) of healthcare workers are female and 41.2% (n=33) are male. Of the employees, 38.8% (n=31) nurses/health officers, 17.5% (n=14) doctors, 16.3% (n=13) other healthcare workers, 15% (n=12) midwives and 12.5% (n=10) are home health technicians. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the COVID-19 fear scale and gender, and the mean score of the COVID-19 fear scale of women was higher than that of men. When the relationship between the titles of health workers and the scales is examined; It was found that there was a statistically significant relationship between the control sub-dimension of the title's workload control support scale, and it was determined that the work control of other health workers was the highest and that of the doctors was the lowest ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It was observed that the fear levels of female health workers working in home health care units during the COVID-19 pandemic were higher. It has been determined that those who perform home visits/care for a suspected/diagnosed COVID-19 patient have higher work stress than those who do not.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Home Care, Work Stress

IMPORTANCE OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH CARE DURING PREGNANCY

GEBELİKTE AĞIZ VE DİŞ SAĞLIĞI BAKIMININ ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Gebelik anatomik, fizyolojik, emosyonel ve hormonal değişikliklerin yaşandığı doğal bir süreçtir. Yaşanılan bu değişiklikler gebelerde ağız hijyeninin bozulmasına neden olmaktadır. Gebelikte ağız hijyeninin bozulmasına neden olan faktörler arasında hormonal değişimler, bulantı-kusma, reflü, beslenme bozukluğu sayılmaktadır. Gebelik sürecinde ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunları ile sık karşılaşılmakta ve tedavi edilmediğinde hem sistemik hastalıklara hem de olumsuz fetal-maternal sonuçlara neden olmaktadır. Bu durumun preterm doğum, diyabet, erken membran rüptürü, düşük doğum ağırlıklı fetüs ve preeklemsiye neden olduğu bilinmektedir. Gebelikte ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunlarından en sık periodontal enfeksiyonların yaşandığı bilinmektedir. Literatürde yapılan araştırmalarda düşük doğum ağırlıklı fetüs ve preterm doğum ile periodontal enfeksiyonlar arasında ilişki olduğu ve gebede tedavi edilmemiş diş çürüklerinin doğacak fetüsün erken çocukluk döneminde diş çürükleriyle karşılaşmasına neden olduğu bildirilmiştir. Ayrıca literatürde preterm doğum yapan gebelerin ağız ve diş sağlığına ilişkin bilgi eksiklikleri olduğu ve gebelere diş kontrolleri konusunda bilgilendirme yapıldığında farkındalıklarının artacağı belirtilmiştir. Bu nedenle ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunlarının kadın ve çocuk sağlığı üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri nedeniyle gebelik döneminde ağız sağlığına ilişkin bakım davranışları büyük önem taşımaktadır. Amerikan Obstetrik ve Jinekoloji Derneği (American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists-ACOG), gebelerin ağız ve diş sağlığı hakkındaki farkındalıklarının artması ile ağız sağlığını geliştirmeye yönelik eğitim ve danışmanlık hizmeti almaları gerektiğini vurgulamıştır. Türkiyede de Sağlık Bakanlığının Doğum Öncesi Bakım Rehberi'nde gebelere ağız ve diş sağlığı ile ilgili danışmanlık verilmesi önerilmektedir. Sağlık hizmetlerinde birincil hizmetlerin koruyucu hizmetler olması, toplumun ağız ve diş sağlığının korunması ve geliştirilebilmesine yönelik bilgi, tutum ve alışkanlıklarının iyileştirilmesi ve erken dönemde sorunların tespit edilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda gebelikte ağız ve diş sağlığının önemini vurgulamak ve farkındalıklarını artırmak amacıyla bu sunum mevcut literatür doğrultusunda irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik, ağız ve diş sağlığı, hemşirelik.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a natural process in which anatomical, physiological, emotional and hormonal changes occur. These changes cause deterioration of oral hygiene in pregnant women. Hormonal changes, nausea-vomiting, reflux, and malnutrition are among the factors that cause deterioration of oral hygiene during pregnancy. Oral and dental health problems are frequently encountered during pregnancy and if not treated, they cause both systemic diseases and negative fetal-maternal outcomes. This condition is known to cause preterm birth, diabetes, premature rupture of membranes, low birth weight fetus and preeclampsia. It is known that periodontal infections are the most common oral and dental health problems during pregnancy. In the literature, it has been reported that there is a relationship between low birth weight fetus and preterm birth and periodontal infections, and untreated dental caries in pregnant women cause the fetus to encounter dental caries in early childhood. In addition, it has been stated in the literature that there is a lack of information about oral and dental health of pregnant women who have given preterm birth and their awareness will increase when pregnant women are informed about dental check-ups. For this reason, oral health care behaviors during pregnancy are of great importance due to the negative effects of oral and dental health problems on women's and children's health. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists-ACOG emphasized that pregnant women should receive training and consultancy services to improve oral health by increasing their awareness of oral and dental health. In Turkey, it is recommended to provide oral and dental health counseling to pregnant women in the Prenatal Care Guide of the Ministry of Health. In health services, it is important that primary services are preventive services, improving the knowledge, attitudes and habits of the society for the protection and development of oral and dental health, and identifying problems in the early period. In this context, this presentation has been examined in line with the existing literature in order to emphasize the importance of oral and dental health during pregnancy and to increase their awareness.

Keywords: Pregnancy, oral and dental health, nursing.

IMPORTANCE OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH CARE DURING PREGNANCY

GEBELİKTE AĞIZ ve DİŞ SAĞLIĞI BAKIMININ ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Gebelik anatomik, fizyolojik, emosyonel ve hormonal değişikliklerin yaşandığı doğal bir süreçtir. Yaşanılan bu değişiklikler gebelerde ağız hijyeninin bozulmasına neden olmaktadır. Gebelikte ağız hijyeninin bozulmasına neden olan faktörler arasında hormonal değişimler, bulantı-kusma, reflü, beslenme bozukluğu sayılmaktadır. Gebelik sürecinde ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunları ile sık karşılaşılmakta ve tedavi edilmediğinde hem sistemik hastalıklara hem de olumsuz fetal-maternal sonuçlara neden olmaktadır. Bu durumun preterm doğum, diyabet, erken membran rüptürü, düşük doğum ağırlıklı fetüs ve preeklemsiye neden olduğu bilinmektedir. Gebelikte ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunlarından en sık periodontal enfeksiyonların yaşandığı bilinmektedir. Literatürde yapılan araştırmalarda düşük doğum ağırlıklı fetüs ve preterm doğum ile periodontal enfeksiyonlar arasında ilişki olduğu ve gebede tedavi edilmemiş diş çürüklerinin doğacak fetüsün erken çocukluk döneminde diş çürükleriyle karşılaşmasına neden olduğu bildirilmiştir. Ayrıca literatürde preterm doğum yapan gebelerin ağız ve diş sağlığına ilişkin bilgi eksiklikleri olduğu ve gebelere diş kontrolleri konusunda bilgilendirme yapıldığında farkındalıklarının artacağı belirtilmiştir. Bu nedenle ağız ve diş sağlığı sorunlarının kadın ve çocuk sağlığı üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri nedeniyle gebelik döneminde ağız sağlığına ilişkin bakım davranışları büyük önem taşımaktadır. Amerikan Obstetrik ve Jinekoloji Derneği (American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists-ACOG), gebelerin ağız ve diş sağlığı hakkındaki farkındalıklarının artması ile ağız sağlığını geliştirmeye yönelik eğitim ve danışmanlık hizmeti almaları gerektiğini vurgulamıştır. Türkiyede de Sağlık Bakanlığının Doğum Öncesi Bakım Rehberi'nde gebelere ağız ve diş sağlığı ile ilgili danışmanlık verilmesi önerilmektedir. Sağlık hizmetlerinde birincil hizmetlerin koruyucu hizmetler olması, toplumun ağız ve diş sağlığının korunması ve geliştirilebilmesine yönelik bilgi, tutum ve alışkanlıklarının iyileştirilmesi ve erken dönemde sorunların tespit edilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda gebelikte ağız ve diş sağlığının önemini vurgulamak ve farkındalıklarını artırmak amacıyla bu sunum mevcut literatür doğrultusunda irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik, ağız ve diş sağlığı, hemşirelik.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a natural process in which anatomical, physiological, emotional and hormonal changes occur. These changes cause deterioration of oral hygiene in pregnant women. Hormonal changes, nausea-vomiting, reflux, and malnutrition are among the factors that cause deterioration of oral hygiene during pregnancy. Oral and dental health problems are frequently encountered during pregnancy and if not treated, they cause both systemic diseases and negative fetal-maternal outcomes. This condition is known to cause preterm birth, diabetes, premature rupture of membranes, low birth weight fetus and preeclampsia. It is known that periodontal infections are the most common oral and dental health problems during pregnancy. In the literature, it has been reported that there is a relationship between low birth weight fetus and preterm birth and periodontal infections, and untreated dental caries in pregnant women cause the fetus to encounter dental caries in early childhood. In addition, it has been stated in the literature that there is a lack of information about oral and dental health of pregnant women who have given preterm birth and their awareness will increase when pregnant women are informed about dental check-ups. For this reason, oral health care behaviors during pregnancy are of great importance due to the negative effects of oral and dental health problems on women's and children's health. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists-ACOG emphasized that pregnant women should receive training and consultancy services to improve oral health by increasing their awareness of oral and dental health. In Turkey, it is recommended to provide oral and dental health counseling to pregnant women in the Prenatal Care Guide of the Ministry of Health. In health services, it is important that primary services are preventive services, improving the knowledge, attitudes and habits of the society for the protection and development of oral and dental health, and identifying problems in the early period. In this context, this presentation has been examined in line with the existing literature in order to emphasize the importance of oral and dental health during pregnancy and to increase their awareness.

Keywords: Pregnancy, oral and dental health, nursing.

$CdCRh_3$ BİLEŞİĞİNİN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN YOĞUNLUK FONKSİYONEL TEORİSİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATING OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF $CdCRh_3$ COMPOUND BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisini kullanarak uzay grubu Pm3m yapıdaki (No:221) kübik perovskit $CdCRh_3$ bileşiğinin yapısal, elektronik, mekanik ve mekaniksel anizotropik özellikleri teorik olarak incelendi. Değiş tokuş ve korelasyon etkilerini tanımlamak için PBE tipi genelleştirilmiş gradyent yaklaşımı (GGA) ve elektron-iyon etkileşimi için izdüşümsel genişletilmiş düzlem dalga metodu (PAW) kullanıldı. İncelenen özelliklere ait hesaplanan değerler, mevcut çalışmalarla oldukça uyumlu bulundu. Elektronik bant yapısında valans ve iletkenlik bantları, $CdCRh_3$ bileşiğinin metalik özellik sergilediğini göstermektedir. Hesaplanan ikinci derece elastik sabitleri (C_{ij}) incelediğimiz bileşiğin kübik yapıdaki mekanik kararlılık şartlarını sağladığını gösterdi. Ayrıca ikinci dereceden elastik sabitleri (C_{ij}) kullanılarak Voigt-Reuss-Hill yaklaşımı altında incelediğimiz bileşiğin Cauchy basıncı, bulk modülü, kayma modülü, işlenebilirlik indeksi, Young modülü, sünek/kırılgan yapısı, Poisson oranı, Lame sabitleri, Kleinman parametresi, Zener anizotropi faktörü, mikro ve makro sertlik değerleri gibi önemli mekanik özellikleri hesaplandı ve sonuçları ayrıntılı olarak analiz edildi. B/G oranı, Poisson oranı ve Cauchy basıncı hesaplamaları bu bileşiğin sünek olduğunu ifade etmektedir. Mekanik anizotropi özellikleri olarak lineer sıkıştırılabilirlik, kayma modülü, Poisson oranı ve Young modülü farklı doğrultularda iki ve üç boyutlu grafikleri kullanılarak açıklandı. Lineer sıkıştırılabilirlik eğrilerinden incelediğimiz bileşiğin izotropik özellik sergilediği; kayma modülü, Poisson oranı ve Young modülü açısından ise anizotropik davranış sergilediği bulundu.

Anahtar kelimeler: $CdCRh_3$, elektronik özellikler, mekanik özellikler

TEŞEKKÜR
Bu araştırmada yer alan tüm nümerik hesaplamalar TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM, Yüksek Başarım ve Grid Hesaplama Merkezi'nde (TRUBA kaynaklarında) gerçekleştirilmiştir.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the structural, electronic, mechanical and mechanical anisotropic properties of the cubic perovskite $CdCRh_3$ compound with the space group Pm3m (No: 221) were theoretically investigated using density functional theory. The exchange and correlation effects were explained using the PBE type generalized gradient approximation (GGA), and the electron-ion interaction was used by projector augmented wave (PAW) method. The calculated values for the investigated properties were found to be in good agreement with the available studies. The electronic band structure indicates that the valence and conduction bands exhibit metallic characteristic of $CdCRh_3$ compound. The calculated second-order elastic constants (C_{ij}) revealed that the cubic structure of the investigated compound provides mechanical stability conditions. Furthermore, using the second-order elastic constants (C_{ij}) within the Voigt-Reuss-Hill approximation, important mechanical properties such as Cauchy pressure, bulk modulus, shear modulus, machinability index, Young's modulus, ductile/brittle structure, Poisson's ratio, Lame constants, Kleinman parameter, Zener anisotropy factor, micro and macro hardness values were calculated and the results were analyzed in detail. The B/G ratio, Poisson's ratio and Cauchy pressure calculations indicate that this compound is ductile. The mechanical anisotropic properties such as linear compressibility, shear modulus, Poisson's ratio and Young's modulus were explained using two- and three-dimensional graphs for different directions. It was found that the linear compressibility curves of title compound exhibit isotropic character, while the shear modulus, Poisson's ratio and Young's modulus exhibit anisotropic behavior.

Key words: $CdCRh_3$, electronic properties, mechanical properties

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ATIK PİRİNÇ SAPLARI KULLANILARAK METİLEN MAVİSİ ADSORPSİYONUNUN US VE UV DESTEKLİ ADSORPSİYON PROSESLERİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF METHYLENE BLUE ADSORPTION USING WASTE RICE STRAWS WITH US AND UV ASSISTED ADSORPTION PROCESSES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada maydonoz ektraktı ile hazırlanan Zn ve Fe kaplı pirinç sapları (ZnFe/PS) ile hazırlanarak bu malzemenin metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunda adsorban malzeme olarak kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Adsorpsiyon prosesinin farklı pH değerlerinde ve ZnFe/PS miktarlarında metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonu yapılarak en iyi boya giderimi elde edilen koşullar belirlenmiştir. Adsorpsiyon prosesi US ve UV destekli adsorpsiyon prosesleri ile karşılaştırılarak bütün proseslerde adsorpsiyon izoterm modelleri Langmuir ve Freundlich izoterm modellerine göre incelenmiştir. Maydonoz ekstraktı 30 g kuru ve öğütülmüş maydonozun 500 mL distile su ile 70 °C 1 saat karıştırıldıktan sonra 0.45 µm filtreden geçirilerek elde edilmiştir. Sonrasında 200 mL distile su içerisine 2,8 g $ZnCl_2$ ve 6,7 g $FeCl_3.6H_2O$ ilave edilerek 15 dakika karıştırılmıştır. Üzerine 200 mL maydonoz ektraktı ve 10 g karbonlaştırılmış pirinç sapı eklenmiştir. Bu çözelti NaOH ile pH 11 değerine ayarlanarak, 70 °C'de 4 saat karıştırılmış, 105 °C'de kurutulmuş ve 600 °C'de 1 saat karbonizasyon yapılarak Zn ve Fe kaplı karbonlaştırılmış pirinç sapları (ZnFe/PS) elde edilmiştir. Metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunda, pH 11 değerinde 2 g adsorban miktarında, PS ile %74,5 metilen mavisi giderimi elde edilirken, ZnFe/PS ile metilen mavisi giderimi %84,6 değerine artmıştır. İzoterm modelleri incelendiğinde metilen mavisinin ZnFe/PS ile adsorpsiyonu Freundlich izoterm modeline daha uygun olup, yine US ve UV destekli adsorpsiyon proseslerinde de Freundlich izoterm modelinin daha uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir. PS ile metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunda q_{max} değeri 15,95 mg/g olarak hesaplanırken, ZnFe/PS ile q_{max} 27,40 mg/g değerine artmıştır. ZnFe/PS ile US ve UV destekli adsorpsiyon çalışmalarında ise q_{max} değeri sırasıyla 38,76 mg/g ve 32,15 mg/g olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak yapılan bu çalışma ile atık pirinç saplarının metilen mavisi gibi boyaların adsorpsiyon prosesi ile arıtımının sağlanabileceği ve US ve UV destekli adsorpsiyon prosesleri ile de boya gideriminin ve adsorpsiyon kapasitesinin iyileştirilebileceği görüşmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, metilen mavisi, pirinç sapı

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the usability of Zn and Fe-coated rice straws (ZnFe/PS) prepared with parsley extract as an adsorbent material in methylene blue adsorption. The best conditions for dye removal were determined by conducting the adsorption process at different pH values and ZnFe/PS amounts. The adsorption process was compared with US and UV-assisted adsorption processes, and the adsorption isotherm models were examined according to the Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models. Parsley extract was obtained by mixing 30 g of dried and ground parsley with 500 mL of distilled water at 70 °C for 1 hour and then passing it through a 0.45 µm filter. Next, 2.8 g of $ZnCl_2$ and 6.7 g of $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ were added to 200 mL of distilled water and mixed for 15 minutes. To this mixture, 200 mL of parsley extract and 10 g of carbonized rice straws were added. The solution was then adjusted to pH 11 with NaOH, stirred at 70 °C for 4 hours, dried at 105 °C, and carbonized at 600 °C for 1 hour to obtain Zn and Fe coated carbonized rice straws (ZnFe/PS). In methylene blue adsorption, 74.5% removal was obtained with PS at 2 g adsorbent amount and pH 11, while methylene blue removal was increased to 84.6% using ZnFe/PS. It was determined that the Freundlich isotherm model was more suitable for the adsorption of methylene blue with ZnFe/PS, and it was also more suitable for the US and UV-supported adsorption processes. The q_{max} value was calculated as 15.95 mg/g in methylene blue adsorption using PS, whereas q_{max} increased to 27.40 mg/g with ZnFe/PS. In the US and UV-assisted adsorption studies with ZnFe/PS, the q_{max} value was calculated as 38.76 mg/g and 32.15 mg/g, respectively. In conclusion, this study discussed the potential of using waste rice straws in the adsorption process of dyes like methylene blue, and demonstrated that the dye removal and adsorption capacity could be improved with US and UV-assisted adsorption processes.

Keywords: Adsorption, methylene blue, rice straws

ZN VE FE ATIK PİRİNÇ SAPLARI İLE FENTON-BENZERİ OKSİDASYON PROSESİYLE TEKSTİL ATIKSUYUNDAN RENK VE KOİ GİDERİMİ

REMOVAL OF COLOR AND COD FROM TEXTILE WASTEWATER BY FENTONLIKE OXIDATION PROCESS WITH ZN AND FE WASTE RICE STRAWS

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ÖZET

Tekstil endüstrisi atıksularından renk ve KOİ giderimi için Fenton-benzeri oksidasyon prosesileri atıksuyun ileri arıtımının sağlanması amacıyla yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Zn ve Fe katkılı pirinç sapları (Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı) hazırlanarak bu malzeme ile biyolojik olarak arıtılmış tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyunun Fenton-benzeri oksidasyon prosesi ile ileri arıtımı araştırılmıştır. Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı sentezi karbonlaştırılmış pirinç sapına $ZnCl_2$ ve $FeCl_3$ ilavesi ve pH 11 değerinde çöktürülmesi ile sağlanmıştır. Biyolojik olarak arıtılmış tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyunda Fenton-benzeri oksidasyon prosesi pH 3 değerinde farklı H_2O_2 konsantrasyonlarında ve Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı miktarlarında gerçekleştirilmiş ve arıtılmış suda KOİ ve renk analizi yapılmıştır. 500-2000 mg/L H_2O_2 konsantrasyonu aralığında yapılan çalışmalarda en yüksek renk ve KOİ giderimi 2000 mg/L H_2O_2 konsantrasyonunda elde edilmiştir. Her bir H_2O_2 konsantrasyonunda 2-7 g/L Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı miktarlarında yapılan arıtım çalışmalarında ise en iyi renk ve KOİ giderimi 5 g/L Zn-Fe/pirinç sapında elde edilmiş ve 6 ve 7 g/L Zn-Fe/pirinç saplarında önemli bir giderim sağlanmamıştır. 2000 mg/L H_2O_2 ve 5 g/L Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı miktarında yapılan arıtım çalışmasında ABS-254 nm, renk ve KOİ giderimi sırasıyla %76,89, %93,87 ve %58,2 olarak elde edilmiştir. Biyolojik olarak arıtılmış tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyu renk içeriğine sahip iken Zn-Fe/pirinç sapı ile yüksek renk giderimi elde edilebilmiş ve ayrıca KOİ giderimi de sağlanarak atıksuyun ileri arıtımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada tarımsal atık olarak tohum eleme tesislerinde oluşan pirinç saplarının Fenton-benzeri oksidasyon prosesinde tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyunun ileri arıtımında kullanılabileceği görülmüştür. Böylece atık pirinç sapları değerlendirilebileceği ve ucuz maliyetli bir katalizör olarak kullanılabileceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fenton-benzeri oksidasyon, pirinç sapı, tekstil atıksuyu

ABSTRACT

Fenton-like oxidation processes are widely used for the removal of color and COD from wastewater in the textile industry as a further treatment process. This study investigated the treatment of textile industry wastewater with Zn and Fe added rice straws (Zn-Fe/rice straw) through Fenton-like oxidation. Zn-Fe/rice straw was synthesized by adding $ZnCl_2$ and $FeCl_3$ to carbonized rice straw and precipitating it at pH 11. The Fenton-like oxidation process was carried out at pH 3 with different H_2O_2 concentrations and Zn-Fe/rice straw amounts in biologically treated textile industry wastewater. The treated water was then analyzed for COD and color. The highest color and COD removal was obtained at an H_2O_2 concentration of 2000 mg/L in studies conducted in the range of 500-2000 mg/L H_2O_2 concentration. In the treatment studies performed at 2-7 g/L Zn-Fe/rice straw at each H_2O_2 concentration, the best color and COD removal was obtained in 5 g/L Zn-Fe/rice straw and No significant removal was achieved between 6 and 7 g/L Zn-Fe/rice straws. In the treatment study conducted at an H_2O_2 concentration of 2000 mg/L and 5 g/L Zn-Fe/rice straw, the removal of ABS-254 nm, color, and COD were 76.89%, 93.87%, and 58.2%, respectively. Zn-Fe/rice straw can achieve high color removal in biologically treated textile industry wastewater, and further treatment of wastewater can be achieved by providing COD removal as well. Therefore, this study showed that rice straws produced as agricultural waste in seed screening plants can be used for the advanced treatment of textile industry wastewater through Fenton-like oxidation. Waste rice straws can be evaluated and used as a cost-effective catalyst.

Keywords: Fenton-like oxidation, rice straw, textile wastewater

BARTIN KENTİNDE ÇOCUK OYUN ALANLARININ TASARIM İLKELERİ AÇISINDAN İRDELENMESİ

EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN BARTIN CITY

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ÖZET

Peyzaj mimarlığı çalışmalarında iyi tasarlanmış bir oyun alanı, çocukların hayal gücünü zorlayabilecek, her noktasında farklı merak uyandırabilecek hem çocukların hem de ailelerinin iyi vakit geçirmesini sağlayacak kaliteli ve kalıcı bir oyun alanıdır. Kent içerisinde doğal malzemelerin kullanılması ile son yıllarda çocuk oyun alanları da farklılaşmaktadır. Doğal alanların çocuklar üzerinde sakinleştirici etkisi nedeniyle doğa unsurları ile tasarlanan oyun alanı, çocukların oyuna aktif ve pasif katılımıyla çeşitlenebilmektedir.

Bu çalışma Bartın Üniversitesi Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümünde TÜBİTAK 2209-A projesi olarak kurgulanmış devam eden bir çalışmadır. Bartın'da çocuk oyun alanlarına yönelik çalışmalar son yıllarda artış göstermektedir. Kent merkezindeki çocuk oyun alanlarının durumunu ortaya koyan geçmiş çalışmaların irdelenmesi ve evrensel ilkelere uygun yeniden tasarımı bu çalışmanın temel amaçlarındandır.

Bartın kent merkezinde bulunan 9 mahallede çocuk oyun alanlarının tasarımına yönelik ortaya konulan durumun değerlendirilmesi ve kent merkezinde tespit edilen sorunlu alanların tasarım ilkelerine ve sürdürülebilirlik çerçevesine uygunluğu ele alınarak değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Yapılan literatür taramaları ve saha çalışmaları sonucunda çocuk oyun alanlarına yönelik tasarım ilkelerine uygun olmayan konum, güvenlik, zemin yapısı, yaş grubu, erişilebilirlik, evrensellik, malzeme yapısı, büyüklüğü, kuşatma elemanı, bitkisel materyal, topoğrafya, rüzgâr ve sert zemin-yeşil alan ilişkisi gibi özelliklerin incelenmesi sonucu sorunlu alanlar için çözüm önerileri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Oyun Alanı, Tasarım İlkeleri, Peyzaj Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

A well-designed playground in landscape architecture studies is a quality and permanent playground that can challenge the imagination of children, arouse different curiosity at every point, and ensure that both children and their families have a good time. With the use of natural materials in the city, children's playgrounds have been differentiated in recent years. Due to the calming effect of natural areas on children, the playground designed with nature elements can be diversified with the active and passive participation of children in the game. This study is an ongoing study designed as a TUBITAK 2209-A project in the Department of Landscape Architecture at Bartın University. Studies on children's playgrounds in Bartın have increased in recent years. Examining the past studies revealing the status of children's playgrounds in the city center and redesigning them in accordance with universal principles are the main objectives of this study. Evaluations were made by considering the situation regarding the design of children's playgrounds in 9 neighborhoods in the city center of Bartın, and the compatibility of the problematic areas identified in the city center with the design principles and sustainability framework. As a result of the literature reviews and field studies, the location, safety, ground structure, age group, accessibility, universality, material structure, size, siege element, plant material, topography, wind and hard ground-green area relationship that are not suitable for the design principles for children's playgrounds were examined and suggestions were presented for problematic areas.

Keywords: Children’s Playground, Design Principles, Landscape Design

BAZ İSTASYONLARININ İNSAN SAĞLIĞINA VE ÇEVREYE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF BASE STATIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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ÖZET

Madde ve canlıya nüfuz edebilen dalga veya parçacıklar şeklindeki enerji olan radyasyon, etkisine göre iyonlaştıran (nükleer) ve iyonlaştırmayan (elektromanyetik) olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmaktadır. İyonlaştırmayan radyasyon duyu organları ile algılanmaması, kaynaklarının tanınmaması, etkisinin uzun dönemde görülmesi nedenleriyle henüz iyi bilinmemektedir. Bu ortamda yetersiz, yanlı ve kirletilmiş bilgi toplumda elektromanyetik alanların(EMA) sağlık etkileri konusunda kaygıya neden olmaktadır. İyonlaştıran radyasyon atom ve moleküllerden elektron koparabilirken iyonlaştırmayan radyasyon atomik bağları kıracak yeterli enerjiye sahip değildir. Buna karşın ısınma, kimyasal reaksiyon değişimleri, hücreler ve dokularda elektrik akımının indüklenmesi yoluyla biyolojik etkilere yol açtığı bilinmektedir. Özel olarak hazırlanmış yapılar dışında engel tanımayan manyetik ve elektrik alana tüm toplum değişik seviye ve sürelerde maruz kalmaktadır. Etkilenimin seviyesini belirleyen çok sayıda değişken vardır. Bunların başlıcaları yerleşim alanlarının ve konutların özellikleri ile bireyin yaş ve çalışma koşullarıdır. Bunların dışında EMA'nın çevreye de az ya da çok etkilediği kabul edilmektedir.
Bu çalışmada, genel EMA'nın özel olarak ise baz istasyonlarının insan sağlığı ve çevre üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Elektromanyetik alan, baz istasyonları, insan sağlığı ve çevre

ABSTRACT

Radiation, which is energy in the form of waves or particles that can penetrate matter and living things, is divided into two, ionizing (nuclear) and non-ionizing (electromagnetic), according to its effect. Non-ionizing radiation is not yet well known due to the fact that it is not detected by sensory organs, its sources are not recognized, and its effects are seen over a long period of time. Insufficient, biased and contaminated information in this environment causes concern in society about the health effects of electromagnetic field (EMF). Ionizing radiation can break electrons from atoms and molecules, while non-ionizing radiation does not have enough energy to break atomic bonds. On the contrary, it is known that it leads to biological effects through heating, chemical reaction changes, induction of electric current in cells and tissues. The entire society is exposed to magnetic and electric fields that do not recognize obstacles except specially prepared structures at different levels and durations. There are a large number of variables that determine the level of influence. The main ones are the characteristics of residential areas and residences, as well as the age and working conditions of the individual. Apart from these effects, it is accepted that EMF or base stations also affects the environment more or less.
In this study, the effects of EMF on human health in general and the environment of base stations in particular are investigated in particular.

Key Words: EMF, base stations, human health and environment

MİKROBİYAL GÜBRELER VE BİTKİ KORUMA

MICROBIAL FERTILIZERS AND PLANT PROTECTION

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ÖZET

Sağlıklı gelişme ve büyümelerini olumsuz etkileyen her türlü dış ve iç etkenlere karşı bitkileri koruma ile ilgilenen bitki koruma, gerek hastalık ve zararlı etmenler baş göstermeden önce, gerekse hastalık ve zararlı etmenler ortaya çıktıktan sonra bitkilerin sağlıklı olmalarına önem vermektedir. Bu bağlamda mikrobiyal gübreler, bitki sağlığı bozulmadan önce bir anlamda "*koruyucu sağlık hizmetleri*" amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Biyolojik ya da diğer adıyla mikrobiyal gübre, bitkiye yarayışlı besin maddeleri miktarını artırmak amacıyla toprağa verilen veya tohumla toprağa karıştırılan mikroorganizmalardır. Bu mikroorganizmalar havanın serbest azotunu tutarak (fikse ederek) veya topraktaki fosforu çözünür şekle dönüştürerek bitkiler için yarayışlı duruma getirirler.

Bu çalışmada mikrobiyal gübreler ile bunların bitki sağlığı ve korumasındaki önemi bütünsel bir yaklaşımla irdelenmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Bitki koruma, bitki besleme, mikrobiyal gübreler

ABSTRACT

Plant protection, which is interested in protecting plants against all kinds of external and internal factors that negatively affect their healthy development and growth, attaches importance to the health of plants both before diseases and harmful factors occur, and after diseases and harmful factors occur. In this context, microbial fertilizers are used for the purpose of "preventive health services" in a sense before the plant health deteriorates. Biological or, in other words, microbial fertilizer is microorganisms that are introduced into the soil or mixed with seeds into the soil in order to increase the amount of nutrients useful to the plant. These microorganisms make it useful for plants by retaining (fixing) the free nitrogen of the air or converting phosphorus in the soil into a soluble form.

In this study, microbial fertilizers and their importance in plant health and protection are examined with a holistic approach.

Key Words: Plant protection, plant nutrition, microbial fertilizers

DÜNDEN BUGÜNE MOLEKÜLER BİYOLOJİDE ELEKTRON MİKROSKOBU UYGULAMALARI

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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ÖZET
Gözümüzün göremediği dünyaları keşfetmemizi sağlayan güçlü bir araç olarak elektron mikroskobu, moleküler biyolojideki ilerlemeleri aydınlatan ve biyolojik sistemlerin gizemli evrenine ışık tutan bir penceredir. Taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ve geçirimli elektron mikroskobu (TEM) olarak iki ana başlıkta incelenen elektron mikroskopları, birçok alanda olduğu gibi moleküler biyoloji alanında da geçmişten bugüne önemli çalışmalarda kullanılmış ve halen etkili bir şekilde kullanılmaya devam etmektedir. Her ne kadar ışık mikroskoplarına kıyasla çok daha yüksek çözünürlük sağlayan bu ileri teknoloji cihazlar ile moleküler biyoloji alanında ilk çalışmalar bundan yaklaşık 90 sene öncesinde basit bir bitki incelemesiyle başlasa da, elektron mikroskopları kullanılarak bugün protein yapıları aydınlatılabilmekte, enzimlerin çalışma mekanizmaları anlaşılabilmekte, hücre organellerinin yapıları ve çalışma mekanizmaları öğrenilebilmekte, hastalıkların teşhisi yapılabilmekte, ve hatta tedavi için gerekli olan ilaçların hangi proteine nereden bağlanacağı dahi belirlenebilmektedir. Ayrıca bu cihazlar, virüsler ve viral enfeksiyon süreçlerinin incelenmesinde de kullanılabildiğinden aşı geliştirme çalışmalarına da katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: SEM, TEM, moleküler biyoloji.

ABSTRACT
Electron microscopy, a powerful tool that allows us to explore worlds beyond what our eyes can see, is like a window that sheds light on the mysterious universe of biological systems in molecular biology. Electron microscopes, which are classified into two main categories as scanning electron microscopes (SEM) and transmission electron microscopes (TEM), have been used in important studies in molecular biology since the past and continue to be used effectively. Although the first studies in molecular biology with these advanced technology devices started about 90 years ago with a simple plant examination, today, protein structures can be illuminated, enzyme mechanisms can be understood, the structures and mechanisms of cell organelles can be learned, diseases can be diagnosed, and even the proteins where drugs necessary for treatment should bind can be identified using electron microscopes that provide much higher resolution compared to light microscopes. Additionally, these devices contribute to vaccine development studies as they can be used to investigate viruses and viral infection processes.

Keywords: SEM, TEM, molecular biology.

KARBON ESASLI NANOMALZEMELERİN YENİ ÜYESİ; KARBON KUANTUM NOKTALARI VE SENTEZ YÖNTEMLERİ

CARBON-BASED NANOMATERIALS' NEW MEMBER; CARBON QUANTUM DOTS AND SYNTHESIS METHODS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde çevre dostu malzemelerin önemi her geçen gün artmış ve bu durum yeni nanomalzemelerin keşfini giderek daha da hızlandırmıştır. Bu durumun bir sonucu olarak, karbon esaslı nanomalzemeler ise son yıllarda araştırmacıların oldukça ilgisini çeken bir konu haline gelmiştir. Neredeyse 10 yıllık geçmişleriyle karbon esaslı nanomalzemeler ailesinin en yeni üyelerinden olan karbon kuantum noktaları (KKN), genellikle 10 nm'den daha küçük boyuta sahip, küresele yakın formdaki nanoyapılardır. Yüksek fotoluminesans aktivite, yüksek biyo-uyum, yüksek kuantum verimi, güçlü adsorpsiyon yeteneği, yüksek termal kararlılık, düşük toksik etki, düşük maliyet ve kolay sentez gibi birçok benzersiz özelliğe sahip olan bu yeni çevre dostu malzemeler, yüzeyleri çeşitli fonksiyonel gruplarla modifiye edildiğinde ise çok daha güçlü özellikler sergileyebilmektedir. Sahip olduğu benzersiz özellikleri nedeniyle biyo-görüntüleme, biyo-sensörler, ilaç taşıyıcı sistemler, foto-dinamik terapi, foto-termal terapi, farmasötik formülasyonlar gibi önemli biyomedikal uygulamaların yanı sıra; katalizörler, optoelektronikler, korozyon engelleyici malzemeler gibi çeşitli endüstriyel uygulamalarda kendine giderek daha geniş bir yer bulan KKN, nihai ürünün arzu edilen özelliklerine ve öncüllerin fiziko-kimyasal karakteristiklerine göre birçok farklı yöntemle sentezlenebilme kolaylığını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Genel olarak "yukarında aşağıya sentez" ve "aşağıdan yukarıya sentez" olarak iki ana başlıkta incelenen farklı üretim teknikleriyle KKN, farklı öncüller veya öncül kombinasyonları kullanılarak istenilen boyutta ve özellikte sentezlenebilmektedir. Küçük boyutlarına rağmen büyük etki oluşturan bu çok yönlü çevre dostu malzemelerin gelecekte daha da yaygın bir kullanım alanına sahip olmaları beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karbon kuantum noktaları, nanomalzeme, sentez.

ABSTRACT

The importance of eco-friendly materials has been increasing day by day, leading to the discovery of new nanomaterials at an accelerating pace. As a result, carbon-based nanomaterials have become a highly researched topic in recent years. Carbon quantum dots (CQDs), the newest members of the carbon-based nanomaterials family with a history of almost 10 years, are nanoscale structures that are quasi-spherical and generally less than 10 nm in size. These new environmentally friendly materials possess numerous unique features such as high photoluminescence activity, good biocompatibility, high quantum yield, strong adsorption ability, high thermal stability, low toxicity, low cost, and easy synthesis. When their surfaces are modified with various functional groups, they can exhibit even stronger properties. Due to their unique qualities, CQDs are being increasingly used in a wide range of biomedical applications including bioimaging, biosensors, drug delivery, photodynamic therapy, photothermal therapy, pharmaceutical formulations, etc., as well as in various industrial applications such as catalysis, optoelectronics, and anti-corrosive materials. CQDs can be synthesized using a variety of different methods, depending on the desired physical and chemical characteristics of the precursor molecules, with two main categories being "top-down synthesis" and "bottom-up synthesis." Despite their small size, these versatile environmentally friendly materials are expected to have an even wider range of applications in the future.

Keywords: Carbon quantum dots, nanomaterial, synthesis.

TÜKETİM KÜLTÜRÜNÜN SİNEMA VE MEKAN BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ: ‘ÖRNEK AİLE’ FİLM ANALİZİ

EXAMINATION OF CONSUMPTION CULTURE IN CONTEXT OF CINEMA AND SPACE: ‘THE JOENSES’ FILM ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

İnsanların temel gereksinimlerini karşılamak için gerçekleştirdiği eylemler bütününe alışveriş denmektedir. 19. Yy Endüstri Devrimi ile alışveriş eylemi değişmiş, alışveriş sosyal ve sembolik değere sahip, aynı zamanda haz alınan bir serbest zaman aktivitesine dönüşmüştür. Alışveriş kavramı değişerek, tüketim kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır. Modern toplumların gelişimi ile tüketim kültürü de yaygınlaşmaya başlamıştır.

Tüketim kültürünün etkisiyle 20.yy’da ortaya yeni bir toplum yapısı ortaya çıkmıştır: tüketim toplumu. Tüketim toplumunun en belirgin özelliği var olabilmek için nesneleri yok etmesidir. Tüketim toplumu tüketim anına ve tüketme eylemine kanalize edilmektedir. Ancak toplum bu sürecin bilincine varamamaktadır.

Mimarlık ve sinema da tüketim kültüründen etkilenen iki disiplindir. Sinema ve mimarlığın en büyük ortaklığı mekan üzerinedir. Tüketim kültürü; sinematografik mekanı ve mimarlığın ürünü gerçek mekanı da etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışma da tüketim kültürünün mekan, toplum ve ilişkiler üzerindeki etkileri ‘Örnek Aile (2009)’ filmi üzerinden analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında tüketim kültürünün toplum üzerindeki baskısı, insanları ve mekanları tek tipleştirmesi sorunları tartışılmıştır. Tüketim kültürünün kapitalizm dayatması ile topluma ve mekana verdiği zararlar, film örneklemi üzerinden eleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketim kültürü, tüketim toplumu, tüketim mekanı.

ABSTRACT

The whole of the actions that people take to meet their basic needs is called shopping. With the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century, the act of shopping changed, and shopping turned into a leisure time activity with social and symbolic value and at the same time enjoyed. The concept of shopping has changed and the concept of consumption has emerged. With the development of modern societies, consumption culture has also started to become widespread.

Under the influence of the consumption culture, a new social structure emerged in the 20th century: the consumer society. The most distinctive feature of the consumer society is that it destroys objects in order to exist. The consumption society is channeled to the moment of consumption and the act of consuming. However, society is not aware of this process.

Architecture and cinema are two disciplines influenced by consumption culture. The greatest partnership of cinema and architecture is on space. Consumption culture; The cinematographic space and the product of architecture also affect the real space.

In this study, the effects of consumption culture on space, society and relations were analyzed through the movie " The Joneses (2009)". Within the scope of the study, the pressure of the consumption culture on the society and the problems of standardizing people and places were discussed. The consumer culture's imposition of capitalism and the damages it causes to society and space have been criticized through the film sample.

Keywords: Consumption culture, consumer society, consumption space.

BAĞLANTI EĞİM AÇISININ PLA PARÇALARIN YAPIŞTIRMALI BAĞLANTI HASARINA ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF SCARF ANGLE ON THE FAILURE OF BONDED JOINTS WITH PLA ADHERENDS

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ÖZET

Endüstriyel uygulamalarda, tercih edilen birleştirme yöntemlerine (kaynak, perçin, cıvata, yapıştırma) göre malzemelerin bağlantı dayanımları değişmektedir. Perçin ve cıvata noktasal bağlantı yöntemleridir ve bu yöntemlerde parçaya delik açılması gerekir. Ancak, delme işlemi parçalar üzerinde gerilme yoğunluklu bölgeler oluşturur ve bu durum dayanımı düşürücü yönde etki yapar. Diğer bağlantı yöntemlerinden farklı olarak kaynak ve yapıştırmada gerilme yoğunluğuna neden olan süreksizlik bölgeleri meydana gelmez. Bütün bağlantı yöntemleri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, yapıştırmalı bağlantılar endüstriyel malzeme gruplarının tamamına uygulanabilmektedir. Malzeme grubuna (metal, polimer, ahşap vb.) uygun yapıştırıcı (akrilik, epoksi, poliüretan ve metakrilat vb.) seçilerek yüksek mukavemetli bağlantılar elde edilebilir. Özellikle polimer malzemeler için en uygun bağlantı yöntemi yapıştırmalı bağlantıdır. Bu çalışmada (Polilaktik Asit) PLA malzemenin yapıştırmalı bağlantı hasarı incelenmiştir. Yapıştırılan PLA malzemenin belirlenen ölçülerde üretilmesinde 3B yazıcı kullanılmıştır. 3B yazıcılar en yaygın kullanılan eklemeli imalat yöntemlerindendir. Bu yöntemde parçalar geleneksel imalat yöntemlerinden farklı olarak katmanlar halinde üretilir. Yazdırma parametrelerinin (doluluk oranı, yazdırma açısı, katman kalınlığı, ekstrüder sıcaklığı, nozul sıcaklığı, tabla sıcaklığı vb.) doğru belirlenmesi parça dayanımını etkileyen temel unsurdur. Bu çalışmada, PLA malzemenin yazdırılmasında yazıcı tarafından önerilen parametreler kullanılmıştır. PLA'nın yapıştırılmasında üç farklı bağlantı eğim açısı (9°, 30°, 45°) göz önüne alınmıştır. Yapıştırma işlemi için plastik malzeme yüzeyleri ile uyumlu akrilik tipi yapıştırıcı tercih edilmiştir. Bağlantılara kopma hasarı meydana gelene kadar eksenel çekme yükü uygulanmıştır. Deneysel sonuçlar, en yüksek dayanımın 9° bağlantı açısında, en düşük dayanımın ise 45° bağlantı açısında meydana geldiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 3B yazıcı, bağlantı açısı, yapıştırmalı bağlantı

ABSTRACT

In industrial applications, the joint strength of the materials varies according to the selected connection methods (welding, rivet, bolt, adhesive bonding). Rivets and bolts are point connection methods, and in these methods, a hole must be drilled into the part. However, the drilling process creates stress-intensity zones on the parts, which reduces the strength. Unlike other connection methods, discontinuity zones that cause stress concentration do not occur in welding and adhesive bonding. When all connection methods are considered, adhesive joints can be applied to all industrial material groups. High-strength joints can be obtained by choosing the appropriate adhesive (acrylic, epoxy, polyurethane, and methacrylate, etc.) for the material group (metal, polymer, wood, etc.). Especially for polymer materials, the most suitable connection method is adhesive joint. In this study, the failure of adhesively bonded joint of PLA (Poly lactic acid) was investigated. A 3D printer was used to produce the PLA adherend in the specified dimensions. 3D printers are one of the most widely used additive manufacturing methods. In this method, parts are produced in layers, unlike traditional manufacturing methods. Proper determination of printing parameters (filling ratio, printing angle, layer thickness, extruder temperature, nozzle temperature, table temperature, etc.) are the main factors that effect printed part strength. In this study, the parameters recommended by the printer were used for printing PLA material. Three different scarf angles (9°, 30°, 45°) were considered in the adhesive bonding of PLA. Acrylic-type adhesive, which is compatible with plastic material surfaces, was selected for the bonding process. Axial tensile load was applied to the joints until rupture damage occurred. Experimental results showed that the highest strength occurs at the scarf angle of 9°, and the lowest strength occurs at the scarf angle of 45°.

Keywords: 3D printer, scarf angle, adhesively bonded joint

SAMSUNSPOR TARAFTARLARININ SPOR KULÜPLERİNE OLAN GÜVEN DURUMLARI

SAMSUNSPOR FANS' CONFIDENCE IN SPORTS CLUBS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Samsunspor taraftarlarının kulüplerine olan güven düzeylerini bazı demografik bilgiler açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, Samsunspor taraftarları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Samsun ili içerisinde yaşayan ve tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 157 taraftar oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Açak ve Karademir (2019) tarafından geliştirilmiş "Spor Kulübüne Güven Ölçeği (SKGÖ)'' kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, ölçeklerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde bağımsız iki grubun (cinsiyet, medeni durum, lisanslı ürün satın alma ve taraftar grubuna üye olma) karşılaştırılması için Student t-testi, ikiden fazla gruplar (gelir düzeyi ve taraftarlık düzeyi) için ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada, cinsiyet ve medeni duruma göre spor kulübüne güven düzeyleri arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken gelir düzeyi taraftarlık düzeyi taraftar grubuna üye olma ve lisanslı ürün alma durumuna göre spor kulübüne güven düzeyleri arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir. Kadın katılımcılar daha çok kendilerini izleyici görürken ve taraftar grubuna üye değilken erkek katılımcılar kendilerini daha çok fanatik görmekte ve kadınlara göre taraftar grubuna daha fazla üye olmaktadırlar. Kadın taraftarlarının spor kulübüne evli bireylerin ise kulüp başkanına güven düzeyleri daha yüksek çıkmıştır.

Kadınların erkeklere göre daha hassas olmaları fanatizmden uzak olmalarının nedeni olabilir. Samsunspor kulübünün çok sık teknik direktör değiştirmesi maçları takip eden kişilerin çoğunluğunun bekar ve erkek bireyler olması nedeniyle bu bireylerin kulüp başkanına güven duygularının az olmasına neden olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Kulübün çalıştığı teknik

adamlara daha fazla şans vermesi ile kulüp başkanına olan güvenin dolayısı ile maçlara seyirci katılımını ve lisanslı ürün satın almayı arttırması, dolayısı ile kulüp gelirlerini de daha yüksek seviyelere çıkarmasına sebep olacağını söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taraftar, Samsunspor, güven

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the trust levels of Samsunspor fans in their clubs in terms of some demographic information. In the study, a descriptive scanning model was used. The universe of the research consists of Samsunspor fans. The sample of the study, on the other hand, consists of 157 supporters living in Samsun and selected by random sampling method. The "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers and the "Confidence in Sports Club Scale" developed by Açak and Karademir (2019) were used as data collection tools. In the study, in the analysis of the data obtained from the scales, Student's t-test was used to compare two independent groups (gender, marital status, purchasing licensed products and being a member of the supporter group) while One-Way ANOVA and Tukey test were used for comparing more than two groups (income level and advocacy level).. In the study, a significant difference was found between the levels of trust in the sports club according to gender and marital status, while there was no significant difference between the levels of trust in the sports club according to income level, supporter level, being a member of the fan group and purchasing licensed products. While female participants see themselves as spectators and are not members of the supporter group, male participants see themselves as more fanatics and become members of the supporter group more than women. The trust level of female fans to the club president was higher for individuals who are married to the sports club. The fact that women are more sensitive than men may be the reason why they are far from fanaticism. It is possible to say that Samsunspor club changes coaches very often, and since the majority of people who follow the matches are single and male individuals, these individuals have low feelings of trust in the club president. It is possible to say that the club's giving more chances to the coaches they work with will increase the trust in the club president, thus increasing the attendance of the spectators to the matches and the purchase of licensed products, thus increasing the club's revenues to higher levels.

Keywords: Fans, Samsunspor, trust

PAMUKLU KUMAŞLARIN ANTİBAKTERİYEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

IMPROVING THE ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF COTTON FABRICS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, mikro ve nano partiküldeki bakır(II)oksit maddelerle kaplı pamuklu kumaşların antibakteriyel özellikleri incelenmiştir.Reçetelerde; poliakrilik bazlı binder ve iki farklı yapıda çapraz bağlayıcı kullanılmıştır.Kaplama öncesi kumaş numuneleri iki farklı ön denemeye tabii tutulmuştur. Kaplama işlemi uygulanmış kumaşların bakterilere karşı gösterdikleri direncin düzeyini tespit etmek için JIS L 1902-1998 test metodu uygulanmıştır.Agar difüzyon test yönteminde, 25mm çapındaki numune kumaşlar 37℃ sıcaklıkta 24 saat bekletildikten sonra kumaş etrafında oluşan çap ölçülerek (inhibisyon zone çapı) numune kumaşın antibakteriyel etkinliği mm cinsinden belirlenmektedir.Pamuklu kumaşların antibakteriyel aktivitesi; gram-pozitif bakteri olan Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilus ve gram-negatif bakteri olan Escherichia coli ve Klebsiella penumoniae olmak üzere 4 farklı bakteri kullanılarak tespit edilmiştir.Çalışmada, selüloz molekülleri ile çapraz bağ oluşturma ve antibakteriyel etkinlik sağlama özelliklerinden yararlanmak amacıyla 1,2,3,4-bütantetra karboksilik asit ve sitrik asit monohidrat bazlı çapraz bağlayıcılar kullanılmıştır. Bakterilere karşı engelleme alanı (inhibisyon zonu) en fazla olan numuneler; sitrik asit monohidrat ve sodyum hipofosfit ile ön deneme ardından, Cu(II)O<50 nm+sitrik asit monohidrat ve 1,2,3,4-bütantetrakarboksilik asit, sodyum hipofosfit ön deneme ardından Cu(II)O<50 nm+1,2,3,4-bütantetrakarboksilik asit içeren akrilik kaplama yapılan kumaş numunelerinde elde edilmiştir.Çalışmada Cu(II)O<5µm partikül ve 1,2,3,4-bütantetra karboksilik asit çapraz bağlayıcı ile oluşturulan akrilik kaplama malzemesi herhangi bir engelleme alanı(inhibisyon zonu) oluşturmamaktadır. Antibakteriyel işlemlerin yıkamaya karşı dayanımlarını belirlemek amacıyla, Cu(II)O partikülleri ile kaplanan kumaş numunelerine 10 tekrarlı yıkama yapılmıştır. Çalışmada, pamuklu kumaş numuneleri için yıkamalar sonrası antibakteriyel özellik açısından en çok engellenen mikroorganizma: B.subtilus bakterisidir. B.subtilus bakterisine karşı engelleme alanı (inhibisyon zone) en fazla olan numune 30g/L sitrik asit monohidrat, 12g/L sodyum hipofosfit ön deneme ardından 1g. Cu(II)O<50nm+sitrik asit monohidrat içeren akrilik kaplama malzemesi ile kaplanan kumaş numunelerinde elde edilmiştir. Bu kumaşın farklı bakteriler üzerindeki antibakteriyel etkinliğinin yıkama stabilitesi karşılaştırıldığında, Cu(II)O<50nm+CA'nın B.subtilus'a karşı 5 tekrarlı yıkamadan sonra bile antibakteriyel etkiye sahip olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar kelime: Antibakteriyel; pamuklu kumaş; bakır(II)oksit

ABSTRACT

In this study, the antibacterial properties of coated cotton fabrics with copper(II)oxide substances in micro and nano particles were investigated.Polyacrylic based binder and two different structures of crosslinker were used in the treatment recipes.Before coating, two different pre-treatment was applied to the fabric samples. JIS L 1902-1998 test method was applied to determine the resistance level of coated fabrics against bacteria.In the agar diffusion test method, the antibacterial activity of the fabric sample is determined in mm by measuring the diameter formed around the fabric(inhibition zone diameter) after the 25mm diameter sample fabrics are kept at 37℃ for 24 hours.Antibacterial activity of cotton fabrics was determined by using four different bacteria such as Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilus are gram-positive bacteria and Escherichia coli and Klebsiella penumoniae are gram-negative bacteria.In this study, 1.2.3.4-butantetra carboxylic acid and citric acid monohydrate based crosslinkers were used in order to determine of their crosslinking and antibacterial activity with cellulose molecules.Samples with the greatest inhibition area(zone of inhibition) against bacteria was determined in Cu(II)oxide<50nm+citric acid monohydrate after the pre-treatment with citric acid monohydrate and sodium hypophosphite and also, it was determined in Cu(II)oxide<50nm+1.2.3.4-butantetracarboxylic acid after the pre-treatment with butantetracarboxylic acid and sodium hypophosphite.In this study, acrylic coating material with Cu(II)O< 5 μm particle and 1,2,3,4-butantetracarboxylic acid crosslinker did not form any inhibition zone. In order to determine the resistance of antibacterial treatments to washing, the fabric samples coated with copper(II)oxide particles was assessment after repeated washings(1-3-5-7-10). In this study, the most inhibited microorganism was obtained in B.subtilus bacteria after repeated washings.Samples with the highest inhibition zone against bacteria was observed with 30g/L CA(citric acid monohydrate), 12 g/L sodium hypophosphite pretreatment applied by Cu(II)O<50 nm+CA arcylate copolymer coating treated fabrics.When the washing stability of antibacterial efficiency of this treated fabric on different bacteria was compared, it was determined that Cu(II)O<50 nm+CA had antibacterial effect even after 5 repeated washings against B.subtilus.

Keywords: Antibacterial; cotton fabric; copper(II)oxide.

PROMOTION OF THE VALUE OF FAMILY

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this paper is to underline ways in which the promotion of the value of family is done nowadays, with focus on Romania, where the author of the present research lives. For example, we can notice how religious figures emphasize the value of having a good family, with emphasis on the Christian Orthodox teachings. Additionally, we see public personalities being present in magazines and on social media together with their families, showing in photographs, through the language of gestures, how close together and happy they are. Film and music stars, together with other celebrities in show business, do the same type of poses on fashion magazine covers. Anime characters, such as Inuyasha and Kagome, are also portrayed on Facebook groups and pages dedicated to their story and to anime in general in various scenes together with their family. We could say that everywhere we turn, we see families. We could analyse this through the theory of mimetic desire by Rene Girard, claiming that in this way everyone seeing these photographs being promoted are going to wish for a family in their turn. The reason why families are so much promoted at present could have to do with the fact that everyone is aware that the population in the majority of the world countries is getting old and the percentage of the young population is not enough.

Keywords: ideology, political science, advertising

'ÖRNEK AİLE' FİLMİNDE REKLAM ARACINA DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMÜŞ AİLE BİREYLERİ

FAMILY MEMBERS TURNED INTO ADVERTISING TOOLS IN THE FILM 'THE JONESES'

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ÖZET

Çalışma özgün adı "The Joneses", Türkçede "Jones Ailesi, Jones'lar" anlamına gelen dramatik bir ABD yapımı olan 'Örnek Aile' (2009) sinema filmini konu edinmektedir. ABD'de yaygın olarak kullanılan örtülü/hayalet pazarlama (Undercover marketing) tekniğini anlatan filmdeki reklam unsurları; gerçekte olmayan aile ve reklamlaşmış kişilikler içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmektedir. Reklam stratejilerinin somut örneklerle anlatıldığı filmde Jones ailesinin üyeleri canlı birer reklam aracına dönüşmüşlerdir. Filmde aşk ve sevgi dolu ideal bir çift kılığına giren Steve Jones (David Duchovny) ve Kate Jones (Demi Moore), herkes tarafından hayranlıkla takdir edilmektedir. Mick Jones (Ben Hollingsworth) ve Jenn Jones (Amber Heard) isimlerinde bir kız ve bir erkek çocukları da akranları tarafından örnek alınan, elektronik aletler kullanan, şık giyinen, lüks yaşayan, başarılı ve karizmatik gençlerdir. Bir reklam şirketinin çalışanları olan, insani ilişkilerde samimiyet ve dürüstlüğü unutmuş olan aile üyeleri gerçek hayatta birbirlerini tanımayan insanlardır. Aile imajı ile canlı birer reklama dönüşerek yeni bir mahalleye taşınmışlardır. Pazarlama şirketinin onlardan istediği şey evlerinde kullandıkları eşyalar ve kişisel aksesuarları ile çevrelerine mükemmel bir aile izlenimi vermek ve bunun neticesinde komşularını ürün satın almaya yönlendirmektir. Reklam stratejileri bağlamında kurgulanan aile üyeleri için tek yapmaları gereken şey özendirdikleri ürünlerin satış rakamlarını yükseltmek ve böylece reklam şirketinden daha fazla prim alabilmektir. Yan komşuları Larry ve Summer Symonds başta olmak üzere tüm mahalle Jones'lardan etkilenmiş ve onlarla lüks yarışına girmeye başlamışlardır. Bunun neticesinde şirketin satış oranları yükselmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sinema, Reklamcılık, Örtülü/Hayalet Pazarlama

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the American drama film ‘The Joneses’ (2009) with the original title 'The Joneses', which means 'Jones Family' or 'The Joneses'. The film is an American production that explores the concept of undercover marketing commonly used in the United States. The advertising elements in the film, which features a fictional family and commodified personalities, are examined through content analysis. The members of the Jones family have turned into living advertising tools in the film, portraying a couple, Steve Jones (David Duchovny), and Kate Jones (Demi Moore), who appear to be ideal and full of love and are admired by everyone. Mick Jones (Ben Hollingsworth) and Jenn Jones (Amber Heard), their children, a boy and a girl, are seen as exemplary figures by their peers. They are portrayed as tech-savvy, well-dressed, luxurious-living, successful, and charismatic young individuals. The family members, who are employees of an advertising company, have lost sincerity and honesty in their human relationships and are strangers to each other in real life. They have transformed themselves into a living advertisement by adopting the image of a family and have moved to a new neighborhood. The marketing company expects them to create a perfect family impression with the items and personal accessories they use at home, leading their neighbors to purchase the advertised products. The sole task of the family members, designed within the context of advertising strategies, is to increase the sales figures of the promoted products and earn higher bonuses from the advertising company. Their neighbors, including Larry and Summer Symonds, are influenced by the Joneses and begin engaging in a competition of luxury. As a result, the company's sales rates increase.

Keywords: Cinema, Advertising, Undercover Marketing

PARKİNSONDA EGZERSİZ TEDAVİSİ: TAİ CHİ

EXERCISE TREATMENT IN PARKINSON: TAI CHI

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ÖZET

Parkinson hastalığı, oldukça yaygın, karmaşık ve ilerleyici bir nörodejeneratif hastalıktır. Vücudun motor hareketlerini ciddi şekilde bozan bunun yanında motor olmayan belirti ve bulgular gösteren bir sinir sistemi patolojisidir. Hastalık ilerledikçe postüral stabilite, istirahat tremoru, bradikinezi, kas sertliği ve diğer karakteristik motor semptomları hastalarda yürüyüş ve duruş bozukluklarına, ayakta durma ve dengesini kaybetmeye neden olmaktadır. Parkinsonun uzun seyri ve yavaş ilerlemesi ve ilaç/cerrahi tedavinin semptomları gidermedeki sınırlamaları nedeniyle, alternatif yaklaşımlar kullanılmaktadır. Literatürde egzersiz müdahalelerinin parkinson ile ilişkili semptomları hafiflettiği gösterilmiştir. Egzersiz, parkinson hastalarında genel bilişsel durum, yaşam kalitesi, yürütücü kontrol, denge ve yürüme gibi farklı alanlarda fayda sağlayabileceğinden, parkinson tedavisinin ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmektedir. Tai Chi, 6000 yıl öncesine dayanan geleneksel Çin tıbbının yin-yang teorisi tarafından yönlendirilen dengeyi korumaya dayalı bir egzersizdir. Yüzyıllar boyunca milyonlarca Çinli, sağlık ve esenliği geliştirmek ve sürdürmek için Tai Chi'nin akıcı, meditatif hareketlerini uyguladı. Son yıllarda, sağlık açısından yararları, belirgin güvenliği ve düşük maliyeti nedeniyle Tai Chi, düşük yoğunluklu, zihin-vücut egzersizi olarak hem Doğu hem de

Batı ülkelerinde popülerlik kazanmıştır. Tai Chi, vücuda ve beyne yardımcı olan güvenli ve etkili bir tekniktir ve yaklaşık 108 karmaşık egzersiz adım ve 4 temel adımdan oluşur. Tai Chi nazik, yavaş, zihin-vücut uyum egzersizidir. Tai Chi, parkinson hastalığının hem motor disfonksiyonunu, hem de motor olmayan komplikasyonlarını iyileştirebilir. Son on yılda, farmakolojik tedavilerine yardımcı olarak egzersiz müdahalelerinin, deneyime bağlı nöroplastisite yoluyla hafif ila orta derecede parkinsonu olan bireylerin denge, yürüyüş ve genel fonksiyonel durumunu iyileştirmede arzu edilen etkiler göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aerobik egzersiz, Hemşirelik, Parkinson Hastalığı, Tai chai

ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease is a very common, complex and progressive neurodegenerative disease. It is a nervous system pathology that severely impairs the motor movements of the body, as well as showing non-motor signs and symptoms. As the disease progresses, postural stability, resting tremor, bradykinesia, muscle stiffness and other characteristic motor symptoms cause gait and posture disorders, loss of standing and balance in patients. Due to the long course and slow progression of Parkinson's and the limitations of drug/surgical treatment in relieving symptoms, alternative approaches are used. In the literature, exercise interventions have been shown to alleviate Parkinson's-related symptoms. Exercise is becoming an integral part of Parkinson's treatment, as it can provide benefits in different areas such as general cognitive status, quality of life, executive control, balance and walking in Parkinson's patients. Tai Chi is an exercise based on maintaining balance, guided by the yin-yang theory of traditional Chinese medicine dating back 6,000 years. Over the centuries, millions of Chinese have practiced the flowing, meditative movements of Tai Chi to promote and maintain health and well-being. In recent years, Tai Chi has gained popularity in both Eastern and Western countries as a low-intensity, mind-body exercise due to its health benefits, apparent safety, and low cost. Tai Chi is a safe and effective technique that helps the body and brain, and consists of approximately 108 complex exercise steps and 4 basic steps. Tai Chi is a gentle, slow, mind-body attunement exercise. Tai Chi can improve both motor dysfunction and non-motor complications of Parkinson's disease. Over the past decade, exercise interventions as an adjunct to their pharmacological treatment have shown desirable effects in improving balance, gait, and overall functional status of individuals with mild to moderate Parkinson's through experience-dependent neuroplasticity.

Key words: Aerobic exercise, Nursing, Parkinson's Disease, Tai chai

INTERNET OF THINGS BASED FERTILISER DISPENSOR FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This abstract investigates the development of Internet of things (IoT) based fertiliser dispensor for efficient and precision agriculture. In the ancient farming techniques, we blindly spread the fertilisers across the fields which mostly leads to difficulties like over-treatment of crops and sometimes undernourishment of these crop variants. This IoT based system focuses on providing precise and accurate farming of various crop variants. The introduction of this technology can potentially revolutionize the agriculture by enhancing the crop yield management. The system is an integration of hardware and software including usage of microcontrollers, sensors and usage of various IoT protocols.

Keywords: Farming, Internet of things (IoT), Fertilisers, Precision agriculture

BİOLOGİYA FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ İNNOVATİV TEXNOLOGİYALAR

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOLOGY TEACHING

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Xüıasə

Tədrisdə interaktiv texnologiyalar bu gün geniş tətbiq olunur. Eyni zamanda innovativ texnologiyalardan müxtəlif təhsil müəssələrində ümumtəhsil məktəblərində geniş, o cümlədən istifadəsinə başlanılmışdır. İnteraktiv əlaqə insan və insan, habelə insan və İKT arasında real zaman kəsiyində əks-əlaqənin qurulmasını nəzərdə tutur.

İnnovasiyalar - təhsildə, öyrənmə prossesində və elmdə yeni forma və üsulların tətbiqi və istifadəsidir. Prinsip etibarı ilə hələ geniş və kütləvi tətbiq edilməyən istənilən sosial-iqtisadi yenilik innovasiya hesab edilə bilər. Təhsildə innovativ texnologiyaların əsas məqsədi hər zaman dəyişən və inkişaf edən cəmiyyətin tələblərinə əsasən şəxsiyyət yetişdirmək, onda özünü inkişaf vərdişləri yaratmaqdan ibarətdir. Belə təhsilin mahiyyəti tədrisin istiqamətini insanın potensialının inkişafına yönəltməkdir.

İKT-nin tətbiqinin aktuallığı ondadır ki, keyfiyyətli və yeni tip tədrisə keçilir, lazımi informasiya sürətlə əldə edilir, əyani vasitələrin geniş seçiminə imkan yaranır, fənnə maraq, təhsilalanların bilik və bacarıqlarının keyfiyyətli yoxlanılması təmin olunur, müəllim və şagirdlər arasında daha sıx qarşılıqlı əlaqə, təhsilalanların tədris prosesində iştirak etmək və cavab vermək istəyi reallaşır.

Dövrümüzdə hər gün yeni və daha çox rəqəmsal tədris resursları (RTR) yaradılır. RTR-dən istifadə dərsə hazırlıq üçün vaxta qənaət etməyə, yeni materialın tam mənimsənilməsinə dair lazımi resursların seçilməsinə, nəticələrin rəngarəng formada yoxlanılmasına və möhkəmlən-dirilməsinə imkan verir. RTR-nın köməyi ilə zaman və məkan baxımından əlçatmaz olan obyekt, proses və hadisələrin nümayiş etdirilməsi mümkün olur. Belə ki, bologiyadan bitki vcə heyvanların müxtəlifliyi, yayılması, onlarda gedən bioloji proseslər, canlıların təkamülü kimi mövzularda onun əhəmiyyəti daha da artır.

Laboratoriya işləri zamanı İKT-dən istifadə təlimin səmərəsini yüksəldir. Çox vaxt canlı obyektlərdən istifadə etmək, onları məhv etmək təbiətə zərər vurmaq qadağalarına riayət etmək lazım gəlir. Məsələn, “İnfuzor-tərliyin quruluşu və hərəkəti” mövzusunda laboratoriya işi zamanı kompüterdən istifadə infuzor-tərlik haqqında, onun quruluşu, hərəkəti, ətraf aləmə reaksiyası və s. barədə geniş məlumat verir. Yuxarı siniflərdə “Ekoloji fəlakətlər və onların nəticələri” mövzusunda vaxtaşırı dərs-konferensiya keçirilməsi müsbət nəticə verir. Təhsilalanlar onlara maraqlı olan mövzu seçir, layihə, təqdimat, buklet, sorğu vərəqləri və s.

hazırlayırlar. Yaxud, başqa bir dərsdə tədris prosesinə Promethean lövhəsində “Çiçəyin quruluşu” interaktiv şəkli üzərində aparılır. İki şagird az vaxtda çiçəyin hissələrini ayıraraq qeyd edirlər. Bu diaqnostik qiymətləndirmə ilə yanaşı qənaət edilmiş vaxtda dərsə məqsədyönlü giriş rolunu oynayır. Konteyner funksiyasından istifadə isə cavabların anında yoxlanılmasına imkan verir.

Açar sözlər: innovasiya, interaktiv texnologiyalar, təhsil, İKT

Abstract

Today, interactive technologies are widely used in education. At the same time, innovative technologies have been widely used in various educational institutions, including general education schools. Interactive communication involves real-time feedback between people and people, as well as between people and ICT.

Innovation is the introduction and use of new forms and methods in education, learning process and science. In principle, any socio-economic innovation that has not yet been widely and widely applied can be considered an innovation. The main goal of innovative technologies in education is mainly to educate the personality to the demands of the ever-changing and developing society, and to create self-development habits in it. The essence of such education is to direct the direction of education to the development of human potential.

The relevance of the application of ICT is that it leads to high-quality and new type of teaching, the necessary information is quickly obtained, a wide selection of visual aids is made possible, the interest in the subject, the quality control of the knowledge and skills of the students is ensured, closer interaction between teachers and students, students' the desire to participate in the educational process and respond is realized.

Nowadays, new and more digital learning resources (DTR) are created every day. Using RTR allows you to save time for lesson preparation, to select the necessary resources for the full understanding of new material, to check and strengthen the results in a colorful way. With the help of RTR, it becomes possible to demonstrate objects, processes and events that are inaccessible in terms of time and space. Thus, its importance increases even more in topics such as biology, the diversity of plants and animals, their distribution, the biological processes that take place in them, and the evolution of living things.

The use of ICT during laboratory work increases the effectiveness of training. It is often necessary to observe the prohibitions of using living objects, destroying them and harming nature. For example, during laboratory work on the topic "Structure and movement of infusor-sweat", the use of a computer is used to learn about the infusor-sweat, its structure, movement, reaction to the environment, etc. provides extensive information. Periodic lesson-conferences on "Environmental disasters and their consequences" in upper classes have positive results. Learners choose a topic that interests them, project, presentation, booklet, questionnaires, etc. they prepare. Or, in another lesson, the teaching process is carried out on the interactive image

"The structure of a flower" on the Promethean board. Two students separate the parts of the flower and mark it in a short time. Along with this diagnostic evaluation, it serves as a purposeful introduction to the lesson in the saved time. Using the container function allows instant checking of answers.

Key words: innovation, interactive technologies, education, ICT

EFFECTS OF PROTEIN TYPE ON THE NANOENCAPSULATION OF CITRAL BY PROTEIN-POLYSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES

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ABSTRACT

Citral is very commonly used as a flavoring compound in food, drink and cosmetic industry. It decomposes during storage due to its sensitivity of oxygen and acidic pH. Oxidation reactions and acid-catalyzed decomposition decreases the level of desirable flavor components and increases the level of undesirable flavor components. Thus, the unstable properties of citral limit shelf life and reduce food acceptability. In this study effects of protein type on the nanoencapsulation of citral was investigated. For this aim, two types of protein (whey protein concentrate (WPC) and skim milk) was used to optimization of citral nanoencapsulation. The optimum result was determined by using Response Surface Methodology (RSM) Box-Behnken Design. The protein type, pH, protein and polysaccharide concentrations were selected as factors and L^* value, stability and viscosity results were selected as responses. The optimum point was found as 4% Whey proteın, 1% carrageenan %30 MD. At this point, the viscosity and L^* value were maximized and stability was minimized. At the optimum point, citraline nanocapsulation solution was prepared at different pH(3, 6, 9) values. In these prepared solutions, the particle size was found to be 340.2nm, 345.8nm, and 83.12nm for pH (3,6,9), respectively, while the zeta potential results were found to be +3.77, -18.4 and -21.4 mV, respectively. By freeze drying the citral loaded nanocomplexes, nanocomplexes at different pH(3, 6, 9) were pulverized.

Table 1. Nanocomplex of dust physicochemical results

EXAMPLES	COLOUR			Resolution %	Water activity	Density		
	*L**	a *	b *			Bulk density g/cm3	Absolute density g/cm3	Parasite density
pH 3	90,864	-0.474	4.276	95.8	0.152666667	0.13012452	1,342	0.90303687
pH 6	91,468	-0.808	3.362	98.88	0.125	0.123150858	1.3788	0.910682581
pH 9	91,058	-0.732	4.178	95.92	0.127666667	0.129421491	1.3863	0.906642508

The encapsulation efficiency (EE), pH (3,6,9) was calculated as 64.808%, 52.210% and 35.945%. When the SEM images were examined, it was observed that the porous structure on the surface increased as the pH increased, while the images of the particle morphology in the AFM results were compared with the particle sizes and it was observed that they were compatible with each other.

Keywords: Citral , protein- polysaccharide complex , nanoencapsulation

SYNTHESIS AND COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NITRO FUNCTIONALIZED UNSYMMETRICAL MONOCARBONYL DIARYLEDINES

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Abstract

Symmetrical and unsymmetrical diarylidene alkanones are pharmaceutically active compounds. Many of the unsymmetrical diarylidene alkanones have shown vast biological potential such as anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, anti-microbial, anti-tumor, etc. Aromatic substitution has also a prominent role to enhance the biological activity of the diarylidene alkanones. So here in we have planned to synthesize nitro substituted arylidenealkanone derivatives, by employing the aldol condensation reaction. Target compounds will be characterized through melting points, FTIR, and other available spectroscopic techniques such as ^{13}C-NMR, ^{1}H-NMR. Moreover, the synthesized compounds will also be screened for their antimicrobial activity.

Keywords: diarylidene alkanones, unsymmetrical diarylidene, Biological activity, FTIR

PETRO MOHYLA [PETRU MOVILĂ]'S CULTURAL TRANSMISSION BETWEEN THE UKRAINIAN AND ROMANIAN CULTURES — HIS LIFE AND ACTIVITY

PETRO MOHYLA [PETRU MOVİLĂ]'NIN KÜLTÜREL AKTARIMI: UKRAYNA VE ROMANYA KÜLTÜRLERİ ARASİNDA, HAYATI VE ETKİNLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Doğu Avrupa ile Balkanlar arasındaki kültürel temaslar, Petru Movilă, moldova'dan Romen kökenli kimdi, ve Polonya-Litvanya Topluluğu'nun Doğu kesiminde Kiev büyükşehir oldu. Büyük yüksek öğrenim kurumu olan Kiev-Mogila Akademisi'ni kurdu. O genellikle Ukraynalı yazım Petro Mohyla tarafından adlandırılır. Bundan sonra matbaalar 16/17 yüzyılların ara vermesiyle Romanya topraklarında geriledi, Rumen Eflak Prensliği Prensi Matej Besarab, Petro Mohyla'dan kendisine tipografik ekipmanların yanı sıra tipograflar da göndermesini istedi, ve ikincisi yaptı (1634). Tüm faaliyetleri (okullaşmayı sağlamak, Kiev'de yüksek öğrenimi kurmak ve matbaayı da sağlamak) Konfesionalizatio'nin geç aşaması olarak değerlendirilmelidir, bu, kültürel ve sosyal yaşamın yeni kurumsallaşma biçimleri anlamına geliyordu, 16. yüzyılın farklı dini itirafları çerçevesinde. Ayrıca Moldova, baskı kültürünü Petro Mohyla'nın da yardımıyla yeniledi. Cartea Româmeăscă 'nın önsözünden, 1643'te Yaşı'da yayınlandı, öğrenebiliriz ki, Kiev Büyükşehir Petro Mohyla da Yaşi'ye baskı ekipmanı gönderdi, moldovalı Hükümdarın isteği yüzünden. Moskova Çarlığı, Balkan Yarımadası'nda Ortodoksluğun hamisi olarak görünmedi, ama çok sonra. Dönüm noktası 1774'te Küçük-Kaynarca barış antlaşması oldu, rus Çarına "Balkanlar'da Ortodoksluğun hamisi" unvanını veren — Daha önce Balkan halkları Kiev Metropolüyle ilişkilerini sürdürmüş olsalar da, Moskova ile değil.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Romanya, Balkan, Moldova, Petro_Mohyla, Kitap_çalışmaları, Ukrayna_kültürü

ABSTRACT

The Black Sea region is terrene of cultural contacts between East Europe and the Balkans, and such ties were reflected by the Romanian-Ukrainian contacts, as well, by the activity of Petru Movilă, who was of Romanian origin from Moldova, however, he became the Kyivan metropolitan in the East part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, there established the great institution of the higher education, the Kyivo-Mogilyan Academia, that later was named after him. As he supported his native lands with printing equipment, he provided the free flow of ideas and cultural innovations, too. He is generally named by the Ukrainian spelling Petro Mohyla; however, he was originally Petru Movilă for he was born in Moldavia. — After the printing houses declined on Romanian lands by the break of the 16/17 cc. (which happened because of several causes, that are to be overlooked in the paper), Matej Besarab, Prince of the Ţara Românească (the Romanian Principality of Walachia, verbatim "The Tsardom of Romania"), requested Petro Mohyla to send him pieces of typographic equipment as well as typographers, and the latter did it (1634). Four persons and pieces of complete equipment arrived from Kyiv. Although the mere facts have already got their description in the literature, it has not yet been evaluated as a process of the (late) Confessionalization, that is, the new forms of conscious religiosity in the 16th century. Petro Mohyla was of Romanian origin, especially Moldavian, therefore, his great willingness to help the Romanian book-printing was a gesture toward his native land, which must be considered while evaluating these ties as the links between different terrenes of the Orthodox Confessionalization. Moreover, Mohyla was a great innovator of the Ruthenian (ruśka) culture in Kyiv – it must *not* be confused with the Russian. (Danylenko, 2006, 2017.) All his activity (providing the schooling, establishing the higher education in Kyiv, and providing the printing as well) must be evaluated as the late phase of the Confessionalization, which meant the new forms of institutionalization of the cultural and social life, in the frameworks of different religious confessions of the 16th century. —— Also, Moldova renewed its printing culture with the help of Petro Mohyla, as well. However, the Moldavian ruler turned to Moscow first. Metropolitan Varlaam of Moldavia (1632-1653) informed the Russian Tsar in 1637 that some of the sacred books had been prepared in manuscript in the country and would require a printing press to publish them. From the preface of Cartea Româmeăscă, published in Iaşi in 1643, we can learn, the Kyivan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla sent a printing press to Iaşi, too, for the Moldavian Ruler's request. Therefore, the historical sources prove that the ruler of Moldavia wanted first to require Moscow's help, albeit he turned later to Kyiv.

A new contribution to be given in this paper, among others**,** is that the Moscow Tsardom did not appear as the patron of the Orthodoxy on the Balkan peninsula, but much later. The turning point was the peace treaty of Kučuk-Kaynarji in 1774, which gave the title of "patron of Orthodoxy on the Balkans" to the Russian Tsar – albeit earlier the peoples of the Balkan kept ties with the Kyievan Metropolia, but not with Moscow. Petru Movilă / Petro Mohyla (1596/97—1646/47) with his entire lifelong activity demonstrated the European ties within the Orthodox Lands in the 16/17 centuries, turning toward the European culture but not to Muscovy.

Keywords: Romania, Balkan, Moldavia, Petro_Mohyla, Book_studies, Ukrainian_culture

MESSAGE OF BHAGAVDGITA

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Abstract

The Bhagavad Gita, the essence of all Upanishad narrates the conversation between the Lord Krishna and Arjuna. Krishna explains to Arjuna his duties as a warrior, a good human being, and a guide to the world. It is a moral guide and also a bright light to the life of all. From the time when man was created, the journey in search of the source of eternal and perfect happiness started.

The holy scriptures are a permanent solution for this regular search. Bhagavad Gita which was written by Sage Vyasa is a scientific book; this provides practical direction for a meaningful life. One can attain more rest and happiness from the essence of holy books. It is not simply poetry that can be understood by reading once or twice, but Gita consists of all doctrines to attain rest and happiness; it harmonies wonderfully the philosophy of action devotion, and knowledge. Bhagavad-Gita is essentially a master of literary composition aimed at the liberation of the Soul through Karma, Jnana, and Bhakti. The aim of Gita is briefly the Supreme bliss, in 18 chapters it discourses on the immortality of the Soul and its nature. The Bhagavad-Gita occurring in the Bhishmaparva chapters 25 to 42 is considered the earliest and greatest of all the sections that form the didactic epic. According to Gita self-perfection is the goal of life. Yoga is the means to it. The study aims at the real search for the theme and message of sacred books.it is the ultimate path, as it is based on the spiritual study textual method is essential for the completion of the real source. sacred books regulate human life on all levels the individual, the political, the economic, the political, and spiritual.

PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

The concept of «justice» plays a significant role both in legal discourse and in scientific and philosophical reflection of the legal and political sphere of social life in general. Therefore, the search for its adequate definition is an important task not only for legal, but also for socio-philosophical science.

A philosophy of justice that is based on this understanding of the philosophy of justice contributes to the disclosure of meanings of justice that might otherwise not be disclosed. Thus, justice, for example, can appear, be justified or rationalized as a game, communication, juridization of being, etc., as well as construction, for example, of another reality, dimensions with the help of images from the environment of justice (expressions like «who are the judges?»). Such meanings can be reflected in metaphors, which, in turn, will contribute to both understanding and construction of reality, in particular legal reality (for example, in our study, justice is a metaphor for justice).

The «justice» is a concept that is actively used not only by jurisprudence, but also by other social sciences, as well as by philosophy, it is necessary to find such a definition that would «work» in the widest possible, interdisciplinary scientific context. Such a definition must satisfy the following conditions: be real; to include in its scope all historical and cultural and civilizational diversity of forms of justice; its content should correctly cover the essence of justice as a phenomenon and allow distinguishing justice from phenomena that are «disguised» as it, that is, its formal imitations that do not meet the essential criteria.

Keywords: the concept of «justice», philosophy of justice, forms of justice.

PEER INFLUENCE ON ADOLESENTS' SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN IFE CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ILE- IFE

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Abstract

Thestudyinvestigatedthepatternofadolescents'sexualbehaviouramongsecondaryschoolstudentsinIfeCentralLocalGovernment,Ile-Ife;andexaminedtherelationshipbetweenthestudents'peerinfluenceandsexualbehaviour.Thesamplecomprised200secondaryschooladolescentstudentswhichwereselectedusingmulti-stagesamplingtechnique.Anadaptedresearchinstrumentnamely;InfluenceofPeerGrouponAdolescents'SexualBehaviour"(IPGASB)wasusedtocollectdatafromthestudents.Datacollectedwereanalysedusingpercentages,frequencycountsandPearsonCorrelationCoefficient.Thefindingsshowedthatmajorityoftheadolescentstudentsengageinkissing(86%),followedbysafese(80%)aswellascondomuse(74%).Italsohighlightedasignificantrelationshipbetweenpeerinfluenceandadolescent'ssexualbehaviour($r=0.21, P<0.05$).Thestudyconcludedthattherewasanotablesignificantcontributionofpeerinfluencetotheprevalenceofsexualbehaviouramongtheadolescentstudents.Itistherefore recommendedthatschoolcounsellorsshouldadoptthosecounsellingstrategiessuchas:teachingthestudentsassertivenessskillandencouragingthemtoenhancetheirself-control;asthiscouldgoalongwayincontrollingthepeerinfluenceontheirsexualbehaviour.

Keywords: Sexualbehaviour.PeerInfluence,Adolescents

ISLAMIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS : A CASE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF BAITUL MAAL WA TAMWIL IN SRAGEN REGENCY

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Abstract

Purpose: This article aims to provide an understanding of the contribution of BMT in empowering the economy of rural communities through an Islamic economic approach by formulating the following questions: First, what are the basic concepts and principles of Islamic socio- economic movements and their relevance in the rural context? Second, what are the strategies and innovations carried out by BMT in expanding the range of services and increasing operational effectiveness? Third, what is the role of BMT in providing microfinance and financial access to rural communities in Sragen Regency?

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of developing a theory based on data).

Findings: First, the basic concepts and principles of the Islamic socio-economic movement and their relevance to rural areas by growing and developing BMTs as Islamic economic institutions are evolutionary in rural areas of Sragen Regency. There are three phases of formation and growth, namely: (1) The pilot phase and the formation of BMT. (2) As a new development and formation phase that began around 2005. (3) The entry of BMT with the head office is outside Sragen Regency. They expanded to Sragen Regency because they saw a large economic potential for the growth and development of BMT. Second, the strategy carried out by the BMT of the Islamic socio-economic movement in order to develop businesses for those who are already established and the formation of new BMTs from several mosque activists, and general community groups who see promising economic potential in the villages of Sragen Regency. At this stage, BMTs that were already established in the first phase developed their potential in other sub-districts by opening branches. They try to strengthen the internal institutions and mobilize members or users of BMT products. Institutional strengthening is carried out by collaborating with established BMTs. They learn from those who are already established, by holding education and training for administrators by inviting figures from established BMTs. Third, the role of Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil (BMT) to grow and develop in

various sub-districts in Sragen Regency is an indicator of the pervasiveness of the Islamic economic system in rural areas. However, in principle the implementation of the economic system in BMT practice is still at the level of khilah or trickery. The current role of the BMT is at the khilah level, in practice its business is still in order to avoid usury. Buying and selling (murabahah) is an easy practice to carry out. As a result, the majority of transactions in BMT 60% - 70% are buying and selling (murabaha). In the process of buying and selling, BMT can take advantage. Even though the essence of Islamic economics is not murabaha, but mudharabah and musyarakah. BMT has not been able to fully apply these principles because the level of understanding of shari'ah is still lacking in managers, and risk management is not yet willing to take risks due to the application of these principles. They still see that the risk of applying the principles of mudharabah and musyarakah is still high.

Originality/value: This paper describes the importance of the role of BMT in Islamic socio-economic movements in rural areas.

Keywords: Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil (BMT), Islamic Social Economic Movement, Economic Potential, and Economic System.

ROLE OF NON - LINEAR OPTICAL CRYSTALS IN VARIOUS FIELDS

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Abstract:

Growth and characterization of crystals constitute a very vital area of research in solid state chemistry on account of its applications in numerous fields such as electronics, fiber optic communications, photonics nanotechnology, medical, military, materials engineering etc., (Nalwa 2000 and 2001). A wide variety of crystals have found use as semiconductors, piezoelectric, pyroelectric, ferroelectric, polarizer, transducer, opto electronic, electro optic, solid state laser, non linear optical, ultrasonic amplifier, infra red detector, scintillator and photosensitive materials. Lithium tantalate ($LiTaO_3$) and Lithium niobate ($LiNbO_3$) (Tomoaki yamada et al. 1967) possess piezoelectric, pyroelectric, acoustic and non linear optical properties. This piezoelectric property makes possible the utilization of the crystal as sensors, actuators, artificial intelligence for robots and in automotive industry, medical instruments, energy harvesting etc. In this paper the role of non linear optical crystals in various fields.

Keywords: Non linear optical crystals; Types; applications;

OTURMA EYLEMİNDE KÜLTÜREL ETKENLER VE OTURMA MEKANINDA TEFRİŞ ÖĞELERİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İRDELENMESİ

CULTURAL FACTORS IN THE SEATING ACTION AND EXAMINATION OF THE FEATURES OF FURNISHING ITEMS IN THE SEATING SPACE

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ÖZET

Kültür, tanımı farklı disiplinlere göre çeşitlilik gösteren zengin bir kavramdır. Farklı coğrafya, yöresel özellikler, iklim, hâkim rüzgâr, topoğrafya ile birlikte şekillenen günlük yaşam dinamikleri yaşam biçimi ve mekân düzenlemelerini etkilemiştir ve etkilemeye devam etmektedir. Günlük yaşam, değişen koşullara bağlı olarak farklılaşmakta, beklentiler, ihtiyaçlar, istekler değişmektedir. Bu değişiklik gerek yöresel, ailevi, toplumsal, sosyal şeklinde nitelendirilebilecek kültür ögelerine, gerekse yine kültürün diğer unsurları içerisinde yer alan zaman, teknoloji, bilim gibi gelişmelere bağlı olarak çeşitlenmektedir. Diğer yandan değişen eğitim, iş ve çalışma koşulları mekâna ve mekâna ait öğelere yön ve biçim vermektedirler. Göçerlerin çadırları içerisinde yer verdikleri tefriş ögeleri ile çok soğuk ülkelerin tefriş ögeleri değiştiği gibi, günlük yaşamdaki faaliyetlerin de mobilya tasarımlarını şekillendirdikleri bilinmektedir.

Kültürle şekillenen yaşam biçimleri, yeme-içme, misafir ağırlama, hobiler, aile biçimleri, çocuk yetiştirme, toplumsal-sosyal ilişkiler ile yaşanılan yerin sosyal ve teknik alt yapı imkanları da konut iç mekânları ile birlikte oturma eylemine de yön vermektedirler.

İlk insandan bu yana insanların öncelikle korunma, barınma ihtiyacını hissettikleri, kendilerini dış etkenlerden korumakla birlikte zaman içerisinde teknolojinin ilerlemesine bağlı olarak değişen ihtiyaçlara çözüm ve cevap arama isteği ve çabaları her zaman olmuştur. Günümüzde de bugünün koşullarına erişilebilmiştir. Gelecek için yapılan ön görülerde ise fütüristik akımla beraber teknolojinin yaşamın merkezine oturacağı, akıllı tefriş ögeleri, mobilyalar ile nano teknolojik malzemelerle hijyenik, konforlu olma arayışlarının daha da ileriye götürülme çabalarının sürdürüleceği fark edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada geçmişten günümüze oturma eylemi ve unsurlarının gelişiminin eylemsel bağlamda ele alınması, eylemleri yönlendiren ve biçimlendiren kültürel ögelerin mobilyaya yansıması irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Oturma Eylemi, Mobilya

ABSTRACT

Culture is a rich concept, the definition of which varies according to different disciplines. Daily life dynamics shaped by different geography, local characteristics, climate, prevailing wind, topography have affected and continue to affect lifestyle and spatial arrangements. Daily life differs depending on changing conditions, expectations, needs and demands change. This change is diversified depending on cultural elements that can be described as local, familial, social and social, as well as developments such as time, technology and science, which are also included in other elements of culture. On the other hand, changing education, work and working conditions give direction and form to space and its elements. It is known that the furnishing elements of very cold countries have changed with the furnishing elements that the nomads put in their tents, and the activities in daily life have shaped the furniture designs.

Lifestyles shaped by culture, eating and drinking, hosting guests, hobbies, family styles, raising children, social-social relations, and social and technical infrastructure opportunities of the place where they live also direct the sit-in together with the interiors of the houses.

Since the first human, people have always felt the need for protection and shelter, protecting themselves from external factors, and the desire and efforts to seek solutions and answers to the needs that have changed over time depending on the advancement of technology. Today, today's conditions have been reached. In the predictions made for the future, it is realized that technology will be at the center of life with the futuristic trend, and efforts will be continued to take the pursuit of being hygienic and comfortable with smart furnishing items, furniture and nano-technological materials.

In this study, the development of the sit-in action and its elements from the past to the present will be discussed in the context of action, and the reflection of the cultural elements that direct and shape the actions on the furniture will be examined.

Keywords: Culture, Sitting Action, Furniture

UZAYINDA QUASI ÇATILI UZAY EĞRİSİ ÜZERİNE

ON SPACE CURVE WITH QUASI FRAME IN SPACE

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ÖZET

3-boyutlu Öklid uzayında uzay eğrileri için Frenet çatısı, Bishop çatı ve paralel Öteleme çatısı üzerine çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bunlara ilave olarak 3-boyutlu Öklid uzayında quasi çatı tanımlanmıştır. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında Frenet çatısı, Bishop çatı ve paralel öteleme çatısı tanıtılmış ve kullanılacak olan 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında quasi çatılı bir uzay eğrisi hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Quasi çatıyı kullanmaktaki asıl önemli neden bu çatının Frenet çatısına ve diğer bilinen çatılara göre daha genel olması ve alınan bir uzay eğrisinin ikinci mertebeden türevinin olmadığı durumlarda quasi çatı ile hesaplamaların yapılabiliyor olmasıdır. Quasi çatı diğer bilinen çatılarla aynı doğruluğa sahiptir. Bu çatının diğer bir önemli özelliği ise bir uzay eğrisi boyunca hesaplanan çatı vektörlerinin teğet etrafında ki gereksiz bükülmeleri ve dönmeleri engellemesidir. Verilen uzay eğrisinin quasi çatısı bir Öklid açısı kadar dönerek öncelikle quasi normal vektörü, teğet vektör ve $\boldsymbol{k}$ izdüşüm vektörüne dik bir birim vektör olarak verilir. Sonrasında bu vektörler yardımıyla birim teğet vektör, birim quasi normal vektör ve birim quasi binormal vektör ile quasi çatısı oluşturlur. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisi, örneğin xy-düzlemindeki $\boldsymbol{k}_x$ ve $\boldsymbol{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörleri olmak üzere $\boldsymbol{t}$ birim teğet, $\boldsymbol{n}_q$ birim quasi normal, $\boldsymbol{b}_{1q}$ birinci birim quasi binormal ve $\boldsymbol{b}_{2q}$ ise ikinci birim quasi binormal kullanılarak quasi çatısı ve quasi eğrilikleri bulunmuştur. Bulunan bu q-eğrilikleri $\boldsymbol{k}_x$ ve $\boldsymbol{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörlerine bağlı olarak elde edilmiştir. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisinin quasi eğriliklerinin eşitleri eğrinin üçüncü mertebeye kadar olan türevleri ile $\boldsymbol{k}_x$ ve $\boldsymbol{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörleri yardımıyla hesaplanmıştır. Bulanan bu hesapların daha anlaşılabilir olması adına 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisi için quasi çatı ve quasi eğriliklerinin elde edildiği bir örnek yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Frenet çatısı, quasi çatı, q-eğrilikleri

ABSTRACT

Frenet frame, Bishop frame, and parallel translational frame for space curves in 3-dimensional Euclidean space have been studied. In addition to these, quasi frame in 3-dimensional Euclidean space is defined. In 4-dimensional Euclidean space, the Frenet frame, Bishop frame, and parallel translation frame are introduced and information is given about a space curve with a quasi frame in 4-dimensional Euclidean space to be used in this study. The main reason for using the quasi frame is that this frame is more general than the Frenet frame and other known frames, and calculations can be made with the quasi frame in cases where there is no second-order derivative of a space curve. The quasi frame has the same accuracy as other known frames. Another important feature of this frame is that it prevents unnecessary twists and turns around the tangent of the frame vectors calculated along a space curve. The quasi frame of a given space curve is rotated by a Euclidean angle and firstly the quasi normal vector is given as a unit vector perpendicular to the tangent vector and the projection vector $\boldsymbol{k}$. Then, with the help of these vectors, the unit tangent vector, the unit quasi normal vector, and the unit quasi binormal vector, the quasi frame is formed. For a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space, for example, $\boldsymbol{k_x}$ and $\boldsymbol{k_y}$ projection vectors in the xy -plane, $\boldsymbol{t}$ is the unit tangent, $\boldsymbol{n_q}$ is the unit quasi normal, $\boldsymbol{b_{1q}}$ is the first unit quasi binormal and $\boldsymbol{b_{2q}}$ is the second unit quasi binormal to find the quasi frame and quasi curvatures. These q-curvatures are obtained depending on the projection vectors $\boldsymbol{k_x}$ and $\boldsymbol{k_y}$. Equivalents of the quasi curvatures of a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space are calculated with the help of the derivatives of the curve up to the third order and the projection vectors $\boldsymbol{k_x}$ and $\boldsymbol{k_y}$. In order to make these calculations more comprehensible, an example is made in which quasi frames and quasi curvatures are obtained for a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space.

Keywords: Frenet frame, quasi frame, q-curvaturs

RİZE'DE MEYDANA GELEN SEL FELAKETLERİNİN ETKİLERİ; GÜNEYSU VE SALARHA VADİSİ ALAN ÇALIŞMASI

EFFECTS OF FLOOD DISASTERS IN RİZE; CASE STUDY OF GÜNEYSU AND SALARHA VALLEY

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ÖZET

Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi arazi yapısı bakımından oldukça engebeli ve dağlıktır. Denizden hemen yükselen Kaçkar Dağları nedeniyle Türkiye'nin en fazla yağış alan bölgesidir. Küresel iklim değişikliğinin doğal bir yansıması olarak bölgede yağış periyotları kısalmakta, yağış şiddeti artmaktadır. Kısa süreli ve şiddetli yağışlar sonucunda akarsuların debileri çok hızlı bir şekilde yükselmektedir. Özellikle yaz aylarında; hava ve karayolu ulaşımının kolaylaşması ve turizm faaliyetlerinin artması nedeniyle aşırı bir nüfus yoğunluğu yaşanmaktadır. Artan nüfusla birlikte, yeni açılan köy ve mahalle yolları, köy içme suyu çalışmaları, HES inşaatları, dere ıslah çalışmaları, akarsu kenarlarındaki konut, sanayi ve ticari yapılar, yamaç ve dere yataklarının aşırı tahribatı ve sürekli toprak doygunluğundaki değişim vb. gibi nedenlerle taşkın riski artmıştır. Buna yağışlardaki düzensizlikler gibi çevresel etkilerin de eklenmesiyle birlikte bölgede büyük doğal afetler kaçınılmaz hale gelmiş, onlarca can ve mal kaybı yaşanmıştır. Bu nedenle uzun vadede 1929 ile 2021 yılları arasında bölgede 50'nin üzerinde sel ve taşkın, 92 yıllık bir süreçte 700'e yakın kişi hayatını kaybetmiş, 30'dan fazla kişi ise kaybolmuştur. Bu çalışmada özellikle Güneysu ve Salarha derelerinde ev ve işyerlerinin yıkılması, nehirler üzerindeki hidrolik köprülerin yıkılması, can ve mal kaybı yaşanması, nehir kıyısının morfolojisindeki değişim gibi olumsuzluklar incelenmiştir. Havza bazında meydana gelen sel ve heyelanlar için, afet öncesi, afet anında ve afet sonrasında kamu ve özel kuruluşlar ile yerel halkın alması gereken önlemler araştırılarak vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sel ve taşkın, Doğal afetler, Yağış

ABSTRACT

The Eastern Black Sea Region is quite rugged and mountainous in its land structure. It is the region receiving the most precipitation in Turkey due to the Kaçkar Mountains rising immediately from the sea. As a natural reflection of global climate change, precipitation periods are shortening, and precipitation intensity is increasing in the region. As a result of short-term and heavy rains, stream flow rates have increased very rapidly. Especially in the summer months due to the ease of air and road transportation and the increase in tourism activities, there is an excessive population density. Together with the growing population, newly opened village and neighborhood roads, village drinking water works, HEPP constructions, stream rehabilitation works, residential, industrial, and commercial structures in the riverside areas, excessive destruction of slopes and stream beds, continuous changes in soil saturation, such as for reasons such as flood risk have been significantly augmented. With the addition of environmental effects such as precipitation irregularities, major natural disasters have become inevitable in the region and dozens of lives and property have been lost. For this reason, in a period of 92 years, over 50 floods and overflows occurred in the region between 1929 and 2021. Nearly 700 people died and more than 30 people disappeared. In this study, especially in Güneysu and Salarha streams, problems such as the destruction of houses and workplaces, the destruction of hydraulic bridges over rivers, the loss of life and property, and the change in the morphology of the river shore were researched. Before the disaster, during the disaster, and after the disaster for floods and landslides that occurred on the basin basis, Precautions are to be taken by public and private institutions and local people and emphasized.

Keywords: Flood and overflow, Natural disasters, Downfall

AZERBAYCAN'DA YAYILAN TOKSİJENİK MANTARLARIN BASKIN TÜRLERİ VE FAALİYETLERİNİ ETKİSİZ HALE GETİRME YOLLARI

DOMINANT TYPES OF TOXIGENIC FUNGI SPREADING IN AZERBAIJAN AND WAYS TO NEUTRALIZE THEIR ACTIVITIES

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Özet

Sunulan çalışmanın amacı, Azerbaycan'da dağıtılan toksijenik mantarların sayı ve tür kompozisyonuna, dağılım modellerine, toksisitelerini belirlemek için bir yöntemin seçimine, toksik aktivitelerini zayıflatmanın yollarını bulmanın yanı sıra değişimin doğasını açıklığa adamıştır. antropojenik etkiye bağlı olarak farklı biyotopların mikokompleksinin toksijenik biyotasında.

Azerbaycan'ın farklı ekosistemlerinde yapılan araştırmalardan, tür çeşitliliğine göre kendilerine özgü mikokomplekslerin farklılık gösterdiği ve her birine özgü toksijenik mikobiyota türlerinin de yeterli olduğu, insan kaynaklı etkilerin arka planda artışa neden olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu ekosistemlere özgü toksijenik mikokompleks türlerinin seviyesi. Tüm bunların istenmeyen bir durum olduğu göz önünde bulundurularak, araştırma sonunda çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılan bir takım materyallerin mikobiyotasının oluşumunda görev alan toksijenlerin spesifik biyotasının baskın türlerinin belirlenmesi ve aktivitelerinin zayıflamasına veya tamamen durmasına yol açan bileşikler elde ederler. Bu görevi çözerken, yukarıda belirtilen biyotoplara ek olarak, yem (hayvancılıkta kullanılan takviye edilmiş yemler), gıda (tahıllar ve tahıl-baklagiller, meyveler, sebzeler ve kavunlar) ve tıbbi (zanaatkar olarak nüfusa satılan malzemelerden) yöntemlerle veya eczanelerde) amaçlı olarak toksijenik mikobiyota için kullanılan ve analiz edilen materyallerden de numuneler alınmıştır. Bahsedilenlerin yanı sıra bu materyallerin mikobiyotalarının analizi sonucunda küresel bir ekosistem olarak Azerbaycan'da yapılan çalışmalarda kaydedilen toksijenik mikobiyotanın baskın türlerinin Aspergillus flavus, A.ochraeus, Cladosporium olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. herbarium, Fusarium moniliforma, F.oxysporum, Penicillium citrinum ve P, cyclopium gibi mantarları içerir ve sıklıkları %45,5-57,2 arasındadır. Bu mantarların tümü, günümüzde insan sağlığı için tehlikeli kabul edilen çeşitli toksinlerin aktif üreticileri de dahil olmak üzere, farklı toksik etkilere sahip çok sayıda mikotoksin üretebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler*:* Azerbaycan, toksijenik mantar, bitki, ekosistem

Abstract

The purpose of the presented work is devoted to the number and species composition of toxigenic fungi distributed in Azerbaijan, distribution patterns, selection of a method for determining their toxicity, finding means to weaken their toxic activity, as well as clarifying the nature of the change in the toxigenic biota of the mycocomplex of different biotopes due to anthropogenic influence.

It became clear from the research conducted in different ecosystems of Azerbaijan that the mycocomplex specific to them differs according to species diversity, and the toxigenic types of mycobiota specific to each of them are also sufficient, and man-made effects cause an increase in the background level of the toxigenic types of mycocomplex specific to these ecosystems. Taking into account that all this is undesirable, at the end of the research, it was considered appropriate to determine the dominant species of the specific biota of toxigens involved in the formation of the mycobiota of a number of materials used for various purposes, and to obtain compounds that lead to the weakening or complete cessation of their activity. In solving this task, in addition to the above-mentioned biotopes, fodder (fortified feeds used in animal husbandry), food (cereals and cereal-leguminous plants, fruits, vegetables and melons) and medical (from materials sold to the population in artisanal methods or in pharmacies) purposes samples were also taken from the materials used for and analyzed for toxigenic mycobiota. As a result of the analysis of the mycobiota of these materials, as well as those mentioned, it became clear that the dominant species of the toxigenic mycobiota recorded in the studies conducted in Azerbaijan as a global ecosystem are Aspergillus flavus, A.ochraeus, Cladosporium herbarium, Fusarium moniliforma, F.oxysporum, Penicillium citrinum and P include fungi such as .cyclopium and their frequency is between 45.5-57.2%. All of these fungi can produce a large number of mycotoxins with different toxic effects, including active producers of various toxins that are considered dangerous for human health today.

Key words*:* Azerbaijan, toxigenic fungus, plant, ecosystem

CURRENT TRENDS OF ROMANIAN MIGRANT REMITTANCES IN THE CURRENT WORLD CONTEXT

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Remittances associated with the migrant workforce represent a significant part of the total remittance flows that are transmitted by migrant workers, usually to their families or friends. The volume and frequency of remittance flows is determined by several factors, such as: the number of migrant workers; salaries; economic activity in the country of origin / recipients; exchange rate; political risk; facilities for the transmission of funds; marital status; the level of education of migrants; if the migrant is accompanied by a wife / children; the length of time he migrated; family income level; the rate index calculated between the country of origin and the country of destination.

Research on the use of remittances shows that most is used for food, clothing and health services, construction or rehabilitation of housing, land acquisition or other durable goods and only to a small extent "productive investments" (with multiplier effect of creating new jobs). The productive use of remittances represents "any activity that has the potential to generate additional income or to guarantee future expenses".

Migrants' remittances have a significant impact on the well-being of the Romanian population, increasing beneficiaries' access to such services as education and healthcare, and contributing to the country's economic growth based on consumption. This paper makes an analysis of the evolution of remittances in the current world context.

Keywords: Labor force migration, remittances

Classification JEL: J1, J61, C33

TAWHID OF CULTURE, TAWHID OF THE FUTURE AND TAWHID AS A WAY OF LIFE IN ISLAM

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Abstract

This paper aims to explain how the tawhid of culture, tawhid of the future, and tawhid as a way of life in Islam? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Findings: First, in the Tawhid of Culture, namely a person's habit based on the system of tawhididan with faith in Allah SWT. Which is strong and cannot be shaken in the slightest. Although attacked from various directions, humans will not escape the name culture. Second, in Tawhid Masa Future raises the concept of futurology, namely the unification of awareness between environmental awareness (nature) with divine awareness and awareness of the future. Finally, Tawhid as a Way of Life in Islam, has important elements that become its main character, namely; (1) Reality and the visible world and the invisible world. (2) A view of life on an integral tawhidic method of thinking. (3) Based on revelation that is reinforced by religion and supported by the principles of reason and intuition. (4) The elements of the Islamic worldview consist mainly of the concept of God, the concept of revelation, the concept of His creation, the concept of human psychology, the concept of science, the concept of religion, the concept of freedom, the concept of value and virtue, the concept of happiness. (5) The concept of God in Islam is central and not the same as concepts found in other religious traditions.

Keyword: Tawhid of Culture, Tawhid of the Future, and Tawhid as a Way of Life in Islam, Islamic Economic Philosophy

PROBİYOTİKLER AĞIZ SAĞLIĞINI DA KORUR

PROBIOTICS ALSO PROTECT ORAL HEALTH

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ÖZET

Probiyotikler, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) ile Amerika Gıda ve Tarım Örgütü (FAO) tarafından yeterli miktarda alındığı zaman sağlığa yararlı etki sağlayan canlı mikroorganizmalardır. Bu bakteriler piyasada yiyecek, içecek, kapsül ve tablet şeklinde bulunmaktadır. Probiyotiklerin etki mekanizmaları, patojenik mikroorganizmalara karşı antimikrobiyal madde üreterek gastrointestinal sistemde mikrobiyal dengeyi koruyup, homeostazı sağlar ve patojenleri azaltarak konak yanıtını düzenleyerek bağışıklık sistemini güçlendirir. Ayrıca ağız hastalıklarına karşı, ağız dokuları için koruyucu bir tabaka olan biofilmi oluşturarak bakteriyel patojenlerin ağız dokularına yaklaşmasını engellerler. Aynı zamanda karyojenik bakterilerin ve periodontal patojenlerin çoğalmalarını engellerler. Böylece diş çürüğü ve diş eti hastalıklarına karşı koruyucu özellikleri vardır. Bazı probiyotik bakterilerin diş eti hastalığının ve bu hastalığa bağlı kemik rezorbsiyonlarının önlenmesinde, ağız kokusunun azaltılmasında, ağız kanserlerinin tedavisinde etkili olduğuna dair çeşitli çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Bu derlemenin amacı, probiyotiklerin ağız sağlığındaki önemi ve diş hekimliğindeki kullanım alanlarıyla ilgili bilgi vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Probiyotikler, diş hekimliği,ağız sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Probiotics are defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of America (FAO) as live microorganisms that provide beneficial effects on health when taken in adequate amounts. The mechanisms of action of probiotics protect the microbial balance in the gastrointestinal system by producing antimicrobial substances against pathogenic microorganisms, provide homeostasis and strengthen the immune system by regulating the host response and reducing pathogens. In addition, they prevent bacterial pathogens from approaching oral tissues by forming a biofilm, which is a protective layer for oral tissues, against oral diseases. They also inhibit the proliferation of cariogenic bacteria and periodontal pathogens. Thus, it has protective properties against tooth decay and gum diseases. There are various studies showing that some probiotic bacteria are effective in preventing gum disease and bone resorption associated with this disease, reducing bad breath and treating oral cancers. The purpose of this review is to give information about the importance of probiotics in oral health and their use in dentistry.

Keywords: Probiotics, dentistry, oral health

REAKTİF BOYARMADDELERLE BOYALI PAMUKLU KUMAŞ NUMUNELERİNİN IŞIK VE TER HASLIĞININ İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

IMPROVEMENT OF LIGHT AND PERSPIRATION FASTNESS OF COTTON FABRIC SAMPLES DYED WITH REACTIVE DYES

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ÖZET

Özellikle yaz aylarında uzun süreli güneş ışığı etkisine maruz kalma ile meydana gelen terlemenin etkisi sonunda reaktif boyalı pamuklu kumaş mamüllerinde önemli ölçüde solmalar meydana gelmektedir.Bu solmayı iyileştirmek için; çalışmada heteroçiklik yapıda UV absorblayıcı %1,%2 ve %3'lük konsantrasyonda ve %2'lik poliamonyum yapısındaki fiksatör; boyalı kumaş numunelerine uygulanmıştır. Özellikle kullanım sırasında önemli bir kriter olan haslık değerinin tam olarak belirlenmesi de önemlidir. Dimi örgüdeki kumaş numuneleri monoklortriazin ve vinilsülfon reaktif gruba sahip reaktif boyarmaddelerle boyanıp haslık testleri uygulanmıştır. Değerlendirmeler, ışık kabininde gri skala kullanılarak ve spektrofotometre cihazı ile yapılmıştır. Yüksek pH'larda hidrolize uğradığı için reaktif boyarmaddelerin asit ve alkali haslıkları orta seviyededir.Reaktif boyamaların ışık, ter-ışık haslığında boyarmaddenin yapısındaki kromofor grup etkili olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; 2/1 dimi pamuklu dokuma kumaş numuneleri vinilsülfon ve monoklortriazin reaktif boyarmaddeleri ile boyanmıştır. Reaktif boyarmaddelerde güneş ışığına bağlı olarak meydana gelen solma(renkte açılma) miktarı;boyarmaddenin yapısındaki kromofor gruba bağlıdır. Kumaşlar için flotte oranı 1:10 olarak alınarak %1'lik boyama konsantrasyonu test edilmiştir. Boyalı kumaş numunelerine TS 867 standardına göre gün ışığına karşı ışık haslığı ile, TS EN ISO 105-D01 standardına göre asidik ve bazik ter haslığı uygulanmıştır. Test sonuçlarına göre, lacivert monoklortriazin reaktif boyarmadde ile boyalı pamuklu kumaş numunelerinin fiksatör uygulama sonrasında asidik ter haslığı 1,5 birim artarken, haki renk sonrası asidik ter haslığı ise 2 birim artmıştır. Bazik ter haslığı sonrasında lacivert renkte 3 birimlik artış, haki renkte ise 1 birimlik artış elde edilmiştir. Bunun yanısıra vinilsülfon reaktif gruba sahip reaktif boyarmadde ile boyalı ve fiksatör uygulama sonrasında pamuklu kumaş numunelerinin asidik ve bazik ter haslığı lacivert renkte 1,5 birim iyileşme göstermiştir. Haki renkte ise; asidik ter haslığı sonrası 2, bazik ter haslığı sonrasında ise 2,5 birim artış elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler- Reaktif Boyarmadde;Işık Haslığı; Ter Haslığı

ABSTRACT

Especially in the summer months, significant discolorations occur in the color of cotton textile products dyed with reactive dyestuff as a result of the effect of perspiration. To improve the fading in the dyed fabric sample,in this study, concentrations(1%,2%,3%)(%owf) of heterocyclic UV absorber and 2% polyammonium fixator concentration were applied to dyed fabric samples.It is important to determine the fastness value, which is a important criterion especially during use. Fabric samples in twill weave were dyed with monochlorotriazine and vinylsulfone reactive dyestuffs and fastness tests were applied. Evaluations were evaluated in a light cabinet using a gray scale and a spectrophotometer device.Acid and alkali fastnesses of reactive dyestuffs are moderate.Because they are hydrolyzed at high pH. The chromophore group in the structure of the dye is effective in the light and perspiration-light fastness of reactive dyeing. In this study, vinylsulfone and monochlortriazine reactive dyestuffs were used for dyeing of 2/1 twill cotton woven fabric samples in the field of sportswear. The amount of fading in reactive dyestuffs due to sunlight depends on the chromophore group in the structure of the dyestuff. The liquor ratio for fabrics was taken as 1:10 and dyeing concentration of 1% was used. Light fastness to daylight according to TS 867 standard and acidic- basic perspiration fastness according to TS EN ISO 105-D01 standard were applied to dyed fabric samples. According to the test results, the acidic perspiration fastness of cotton fabric samples dyed with dark blue monochlortiazine reactive dyestuff are increased 1.5 unit after fixator application.In addition, acidic perspiration fastness is increased 2 unit in haki color. In addition, after basic perspiration fastness, it was obtained that the increase of 3 unit in the dark blue color and the increase of 1 unit in the haki color. Besides, the acidic and basic perspiration fastness of cotton fabric samples dyed with vinylsulfone reactive dyestuff are increased 1.5 unit in dark blue color. In addition, the acidic perspiration fastness is increased 2 unit and the basic perspiration fastness is increased 2.5 unit in haki color.

Keywords: Reactive Dyestuff; Light Fastness; Perspiration Fastness

BEMISIA TABACI (GENN.) (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE)'YE BAZI BİTKİ EKSTRAKTLARININ ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

THE EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS ON BEMISIA TABACI (GENN.) (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE)

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ÖZET

Pamuğun yaygın ve zorunlu kullanımı, ekonomik değeri ve istihdam sağlaması nedeniyle, gelişmekte olan ülkeler için oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Nüfus artışı, yükselen yaşam standartlarıyla beraber doğal liflere olan ilginin artması pamuk talebini artırmaktadır. Dünya genelinde sekiz ülke, ekolojileri sayesinde pamuk üretiminde önemli bir paya sahiptir ve dünya üretiminin yaklaşık %80'ini gerçekleştirmektedir. Türkiye, pamuk üretiminde dünya genelinde 7. büyük ithalatçı konumunda olup, birim alan başına tekstil pamuğu üretiminde dördüncü, pamuk üretiminde altıncı, pamuk tüketiminde ise 4. sırada yer almaktadır. *Bemisia tabaci* pamuk alanlarında, meyve bitkilerinde, sebzelerde ve çeşitli tarla bitkilerinde ekonomik açıdan önemli bir zarar meydana getirdiği bilinen polifag bir zararlıdır. Beyazsinek ergin ve larvaları bitki özsuyunu emerek bitkinin zayıflamasına neden olur. Zararlı yoğun olduğunda gelişme durur. Zayıf bitkinin ürüne esas olan tutma kapasitesi düşer, tutulan kozaların gelişmesi tam olmadığından kozanın ağırlığı düşer. Bu da verimin düşmesine neden olur. *B. tabaci*'nin verdiği zararlar sonucunda üreticilerin bu entomolojik sorunlara karşı mücadelede ilk başvurdukları yöntem kimyasal mücadele yöntemidir. Ancak kimyasal mücadele yönteminin insan ve çevre sağlığı üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinden dolayı son yıllarda bu kimyasallara alternatif olabilecek mücadele metotları geliştirilmeye başlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, *B. tabaci'*nin mücadelesinde sentetik kimyasal maddelerin kullanımına alternatif olabilecek ve bu zararlının mücadelesinde kullanılması muhtemel olan bazı bitkisel kökenli ekstraktların (*Nerium oleander* L. *Melia azadirachta* L., *Euphorbia peplis* L. ve *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss) etkilerini araştırmak amacıyla püskürtme ve daldırma metodu uygulamaları yürütülmüştür. Yapılan tüm çalışmalar kontrollü koşullar altında (ortam nispi nem oranı % 65 ± 5, ortam sıcaklığı 25 ± 1 °C ve ışıklandırma 16:8 saat A:K) gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Daldırma ve püskürtme metodu uygulanmış *B. tabaci* yumurtalarının en yüksek ölüm oranlarının sırasıyla ile *A. indica* ve bunu takiben *M.azadirachta*, *E.peplis* ve *N.oleander* olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bemisia tabaci, Pamuk, Bitki ekstraktı

ABSTRACT

Cotton has a very important place for developing countries due to its widespread and compulsory use, economic value and employment. Turkey is the 7th largest importer of cotton in the world, and ranks fourth in textile cotton production, sixth in cotton production, and fourth in cotton consumption per unit area. *Bemisia tabaci* is a polyphagous pest known to cause significant economic damage to cotton fields, fruit crops, vegetables and various field crops. Whitefly adults and larvae suck the plant sap, causing the plant to weaken. When the pest is intense, development stops. The holding capacity of the weak plant, which is the basis for the product, decreases, the weight of the cocoon decreases as the growth of the cocoons is not complete. This causes a decrease in productivity. As a result of the damage caused by *B. tabaci*, the first method used by the producers in the fight against these entomological problems is the chemical control method. However, due to the negative effects of chemical control method on human and environmental health, in recent years, alternative control methods have begun to be developed.

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effects of some plant-based extracts (*Nerium oleander* L. *Melia azadirachta* L., *Euphorbia peplis* L. and *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss) that may be an alternative to the use of synthetic chemicals in the control of *B. tabaci* and are likely to be used in the control of this pest. Spraying and dipping method applications were carried out. All studies were carried out under controlled conditions (R.H. 65±5%, temperature 25±1 °C and lighting 16:8 L:D).

It was found that the highest mortality rates of *B. tabaci* eggs applied by immersion and spraying method were respectively *A.indica*, followed by *M.azadirachta*, *E.peplis* and *N.oleander*.

Keywords: Bemisia tabaci, Cotton, Plant extract

ÜRETER KANAL BOYUNCA BÖBREK TAŞI DÜŞÜRME PROSESİNİN GÖZENEKLİ ORTAM KOŞULLARINDA HESAPLAMALI SONLU ELEMANLAR METODUYLA (HAD) MODELLENMESİ VE ÜRETER BASINÇ DAĞILIMI

COMPUTATIONAL FINITE ELEMENT METHOD (HAD) MODELING OF THE RENAL STONE REMOVAL PROCESS THROUGH THE URETERAL CHANNEL IN POROUS MEDIA CONDITIONS AND URETERAL PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION

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ÖZET

İnsan vücudundaki doğal akış prosesleri sağlık alanıyla birlikte mühendislik çalışmaları için de gerekliliği yadsınamaz konulardandır. Bu nedenle her iki bilim alanı için ortak çalışmaları zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmalardan biri de böbrek ile mesane arasındaki üreter kanal akışını kapsayan böbrek taşı düşürme işlemidir. Çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı böbrek içinde üretilen böbrek taşlarının belirli boyutlardakileri üreter kanalından düşürülebilir. Taşın düşürülmesinde üreter kanalın özellikleri ve taşın yapısı iki temel faktörlerdendir. Böbrek havuzundan ayrılan taş değişken kesitlerdeki kanaldan ilerlerken böbrek içinde ve kanallarda yüksek basınca neden olur. Taşın vücuttan atılmasını sağlayan yüksek basınç böbrek ağrısının da başlıca nedenidir. Bu çalışmada, böbrek ve üreter kanal, akışkanın tahliye kanalı olarak modellendi ve hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiğiyle analizi yapıldı. Üç boyutlu modelleme ve analiz için Space Claim ve Fluent 2020 R2 yazılımı kullanıldı. Üreter kanalın geniş, orta ve dar kesitlerinde taşın sabit kalması durumunda basınç dağılımı belirlendi. CFD-Post ile simülasyonu yapıldı. Bu amaçla, böbrek taşı bölgesi gözenekli ortam olarak analize tanımlandı. Taş büyüklüğü ve yapısını temsil etmek üzere bu bölgede geçirgenlik için 3 farklı koşul analize dahil edildi. Elde edilen bulgular, beklendiği üzere dar geçişlerde ve düşük geçirgenlik koşullarında akış hacmi boyunca yüksek basıncın varlığını gösterdi. Özellikleri önceden belirlenen taş ve kanal yapısına bağlı olarak akış boyunca basınç-hız ilişkisinin tedavi ve müdahale konusunda bilgi verebileceği öngörüldü. Özellikle kanalda tam tıkanmaya neden olmayan ve bu analizde gözenekli ortam olarak tanımlanan taş düşürme prosesi için yüksek basınca bağlı ağrının boyutu hakkında ön fikir oluşabileceği sonucuna varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Böbrek taşı düşürme, üreter akışı, üreter basıncı, gözenekli ortam, HAD

ABSTRACT
The natural flow processes in the human body are undeniably necessary for engineering studies as well as health. For this reason, it necessitates collaborative studies for both fields of science. One of these studies is the kidney stone removal process, which includes the ureteral canal flow between the kidney and the bladder. Certain sizes of kidney stones produced in the kidney for various reasons can be dropped from the ureteral canal. The characteristics of the ureteral canal and the structure of the stone are two basic factors in the removal of the stone. The stone leaving the kidney pool causes high pressure in the kidney and in the channels as it moves through the channel of variable cross-sections. The high pressure that allows the stone to be expelled from the body is also the main cause of kidney pain. In this study, the kidney and ureteral canal were modeled as the drainage channels of the fluid and analyzed by computational fluid dynamics. Space Claim and Fluent 2020 R2 software were used for three-dimensional modeling and analysis. Pressure distribution was determined when the stone remained stable in the wide, medium, and narrow sections of the ureteral canal. It was simulated with CFD-Post. For this purpose, the kidney stone region was defined as a porous medium for analysis. Three different conditions were included in the analysis for permeability in this region to represent stone size and structure. The findings showed the presence of high pressure throughout the flow volume at narrow passages and low permeability conditions, as expected. It was predicted that the pressure-velocity relationship along the flow can provide information about treatment and intervention, depending on the stone and canal structure whose properties are determined beforehand. It was concluded that a preliminary idea could be formed about the extent of pain due to high pressure, especially for the stone removal process, which does not cause complete obstruction in the canal and is defined as a porous medium in this analysis.

Keywords: Kidney stone reduction, ureteral flow, ureteral pressure, porous medium, CFD

RESEARCH ON THE USE OF SODIUM CHLORINE CLEANED FILTER PRESS SLUDGE AS ACTIVE ADDITIVES FOR CONCRETE

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Annotation

Today, 16,000 tons of filter press sludge is produced as waste at the “Kungirot Soda Plant” located in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Disposal of these wastes is very important. The presence of large amounts of sodium chloride salt in these wastes exacerbates the existing problem. In the research work we are conducting, significant work is being done on the purification of sodium chloride contained in these wastes and the use of the obtained solid phase as an additive for concrete. This article is devoted to the process of using filter-press sludge purified from sodium chloride as admixtures for concrete.

Keywords. Soda plant, sodium chloride, concrete strength, Portland cement, concrete mobility, filter-press sludge, quartz sand.

RESEARCHERS' VERSATILITY IN USING COMPUTER ASSISTED DATA ANALYSIS SOFTWARE (CAQDAS): A COMPARISON OF ATLAS.TI AND MAXQDA

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Abstract

CAQDAS are used for the analysis of non-numerical data. These data include text, images, audio, video, geo-documents, among others. Some researchers think that the knowledge of a software is suffice to handle all research demand for all studies. The state of the present age demand researchers' versatility in the knowledge of multiple research and data analytical packages. This study was carried out, with a case study of comparing ATLAS.ti and MAXQDA, to outline reasons qualitative researchers have to learn more than one qualitative research software. The researchers outlined similar and different features of each CAQDAS with research implications for qualitative researchers. The conclusion shows that researchers' knowledge of multiple CAQDAS is very important in the research space as it promotes quality research output. It was recommended that researchers should prioritise their learning and self-development of several CAQDAS in their research plan; higher institutions of learning should from time-to-time training academic staff on the use of different qualitative research analytical packages, CAQDAS developers should attract researchers in learning their packages through giving vast discounts to academic institutions and to independent researchers.

Keywords: Qualitative research, data analysis, CAQDAS, ATLAS.ti, MAXQDA

RESOURCE-SAVING MEASURES OF GROWING AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN UKRAINE DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD

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Already in 2022, the military actions in Ukraine did not allow to obtain constant levels of winter and spring crops on the land use area of about 10%. This happened precisely in the zone of placement of highly fertile lands, mainly chernozems and dark-chestnut soils.

In particular, in the southern region, grain, vegetable, melon, oilseed, energy, medicinal and other crops were successfully grown to obtain high-quality products.

During the war, the soils in this region were contaminated by rocket emissions, fragments from them and other residues, which will require measures to significantly improve the basic indicators of their fertility after preliminary cleaning from foreign objects. After all, it is well known that the soil is the main means of production of agricultural products. Both yield levels and the quality of grown products depend on its quality, structural indicators, and supply of nutrients. In addition, in the Southern Steppe zone of Ukraine, the first limiting factor in the formation of the harvest level is moisture. As a rule, the level of productivity depends on its amount in the soil during the sowing period and rainfall during the growing season of the crop. This is particularly evident in recent decades in connection with climate change. Under such conditions, soils with a sufficient supply of organic matter are able to accumulate and retain moisture, which plants can use sparingly and effectively during the growing season. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the actual condition of the plants, the development phase of a specific crop and its needs for the main factors in the current growing season [1,2].

In order to accumulate more moisture in the soil, as a rule, along with other measures of soil cultivation, periodic plowing is recommended. However, in order to save resources, it is advisable to replace it with deep loosening of the soil, or splitting.

The efficient use of moisture by plants is facilitated by the optimization of their nutrition, which creates a larger above-ground biomass, the habit of plants, and the field surface is more densely and completely shaded, which prevents unproductive losses of moisture [3-5].

As for nutrition, it should also be based on the principles of frugal use of resources. If it is possible to use mineral fertilizers, it is advisable to apply them in the calculated dose for the planned level of crop productivity, taking into account the content of mobile nutrients in the soil of a particular field. Currently, the cost of mineral fertilizers has increased dramatically, it is not always possible to apply the determined or recommended for the zone optimal dose for a certain plant. Under this condition, when growing agricultural crops, it is desirable to apply a complex starting fertilizer in a moderate amount - N15P15K15 (1 t/ha of nitroammophos). When growing row crops, it is advisable to apply fertilizers locally in the rows at the same time as sowing.

In the zone of the Southern Steppe of Ukraine, the productivity of plants increases to the greatest extent with the introduction of nitrogen fertilizer. It is this element of nutrition that is in the first priority and affects both the significant increase in the yield and the main indicators of its quality. We will show this on the example of long-term studies conducted under conditions of crop rotation with winter wheat (Fig. 1).

Due to the high cost of mineral fertilizers, including nitrogen fertilizers, which is associated with natural gas reserves, the composition of crop rotation should include leguminous plants that are able to accumulate nitrogen thanks to symbiotic nitrogen fixation and meet the needs of subsequent crops in this nutrient element [6, 7]. Unlike mineral nitrogen, such nitrogen is free, ecologically safe, it is not lost from the soil, but is fully used by plants for several years. To fix a larger amount of nitrogen by nodule bacteria, leguminous seeds must be treated with nitrogen-fixing and phosphate-mobilizing microorganisms before sowing [8]. In addition, leguminous plants have the ability to release hard-fixed soil phosphates due to their specific root secretions.

The most appropriate and completely free measure that does not require additional costs is crop rotation. After all, the optimal amount of post-harvest root residues, i.e. fresh organic matter, will enter the soil with a scientifically justified rotation of agricultural crops. Crop rotation will reduce the number of weeds, pests, etc. in the field. Also, in years favorable for moisture, after

harvesting the main crop, it is advisable to place post-harvest or post-harvest crops, which will also significantly enrich the soil with organic matter, humus substances, improve its structure, water permeability, etc. In addition, the soil will be shaded by vegetation, which will prevent moisture loss.

Selection of crop varieties or hybrids that are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the growing area and are able to form stable productivity regardless of the conditions of the year of cultivation should also be included in the free measures. At the same time, it is necessary to determine the optimal sowing dates and sowing rates for them. After all, both thickened and thinned crops will not be able to ensure high crop productivity, optimal shading of the field and effective use of moisture.

The implementation of the resource-saving measures proposed by us will allow to preserve and partially improve the main indicators of soil fertility, to obtain constant levels of crop yields with correspondingly high indicators of their quality, to improve the ecological situation in the post-war period of management at insignificant economic costs.

PERSPECTIVES DE DURABILITE DE LA PRODUCTION MARAICHERE DANS L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE SEME-PODJI AU BENIN

PROSPECTS FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRICT OF SEME-PODJI IN BENIN

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Résumé

La production maraîchère se développe à la périphérie de l'arrondissement de Sèmè-Podji et contribue à la sécurité alimentaire. Cette recherche vise à étudier les perspectives de durabilité de la production maraîchère dans l'arrondissement de Sèmè-Podji au Bénin. L'approche méthodologique s'articule autour de la collecte des grâces à la recherche documentaire et aux travaux de terrain, le traitement des données et l'analyse des résultats grâce au modèle FFOM. Les enquêtes de terrain ont été réalisées sur la base d'un échantillon de 121 personnes à l'aide de questionnaire et de guide d'entretien. Les résultats indiquent que dans le milieu, plusieurs activités économiques se développent. On distingue trois (03) secteurs : le secteur primaire, le secteur secondaire et enfin le secteur tertiaire. Les principales cultures maraichères pratiquées sont légumes fruits, légumes feuilles et légumes racines. La commercialisation des produits maraîchers permet de réaliser le transfert d'un produit, du lieu de production au lieu de consommation. Dans toute la localité, le système de commercialisation est le même. Les flux des produits partent des maraîchers vers les consommateurs en passant souvent par des intermédiaires que sont les grossistes et/ou les détaillants. Les maraîchers affirment que la production des cultures donne un bon rendement. Pour l'exemple d'un maraîcher, le coût de l'investissement mensuel sur le site de production de cultures en général est de 35.000 FCFA. Le gain ou le bénéfice issu de l'activité de production et de commercialisation dépend de la taille du site de production. Selon lui, ça varie entre 35.000 et 66000 F. Il faut retenir le bénéfice varie d'un maraîcher à un autre selon 75 % des maraîchers enquêtés.

Mots clé : Arrondissement de Sèmè-Podji ; production maraîchère **;** caractéristiques ; perspectives

Abstract

Market garden production is developing on the outskirts of the Sèmè-Podji district and contributes to food security. This research aims to study the prospects for the sustainability of market garden production in the Sèmè-Podji district of Benin. The methodological approach revolves around the collection of data through documentary research and fieldwork, data processing and analysis of results using the SWOT model. The field surveys were carried out on a sample of 121 people using a questionnaire and an interview guide. The results indicate that several economic activities are developing in the area. Three (03) sectors can be distinguished: the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. The main market garden crops grown are fruit vegetables, leaf vegetables and root vegetables. The marketing of market garden products allows for the transfer of a product from the place of production to the place of consumption. Throughout the locality, the marketing system is the same. The flow of products from the market gardeners to the consumers often goes through intermediaries such as wholesalers and/or retailers. The market gardeners affirm that the production of the crops gives a good yield. For the example of a market gardener, the cost of the monthly investment on the crop production site in general is 35,000 FCFA. The gain or profit from the production and marketing activity depends on the size of the production site. According to him, it varies between 35.000 and 66.000 F. It should be noted that the profit varies from one market gardener to another according to 75% of the market gardeners surveyed.

Key words: District of Sèmè-Podji; market-gardening production**;** characteristics; prospects

TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF LACTOCOCCUS LACTIS SSP LACTIS BIOVAR. DIACETYLACTIS OBTAINED FROM RAW COW'S MILK

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Texte

Lactococcus lactis is essential in the food industry, particularly in producing dairy products. It is well known as an industrial starter culture. *L. lactis* found in dairy fermentations are classified into three subspecies: cremoris, subspecies lactis, and subspecies lactis biovar diacetylactis.The aim of the present research was the identification and investigation of technological attributes of *Lactococcus lactis ssp. lactis biovar. diacetylactis* and focused on acidifying properties, thickening, texturizing, coagulating, lipolytic and proteolytic abilities, dextran production test, Extraction, and quantification of (EPS) by seven strains of *Lactococcus lactis ssp*. lactis biovar. diacety lactis isolated from raw cow's milk from eastern Morocco. The result showed that all isolates could produce acetoin,diacetyl, and acidifed skim milk, characterized by its aromatic power and important proteolytic.The strains are selected for their ability to acidify milk, form flavors, and produce exopolysaccharides, three parameters crucial to their utility as dairy starters. All strains presented good technological potential. The *Lactococcus lactis ssp. lactis biovar. diacetylactis* isolated from raw cow milk may be applicable in the dairy-product industry.

Keywords: Raw milk, *Lactococcus Lactis*, Acidity, Proteolytic, Lipolytic, Aromatic, EPS.

IMPROVEMENT BY ADDING NANOPARTICLES ON ACTIVATED CARBON FOR THE REMOVAL OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

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Abstract

A granular activated carbon enhanced by bimetallic oxides was fabricated by co-precipitation method to remove organic and inorganic pollutants, In this study we prepared two materials from commercial extruded activated carbon well treated and supported by nanoparticles of bimetallic oxides, after doing some preliminary tests like methylene blue index and iodine index on virgin activated carbon and the two prepared materials, the results of these analysis gives an increase in methylene blue index from 220.68mg/g to 276.16mg/g for the first material and a decrease from 220.68mg/g to 215.25mg/g for the second one which leads us to conclude that the meso pore surface of our adsorbent is increased for the first material and remains almost stable for the second one, and let's concern the iodine value gives an increase from 666.38mg/g to 1016.98mg/g and to 740.99mg/g for the first and the second material respectively which means a good increase of the microporosity for the first one compared to the second one. We conclude that we can continue this study to know if this synthesized material can be used to remove organic and inorganic pollutants from wastewater

Key words : Granular activated carbon, bimetallic oxides, co-precipitation, nanoparticles, methylene blue index, iodine index, microporosity, meso pore surface.

SEPARATION OF NEUTROSOPHIC SETS IN NEUTROSOPHIC MINIMAL SPACES

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Abstract:

Objectives: The main purpose of this article is to explore the concepts of neutrosophic minimal separation and neutrosophic closed minimal separation in the context of neutrosophic minimal spaces.

Methods: The work is basically theoretical in nature. We establish criteria for determining the N - m - separatedness and N - C_m - separatedness of two neutrosophic sets in neutrosophic minimal spaces. We further demonstrate that if two neutrosophic sets P and Q in neutrosophic minimal space X are N - C_m - separated and R and S are two neutrosophic sets in another neutrosophic minimal space Y, their respective cartesian product denoted as P×Q and R×S, also exhibit N-C_m- separated in the combined space X × Y. The cases for which the results will fail will be supported by providing counter examples.

Result: Explores the idea of neutrosophic minimal separation and neutrosophic closed minimal separation in the context of neutrosophic minimal spaces. We construct various basic properties, characterization theorems, propositions, results and suitable examples based on the newly defined concepts.

Conclusions: In this article, we have investigated the notions of neutrosophic minimal separation and N - C - separation in the context of neutrosophic minimal spaces. We have provided criteria for determining m - separatedness and C_m - separatedness of neutrosophic minimal spaces. The article may motivate for further research in science and technology and to explore the application of neutrosophic minimal separation in various fields, such as decision making, pattern recognition and image processing.

STATISTICALLY DESIGNED DEXIBUPROFEN LOADED SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES FOR ENHANCED ORAL BIOAVAILABILITY

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Abstract

Dexibuprofen (DBPN), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), exhibit its action by inhibiting COX enzymes. It belongs to BCS class II drugs, owing to its poor dissolution and reduced oral bioavailability. Herein, solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs) were prepared by modified microemulsion method followed by their optimization via Design-Expert® (version 12). The optimized formulation was evaluated using various techniques including, Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (FTIR), Powder x-ray diffractometer (PXRD) and Dynamic scanning calorimeter (DSC). In-vitro release and pharmacokinetic studies of DBPN-SLNs were executed and compared with drug suspension. A 12-weeks stability study was performed at 4 °C and 40 °C. Optimized formulation has spherical morphology including particle size (PS) of 213.8 nm, polydispersity index (PDI) of 0.201, zeta potential (ZP) of −33.6 mV and %EE of 92%. FTIR analysis showed no chemical interaction of the constituents of SLNs, whereas XRD and DSC respectively demonstrated the conversion of crystalline drug to amorphous and thermal behavior of the optimized formulation. In-vitro dissolution data indicated that SLNs has momentously retarded the drug release at various pH level when compared with drug suspension. Pharmacokinetic study revealed a significantly enhanced (9-fold) oral bioavailability of DBPN-SLNs than DBPN suspension. Moreover, DBPN-SLNs were stable for at-least 12 weeks. Hence, it can be concluded that incorporation of DBPN into SLNs produce sustained release behavior with improved bioavailability.

Keywords: Dexibuprofen, Solid lipid nanoparticles, Bioavailability, Pharmacokinetic study

SUPRAMOLECULAR ASSOCIATION OF DYES IN AQUEOUS SYSTEMS: PRACTICAL APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Self-association in solution should be viewed as a process of interaction of the same type of supramolecular particles among themselves, which are the source of structural and molecular materials in the construction multiatomic systems of different architectures. But in this case the interaction of ions and molecules in solution does not end there. No less diverse heteroassociation particles including dyes with different structures. This report analyzes the practical application of the dye association phenomenon in the aqueous systems. Investigators working in the field of spectroscopy, quantum electronics, photochemistry, molecular biology, etc. have devoted much attention at the present time to the association of dyes and its physicochemical manifestations. This is related both to the wide-scale application of dyes and to the good prospects for the use of individual organic molecules and their aggregates as information processing elements, high speed memory devices, etc. The study of the photonics of the molecular aggregates of dyes will make it possible to regulate the radiative and nonradiative relaxation of the excited states of organic molecules at the structural level. The use of dyes and their associates as optical probes in studying the properties of solvents, surfactants, and micellar systems, as well as membranes, proteins, and amyloid fibrils in an aqueous medium, is discussed. The process of association of organic molecules is facilitated by the high dielectric constant of water. For this reason, the electrostatic repulsion between like-charged molecules is significantly reduced. It has been experimentally established that DNA is able to act as a template for the supramolecular assembly of dyes.

Keywords: Dyes, Association, Aqueous Systems, Spectroscopy, Supramolecular

INTAVASCULAR PLATELET AGGREGATION IN FIFTEEN-MONTHLY WEANING HEIFERS UNDER TIED HOUSING

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Introduction. Animal husbandry is considered a significant source of food for many regions of the planet, which makes it possible to obtain milk and beef. A large volume of them can be obtained under conditions of practical application of knowledge on the physiology of cattle. In this regard, it is extremely important to clarify various aspects of hematological parameters in young animals and especially in heifers during rearing. Among these parameters, indicators of the hemostasis system are rightly considered to be very important. A prominent physiological role in it belongs to platelets. At the same time, the activity of platelets in heifers during their rearing in conditions of different housing options is estimated very poorly, which dictates the need to continue research in this direction.
Objective: to monitor the level of intravascular platelet activity in rearing heifers at the age of 15 months, which are tethered.
Materials and research methods. 22 heifers aged 15 months were observed in the work, growing in conditions of tethered keeping. Animals were examined once with an assessment of the main hematological parameters. In the observed heifers, platelets were routinely washed and resuspended, after which the amount of cholesterol, malondialdehyde, actin, myosin, acyl hydroperoxides, and adenosine diphosphate was monitored in platelets using the traditional method. Using a phase-contrast microscope, the state of intravascular platelet activity was determined. The results of the study were processed by Student's t-test.
Research results. A low amount of cholesterol was found in the platelet structures of heifers. There were few products of lipid peroxidation in their platelets. The amount of actin and myosin in inactive platelets was small. The severity of their generation under conditions of platelet aggregation was also low. In the platelet structures of growing heifers, there was an average amount of ADP with a small severity of its secretory release. In growing heifers, the parameters of intravascular platelet activity were low. This was confirmed by a large number of discoid-shaped platelets in their blood, and a small number of activated platelets in it.
Conclusion. In fifteen-month-old heifers during their rearing in tethered conditions, the biochemical and hemostatic parameters of platelets remained normal. This is based on the safety of their membranes, receptors and the optimum flow of processes in their cytoplasm, which ensures low hemostatic activity of platelets.

Key words: heifers, tethered content, rearing, hemostasis, platelets.

MANIPULATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIAL REALITY

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ABSTRACT

The basis for understanding the social phenomenon of public consciousness manipulation was the postulate that there is a theoretical concept, which, being universal, effectively affects the consciousness of the individual regardless of the context. The study of this construct is based on the author's definition of theoretical concept "manipulation", understood as a historically determined phenomenon, which has a structure consisting of the purpose of initiating a certain type of behavior from a person without taking into account his interests; secret methods of influencing the consciousness of the individual; the actual process of exercising influence on consciousness of a person who performs corrective, motivating, guide function in control system.

The social mechanism of manipulating the consciousness of a person is a unity and interaction of three universals that make up the "core" of this mechanism: implementation, integration, translation. The construct, depending on the context of the situation (form of government, historical type and civilizational type), is filled with new content, which, without affecting the structural and procedural essence the mechanism itself, creates the optimal version of the social mechanism for manipulating the consciousness of the individual in relation to specific conditions. That is, the universals of the mechanism, both from the structural (elements) and from the procedural (processes) positions, remaining unchanged do not depend on content that changes depending on the context its application.

It is possible to conclude that there is a process of formation of a new type of personality of the XXI century "Homo Demiurgus" - a Creative Person, in the structure of which the ability to create determines the totality of personal characteristics arising from the combination of qualities inherent in a creative personality and a personality that is able to resist manipulation.

Keywords: public consciousness manipulation, able to resist manipulation, "Homo Demiurgus".

FARKLI DİNLENME SÜRELERİNE SAHİP TEKRARLI SPRİNT ANTRENMANLARIN KUVVET VE DAYANIKLILIK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF REPEATED SPRINT TRAINING WITH DIFFERENT REST INTERVALS ON STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı farklı dinlenme sürelerine sahip yüksek şiddetli tekrarlı sprint antrenmanlarının kuvvet ve dayanıklılık performansı üzerine etkilerini incelemektir. Araştırma, 20 gönüllü erkek sporcunun katılımı ile yapıldı. Sporcular random yöntemle 2 dk dinlenme (2DG) ve 4 dk dinlenme gruplarına (4DG) atandı ve 4 hafta boyunca haftada 2 tekrarlı sprint antrenmanına katıldılar. Yüksek şiddetli sprint intervalleri arasında 2DG grubu 2 dk dinlenirken, 4DG grubu 4 dk dinlendi. Sporcuların kuvvet performansları el kavrama, sırt ve bacak kuvvetlerinin tespit edilmesiyle, dayanıklılık performansları ise Yo-Yo test sırasında koştukları mesafe ile ölçüldü. Elde edilen sonuçlar, 4 haftalık süreç sonunda 2DG grubunun sırt kuvvetinin ve dayanıklılık performansının, 4DG grubunun ise dayanıklılık performansının anlamlı düzeyde geliştiğini gösterdi ($p<0.05$). Fakat analiz sonuçları, 2DG ve 4DG grubunun 4 haftalık süreçteki gelişim oranları arasındaki farkların anlamlı olmadığını gösterdi ($p>0.05$). Sonuç olarak, farklı dinlenme protokolüne sahip 4 haftalık maksimum şiddette tasarlanan tekrarlı sprint antrenmanları sporcularda benzer bir gelişim sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnterval antrenman, kuvvet, dayanıklılık, tekrarlı sprint

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of high-intensity repeated sprint training with different rest intervals on strength and endurance performance. The research was conducted with the participation of 20 male volunteers. The athletes were randomly assigned to two groups: the 2-minute rest group (2DG) and the 4-minute rest group (4DG). They attended two sessions of repeated sprint training per week for a duration of four weeks. The 2DG group had a 2-minute rest interval between high-intensity sprint intervals, while the 4DG group had a 4-minute rest interval. Strength performance was assessed by measuring grip strength, back strength, and leg strength, while endurance performance was measured by the distance covered during the Yo-Yo test. The results obtained indicated that after the four-week period, the 2DG group showed significant improvements in back strength and endurance performance, while the 4DG group showed significant improvement in endurance performance ($p<0.05$). However, the analysis revealed no significant difference in the rate of improvement between the 2DG and 4DG groups over the four-week period ($p>0.05$). In conclusion, repeated sprint training designed with different rest protocols at maximum intensity for a four-week period leads to similar improvements in athletes.

Keywords: Interval training, strength, endurance, repeated sprint

FARKLI UNİLATERAL SKUAT EGZERSİZLERİN BİYOMEKANİK AÇIDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

BIOMECHANICAL COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT UNILATERAL SQUAT EXERCISES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı unilateral squat egzersizleri sırasında meydana gelen dikey zirve yer reaksiyon kuvvetlerinin karşılaştırılmasıdır. Çalışmaya Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde eğitim gören, yaşları 18-25 aralığında değişen, 21 erkek gönüllü katılmıştır. Katılımcılardan haftanın en az 3 günü, 45 dakikadan fazla egzersiz yapma ve en az 2 yıl kuvvet antrenman deneyimi olma şartları aranmıştır. Denekler altı farklı unilateral squat egzersizini (1-Split skuat, 2- Step skuat, 3-Bulgar skuat, 4-TRX Bulgar Skuat, 5-Yana split skuat, 6-Tek bacak skuat) baskın ekstremitesi kuvvet platformu üzerinde olacak şekilde 3 kez yapmıştır. Katılımcılar egzersiz esnasında vücut ağırlığının %10'una denk gelecek halter ekipmanı kaldırmıştır. Hareketin eksantrik ve konsantrik fazındaki yer reaksiyon kuvveti verileri kuvvet platformundan alınmıştır. Egzersiz fazlarının belirlenmesinde yüksek hızlı kameradan yararlanılmıştır. Egzersizler sırasında meydana gelen zirve dikey yer reaksiyon kuvvetleri Friedman testi ile karşılaştırılmış, ikili farklar Wilcoxon testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir**.** Egzersizlerin eksantrik ve konsantrik fazlarında oluşan zirve dikey yer reaksiyon kuvvetleri arasında anlamlı farklar olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0,0001$). Tüm dikey yer reaksiyon kuvvetleri karşılaştırıldığında yana skuat ile bulgar skuat ve tek ayak skuat ile adım skuat arasındaki değerler dışındaki tüm unilateral skuat egzersizleri arasında anlamlı farklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Sonuç olarak rehabilitasyon, kuvvet gelişimi ve performansı artırmak amacıyla sıklıkla kullanılan altı farklı unilateral skuat egzersizi sırasında meydana gelen zirve dikey yer reaksiyon kuvvetleri arasında anlamlı farklar tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarımız klinisyen ve antrenörlere, bireylere önerecekleri egzersizlerin seçiminde, antrenman programlarının planlanmasında ve egzersiz progresyonunun belirlenmesinde yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tek taraf, skuat, yer reaksiyon kuvveti

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to compare the vertical peak ground reaction forces that occur during unilateral squat exercises. Twenty one male volunteers, aged between 18-25, studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences, participated in the study. Participants were required to exercise at least 3 days a week for more than 45 minutes and to have at least 2 years of strength training experience. Subjects performed six different unilateral squat exercises (1-Split squat, 2- Step squat, 3-Bulgarian squat, 4-TRX Bulgarian Squat, 5-Side split squat, 6-Single leg squat) 3 times with the dominant limb on the force platform. Participants lifted barbell equipment equivalent to 10% of their body weight during the exercise. Ground reaction force data in the eccentric and concentric phases of motion were taken from the force platform. High-speed cameras was used to determine the exercise phases. Peak vertical ground reaction forces during the exercises were compared with the Friedman test, and pairwise differences were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test. It was determined that there were significant differences between the peak vertical ground reaction forces in the eccentric and concentric phases of the exercises ($p<0,0001$). When all vertical ground reaction forces were compared, significant differences were found between all unilateral squat exercises except for the values between side squat and Bulgarian squat, and single leg squat and step squat ($p<0,05$). As a result, significant differences were found between the vertical peak ground reaction forces occurring during six different unilateral squat exercises, which are frequently used to improve rehabilitation, strength development and performance. Our study results will help clinicians and coaches in the selection of exercises that they will recommend to individuals, planning of training programs and determining of exercise progression.

Keywords: unilateral, squat, ground reaction force

THE EFFECT OF CREEP AT ROOM TEMPERATURE ON PURE PLA AND PLA REINFORCED WITH CARBON FIBERS

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Abstract

In this study, pure PLA (Polylactic Acid) and PLA with carbon fibers at different ratios were used. The samples had a fill ratio of 70%. The FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) method was employed for 3D printing the sample molds. Creep testing was conducted at room temperature, and the specimens were imaged using an SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) device. It was observed that the addition of 15% carbon fibers increased creep resistance, while a 20% fiber ratio led to a decrease in creep resistance due to reduced adhesion between the sample layers caused by the carbon fiber content.

Keywords:PLA , carbon fibers, , creep testing, room temperature, SEM .

ETUDE DE DISTRIBUTION DES CHARGES THERMIQUES DANS LES CELLULES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES

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Abstact

Solar energy is the main source of renewable energy globally, and photovoltaics (PV) technology is dominant in this field. The objective of this work is to study the charge distribution in a photovoltaic cell intended for the production of energy for an urban network, We test intensive and influent al parameters on the modeling of a generator or a photovoltaic cells by developing a new analytical calculating and simulation using PV SYST software.The different energy parameters of the grid-connected PV system and check that it is working properly. The comparison between the results found by the two methods show that they present the same values hence the effectiveness of the technique and shows that for the optimal functioning of the system, the two MPPT control strategies to our photovoltaic system.The simulation results willallow us to compare them from the point of view of quality and amplitude of the electrical quantities generated, speed (response time), complexity of the method, convergence, no calculation , as well as the computation time. It is necessary to ensure the maximum power of the photovoltaic generat or the weather conditions.

Key words : renewable energy, photovoltaics systems, maximum power, the weather conditions, analytical calculating, electrical quantities generated

SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES-MEDIATED ENHANCED ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTIVITY OF DULOXETINE IN LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE-INDUCED DEPRESSIVE MODEL

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Abstract

The potential of duloxetine-loaded solid lipid nanoparticles (DLX-SLNs) for enhanced antidepressant activity was investigated in the current study. Nano-template engineering technology was successfully employed for the preparation of DLX-SLNs. In vivo forced swim and tail suspension tests were used to evaluate behavioral changes of rats in lipopolysaccharide-induced depression. The determination of brain-derived neurotropic factor (BDNF) in brain and plasma was carried out using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The incorporation efficiency of optimized DLX-SLNs formulation was found to be 80% with particle size of 114.5 nm, PDI of 0.29 and zeta potential of -18.2 mV. Powder X-ray diffractometry and differential scanning calorimetry demonstrated sufficient incorporation into lipid matrix and amorphous behavior of DLX. In vitro release profiles of DLX- SLNs showed a sustained release achieving a cumulative amount of 52.97% for 24 h. DLX-SLNs showed a significant decrease in immobility time in forced swim and tail suspension tests. DLX-SLNs increased BDNF levels in plasma and brain after 2 weeks. Immunohistochemistry results demonstrated significant reduction in the expression of tumor necrosis factor-α and cyclooxygenase enzyme-2 in brain. In conclusion, solid lipid nanoparticles can be utilized as a potential carrier for the delivery of antidepressant drugs into the brain.

Keywords: Duloxetine, antidepressant activity, solid lipid nanoparticles, lipopolysaccharideinduced depression, brain-derived neurotropic factor

GÜNEYDOĞU TÜRKİYE'DEN BAZI MELANARGİA CİNSİ (SATYRİDAE, LEPİDOPTERA) ÜYELERİNİN TÜR SINIRLARININ BELİRLENMESİ VE MOLEKÜLER TAKSONOMİK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SPECIES BORDERS AND MOLECULAR TAXONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOME MELANARGIA (SATYRIDAE, LEPIDOPTERA) MEMBERS FROM SOUTHEASTERN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Melanargia cinsi üyeleri Palearktik türler olarak da bilinen siyah-beyaz kanat desenine sahip kelebeklerdir. Cinsin tanımlanmasından günümüze kadar popülasyonlar arasındaki kanat pigmentasyon farklılıkları dikkate alındığında, bu taksonların gerçek tür sayısının belirlenmediği yönünde tartışmalar mevcuttur. Moleküler tekniklerin gelişmesi ile birlikte canlılar arasındaki soy hatlarının ve genetik ilişkilerin belirlenmesi daha güvenilir hale gelmiştir. Bu durum, Lepidoptera sistematiğinde, taksonomik yer değişiklikleri ile yeni türlerin keşfi sınıflandırmayı test eden moleküler taksonomik analizlerle güncellenmektedir. Hatta bazı taksonomik seviyelerde revizyona gidilmekte ya da sinonim olan birçok takson da belirlenmektedir. Özellikle morfolojik karakterlerin apomorfiyi yansıtmaması ve tür sınırlandırılmasındaki öznellik bu takımdaki birçok grubun monofilisi hakkında şüphe uyandırmaktadır. Özellikle fenotipik esneklik gösteren şifreli türler maskelenebilir. Bu problemin çözümünde, tür sınırlamasına yönelik en etkili araçlardan biri DNA barkodlamasıdır. Son yıllarda Lepidoptera türlerinin sayısının belirlenmesinde ve tür sınırlandırılmasında kullanılan mitokondriyal COI gen bölgesi güvenilir bir DNA barkodu olmuştur.

Bu çalışma ile Türkiye'nin güney ve doğu bölgelerinden toplanan *Melanargia larissa*, *M.grumi*, *M.hylata*, *M.syriaca* ve *M.russiae* popülasyonlarının barkodlanması ile cinsin diğer barkodlanmış popülasyonları arasındaki genetik uzaklıkların ve filogenetik ilişkilerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Genetik uzaklık analizleri Kimura-2 Parametresi ile ABGD metodu kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Filogeni tahminleri ise Komşu katılım, Bayesiyan yaklaşım ve Maksimum olabilirlik algoritmaları ile yapılandırılan filogenetik ağaçlar üzerinde değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarına göre *larissa*, *grumi*, *hylata* ve *syriaca* popülasyonları arasındaki genetik farklılık tür seviyesinde değildir. Ayrıca *M,russiae* popülasyonlarının tek bir soyhattından gelen monofiletik gruplar halinde ağaçlarda kümelenen kararlı bir tür olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Filogeni, Genetik uzaklık, *Melanargia*

Bu çalışma Van YYÜ Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından FYL-2020-8839 No'lu proje ile desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Members of the *Melanargia* genus are butterflies with a black and white wing pattern, also known as the Palearctic species. Considering the differences in wing pigmentation between populations from the identification of the genus to the present, there is a controversy that the actual number of species of these taxa has not been determined. With the development of molecular techniques, determining the lineages and genetic relationships between organisms has become more reliable. This situation is updated in Lepidoptera systematics with molecular taxonomic analyses that test the classification of taxonomic substitutions and the discovery of new species. In fact, revisions are made at some taxonomic levels or many synonymous taxa are determined. In particular, the fact that morphological characters do not reflect apomorphy and the subjectivity in species limitation raises doubts about the monophyly of many groups in this order. In particular, cryptic species that show phenotypic flexibility can be masked. DNA barcoding is one of the most effective tools for species restriction in solving this problem.In recent years, the mitochondrial COI gene region used for Lepidoptera has become a reliable DNA barcode.

This study, it was aimed to determine genetic distances and phylogenetic relationships between other barcoded populations of the genus by barcoding *Melanargia larissa*, *M.grumi*, *M.hylata*, *M.syriaca*, and *M.russiae* populations collected from southern and eastern regions of Turkey. Genetic distance analyzes were performed with Kimura-2 Parameter and ABGD method. Phylogeny estimates were evaluated on phylogenetic trees constructed with Neighbor-joining, Bayesian inference and Maximum likelihood algorithms. According to the analysis results, the genetic difference between the *larissa*, *grumi*, *hylata* and *syriaca* populations is not at the species level. It has also been determined that *M. russiae* populations are stable species that cluster in trees in monophyletic groups from a single ancestry.

Keywords: Phylogeny, Genetic distance*, Melanargia***.**

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KÜLTÜREL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİKTE MİMARİ MİRAS UNSURLARININ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES IN CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ÖZET

Sürdürülebilirlik kavramı, pek çok konuda karşımıza çıkmakta ve farklı mesajlar vermektedir. Her alan ve disiplin hem kültür hem de sürdürülebilirlikten kendince mesajlar alarak yönünü belirlemektedirler. Sürdürülebilirliğin hedeflendiği küresel olduğu kadar yerel ve yöresel olan etkin kavramın başında "kültür" gelmektedir. Kültürel sürdürülebilirlik, dünya gezegeninde toplulukların varlığı ve sürdürülmesi için çok önemlidir. Kültür nedir, nasıl aktarılır, kültürün somut göstergeleri nelerdir? soruları nesilden nesile aktarılan, kâh değişen kâh güncele uyan ancak bağlayıcı özelliğini hiçbir zaman yitirmeyen cevapları barındırmaktadırlar. Kültürün içerisinde mimari miras unsurları önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bir bina, bir sokak çeşmesi, bir baca detayı veya bir örtü, bir oturma elemanı veya bir ocak türü farklı zaman dilimlerinde insanlara o dönemlere ait pek çok mesaj verebilirler.

Kültür, bir toplumun bağlayıcı unsurlarına sahiptir. İnsanlara ortak noktalarının varlığını hatırlatmakla birlikte aidiyet duygularını pekiştirmelerine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda kültürel unsurların yaşatılması, küreselleşme ile gelişen, değişen yeni küresel kültürün yanında kendine ait olanı koruyabilmek açısından önemlidir. Böylece daha özgün, daha kendine ait özellikler sürdürülebilir, kültürel varlıklar idame ettirilebilirler.

Mimarlık miras unsurları ile günümüzden geleceğe kalacak olan yapıların kimlik göstergeleri önemlidir. Farklı dönemlere ait yapılar, o döneme ait önemli bilgiler içerir ve aktarırlar. Nasıl yaşandığının kanıtları, o dönemin ruhuna sahip olmalarının yanısıra, teknik, teknoloji, malzeme, işçilik konularında yol göstericidirler. Ayrıca her dönem kendinden önceki dönemden aldığı bilgilerle ilerleme göstermiştir ve geçmişe ait bilgiler içerirler. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi ve göstergebilim yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Geleneksel kültürel miras unsurlarının yöresellikleri ile günümüzde dünyanın hangi yerleşimine ait olduğu belirli ol/a/mayan moda tasarım unsurlarının hangi kriterlere bağlı olarak ortaya çıktığı sorunu aynı zamanda çalışmanın hipotezinin ana konusunu da oluşturmaktadır. Kültürün etkisi ile insanların aradığı mutluluğun döneme bağlı olarak etkileşiminin ortaya konulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Sürdürülebilirlik, Mimari

ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainability appears in many subjects and gives different messages. Each field and discipline determines its direction by receiving messages from both culture and sustainability. “Culture” comes first in the effective concept, which is local and local as well as global, in which sustainability is aimed. Cultural sustainability is crucial to the existence and maintenance of communities on planet earth. What is culture, how is it transmitted, what are the concrete indicators of culture? They contain answers that are passed on from generation to generation, that sometimes change, sometimes fit the day, but never lose their binding feature. Architectural heritage elements have an important place in culture. A building, a street fountain, a chimney detail or a cover, a seating element or a type of hearth can give people many messages from that period in different time periods.

Culture has the binding elements of a society. It reminds people of the existence of common points and contributes to reinforcing their sense of belonging. In this context, keeping cultural elements alive is important in terms of preserving what belongs to itself, as well as the new global culture that is developing and changing with globalization. Thus, more original, more unique features can be sustained and cultural assets can be maintained.

The identity indicators of the architectural heritage elements and the structures that will remain from the present to the future are important. Buildings belonging to different periods contain and convey important information about that period. Evidence of how it was lived, in addition to possessing the spirit of that period, guides the subjects of technique, technology, materials and workmanship. In addition, each period has progressed with the information received from the previous period and they contain information about the past. In this study, qualitative research method and semiotics method will be used. The problem of the locality of traditional cultural heritage elements and the criteria by which fashion design elements, which are not certain to which settlement in the world today belong, also constitute the main subject of the hypothesis of the study. It is aimed to reveal the interaction of the effect of culture and the happiness that people seek depending on the period.

Keywords: Culture, Sustainability, Architecture

SKOLYOZDA EGZERSİZ YAKLAŞIMLARI

EXERCISE APPROACHES IN SCOLIOSIS

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Özet

Skolyoz, omurga, toraks ve gövdede pozisyon değişikliklerine ve asimetriye sebep olan bir patoloji olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Skolyoz rehabilitasyonunda amaç; eğrinin progresyonunu durdurmak, vücut asimetrisini düzeltmek, ağrıyı azaltmak, kardiyopulmoner kapasiteyi korumak ve yaşam kalitesini artırmaktır. Kanıta dayalı çalışmalar incelendiğinde; skolyozun geleneksel tedavisinde pilates, stabilizasyon egzersizleri, elektrik stimülasyonu ve ortezlemeler kullanılmaktadır. Spesifik egzersiz yaklaşımları incelendiğinde, çoğunlukla asimetrik egzersizlerden oluşan Schroth yöntemi, SEAS (Scientific Exercises Approach to Scoliosis), Dobomed, FITS (Functional Individual Therapy of Scoliosis), Barcelona Okulu, Lyon ve Side Shift gibi yedi farklı metod bulunmaktadır. Bu egzersizlerin skolyozun progresyonunun önlenmesinde faydalı olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışmamızın amacı skolyoz tedavisinde kullanılan bu egzersiz metodlarını incelemek olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Skolyoz, rehabilitasyon, egzersiz

Abstract

Scoliosis is called a pathology that causes position changes and asymmetry in the spine, thorax and trunk. The purpose of scoliosis rehabilitation; to stop the progression of the curve, correct body asymmetry, reduce pain, protect cardiopulmonary capacity and improve quality of life. When the evidence-based studies are examined; pilates, stabilization exercises, electrical stimulation and orthoses are used in the traditional treatment of scoliosis. When the specific exercise approaches are examined, there are seven different methods which mostly consists of asymmetric exercises such as the Schroth method, , SEAS (Scientific Exercises Approach to Scoliosis), Dobomed, FITS (Functional Individual Therapy of Scoliosis), Barcelona School, Lyon and Side Shift. It is stated that these exercises are beneficial in preventing the progression of scoliosis. In this context, the aim of our study will be to examine these exercise methods used in the treatment of scoliosis.

Keywords: Scoliosis, rehabilitation, exercise

SMUGGLING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY AND REGION OF ANCIENT LYDIA

KÜLTÜR VARLIĞI KAÇAKÇILIĞI VE ANTİK LYDİA BÖLGESİ

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Abstract

Lydia Region, which covers Manisa and partially Uşak and İzmir provinces, is an extremely rich region in terms of archaeological, historical and mythological aspects. However, this richness can also turn into a psychological motivation for cultural property smugglers and result in the intensification of illegal activities in the region. Artifacts smuggled from the region are exhibited in important museums and collections of the world. For this reason, the region frequently becomes a current issue regarding the smuggling of cultural assets. According to the data of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, cities such as Manisa, Uşak and İzmir are among the leading provinces in terms of both the smuggled artifacts from the land and the cultural properties returned from abroad.

Many opinions can be put forward as the reason for this situation: First of all, Lydia is an archeologically rich region. The first coins in world history were minted in Lydia. According to ancient sources, Lydia is a region rich in gold. Lydian King Kroisos is colloquially called “Karun” because of his wealth and it is believed that his unique treasure is somewhere in the region. It is an indication of this belief that a group of artifacts smuggled from the region are called "Karun’s Treasure". The region is home to a large number of tumuli identified as “Bintepe King Tombs”, almost all of which were looted through illicit excavations. Three of the seven churches mentioned in the Bible and Mount Spilos, which is frequently referred in mythological stories, are located here.

All these features, on one hand, contribute to the recognition of the Ancient Lydia Region in the world, on the other hand, it causes it to be frequently exposed to cultural property smuggling. Compared to its rich archaeological heritage, the number of scientific research and excavations and museum facilities in the region are insufficient.

Key Words: Smuggling of Cultural Property, Archaeological Heritage, Lydia.

Özet

Manisa ile kısmen Uşak ve İzmir illerini kapsayan Lidya Bölgesi arkeolojik, tarihsel ve mitolojik bakımdan son derece zengin bir bölgedir. Bununla birlikte, bu zenginlik aynı zamanda kültür varlığı kaçakçıları için psikolojik bir motivasyona dönüşebilmekte ve yasa dışı faaliyetlerin bölgede yoğunlaşması sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Bölgeden kaçırılan eserler dünyanın önemli müze ve koleksiyonlarında sergilenmektedir. Bu nedenle bölge, kültür varlığı kaçakçılığı konusunda sıkça gündeme gelmektedir. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı verilerine göre Manisa başta olmak üzere Uşak ve İzmir gibi kentler hem araziden kaçırılan eserler hem de yurtdışından iadesi sağlanan kültür varlıkları sayısı açısından başat iller arasında yer almaktadır.

Bu durumun sebebi olarak pek çok görüş öne sürülebilir: İlk olarak, Lidya arkeolojik bakımdan oldukça zengin bir bölgedir. Dünya tarihindeki ilk sikkeler Lidya'da darpedilmiştir. Antik kaynaklara göre Lydia, altın yönünden zengin bir bölgedir. Lidya Kralı Kroisos zenginliği dolayısıyla halk dilinde "Karun" olarak adlandırılmakta ve eşsiz hazinesinin bölgede bir yerde olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Bölgeden kaçırılan bir grup eserin "Karun Hazinesi" olarak adlandırılması bu inancın bir göstergesidir. Bölge "Bintepe Kral Mezarları" olarak tanımlanan ve neredeyse tamamı kaçak kazılarla yağmalanmış çok sayıda tümülüse ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. İncil'de adı geçen yedi kiliseden üçü ve mitolojik hikâyelerde sıkça anılan Spil Dağı buradadır.

Tüm bu özellikleri Antik Lidya Bölgesi'nin bir yandan dünyada tanınmasına katkı sağlarken öte yandan kültür varlığı kaçakçılığına sıkça maruz kalmasına neden olmaktadır. Zengin arkeolojik mirasına kıyasla bölgedeki bilimsel araştırma ve kazıların sayısı ve müze imkânları ise yetersizdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür Varlığı Kaçakçılığı, Arkeolojik Miras, Lidya.

RURAL HOMELESSNESS: THE HIDDEN CRISIS

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Abstract

Urban homelessness has been extensively studied, but rural homelessness, especially in one city, has not. This study compares rural homeless persons to metropolitan ones to highlight their hardships. The study titled "Rural Homelessness: The Hidden Crisis" provides insight into the phenomenon of homelessness in rural regions. The author has utilised pre-existing research to underscore the distinct obstacles that homeless individuals encounter in rural areas. The challenges encompass restricted availability of resources and amenities, social seclusion, and absence of reasonably priced housing. The study delves into an examination of the origins and outcomes of homelessness in rural areas, encompassing factors such as destitution, joblessness, psychological disorders, and drug addiction. The contention put forth by the author is that the issue of homelessness in rural areas is frequently disregarded and inadequately financed, rendering it a concealed crisis. The study also offers prospective remedies and policy suggestions to tackle the issue, including augmenting the availability of housing, healthcare, and support services. In general, this study offers significant perspectives regarding the intricacies of homelessness in rural areas, and emphasizes the critical necessity of taking action to tackle this pressing concern.

Keywords: Rural, Urban, homeless, hillbilly.

PRICE HIKES ON BASIC NEEDS AHEAD OF RAMADAN

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the price increase in basic needs before Ramadan. This research method uses a qualitative approach. The data sources in this study used primary data sources and secondary data. The data analysis techniques used are interview, observation and documentation analysis techniques. The results of this study conclude that the development and dynamics of changes in food commodity prices of livestock origin such as beef, chicken meat and eggs always experience price increases ahead of or facing national religious holidays (HBKN), especially on Eid al-Fitr. Food prices ahead of Ramadhan are starting to get out of control, including the price of chillies, which has experienced a significant increase in the past few weeks. Based on data from the Strategic Food Price Information Centre, only one commodity is stable, while 10 other commodities have experienced price increases. When viewed from the presentation of the price increase, all types of chilli experienced a significant price increase. Apart from chillies, other staple foods such as shallots, chicken meat, chicken eggs, granulated sugar, garlic, beef, and rice also experienced price increases. All basic necessities that experienced price increases were due to the large demand for these basic necessities but were not matched by the supply of these basic necessities. The lack of supply of these basic needs is also caused by several factors. The factors can be due to crop failure, production and distribution processes that experience obstacles can also cause price increases in basic needs.

Abstract:

Since ancient times, astronomy and space travel have piqued human curiosity, inspiring us to discover the immense expanses of the universe beyond our home planet. The key ideas and developments in the fields of space exploration and astronomy are summarized in this abstract. Discovering and exploring celestial bodies including planets, moons, asteroids, and comets are all part of space exploration. It includes both manned and unmanned expeditions that use telescopes and spacecraft to investigate and study extra-terrestrial objects. While astronomy focuses on the study of celestial phenomena and objects from Earth. It includes the study of stars, galaxies, black holes, supernovae, and cosmic radiation through observation and analysis. To gather information and solve cosmic mysteries, astronomers use telescopes, satellites, and ground-based observatories. Powerful telescopes like the Hubble Space Telescope and the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope have made it possible to observe far-off galaxies in a way that has never before been possible, leading to ground- breaking discoveries about the nature of the universe. We have been able to explore the Moon, nearby planets, and their moons thanks to robotic missions like the Mars rovers and Apollo program. The geology, atmosphere, and possibility of extra-terrestrial life on other celestial bodies have all been greatly improved by the data collected by these missions. In conclusion, astronomy and space exploration have greatly increased our knowledge of the universe and our place within it. These fields, ranging from the study of distant galaxies to the exploration of celestial bodies, provide profound insights into the cosmos, technological advancements, and the possibility of opening up new frontiers and providing answers to the most important questions about our existence.

keywords: price hikes, basic needs, national religious holidays,

REMOVAL OF CHLORIDES AND HARDNESS FROM CONTAMINATED WATER BY USING VARIOUS BIOSORBENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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Abstract

The presence of pollutants in aqueous solution mainly from hazardous heavy metals and metalloids is an important environmental and social problem. The hardness and chlorides are one of the serious groundwater contaminants in rural areas. The chlorides are regulated in drinking water quality mainly because excess amounts can cause disease. Hardness in both its gaseous and liquid form can be irritating to the eyes, respiratory tract and skin due to its alkaline nature. The biological effects of hardness and chlorides in humans after acute exposures are dose-related depend on their concentration; the amount is taken by the body and duration of exposure. Biosorption is a physiochemical process that occurs naturally in certain biomass which allows it to passively concentrate and bind contaminants onto its cellular structure. It is metabolically passive process not require energy and amount of contaminants in sorbent can remove is dependent on kinetic equilibrium and composition of the sorbents cellular surface. Every biosorbent had different physical, chemical and biological properties for heavy metals removal by biosorption from the water. The biosorption process can be made economical by regenerating and reusing of biosorbent after removing the heavy metals. Various bioreactors can be used in biosorption for the removal of metal ions from large amount of water.

Keywords: Hardness, Chlorides, Biosorptions, Kinetic equilibrium, Isotherm data and Regeneration.

A UNIT RATIONAL SINE DISTRIBUTION

Shahida Perveen

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Dr. Abdus Saboor

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Abstract: Statistical analysis of lifetime data is an important topic in reliability engineering, biomedical and social sciences and others. In this paper, a new one- parameter unit probability distribution called new unit rational sine distribution is proposed. It is more flexible than some existing well-known distribution due to its different shapes of the hazard function and probability density functions. We study some of its statistical properties. We obtain explicit expressions for moments, quantile function and order statistics. The method of maximum likelihood is used to estimate the model parameters. The parameters related to the proposed distribution are estimated using well known estimation methods. A numerical simulations study is conducted for reinforcement of the results. In the end, we considered three real data sets to illustrate the applicability of the proposed model.

Statistical distributions are of immense importance to describe and predict the phenomenon of real world. In several logical analysis, the selection of a suitable statistical model is required. Though, a number of distributions have been developed, but there is always room for developing distributions, either having more flexibility in terms of shapes or fitting to the real world situations. Probability distributions are developed for solving different real world problems in different areas, some of the distributions are defined on the positive real line and some are defined on the whole real line.

Key Words: SH distribution; Order statistics, Maximum likelihood method; Monte Carlo Simulation.

EXPLORATION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTOELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF DERIVATIVES OF BIS-ARYL-*A*,*B*-UNSATURATED KETONES

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Abstract

The present research work is about the chemical preparation of carbon-carbon bond forming reaction via Aldol condensation reaction. Accordingly, we have synthesized three symmetrical bis-aryl-α,β-unsaturated ketone derivatives DBC, BBC, and PBMP through the aldol condensation approach towards ketones that have two enolizable sites. Spectrometric methods ^{13}C-NMR and ^{1}H-NMR have been used to determine the structures of DBC, BCC, and PBMP. Moreover, the crystal structure of PBMP has been determined by using a single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD) technique. PBMP crystal structure has also been analyzed by Hirshfeld surface analysis (HSA) and the results were compared with those of DBC and BCC crystal structures to evaluate their similarity.

Keywords: Moncarbonyl Aryledines, Chaperonin, Chemotherapeutics, Colorectal cancer, DBC, BBC, PBM.

ATIK TAŞ YÜNÜ VE EPOKSİ KULLANARAK GELİŞTİRİLMİŞ YÜKSEK PERFORMANSLI KOMPOZİTLER

HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPOSITES IMPROVED USING WASTE ROCK WOOL AND EPOXY

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, atık kaya yünü (WRW) takviyeli polyester kompozitler üretilmiştir. Atık kaya yünü öğütülerek kurutulduktan sonra kompozit üretimi için hazırlandı. WRW, dolgu maddesi olarak ortoftalik doymamış polyestere kütlece farklı oranlarda karıştırıldı. Homojen bir karışım elde edildikten sonra belirli oranlarda metil etil keton peroksit (MEKP) ve kobalt oktoat (Co.Oc) eklendi. Jel karışımı standart kalıplara döküldü ve 24 saat kürlenmesi/olgunlaşması için bekletildi. Sonra gerekli fiziksel testler ve kimyasal analizler yapıldı. Daha sonra polyester kompozitin karakterizasyonu yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, WRW takviyesi kompozitin yoğunluğunu azaltmakta ve Shore D sertliğini artırmaktadır. Elde edilen polyester kompozitin ısıl iletkenlik katsayısının azaldığı ve yalıtım özelliğinin arttığı belirlendi. Termal ayrışma deneylerinde WRW'nin ilave edilmesiyle, saf polyestere kıyasla kompozitin termal stabilitesini yükseltiği bulundu. Ancak polyester kompozite kütlece yüksek oranlarda WRW takviyesi ile hem gözenek yapısının hem de yüzey yapısının olumsuz etkilendiği belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polyester kompozit, Cam yünü, Isıl kararlılık, Isıl iletkenlik, Sertlik.

ABSTRACT

In this research, waste rock wool (WRW) reinforced polyester composites were produced. After the waste rock wool was ground and dried, it was prepared for composite production. WRW was mixed with orthophthalic unsaturated polyester as filler in different proportions by mass. After obtaining a homogeneous mixture, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) and cobalt octoate (Co.Oc) were added in certain proportions. The gel mixture was poured into standard molds and left to cure/mature for 24 hours. Then the necessary physical tests and chemical analyzes were carried out. Then, the characterization of the polyester composite was made. According to the results obtained, WRW reinforcement reduces the density of the composite and increases the Shore D hardness. It was determined that the thermal conductivity coefficient of the obtained polyester composite decreased and the insulation property increased. In thermal decomposition experiments, the addition of WRW was found to increase the thermal stability of the composite compared to pure polyester. However, it was determined that both the pore structure and the surface structure were adversely affected by WRW reinforcement in high mass ratios to the polyester composite.

Keywords: Polyester composite, Glass wool, Thermal stability, Thermal conductivity, Hardness.

TAMAMLAYICI TROİDEKTOMİ VE BİLATERAL TOTAL TROİDEKTOMİ KOMPLİKASYONLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF COMPLEMENTARY TROIDECTOMY AND BILATERAL TOTAL TROIDECTOMY COMPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bilateral total tiroidektomi (BTT) ile Tamamlayıcı Troidektomi (TT) yapılmış hastaların verilerini retrospektif inceleyerek bu konuya katkı sunmak istedik.

Gereç ve Yöntem: 01.01.2014-01.10.2019 yılları arasında Tamamlayıcı Tiroidektomi(TT) yapılan 60 hasta ile bu süre zarfında BTT yapılan hastalardan benzer yaş ortalaması ve cinsiyet dağılımı gösteren 60 kontrol grubu hastanın verilerini analiz ettik.

Bulgular

TT Grubu Hastaların Bulguları: 60 hastanın %73,3'ü kadın(K), (44-16), yaş ortalaması 39,3 yıl (18-75) hesaplandı. İki cerrahi arası süre ortalama 59,55 (14- 207 gün) gün olarak hesaplandı. Preop Ca düzeyi ortalama 9,46mg/dL(8,3-10,7), postop 1.gün ortalama Ca düzeyi 8,73mg/dL(7,5-9,8), 6 hastada postop hipokalsemi geliştiği, hastaların hiçbirinde kalıcı hipokalsemi ve rekürren sinir hasarı olmadığı belirlendi. Ortalama yatış süresi 1,1 gün olarak hesaplandı. Malignite oranı %23,3(14) bulundu.

BTT Kontrol Grubu Hastaların Bulguları: Hastaların %76,6) kadın (46-14), yaş ortalaması 41,6 yıl (13-78) hesaplandı. Preop ortalama Ca düzeyleri 9,6mg/dL (8,5-10,8), postop 1.gün ortalama Ca düzeyi 8,35mg/dL/dL(7,1-10,2), 16 hastada geçici hipokalsemi, 1 hastada kalıcı hipokalsemi oluştuğu görüldü. Bu gruptaki hastaların hiçbirinde rekürren laringeal sinir hasarı izlenmedi. Ortalama yatış süresi 1,31 gün olarak hesaplandı. Malignite oranı%75 (27 karsinom, 18 mikrokarsinom) bulundu.

Sonuç: Troid hastalarında hemitiroidektomi yapılması ve histopatolojik sonuca göre endikasyon durumunda TT uygulanması makul komplikasyon oranı ile güvenle yapılabilir. İlk seansta BTT uygulanan hastalar ile komplikasyon açısından karşılaştırıldığında TT benzer hatta daha düşük komplikasyon oranına sahip olduğu tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilateral total troidektomi, Tamamlayıcı Troidektomi, Komplikasyon

ABSTRACT

Objective: We wanted to contribute to this issue by retrospectively examining the data of patients who underwent bilateral total thyroidectomy (BTT) and Complementary Thyroidectomy (TT).

Materials and Methods: We analyzed the data of 60 patients who underwent Complementary Thyroidectomy (TT) between 01.01.2014 and 01.10.2019 and 60 control group patients who had similar mean age and gender distribution among the patients who underwent CTT during this period.

Results

Results of TT Group Patients: 73.3% of 60 patients were female (F), (44-16), mean age was 39.3 years (18-75). The mean time between two surgeries was calculated as 59.55 (14-207 days). Preoperative Ca level average 9.46mg/dL (8.3-10.7), mean postoperative 1st day Ca level 8.73mg/dL (7.5-9.8), postoperative hypocalcemia developed in 6 patients, none of the patients had permanent It was determined that there was no hypocalcemia and recurrent nerve damage. The mean length of stay was calculated as 1.1 days. The malignancy rate was found to be 23.3%(14).

Results of BTT Control Group Patients: 76.6% of the patients were female (46-14), mean age was 41.6 years (13-78). Preoperative mean Ca levels 9.6mg/dL (8.5-10.8), postoperative 1st day mean Ca level 8.35mg/dL/dL(7.1-10.2), transient hypocalcemia in 16 patients, 1 patient Persistent hypocalcemia was observed. Recurrent laryngeal nerve damage was not observed in any of the patients in this group. The mean length of stay was calculated as 1.31 days. The malignancy rate was 75% (27 carcinomas, 18 microcarcinomas).

Keywords: Bilateral total thyroidectomy, Complementary Thyroidectomy, Complication

TAŞ VAKFİYELİ BİR ESER: GİRESUN GEMİLERÇEKEĞİ CAMİ

A MONUMENT WITH STONE ENDOWMENT: GİRESUN GEMİLERÇEKEĞİ MOSQUE

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ÖZET:
Türkiye coğrafyasında Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'ne kadar yaklaşık 900 yıllık bir zaman diliminde Türk devletleri tarafından meydana getirilen yeni bir medeniyetin mimarlık ürünleri içinde birçok taş vakfiyeli yapı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Vakfiyeler her ne kadar kâğıt belgeler olsa da bir grup vakfiyenin taş üzerine işlenerek vâkıf/bani tarafından yaptırılan yapıya da yerleştirildiği anlaşılmaktadır.
Bu çalışmada bir taş vakfiyeye sahip olması yönüyle Giresun'daki diğer yapılardan ayrılan Gemilerçekeği Cami'nin mimari özellikleri ve vakıf kitabesi bakımından incelenerek Sanat Tarihi disiplini açısından değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Gemilerçekeği Cami, Giresun'daki pek çok cami gibi geç dönemde inşa edilmiştir ve yeni bir mahalle kurulumunu da sağlamıştır. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Osmanlı Arşivi'yle Trabzon Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü arşivinde çalışmalar yürütülerek yapıyla ilgili yazışmalara, restorasyon öncesi ve sonrası fotoğraflarla eski haline ait çizimlere ulaşılmıştır. Vakıf kitabesinin önceki okunuşlarındaki yanlışlıklar giderilerek kitabe yorumlanmıştır. Yapının güncel haline ait çizimler yapılmış, fotoğrafları çekilerek belgelenmiştir.
"Taş vakfiye/vakıf kitabesi" adı verilen mimari elemanları, sanat ve mimarlık tarihi açısından önemli kılan özellikleri, vakıf-eser, bani-bina ilişkisini yapı üstünde göstermesi, ayrıca siyasi ve toplumsal tarihten bağımsız okunamayacak bir süreci ortaya koymasıdır.
Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde ender rastlanan taş vakfiye örneklerinden birinin Giresun Gemilerçekeği Cami'nde bulunması söz konusu yapıyı öne çıkaran bir özellik olarak belirmekte ve bu konuyla ilgili yapılacak olan sonraki araştırmalara da katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Osmanlı, Türk Mimarisi, Taş Vakfiye

ABSTRACT
It has been determined that there are many stone foundation structures among the architectural products of a new civilization created by the Turkish states in a period of approximately 900 years until the Republic of Turkey in the geography of Turkey. Although the foundations are paper documents, it is understood that a group of foundations were engraved on stone and placed in the structure built by the patronage.
In this study, it is aimed to evaluate Gemilerçekeği Mosque, which differs from other structures in Giresun in terms of having a stone foundation, in terms of its architectural features and foundation inscription, and to evaluate it in terms of Art History discipline. Gemilerçekeği Mosque, like many mosques in Giresun, was built in Late Ottoman period and also provided the establishment of a new neighborhood organization. Studies are carried out in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey, and the archives of the Trabzon Regional Directorate of Foundations, and the correspondence about the building, the photographs before and after the restoration and the drawings of its former state are reached. The mistakes in the previous readings of the foundation inscription are corrected and the inscription is interpreted. Drawings of the current state of the building are made, photographs are taken and documented.
The architectural elements called “stone foundation / foundation inscription”, the features that make it important from the point of view of art and architectural history, the foundation-artifact, bani-building relationship is shown on the structure.
The presence of one of the rare stone foundation samples in the Black Sea Region in Giresun Gemilerçekeği Mosque stands out as a feature that highlights the structure in question and is thought to contribute to further research on this subject.

Keywords: Ottoman, Turkish Architecture, Stone Endowment

DENETİMLİ ÖĞRENME İLE TOPOLOJİK VERİ ANALİZİ

SUPERVISED LEARNING WITH TOPOLOGICAL DATA ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Denetimli öğrenme ve topolojik veri analizi, farklı yaklaşımlar olmasına rağmen, veri analizinde birbirini tamamlayan iki önemli yöntemdir. Denetimli öğrenme, veri kümesindeki ilişkileri ve desenleri öğrenmek için etiketli veriye dayalı olarak bir modelin eğitildiği bir makine öğrenme yaklaşımıdır. Sınıflandırma ve regresyon gibi görevlerde kullanılır. Denetimli öğrenme, belirli bir çıktıyı tahmin etmek için girdi-veri ilişkilerini öğrenmek için kullanılan geniş bir araç seti sunar. Topolojik veri analizi ise, veri kümesindeki yapısal ve topolojik özellikleri anlamak ve analiz etmek için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Simplisel kompleksler gibi matematiksel yapıları kullanarak veri kümesindeki ilişkileri temsil eder. Topolojik veri analizi, veri kümesindeki gruplamaları, bağlantıları ve yapıları ortaya çıkarır.

Bu iki yaklaşım arasındaki bağlantıyı kurmak için, denetimli öğrenme sonuçlarının topolojik veri analiziyle birleştirilmesi yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Denetimli öğrenme yöntemleri, veri kümesindeki önemli özellikleri tanımlayabilir ve tahmin yapabilir. Topolojik veri analizi ise, veri kümesindeki topolojik ilişkileri yakalayarak ve görselleştirerek daha derin bir anlayış sağlar.

Denetimli öğrenme sonuçları, topolojik veri analiziyle birleştirilerek daha kapsamlı bir analiz yapılabilir. Örneğin, sınıflandırma problemlerinde, denetimli öğrenme algoritmasının çıktıları, veri kümesinin topolojik özelliklerini yakalamak için kullanılabilir. Bu, veri kümesindeki sınıfların topolojik olarak nasıl ayrıldığını veya birbirine bağlandığını anlamak için değerli bir bilgi sağlar.

Denetimli öğrenme ve topolojik veri analizi arasındaki bu sentez, veri analizinde daha kapsamlı ve derinlemesine bir anlayış sağlar. Her iki yaklaşımın güçlü yönlerini birleştirerek, veri kümesindeki yapısal desenleri belirleme ve anlama yeteneği artar. Bu da daha iyi tahminler yapma, daha doğru sınıflandırmalar yapma ve veri tabanlı karar verme süreçlerini geliştirme potansiyeli sunar.

Bu çalışmada belirlenen bir veri seti üzerinden denetimli öğrenme yoluyla topolojik veri analizi süreçleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Denetimli öğrenme, topolojik veri analizi, veri seti

ABSTRACT

Supervised learning and topological data analysis are two important but complementary approaches to data analysis. Supervised learning is a machine learning approach where a model is trained based on labeled data to learn relationships and patterns in the dataset. It is used in tasks such as classification and regression. Supervised learning offers a broad set of tools used to learn input-data relationships to predict a given output. Topological data analysis is a method used to understand and analyze structural and topological features in a dataset. It represents relationships in the dataset using mathematical structures such as simplicial complexes. Topological data analysis reveals groupings, connections and structures in the dataset.

To make the connection between these two approaches, it is common to combine supervised learning results with topological data analysis. Supervised learning methods can identify important features in a dataset and make predictions. Topological data analysis provides a deeper understanding by capturing and visualizing topological relationships in the dataset.

Supervised learning results can be combined with topological data analysis to provide a more comprehensive analysis. For example, in classification problems, the output of a supervised learning algorithm can be used to capture the topological properties of the dataset. This provides valuable information for understanding how classes in the dataset are topologically separated or connected.

This synthesis between supervised learning and topological data analysis provides a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of data analysis. By combining the strengths of both approaches, the ability to identify and understand structural patterns in the dataset is increased. This offers the potential to make better predictions, more accurate classifications and improve data-based decision-making.

In this study, topological data analysis processes through supervised learning on a given dataset are investigated.

Keywords: Supervised learning, topological data analysis, data set

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ YAŞAM BOYU ÖĞRENME EĞİLİMLERİ İLE TEKNOLOJİK PEDAGOJİK ALAN BİLGİSİ YETERLİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE COMPETENCIES

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ÖZET

Öğretmen adaylarının gelişen ve değişen dünyada yeni nesillere eğitim verebilmeleri için bazı niteliklere sahip olmalıdır. Bu nitelikler öğretmenin kişisel ve mesleki değerlere sahip, mesleki gelişimi için belirli eğitimi almış ve almaya devam eden, öğrenciyi tanıyabilen, öğretmen ve öğrenme sürecini yönetebilen, gelişimi izlemeyi ve değerlendirme yapmayı bilen, okul, aile ve toplum ilişkilerinde iyi olan, program ve içerik bilgisine sahip nitelikte olmasıdır. Aynı zamanda öğretmen adaylarının çağımızın koşullarına uygun olarak öğretmenlik mesleğini yapabilmeleri için teknolojik alan bilgisi yeterliliklerine sahip olmaları gerekmektedir.

Bu yeterliliklerini yaşam boyu öğrenme süreçlerine aktarabilmelidirler ve öğretmenler bu kazanımları öğrencilerine aktararak sürdürülebilirliği sağlamalıdırlar. Öğretmenlerin sahip olması gereken bu özellikleri teknoloji ile yaşam boyu sürdürebilmeleri gelecek neslin ilgisini çekebilmek için, yeni nesil eğitim sürecine uyum sağlayabilmesi kaçınılmaz bir gerekliliktir. Bu çalışmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri ile teknolojik pedagojik alan yeterlilikleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir.

Bu çalışmada ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2022-2023 akademik yılı Akdeniz Üniversitesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri Gür Erdoğan ve Arsal (2016) tarafından Türkçe ‘ye uyarlanan “Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilimleri Ölçeği” ile Şimşek, Ö. (2016) tarafından geliştirilen “Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi (TPAB) Ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Veriler cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyleri, teknolojiye ilgi duyma seviyeleri, sertifika ile sonuçlanan bir bilgisayar eğitimi almaları, online eğitim platformu kullanmaları ve web 2.0 araçları kullanmaları açısından analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak sertifika ile sonuçlanan bir bilgisayar eğitimi alan öğrencilerin öğrenmeye isteklilik ve gelişime açıklık alt boyutlarında daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Teknolojiye ilgi duyanların ve online eğitim platformlarını kullananların teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi yeterliliklerinin daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Yüksek seviyede olan öğrencilerin ortalaması orta seviyedeki öğrencilerin ortalamasına göre daha yüksek olarak bulunmuştur. Gelişmekte ve değişen teknolojik çağda öğretmen adaylarının teknolojiye ilgi

duymaları, gelişmeleri takip etmeleri, online eğitime ayak uydurmaları ve bu bağlamda gelecek nesilleri daha etkili bir şekilde yetiştirebilmeleri anlamına gelmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğrenme, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme, Öğretmen, Öğretmen Adayları, Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi

ABSTRACT

Teacher candidates should have certain qualifications in order to be able to educate new generations in the developing and changing world. These qualities are that the teacher has personal and professional values, has received and continues to receive specific training for his professional development, can know the student, can manage the teacher and the learning process, knows how to monitor and evaluate the development, is good in school, family and community relations, has program and content knowledge. its quality. At the same time, teacher candidates must have technological content knowledge competencies in order to be able to do the teaching profession in accordance with the conditions of our age.

They should be able to transfer these competencies to lifelong learning processes and teachers should ensure sustainability by transferring these gains to their students. It is an inevitable necessity for teachers to be able to maintain these features that they should have throughout their lives with technology and to be able to adapt to the new generation education process in order to attract the attention of the next generation. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between teacher candidates' lifelong learning tendencies and technological pedagogical field competencies.

Relational screening model was used in this study. The study group of the research consists of students studying at Akdeniz University in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data of the study were adapted to Turkish by Gür Erdoğan and Arsal (2016) with the “Lifelong Learning Tendency Scale” and Şimşek, Ö. (2016) "Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) Scale" developed by. The data were analyzed in terms of gender, grade level, level of interest in technology, computer training that resulted in a certificate, use of an online education platform, and use of web 2.0 tools.

As a result, it was concluded that students who received a computer education that resulted in a certificate were higher in the sub-dimensions of willingness to learn and openness to development. It has been concluded that those who are interested in technology and those who use online education platforms have higher technological pedagogical content knowledge competencies. The average of students with high level was found to be higher than the average of students with intermediate level. In the developing and changing technological age, it means that teacher candidates are interested in technology, follow the developments, keep up with online education, and in this context, they can raise future generations more effectively.

Keywords: Learning, Lifelong Learning, Teacher, Teacher Candidates, Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge

THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT AT 400 C°ON THE CORROSİON RATE OF THE STEEL SAMPLE 1008

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Abstract

In this study, the potansiyodinamik corrosion test of the low carbon steel sample (1008) was conducted using the Tafel method. A salt solution containing 3.5% NaCl was used. The effect of heat treatment at 400 c° on the corrosion rate was investigated. Microstructure images were taken before and after heat treatment using a microstretcher device. It was observed that the corrosion rate significantly decreased at 400 c°.At the microscopic level, the steel 1008 is characterized by a fine and homogeneous granular structure. Generally, it appears as a gray or silver granular appearance when observed under a microscope. The ferrite grains are small in size and uniformly distributed in the ferrite matrix. This homogeneous microstructure enhances the strength and toughness of steel 1008.

Keywords: corrosion test, low-carbon steel, 1008, heat treatment.

THE EFFECT OF OBESITY ON STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM: EMG ANALYSIS AND MAXIMAL MOLAR BITE FORCE

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Abstract

Objectives: The prevalence of obesity is growing all over the world and concerns health professionals. The objective of this work was to carry out a comparative study between obese and eutrophic individuals, analyzing the stomatognathic system, through the electromyographic activity and the maximum molar bite force.

Methods: Sixty obese individuals divided into three groups: I= 7-11, II= 12-18, III= 19-40 years, compared with 60 eutrophic individuals, matched by age, sex and height.

For the examination of the muscle function of the masseter and temporal muscles, on both sides, a wireless electromyograph (Delsys EMG System). The electrodes used were simple differential active electrodes, made of silver. The records of the maximum molar bite force on

the right and left sides were obtained using a digital dynamometer (Kratos, Cotia, SP, Brazil), with a capacity of up to 100 kgf.

Results: Electromyographic data and maximum molar bite force were tabulated (SPSS 22.0) and submitted to statistical analysis ($p \leq 0.05$). There was a statistically significant difference between the analyzed groups, both in electromyographic activity and in maximum molar bite force. It was found that regardless of age, the electromyographic activity was lower for the obese. Regarding the maximum molar bite force, the obese presented higher values when compared to the eutrophic ones.

Conclusion: It was observed that changes occurred in the patterns of stomatognathic system in obese individuals, and we can suggest that obesity promotes alterations in stomatognathic system function, especially those related to electromyographic activity and molar bite force.

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THE EFFICACY OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS) ON DECISION-MAKING: IMPLICATION FOR BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

Advancements in computer-based technology coupled with the developments experienced in information management has significantly influenced every area of human activity. Management Information System (MIS) is an organized computer-based technology and diverse information system that collects, processes, stores and distributes the data associated with different spheres of an organization. The management information system ensures that the data collected is processed and forwarded to the managers of an organization at all levels who in turns use it for the purposes of planning, decision making and program implementation. Decision making plays a significant role as it determines the activities of all business organizations. This paper is a descriptive survey of the impact of management information system on managerial decision-making as related to business organizations. The paper identifies MIS as an essential component that could potentially help business managers to take effective decision in an organization. In order to collect useful information for the paper write-up, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to gather important information from respondents. The information gathered were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper infers that relevant, timely and effective decision- making is crucial for the growth and development of every business organization.

Keywords: Management Information System, Decision-making, Business Organizations

THE ELEMENTS OF ORGANISATIONAL KNOWLEDGE SUSTAINABILITY

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The objective of our resource is the elements of the organisational knowledge sustainability.
We present our definition and model of organisational knowledge sustainability. We show the elements of organizational knowledge sustainability through our model. Our model based on Probst's knowledge management model. We highlighted the most important elements in terms of knowledge sustainability, which are the acquisition / sharing of knowledge, the development of knowledge and the preservation of knowledge.
Our research method is public Delphi method. This method is useful for exploring the expected behaviour of members of an organisation and understanding their expectations. By using the public Delphi method, the opinions and observations of those involved in the topic can be uncovered, including those with different perspectives, expertise, and backgrounds, in addition to the opinions of experts.
Our aim is to collect expert-based judgments and use them to identify consensus. We assume that a group of experts and the multitude of associated perspectives produce a more valid result than a judgment given by an individual expert, even if this expert is the best in his or her field.
Our target audience consists of three main groups, knowledge management experts, business professionals and not professionals.
In the first round we formulated open-ended questions. We analyse the responses by the ATLAS.ti content analysis software. In the second round we use a questionnaire.

Keywords: organisation, knowledge, sustainability, ethics, trust, Delphi method

THE IMPACT OF 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HIGH STAKE ASSESSMENT: THE JAMB NEXUS

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ABSTRACT

Education was among the sectors that encountered the devastating impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, the Nigerian education system had mostly adopted face-to-face approach to teaching, learning and conduct of examination from primary, secondary up to tertiary institutions. The 21st century education is about imparting students with the skills they need to succeed in the new world, and helping them to grow the confidence to practice those skills with so much information readily available to them. The JAMB Computer Based Test approach is aligned with the 21st century skills in testing the performance and aptitude of the candidates. With the emergence of the lockdown condition and school closure, following the COVID-19 pandemic, both teachers and students were helpless about how to continue learning in the face of the pandemic. This study investigated the impact of 21st Century Skills and COVID-19 pandemic on high stake assessment with particular reference to the JAMB approaches. A sequential exploratory mixed method design was adopted for the study. The study finds out, among others, how JAMB was able to overcome the challenges of COVID-19 through the CBT approach in conducting examinations where most of the other national examination bodies in Nigeria were unable to within their usual schedule. The study recommends, among others, that governments at all levels as well as relevant stakeholder's place emphasis on the modern technology paradigms than the traditional to tackle the menace of COVID-19 challenges on the education sector in Nigeria. To ensure maximum digital skills and confidence, teachers, educators, students and other stakeholders must be trained to use digital tools and understand the benefits of delivering digital skills training to students irrespective of their status in the various communities.

Keywords: High Stake Assessment, COVID-19 Pandemic, JAMB, CBT and 21st Century Skills

THE IMPACÇT OF CROSSFIT TRAINING ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SPECIAL ENDURANCE IN ELITE BOXERS

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Abstract

Introduction: This study analyzed the training activity for a period of 4 months, where the main goal was representation in the World Boxing Championship in 2023. Objectives: It is the modeling of the training load for the preparation of special endurance, in the framework of models, units, and specific methodological rules from a physical and functional perspective with quality boxers.

Methods: This study was conducted with 12 high-level female boxers in Albania. where it was initially focused on the development of special endurance in these boxers with the aim of increasing physical performance. In this period, two training sessions per week were implemented, with intervals between each other of not less than 48 hours. It was mainly worked through the interval method to develop special endurance where the actions are carried out with relatively high intensity, with rest intervals of defined and incomplete duration for renewal.

Results: The average number of exercise repetitions improved, from 228 to 249 times. Change 21 times, or 8.41%, the average pulse after load from 190 to 186 beats/minute. Change 4 beats, or 2.26%, in the renewal of the average pulse in one minute from 145 to 139 beats per minute. Change 6 beats, or 4.2%.

Conclusions: Interval training, with emphasis on special endurance indicators and different physical-motor and functional elements, accelerates the training period and has a clear advantage over other training forms with a traditional character.

Kay words: Vo2 max, boxing, training.

THE IMPACT OF SMOKING ON HUMAN NASAL CAVITY EPITHELIAL CELLS'

THE IMPACT OF SMOKING ON HUMAN NASAL CAVITY EPITHELIAL CELLS' NUCLEOPLASMIC RATIO

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ABSTRACT

This study intends to determine the impact of smoking on a number of cytomorphological characteristics in the smoker's nasal epithelial cells, including cell surface, cytoplasmic surface, nuclear surface, and nucleoplasmic ratio.

Living conditions and way of life are the cornerstones of leading a healthy life. Tobacco exposure and consumption have detrimental effects on both active and passive smokers, and 20 people from the Shtime municipality region—10 smokers and 10 non-smokers—were selected as samples for research and analysis. After collecting the samples, they were taken to the Department of Biology's lab at the Faculty of Mathematical Sciences.

After washing the nasal cavity with water, each person's epithelial cells were gently scraped with a cytobrush from the inside for about 30 seconds, and then the cytobrushes were immersed in 5 ml of salt solution (0.9% NaCl) that had previously been transferred to sterile samples. This process was done to prepare the cytological preparations and analyze the parameters. After performing a 10-minute, 1200 rpm centrifugation, the supernatant was decanted, and the cells were then fixed in 5 ml of fixative (a solution of methanol and acetic acid, in a 1:3) for 20 minutes. The samples were centrifuged for 10 minutes at 1200 rpm after fixing. Following the supernatant's decantation, 200 l of new fixative.

The mean value and standard deviation used to describe the findings of this study. Sigma STAT, version 3.1, a statistical processing tool, was used to perform the data's statistical processing on a computer.

As a conclusion, we found that the ratio of the cell surface, cytoplasm, nucleus, and nucleoplasm in the smokers' group was higher than in the non-smokers' group.

Keywords: Effects, parameters, preparations, smokers, and tobacco

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ADOLESCENTS MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

Social media is a big part of almost all of our lives and in particular, in the lives of the teenagers. It ,apart from being an effective tool to communicate with people far and wide and create awareness among the masses, also helps people to create online identities and build social networks. Though social media has lots of benefits, the negative impacts of the same seem to override the positive impacts it has on the youth. Social media can negatively impact youth by distracting them, disrupting their sleep and throwing them open to bullying, rumour spreading, peer pressure and unrealistic views of other people's lives. It also negatively affects teenager's mental health by limiting their direct contact with peers and involve in constant comparison online which will lead to low self-esteem, anxiety and depression. Limiting direct contact will automatically lead to callousness in communication and high anxiety during in person conversation and also loss of social skills which are very important to live in a society. Research shows that increased use of social media results in ill-health and ill-being, increased feelings of depression, anxiety, poor body image and loneliness. This paper aims to discuss the different ways the teenagers use social media, the threats and the problems they face, the impacts they experience and the ways to overcome them.

FARKLI GEOMETRİK TASARIM ŞEKİLLERİNİN VE MALZEME KULLANIMININ DİSK YAPILARI ÜZERİNDE TERMAL ANALİZ İNCELEMESİ

THERMAL ANALYSIS ON BRAKE DISC STRUCTURES OF DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC DESIGN SHAPES AND MATERIAL USAGE

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ABSTRACT
Brakes represent the most critical parts of a car's safety systems. During the braking of the vehicle, the vehicle's kinetic energy turns into mechanical energy with the dissipation of the frictional heat. In order to prevent this released heat from affecting other brake parts, good heat dissipation must be ensured. This makes the disc design and the material used in the disc design important. In this study, the aim is to see the effects of using four different disc designs (plain solid, drilled radial vane, slotted and drilled curved vane, and slotted pin-fin) and two different materials (aluminum alloy and gray cast iron) on the thermal performance of the discs. Disk designs were made with a computer-aided technical design program, and thermal analyzes were carried out in ANSYS. The analysis was concluded using the transient thermal module, a submodule of ANSYS. The results indicate that when aluminum alloy material is used, the highest disc temperature was 423.4 °C in the slotted pin fin design, and the lowest disc temperature was 385.15 °C in the drilled radial vane design. Whilst gray cast iron material is used, the highest disc temperature was 356.02 °C in the slotted pin fin design, and the lowest disc temperature was 333.67 °C in the plain solid design this time. In the comparison of the discs in terms of heat removal, the slotted and drilled curved vane design performed better than other designs in the use of aluminum alloy material, while the slotted pin fin design gave better results in the use of gray cast iron material. According to the analysis results in terms of both the maximum temperature comparison and the heat removed from the disc, it is thought that the most appropriate material design choice is the combination of gray cast iron and slotted and drilled curved vane.

Keywords: Brake Disc, Geometric Designs, Materials, Thermal Analysis

ÖZET

Frenler, bir otomobilin güvenlik sistemlerinin en kritik parçalarını temsil eder. Aracın frenlenmesi sırasında aracın kinetik enerjisi sürtünme ısısının dağılmasıyla mekanik enerjiye dönüşür. Bu açığa çıkan ısının diğer fren parçalarını etkilemesini önlemek için iyi bir ısı dağılımı sağlanmalıdır. Bu da disk tasarımını ve disk tasarımında kullanılan malzemeyi önemli kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada amaç, dört farklı disk tasarımı (düz yekpare, delikli radyal kanatlı, oluklu ve delikli kavisli kanat ve oluklu pim-kanat) ve iki farklı malzemenin (alüminyum alaşımı ve gri dökme demir) kullanımının disklerin termal performansı üzerindeki etkilerini görmektir. Bilgisayar destekli teknik tasarım programı ile disk tasarımları yapılmış ve ANSYS' de termal analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizler, ANSYS' in bir alt modülü olan geçici termal modül kullanılarak sonuçlandırılmıştır. Sonuçlar, alüminyum alaşımlı malzeme kullanıldığında, en yüksek disk sıcaklığının 423,4 °C ile oluklu pimli kanat tasarımda, en düşük disk sıcaklığının ise 385,15 °C ile delikli radyal kanatlı tasarımda olduğunu gösterdi. Gri dökme demir malzeme kullanılırken en yüksek disk sıcaklığı 356,02 °C ile oluklu pim fin tasarımında, en düşük disk sıcaklığı ise bu kez düz yekpare tasarımda 333,67 °C olarak gerçekleşti. Disklerin ısı giderme açısından karşılaştırılmasında, alüminyum alaşımlı malzeme kullanımında oluklu ve delinmiş kavisli kanat tasarımı diğer tasarımlara göre daha iyi performans gösterirken, pik döküm malzeme kullanımında oluklu pimli kanatçık tasarımı daha iyi sonuçlar verdi. Hem maksimum sıcaklık karşılaştırması hem de diskten atılan ısı açısından analiz sonuçlarına göre en uygun malzeme tasarım seçiminin gri dökme demir ile oluklu ve delikli kavisli kanat kombinasyonu olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fren Diski, Geometrik Tasarımlar, Malzemeler, Termal Analiz

APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING METHODS TO THE EVALUATION OF THE OUTPUT PARAMETERS OF MEASURING DEVICE

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Today, machine learning methods are widely used in solving various tasks: from gadgets to industry. In combination with various methods of intelligent systems and neural networks, this approach is one of the most relevant directions in information theory. Various methods based on different types of data analysis (cluster, regression, correlation, variance, etc.) allow us to fit some experimental data array with a high degree of accuracy. At the same time, it is necessary to understand exactly which parameter to take as a reference sample.

The accuracy of determining the threshold value of a certain parameter that allows to relate an object to one or another class undoubtedly entails the occurrence of two errors - missing a target and a false alarm. It is important to find a middle ground to minimize these errors (risks).

Objectives: processing of data arrays from sensor output signals

Methods: machine learning methods, intelligent systems

Results: the results of the study showed a high degree of correlation of the initial parameters with those obtained by fitting and modeling, which indicates high accuracy

Conclusions: further development of the proposed approach to broader areas will allow us to obtain new interesting results, while reducing the fitting curve and increasing the accuracy of the calculation.

Key words: machine learning system, output parameter, device, signal and noise

TİP 2 DİYABETİN KEMİK YAPIM YIKIM BELİRTEÇLERİ VE KEMİK MİNERAL YOĞUNLUĞUNA ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES ON BONE FORMATION RESORPTION MARKERS AND BONE MINERALS DENSITY

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ÖZET

Amaçlar: Ülkemizde ve dünyada Tip 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) prevelans ve insidansı hızla artmaktadır. T2DM hastalarında kemik kırık riski artmıştır. Kemik kırıkları T2DM'de önemli morbidite ve mortalite sebeplerindendir. T2DM'de kemik frajilitesinin neden arttığı tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Çalışmamızda diyabetik ve non-diyabetik hasta grubunu kemik yapım yıkım belirteçleri ve kemik mineral yoğunluğu açısından karşılaştırmayı amaçladık.

Yöntemler: Çalışmaya yaş, cinsiyet, beden kitle indeksi açısından benzer 28 non-diyabetik, 30 diyabetik hasta alındı. Hastaların Dual enerji X-ışını absorptiometrisi (DXA) ile kemik mineral yoğunluğu ölçümleri yapıldı. Kemik yapım yıkım belirteçlerinden alkalen fosfataz (ALP), Kemik spesifik ALP,N-terminal telopeptid (NTX), osteoprotegerin (OPG), RANK, RANKL, Bone morfojenik protein-7 (BMP-7) serum düzeyi değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: OPG ve BMP-7 serum düzeyi diyabetik grupta non-diyabetik gruba göre anlamlı oranda düşüktü. Diyabetik ve non-diyabetik grubun lomber ve femoral bölge T-skorları ve kemik mineral yoğunlukları benzerdi. Diyabetik ve non-diyabetik grubun serum ALP, kemik spesifik ALP, RANK ve RANKL düzeyleri arasında anlamlı fark yoktu.

Sonuçlar: BMP-7 ve OPG önemli kemik yapım belirteçlerindendir**.** Çalışmamız diyabet hastalarında BMP-7 ve OPG düzeyinin düşük olmasının kemik fraktürlerinin sebeplerinden olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: tip 2 diyabet, kemik, bone morfojenik protein-7, osteoprotegerin

ABSTRACT

Aims: The prevalence and incidence of Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is increasing rapidly in our country and in the world. There is an increased risk of bone fracture in T2DM patients. Bone fractures are important causes of morbidity and mortality in T2DM. It is not known exactly why bone fragility increases in T2DM. In our study, we aimed to compare the diabetic and non-diabetic patient groups in terms of bone formation-resorption markers and bone mineral density.

Methods: 28 non-diabetic and 30 diabetic patients who were similar in terms of age, gender and body mass index were included in the study. Bone mineral density measurements of the patients were made with *Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry* (DXA). Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Bone-specific ALP, N-terminal telopeptide (NTX), osteoprotegerin (OPG), RANK, RANKL, bone morphogenic protein-7 (BMP-7) serum levels which is one of the bone formation and resorption markers, were evaluated.

Results: OPG and BMP-7 serum levels were significantly lower in the diabetic group than in the non-diabetic group. Lumbar and femoral T-scores and bone mineral densities were similar in diabetic and non-diabetic groups. There was no significant difference between the serum ALP, bone specific ALP, RANK and RANKL levels of the diabetic and non-diabetic groups.

Conclusions: BMP-7 and OPG are important bone formation markers. Our study showed that low BMP-7 and OPG levels in diabetic patients may be one of the causes of bone fractures.

Key words: type 2 diabetes, bone, bone morphogenic protein-7, osteoprotegerin

BLOOD PARAMETERS IN SOWS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA

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The general status of the sow's organism in the process of suction fully determines the success of lactation. Of particular importance for the implementation of lactation are its main hematological parameters. At the same time, their significance during suction in healthy pigs living in different climatic zones has been little studied. In sows, which are located in the conditions of the Central zone of Russia, the content of total protein and albumin in the blood during the entire suction remained normal and slightly rose to the upper limit of the optimum. In sows, during the suction period, the level of urea in the blood slightly decreased, which indicated a slight inhibition of processes in the course of protein metabolism. During suckling, the sows experienced a slight increase in plasma triglyceride levels and cholesterol levels, with a consistently normal glucose level in it. During the suction period, the observed animals retained the activity of the alkaline phosphatase enzyme without changes and there was a slight decrease in the enzymatic abilities of gamma-glutamyl transferase. At the same time, during the observation period, sows developed a weakening of the enzymatic capabilities of transaminases and creatine kinase in the blood. The values of hematological parameters revealed in this work can be considered as normative for sows during suckling, which are kept in the climatic conditions of the Central part of Russia and can be considered as normative.

Key words: pigs, sows, suction, blood, blood parameters, metabolites, physiology.

TOPLUMSAL MEKANIN ÜRETİMİNDE ETKİLİ OLAN FAKTÖRLERİN İRDELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SPACE

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ÖZET

Çalışmada Lefebvre'nin Mekanın Üretimi kavramında eylemin, mekân üzerinde nasıl bir etkiye sahip olduğu ve mekanın oluşmasını etkileyen faktrölerin irdelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu alanları besleyen, etkileyen başlıca etmenler üzerinde durulmuştur. Toplumsal mekanların üretilmesinde tarihsellik, toplumsal kurumlar, teknik bilgi, iktisat, tarihsellik, enformasyon ağları, ulaşım ağları, çarpışan kuvvetler, üretim araçları, toplumsal ilişkiler vb. etkenlerin mekânın şekillenmesi, sınıfların oluşması ve yükselmesindeki etkileri tartışılacaktır. Toplumsal mekanların inşa sürecinde kök buldukları noktaların neler olduğu, hangi kanallar, üzerinde yükseldiği gibi hususlara açıklık getirilmiştir. Ayrıca mekânın ne olduğu, nasıl bir yapıya sahip olduğu ve üstyapı arasındaki ilişki araştırılmıştır. Lefebvre bilginin mekanın üretiminde özne görevi görerek bu alanı yeniden ürettiğini, marksist anlamda mekanın canlılığında ekonomik temele indirgediği görülmektedir. Katı Marksizimde mekanın üretiminde sadece üst yapının belirleyici bir faktör olmadığı, üretici güçlerin de bu alanların oluşmasında önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu söz konusudur. Mekan sınıfsal mücadelelerin yaşandığı bir alan olarak görülmektedir. Sınıf çatışmasının yoğun yaşandığı alanlar, mekanda gerçekteşmektedir.

Lefebvre' de mekân, beşerin, şehirleşmenin başka bir ifade ile 'benin' başlangıcından itibaren olan, varlığını diyalektik bir tarza sürdüren ve yolculuğu günümüze kadar devam eden canlı bir yapı olduğu anlamına gelmektedir. Beşerin doğa ilimleri ile olan ilişkilerin başlaması ve doğadaki mevcut bilginin, sanatın içine nüfuz etmesiyle sanayi toplumları ve beraberinde mekânın canlanmasına ve hız kazanmasına yol açmaktadır. Lefebvre mekanın oluşmasında doğadan yola çıkıldığını, iktisadi olanın teknikle buluşması şeklinde ele alarak, dahada öteye giden bir faliyet olarak görmektedir. İnsanların hem üretim yaptığı hem de üretildiği bir alan olarak mekân, süregelen zaman içinde evrimleşmesi devam etmektedir. Enformasyon toplumu olan 21. yüzyılda mekân sürekli olarak değişip gelişen ve bireyi, toplumu eğiten bir özelliği bünyesinde bulundurmaktadır. Lefebvrenin ifadesi ile "*Özne karşısında Nesne'dir*". Üreten ile üretilenin birlikte kaynadığı bir alan olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Aktörlerin rol sergilediği, etkilediği, etkilendiği mekan olarak ifade edilmektedir. Sonuç olarak mekan, toplumsal ideolojilerin, dönüşümlerin, oluşumların ortaya çıktığı uygulandığı ve herkese açık dönüşen ve dönüştürücü etkisi bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekan, Üretim, Birey.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine how the action has an effect on the space in Lefebvre's concept of the Production of Space and the factors that affect the formation of the space. The main factors that feed and affect these areas are emphasized. In the production of social spaces, historicity, social institutions, technical knowledge, economics, historicity, information networks, transportation networks, colliding forces, means of production, social relations, etc. The effects of these factors on the shaping of the space, the formation and rise of classes will be discussed. In the construction process of social spaces, it has been clarified what are the points where they find their roots, on which channels, on which they rise. In addition, what the space is, what kind of structure it has and the relationship between the superstructure were investigated. It is seen that Lefebvre knowledge reproduces this space by acting as a subject in the production of space, and reduces it to an economic basis in the vitality of space in the Marxist sense. In strict Marxism, it is said that not only the superstructure is a determining factor in the production of space, but also the productive forces have an important effect on the formation of these spaces. Space is seen as an area where class struggles take place. Areas where class conflict is intense take place in the space.

In Lefebvre, space means that it is a living structure that has existed since the beginning of the human, urbanization, in other words, the 'self', that maintains its existence in a dialectical style and whose journey continues until today. With the beginning of human relations with natural sciences and the penetration of existing knowledge in nature into art, it leads to the revival and acceleration of industrial societies and space. Lefebvre considers that the creation of space is based on nature, as the meeting of the economic with the technique, and sees it as an activity that goes further. Space, as an area where people both produce and produce, continues to evolve over time. In the 21st century, which is an information society, space has a feature that constantly changes and develops and educates the individual and the society. In Lefebvre's words, it is "The Subject versus the Object". It is defined as an area where the producer and the produced fuse together. It is expressed as the place where the actors act, influence and are affected. As a result, the space has a transforming and transforming effect, open to everyone, where social ideologies, transformations and formations emerge.

Keywords: Space, Production, Individual.

TITLE: TOURIST ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE REFLEXIVITY OF A MULTICULTURAL INTERLOCUTION

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Abstract /Poster Topic: All fields of Social Sciences

1 - Objectives

The aim of this research is to describe and evaluate the type of tourism exploitation resulting from the connection of Co-creation in tourism animation and the multicultural interactions between tourists e communities.

2- Methods

Case study and Literature review

3 - Results

Tourism animation, events and leisure are differentiating marks in the attractiveness of a tourist destination and should be understood as part of the tourism offer that enhances the tourism product, making the tourist destination more attractive and differentiated., this is an extremely important area when we talk about attracting tourists, making the destination multifaceted. The activities of tourism animation, events and leisure are protagonists of various benefits for the destination, as previously mentioned, having an effect for the local community, the tourist destination and the tourist, their set of impacts and benefits allow them to be a potentiator of economic, social, and cultural development.

4 - Conclusions

The repercussions of Tourism Animation with its activities serve as cultural mediators through transversal actions aimed at improving social relations among all stakeholders. Tourism Animation can be an asset to combat social, economic, and cultural inequality and sustainability.

SYMBIOSIS WITH RHIZOBIUM MITIGATES DROUGHT IMPACT ON THE BIOCHEMICAL & PHYSIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE MESOAMERICAN WILD BEAN

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Abstract

Exposure to drought induces biochemical modifications that have a negative impact on the physiological well-being of plants. The domestication of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, a legume crop, has led to changes between its wild and cultivated varieties, leading to increased productivity but a reduction in stress tolerance characteristics. Despite the benefits of the symbiotic relationship between legumes and rhizobia, we have an inadequate understanding of how wild varieties of *Phaseolus vulgaris* respond to drought in rhizobial association.

Two lines of *P. vulgaris*, namely the Mesoamerican wild bean (MA) and the Negro Jamapa (NJ) cultivar, were utilized in this study. The objective of this study was to examine how the symbiosis with *Rhizobium tropici* affects cell membrane integrity, chlorophyll content, and total soluble sugars in the Mesoamerican wild bean MA in comparison to the NJ cultivar, particularly when subjected to water stress conditions represented by different field capacities (CC) and *Rhizobium* inoculation states.

The findings of our study indicate that when exposed to moderate drought conditions (60% CC) and in the presence of *Rhizobium* inoculation, the Mesoamerican wild bean (MA) exhibits reduced leaf ion leakage compared to both uninoculated MA and both inoculated and uninoculated leaves of the Negro Jamapa (JA) variety. Additionally, the total chlorophyll content and sugar content show a significant increase in MA wild lines compared to JA.

These outcomes suggest that symbiosis mitigates cellular membrane damage, prevents chlorophyll degradation, and enhances osmolyte production in wild MA plants, consequently augmenting their drought tolerance. We would like to acknowledge the support of DGAPA/PAPIIT-UNAM for funding this research under grants no. IN213221 to M.-K.A. and IN216321 to K.N.

Keywords*:* cell death, ion leakage, water stress, resistance, bean.

TRABZON MUTFAĞINDA YABANİ OTLARIN KULLANIMI

THE USE OF WILD PLANTS IN TRABZON CUISINE

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ÖZET

Trabzon, doğusunda Rize, batısında Giresun, güneyinde Bayburt ve Gümüşhane illeriyle çevrili yüzünü kuzeyden Karadeniz'e dönmüş ve sınırlandırmış dört mevsim yağış alan Türkiye'nin kuzeydoğusunda yer alan bir ildir. Dört mevsim yağış almasının sebebi Karadeniz'de meydana gelen buharlaşmanın Trabzon'un sırtını yasladığı Doğu Karadeniz Dağlarını geçememesi sebebiyle yoğunlaşıp bu dağların kuzeyindeki alana yağmur olarak yağmasıdır. Bu yağış rejimi Trabzon topraklarının dört mevsim yeşil bir bitki örtüsüne sahip olmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Trabzon'un yıllık yağış miktarı 1927 ile 2022 yılları arasında TÜİK verilerine göre ortalama 828 mm. olup, en fazla 113.6 mm ile Ekim ayında, en az da 35.5 mm ile de Temmuz ayında olmuştur. Yağış miktarının fazlalığı ve 12 aya yayılmış olması yabani otların fazlalığına sebebiyet vermektedir. Dağlık ve engebeli bir arazi yapısına sahip olması sebebi ile halkın şehir merkezlerine ulaşımı geçmişte çok zor olmuştur. Bu durum da halkın, mutfağında çeşitli yabani otları kullanmasını zorunlu kılmıştır. Ekimi yapılan sebzelerin haricinde mutfakta kullanılan yabani otların neler olduğu ve bunların hangi yemeklerde kullanıldığını ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla nitel olan bu çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla Trabzon'un Arsin, Akçaabat, Çaykara ve Vakfıkebir ilçelerinden toplamda 12 kadınla derinlemesine mülakat tekniği kullanılarak bir görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmeler neticesinde kaldirik, zimilanga, zaguda, damar otu, yonca, külür, ısırgan, karahindiba, hoşkıran, labada, lağnizanın sofralarda yerini alan yabani otlar olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu otlardan daha çok kavurma, mıhlama, tava, çorba, ekmek gibi yemekler yapılmaktadır. Özellikle bu otları kullanarak yapılan yemekleri yaşı ilerlemiş olan insanların daha çok tükettiği, gençlerin bu yemeklere pek rağbet etmediği çalışmanın sonunda tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trabzon mutfağı, yabani ot, gastronomi kültürü

ABSTRACT

Trabzon is a province located in the northeast of Turkey, surrounded by the provinces of Rize in the east, Giresun in the west, Bayburt and Gümüşhane in the south. The reason why it is rainy in all four seasons is that the evaporation occurring in the Black Sea can not pass the high Eastern Black Sea Mountains where Trabzon is located, and it intensifies and rains on the area to the north of these mountains. This precipitation regime causes the lands of Trabzon to have a green vegetation in all seasons. The annual precipitation amount of Trabzon is 828 mm on average between 1927 and 2022 according to TUIK data. It is in October with a maximum of 113.6 mm and in July with a minimum of 35.5 mm. The fact that the amount of precipitation is high and spread over 12 months causes an excess of weeds. Due to its mountainous and rough terrain, it has been very difficult for the people to reach the city centers in the past. This situation has made it compulsory for the people to use various wild herbs in their kitchens. This qualitative study was carried out in order to reveal what wild herbs are used in the kitchen and in which dishes they are used, apart from the cultivated vegetables. For this purpose, a total of 12 women from Arsin, Akçaabat, Çaykara and Vakfıkebir districts of Trabzon were interviewed using in-depth interview technique. As a result of the interviews, it was determined that the borage, smilax, chive, plantago, clover, külür, nettle, dandelion, Amaranthus, kazayağı, lağniza are the weeds that take its place on the tables. Meals such as roasting, mihlama, frying pan, soup and bread are made from these herbs. At the end of the study, it was determined that the elderly people consumed the dishes made using these herbs more, and the young people did not show much interest in these dishes.

Keywords: Trabzon cuisine, wild herbs, gastronomic culture

TRANSLASYONEL HEMŞİRELİK KAVRAMI

THE CONCEPT OF TRANSLATIONAL NURSING

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ÖZET

Translasyonel araştırma; araştırmaların uygulamaya konması ve test edilmesini tanımlamaktadır. Translasyonel Hemşirelik ise; hemşirelik alanında yapılan bilimsel araştırma sonuçlarının kliniklerde rutin uygulamalar arasında yerini alması olarak tanımlanmakta olup, dinamik bir yapı göstermektedir. Translasyonel hemşirelikle, hemşirelik mesleğine dair güncel olarak elde edilmiş bilgiler uygulamaya konmakta, yapılan uygulamaların faydalı ya da faydasız olmasına bağlı olarak araştırma sonuçları ya uygulanmaya devam etmekte ya da uygulamadan kaldırılmaktadır. Dünya literatüründe daha çok kullanılmakta olan translasyonel hemşirelik kavramı ülkemizde fiilen uygulanmakta olup, terimsel olarak ilk çalışmalar literatürde yerini almaya başlamaktadır. Dünyada ve ülkemizde translasyonel hemşirelik gelişerek devam etmektedir. Translasyonel hemşirelik uygulamaları; yapılan bilimsel araştırmaların uygun sentezinin sağlanmasından etik boyutunun incelenmesine, tartışılmasına, elde edilen bulguların yayılmasını ve klinikteki hatalı uygulamalar ile takasına kadar devam eden dinamik bir süreci kapsamaktadır. Bahsi geçen bu süreç; teorik bilgi ile uygulama arasında var olan boşluğun kapanması, teorik bilginin sahada daha çok vücut bulmasıyla sonuçlanmaktadır. Translasyonel hemşirelik uygulaması ile hemşirelik uygulamaları usta-çıraklık ilişkisinden uzaklaşmakta ve yapılan her bir uygulamanın temelleri bilimsel çalışmalara dayandırılmasından dolayı sağlamlaşmaktadır. Temel sağlamlaştıkça üzerine yeni bilgiler eklenmekte, hemşirelik bilim ve sanatı, çağın gereklerine ve ihtiyaçlarına uyum sağlayarak var oluş amacına bir adım daha yaklaşmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak; translasyonel hemşirelik var olan teorik bilgilerin anlaşılmasını, haritalandırılmasını, mevcut eksikliklerin tespiti ve bu eksikliklerin kapatılması için gerekli stratejilerin belirlenmesini kolaylaştırır. Yapılan randomize kontrollü çalışma sonuçlarının uygulamaya konması ise translasyonel hemşirelik uygulamalarına verilebilecek en güzel örneklerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakım, Hemşirelik, Translasyonel Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Translational research; describes the implementation and testing of research. Translational Nursing; It is defined as the fact that the results of scientific research in the field of nursing take their place among routine practices in clinics and shows a dynamic structure. With translational nursing, up-to-date information about the nursing profession is put into practice, and the results of the research either continue to be applied or are removed from the application depending on whether the applications are useful or useless. The concept of translational nursing, which is used more in the world literature, is actually applied in our country, and the first studies in terms of terms are starting to take its place in the literature. Translational nursing continues to develop in the world and in our country. Translational nursing practices; It covers a dynamic process that continues from providing the appropriate synthesis of scientific researches to examining and discussing the ethical dimension, disseminating the findings and clearing them with clinical malpractices. This process mentioned; Closing the gap between theoretical knowledge and practice results in more incarnation of theoretical knowledge in the field. With the translational nursing practice, nursing practices are moving away from the master-apprenticeship relationship and the foundations of each practice are strengthened because they are based on scientific studies. As the foundation gets stronger, new information is added on it, and the science and art of nursing is one step closer to its purpose of existence by adapting to the requirements and needs of the age.

In conclusion; Translational nursing facilitates the understanding and mapping of existing theoretical knowledge, identifying existing deficiencies and determining the necessary strategies to close these deficiencies. Putting the results of the randomized controlled studies into practice are the best examples that can be given to translational nursing practices.

Keywords: Care, Nursing, Translational Nursing

DEVELOPMENT OF A GROUP DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM ALGORITHM

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Abstract

The decision-making process is one of the most difficult problem. To solve such tasks, it is relevant to use a type of information systems called decision support system, which is of model - based or knowledge - based information system designed to support managerial decision-making.

In the theory of decision-making, great importance is attached to decisions made by several individuals, the so-called group, for which the use of a group decision support system is relevant.

The purpose of the research is to develop a group decision support system algorithm. which is based on the entropy method and the multi-criteria decision analysis method TOPSIS.

Based on the algorithm presented in the research, we can develop a group decision-making support system, using which it will be possible to solve various types of individual and group decision-making problems.

TUNGSTEN İNERT GAZ YÖNTEMİ İLE PASLANMAZ ÇELİKLERİN BENZER KAYNAĞINDA MİKRO YAPI VE MİKRO SERTLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND MICROHARDNESS PROPERTIES IN THE SIMILAR WELDING OF STAINLESS STEELS USING THE TUNGSTEN INERT GAS METHOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, 2 mm kalınlığında 304 östenitik paslanmaz çelikler, 3 mm kalınlığında 420 martenzitik paslanmaz çelikler ve 3 mm kalınlığında 430 ferritik paslanmaz çeliklerin birleştirilmesi Tungsten Inert Gaz (TIG) yöntemi ile kanal hazırlama ve dolgu metalleri olmadan alın konfigürasyonda similar (benzer) olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan kaynaklı birleştirmede koruyucu gaz olarak saf argon gazı tercih edilmiştir. Kaynak işlemi manuel operatör tarafından, 100 A kaynak akımı ve 3.5 mm/s kaynak hızı parametreleri tercih edilerek gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mikro yapı incelemeleri, optik mikroskop ile çeşitli büyütme oranlarında yapılmıştır, ayrıca Vickers yöntemine göre mikro sertlik ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan deneysel gözlemlerde kaynaklı birleştirilen parçaların erime bölgesi (EB) ve Isı Tesiri Altındaki Bölgesinde (ITAB) gözeneklilik ve çatlak gibi herhangi bir kaynak kusuru gözlemlenmemiştir. Kaynaklı birleştirmelerin mikro yapı ve mikro sertliği detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. Mikro yapı incelemelerinde optik mikroskop kullanılmıştır, mikro sertlik ölçümleri Vickers yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kaynaklı plakalar, herhangi bir yüzey kusuru açısından görsel olarak incelenmiştir. Mikro yapı analizlerinde, erime bölgesi (EB) ve Isı Tesiri Altındaki Bölge (ITAB) iç yapıları detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. Benzer malzemelerin kaynaklı birleştirmelerinde genel olarak erime bölgesinin faz fraksiyonları temel malzemenin faz fraksiyonlarına benzer dendritik yapılardan oluşmaktadır. Mikro sertlik ölçümlerinde elde edilen maksimum değerler 304 östenitik paslanmaz çelikler, 420 martenzitik paslanmaz çelikler ve 430 ferritik paslanmaz

çelikler için sırasıyla 326.6 $HV_{0.05}$, 483.4 $HV_{0.05}$, 381 $HV_{0.05}$'dir. En yüksek değerin elde edildiği bölge ince taneli ITAB bölgesidir. 420 paslanmaz çelik kaynaklı birleştirmelerinde diğerlerine göre daha yüksek mikro sertlik değerlerinin elde edilmesinde martenzit yapısının yüksek tetragonaliteye sahip olması etkili olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paslanmaz Çelikler, TIG Kaynağı, Mekanik Özellikler

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the similar welding of 304 austenitic stainless steel (2 mm thickness), 420 martensitic stainless steel (3 mm thickness), and 430 ferritic stainless steel (3 mm thickness) without filler metal, using the Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding process. The TIG welding method was selected due to its applicability to parts of varying thickness and position in stainless steels, with pure argon gas as the preferred shielding gas. The welding process was conducted manually by an operator, with a welding current of 100 A and a welding speed of 3.5 mm/s. Microstructure examinations were performed using an optical microscope at various magnification ratios, and microhardness measurements were taken using the Vickers method. In the experimental observations, no welding defects such as porosity and cracking were found in the weld metal (WM) or heat-affected zone (HAZ) of the welded parts. The microstructure and microhardness of the welded joints have been thoroughly examined. Microstructure examinations were performed using an optical microscope, while microhardness measurements were carried out using the Vickers method. Welded plates were visually inspected for any surface defects. In the microstructure analysis, the fusion zone (FZ) and the Heat Affected Zone (HAZ) internal structures were examined in detail. In general, the fusion zone of similar materials in welded joints consists of dendritic structures with phase fractions resembling those of the base material. The maximum microhardness values obtained in the measurements were 326.6 $HV_{0.05}$, 483.4 $HV_{0.05}$, and 381 $HV_{0.05}$ for 304 austenitic stainless steel, 420 martensitic stainless steel, and 430 ferritic stainless steel, respectively. The region with the highest value is the fine-grained HAZ region. The higher microhardness values achieved in the welded joints of 420 stainless steel compared to the others can be attributed to the high tetragonality of the martensitic structure

Keywords: Stainless Steel, TIG Welding, Mechanical Properties

BIOEFFICACY OF ORGANIC INPUTS AGAINST *ALTERNARIA SOLANI*

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ABSRACT

Many species of the egg-plant, known as brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.), which is a member of the Solanaceae family and is thought to have originated in India, still thrive in the wild in this nation. 1864.32 thousand hectares worldwide are used for brinjal farming, with yearly yields of 49782.16 thousand metric tonnes and 26.70 MT per hectare, respectively. It is grown on 711300 hectares in India, with a productivity of 19.1 MT per hectare and an annual production of 1355781 thousand MT. Numerous fungal, bacterial, viral, and phytoplasmal diseases affect the brinjal crop. This Alternaria leaf spot disease is severe and recurrent, leading to significant yield losses caused by *Alternaria alternate* . A prevalent fungal disease known as alternaria leaf spot causes considerable yield losses in a variety of crops. Widespread usage of conventional chemical fungicides to treat this illness has spurred researchers to look for more natural solutions due to their unfavourable consequences on both human health and the environment. Organic inputs like Panchakavya, Jeevamrut, Beejamrit, and fermented buttermilk have come under the spotlight recently due to their potential to combat the Alternaria leaf spot disease. In conclusion, organic inputs including fermented buttermilk, Jeevamrut, Beejamrit, and Panchakavya have demonstrated promise in the treatment of Alternaria leaf spot disease. To improve their application protocols, comprehend their mode of action, and assess their long-term consequences, more research is required. A sustainable and all-encompassing strategy to disease management in agriculture may be achieved by combining these organic strategies with additional cultural and biological control techniques.

Key Words: Egg plant, Alternaria alternate, Organic inputs.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TECHNO-FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF COCOA AND CAROB FLOURS (CERATONIA SILIQUA)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to compare the techno-functional properties of cocoa and carob flours (Ceratonia siliqua). Several techno-functional characteristics were determined, namely water absorption capacity (WAC), oil absorption capacity (OAC), milk absorption capacity, foaming activity and foam stability, emulsifying activity and emulsion stability, hygroscopicity and minimum gelation concentration.

The results showed that cocoa flour was more hydrophilic ($p < 0.05$) with a higher WAC (177.33%) compared to that of carob (109.33%), while the latter was more hydrophobic ($p < 0.05$) with a higher OAC of 173.33% compared to 116.00% for cocoa flour. Similarly, emulsifying and foaming activities were higher ($p < 0.05$) in carob flour.

The results of this comparative study provide valuable insights into the differences between cocoa and carob flours in terms of their techno-functional properties. The higher water absorption capacity of cocoa flour suggests that it may be more suitable for use in recipes that require a higher moisture content, such as cakes and pastries. On the other hand, the higher oil absorption capacity of carob flour makes it a good candidate for use in formulations where oil binding is desired, such as in meat products. The higher emulsifying and foaming activities of carob flour also make it a good option for use in the food industry as a natural emulsifier and foam stabilizer.

Furthermore, the study highlights the potential of carob flour as a local product with interesting techno-functional properties that could be further explored and utilized in various food applications. As such, it could provide economic benefits for local communities and contribute to the sustainability of the food industry by reducing dependence on imported ingredients. Overall, the findings of this study have important implications for food manufacturers, processors, and researchers, and could lead to the development of new food products that incorporate carob flour as a natural and functional ingredient.

Keywords: Ceratonia siliqua, Cocoa, Techno-functional properties.

HEMŞİRELERDE TÜKENMİŞLİK DÜZEYLERİNE İLİŞKİN BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A STUDY ON THE LEVELS OF EXHAUSTION IN NURSES

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ÖZET

Sağlık kurumlarında yaşanmakta olan sıkıntılar, hemşirelerin süreç içerisinde hastalarına, görevlerine hatta kendilerine dönük olumsuz duygu ve düşünceler geliştirmelerine yol açmaktadır. Bu bakımdan, hemşirelerde tükenmişlik durumunun araştırılması ve durumun tespiti önemli görülmektedir. Sağlık kurumlarında çalışan hemşirelerin tükenmişlik düzeylerinin incelendiği bu araştırmada; hemşirelerin tükenmişlik düzeylerinin cinsiyet, medeni durum ve hemşirelik mesleğini ‘’kendilerine uygun bir iş olarak görüp görmeme’’ durumuna göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğinin araştırılması hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma 2022 yılı Ağustos ayında yapılmış ve örneklem grubunu İstanbul ilindeki sağlık kurumlarında görev yapan 295 hemşire oluşturmuştur. Bu araştırma için veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Maslach Tükenmişlik Ölçeğinden’’ yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analiz etmek için klasik yöntemlerden yüzde, frekans, t-testi, ki-kare ve ‘’Pearson Korelasyon Testi’’ kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, hemşirelerin duygusal tükenme, duyarsızlaşma ve kişisel başarı boyutlarında farklı seviyelerde tükenmişlik hissettikleri görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre; cinsiyet değişkeninin, tükenmişliğin her üç boyutu üzerinde de önemli bir değişken olmadığı görülmektedir. Aynı şekilde; katılımcıların medeni durumu ile duygusal tükenme ve duyarsızlaşma puan ortalamaları arasında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmamıştır. Bir başka önemli bulgu ise; hemşireliği kendileri için uygun bir iş olarak görmeyen katılımcıların, duygusal tükenme ve duyarsızlaşma boyutlarında kendileri için uygun bir iş olarak gören meslektaşlarına göre daha yüksek oranda tükenmişlik gösterdikleri görülmektedir. Çalışmanın sonuç ve öneriler kısmında ise, hemşirelik mesleği iş görenlerinin tükenmişlik duygularından uzak kalmaları için yapılması gereken bir takım önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tükenmişlik, sağlık kurumu, hemşire

ABSTRACT

The problems experienced in health institutions cause nurses to develop negative feelings and thoughts towards their patients, their duties and even themselves in the process. In this respect, it is important to investigate the burnout situation in nurses and to determine the situation. In this study, which examines the burnout levels of nurses working in health institutions, it was aimed to investigate whether the burnout levels of nurses differ according to gender, marital status and whether they see the nursing profession as a suitable job for them. The research was conducted in August 2022 and the sample group consisted of 295 nurses working in health institutions in Istanbul. "Personal Information Form" and "Maslach Burnout Scale" were used as data collection tools for this study. Percentage, frequency, t-test, chi-square and "Pearson Correlation Test" were used to analyze the data. According to the results of the study, it was seen that nurses felt burnout at different levels in the dimensions of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal accomplishment. According to the findings obtained as a result of the study, it is seen that gender is not a significant variable on all three dimensions of burnout. Likewise, there was no statistically significant relationship between the marital status of the participants and their mean scores of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. Another important finding was that participants who did not consider nursing as a suitable job for them showed higher levels of burnout in the dimensions of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization than their colleagues who considered nursing as a suitable job for them. In the conclusion and recommendations part of the study, some suggestions that should be made to keep nursing professionals away from burnout feelings are given.

Keywords: burnout, health institution, nurse

MIGRATION TO TURKEY AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

TÜRKİYE'YE GÖÇ VE DEMOGRAFİK YAPI

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ÖZET

Mekan ve topluma aitlik hissi, insanın olmazsa olmazları arasında yer almaktadır. Ne var ki bazen gönüllü bazen de zorunlu bir biçimde insanlar bir yerden diğer bir yere göç etmektedir. Gönüllü de olsa zorunlu da olsa göç neticesinde insanlar aitlik açısından büyük bir kırılma yaşamaktadır. Bu kırılmalar göç edilen yerdeki demografik yapıyı da etkilemektedir. Türkiye'de, bu nedenle göç politikaları çerçevesinde bir dizi sosyal uyum politikaları uygulanmaktadır. Çalışmada demografik yapıda meydana gelen nüfus büyüklüğü ve artış hızı, yaş ve cinsiyet, doğurganlık, ölümler, evlilikler ve boşanmalar gibi değişimlerin etkileri tartışılmaktadır. Bu bakış açısından hareketle öncelikle göç kavramı tanımlanmaktadır. Toplumu ve insanları derinden etkileyen sosyal bir olay olan göçün, nedenleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu nedenler arasında kitlesel hareketlere yol açabilecek savaş, terör, bulaşıcı hastalık, sosyo-ekonomik sorunlar, kültürel ve siyasi problemler sıralanabilir. Göçün sebebi ne olursa olsun sonuç olarak göç edilen yerde büyük sorunlara sebep olduğunu da göz ardı etmemek gerekmektedir. Bu sorunlar ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel ve demografik olmak üzere ele alınabilir. Bu çerçeveden hareketle çalışmada göçün demografik yapıya etkileri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Son olarak ise dünyada en fazla mülteci ve sığınmacıya ev sahipliği yapan Türkiye'nin demografik yapısının ne yönde değişim gösterdiği çalışmanın ana yapısını oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Göç, Göç Nedenleri, Demografik Yapı

ABSTRACT

The sense of belonging to a place and society is among the essentials for a person. However, people migrate from one place to another sometimes on a voluntary basis and sometimes on a compulsory basis. Whether voluntary or forced, migration results in a significant rupture in terms of belonging dor individuals. These ruptures also impact the demographic structure of the destination where migration takes place. For this reason a series of social cohesion policies are implemented in Turkey within the framework of migration policies. The study discusses the effects of changes in demographic structure such as population size and growth rate, age and gender, fertility, deaths, marriages, and divorces. From this point of view, the concept of migration is first defined. The causes of migration, a social phenomenon deeply affecting societies and individuals, are being emphasized. Among these reasons, war, terrorism, infectious diseases, socio-economic problems, cultural and political issues can be listed, which can lead to mass movements. Regardless of the reasons for migration, it is essential not to overlook the fact that it can lead to significant problems in the destination where migration occurs. These problems can be addressed in terms of economic, social, cultural, and demographic aspects. Based on this framework, the study focuses on the impacts of migration on the demographic structure. Lastly, the main structure of the study is formed by examining how the demographic structure of Turkey, which hosts the highest number of refugees and asylum seekers in the world, has changed.

Keywords: International Migration, Causes of Migration, Demographic Structure

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF WELDED PLATES (TENSILE SHEAR TEST) WITH FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

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ABSTRACT

A significant portion of the steel products produced by the global steel industry is used in the automotive industry. The world's largest steel producers attach great importance to the application of their steel products in the automotive industry, especially sheet steel products for their structures. However, the increased use of new steel grades (TRIP800, DP450, DP980) and new production technologies also brings other challenges in the development of the automotive industry. One of these challenges is the behavior of spot welded structures under different loads. Therefore, the accurate evaluation of the durability of steels used in automotive construction becomes paramount in order to obtain the maximum benefits from the use of these types of materials. The aim of our work is to investigate the influence of spot welding parameters, namely: the force applied on the electrode, the thickness of the plates and the nature of the material; on the strength of the weld spot. In this study we have noticed that the shear tensile test causes a considerable increase in the state of stress in the area of the plate near the melting point and the melting point itself, whose intensity of stress in these two areas generates a very important amplitude, so the distribution of stress in the transverse direction is symmetrical, on the other hand the distribution of the stress in the longitudinal direction does not present any symmetry that is due to a tensile test of form embedding-load, on the other hand the DP450 and TRIP800 are steels sensitive to the increase of the load, therefore it loses their elasticity with weak amplitude of load contrary to the DP980, in term of safety the max load of safety is not very weak for these materials what makes it possible to say that the tensile test can cross easily the elastic phase.

Keywords: Spot welding, FEM, Spot resistance, Dual phase, TRIP, ABAQUS, Shear strength, VON MISES Stress

TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ ÜSTBİLİŞSEL OKUMA STRATEJİLERİNİ KULLANIMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

AN EXAMINATION ON THE USE OF METACOGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının kullandıkları üstbilişsel okuma stratejilerine ilişkin yeterliliklerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yönteminin durum çalışması deseniyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden kolay ulaşılabilir durum örneklemesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, 2022-2023 öğretim-öğretim yılında, Türkiye'nin kuzeyinde yer alan bir üniversitenin Eğitim Fakültesinin üçüncü sınıfında öğrenim gören 15 Türkçe öğretmeni adayından oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada verilerin elde edilmesinde 4 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmış ve oluşturulan kod ve temalar, tablolar halinde ve öğretmen adaylarının görüşleriyle desteklenerek sunulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler üst bilişsel okumanın planlama, düzenleme, denetleme ve değerlendirme kategorileri altında toplanmıştır. Planlama aşamasında genellikle sistematik bir planlama yapmadıkları ve amaç belirlemedikleri, düzenleme aşamasında daha çok not alama ve özetleme stratejilerini kullandıkları ancak öğrendiklerini öz düzenleme boyutuna taşıyamadıkları belirlenmiştir. Denetleme ve değerlendirme boyutunda ise öğretmen adaylarının genellikle anlaşılmayan yerlerin tekrar incelenmesine dönük çaba içerisinde olduğu metindeki çıkarımları birbiriyle ilişkilendirme, metindeki mesajları anlayıp anlamadığını kontrol etme, zamanı iyi yönetme gibi açılardan bir değerlendirme yapmadıkları söylenebilir. Değerlendirme aşamasında ise metni okuma sürecinde yaptığı eylemleri değerlendirme, sonuçları ön bilgileriyle karşılaştırma, yaşamına ve kendi gerçekliğine uygunluğuna ilişkin bir inceleme yolunu tercih etmedikleri söylenebilir. Başka bir söyleyişle Türkçe öğretmeni adaylarının üst bilişsel stratejilerden bazılarını kullanabildiklerini ancak metni okuma süreci ve sonucunda daha çok metin odaklı kalındığı, metnin yaşama aktarımı noktasında farkındalıklarının gelişmediği söylenebilir. Bu bulgulardan hareketle Türkçe öğretiminde başarılı sonuçlar alabilmek için okuma stratejilerinin öğretiminin yanı sıra okuma eyleminin bireysel bilinçli bir eyleme dönüştürebilmesi için üst bilişsel okuma stratejilerinin kullanımına ve üstbilişsel farkındalık çalışmalarına yer verilmesi gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Türkçe öğretmeni adayı, üst bilişsel okuma, strateji.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine the competencies of Turkish teacher candidates regarding the metacognitive reading strategies they use. The study was carried out with the case study pattern of the qualitative research method. Easily accessible case sampling, one of the purposive sampling methods, was used to determine the study group. The study group of the research consists of 15 Turkish teacher candidates studying in the third year of the Faculty of Education of a university located in the north of Turkey in the 2022-2023 academic year. In the study, a semi-structured interview form consisting of 4 open-ended questions was used to obtain the data. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data obtained, and the codes and themes created were presented in tables and supported by the views of the pre-service teachers. The data obtained as a result of the research were collected under the categories of planning, regulation, supervision and evaluation of metacognitive reading. It was determined that they generally did not make a systematic planning and did not set goals in the planning stage, they used more note-taking and summarizing strategies in the editing stage, but they could not carry what they learned to the level of self-regulation. In the dimension of supervision and evaluation, it can be said that pre-service teachers generally make an effort to re-examine incomprehensible places, and they do not make an evaluation in terms of associating the inferences in the text with each other, checking whether they understand the messages in the text, and managing time well. In the evaluation phase, it can be said that they do not prefer a way of evaluating the actions they take in the process of reading the text, comparing the results with their prior knowledge, and examining their suitability for their life and their own reality. In other words, it can be said that Turkish teacher candidates can use some of the metacognitive strategies, but they remain more text-oriented in the process and result of reading the text, and their awareness of the transfer of the text to life has not improved. Based on these findings, it can be said that in order to obtain successful results in Turkish teaching, besides teaching reading strategies, the use of metacognitive reading strategies and metacognitive awareness studies should be included in order to transform the act of reading into an individual conscious action.

Key words: Turkish teacher candidate, metacognitive reading, strategy.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CRIME OF WAR PROPAGANDA IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD SECURITY

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Abstract

Objectives. War propaganda, as all historical experience testifies, is a means of preparation for war of aggression, and is therefore also a crime. The main objective of the research consists in trying to demonstrate the necessity and usefulness of criminalizing the crime of war propaganda worldwide.

Methods. In order to achieve the purpose and objectives of the given paper, several research methods were used, such as: - the logical method; - the juridical-comparative method; - the historical method; - the analytical method.

Results. The most urgent problem of modern times is that of saving peace, of eliminating war from Man's repertoire. From this perspective, the question of "international control of propaganda" arises.

Conclusions. War propaganda represents a serious threat to national and international security. War propaganda is a harsh phenomenon that, through the human psyche, directly attacks the security of mankind and "man" as the supreme value protected by criminal law. It has always been associated with the movements of a migratory policy that have been a constant factor, so that the unfolding of a war both at the national and international level is largely due to the support of this phenomenon by the population, being manipulated through a series of propaganda methods.

We note with regret, the fact that the propaganda of the war has recently increased, manifesting mainly through media sources. This phenomenon manifests itself in almost all countries of the world, regardless of their degree of development.

WAR PROPAGANDA IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF SOME MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND SOME CIS STATES

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Abstract

Objectives. In the context of this study, the comparative analysis of criminal liability for war propaganda is of particular importance. The objective proposed in this chapter is the analysis of international criminal legislation and the highlighting of various forms of criminalization and adaptation in domestic law of the crime of war propaganda.

Methods. Scientific research was made possible by the successful use of the comparative, analytical and logical method.

Results. Life has shown that it is possible and necessary for all peace-loving states to fight for peace and its security, including with the help of the law, its universally recognized norms and principles that contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between states and peoples, put legal barriers the forces of aggression.

The public danger of propaganda for starting an aggressive war lies in the fact that such actions form in society and the state a socio-psychological atmosphere of moral justification and preparation for war and, as a result, the creation of adequate support for persons holding public positions and are competent to make decisions regarding its initiation.

Conclusions. As we can see, some states criminalize war propaganda as a form of the crime of incitement to war.

We note that some CIS member states criminalize propaganda under the name of public calls for war of aggression (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Russian Federation), while other states have chosen the name of war propaganda (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine).

Analyzing the criminal legislation of the CIS states, we find that war propaganda was a cause for concern for most of the member states. One of the reasons would be their historical past from the former USSR.

TOPOLOJİK VERİ ANALİZİ İLE VERİ GÖRSELLEŞTİRME

DATA VISUALIZATION WITH TOPOLOGİCAL DATA ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Topolojik veri analizi, veri kümesindeki yapısal ve topolojik özellikleri tanımlamak ve analiz etmek için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Bu yöntem, özellikle karmaşık ve yüksek boyutlu veri kümelerindeki ilişkileri keşfetmek ve anlamak için etkili bir araçtır.

Topolojik veri analizi, veri kümesini matematiksel olarak temsil eden bir yapı olan simplisel kompleksler kullanır. Simplisel kompleksler, veri noktaları arasındaki ilişkileri yansıtan bir ağ yapısıdır. Bu yapı, noktaların birleşimleri olan kenarlar, üçgenler, tetrahedronlar gibi elemanlardan oluşur. Bu yapıyı oluşturarak, veri kümesindeki önemli özellikleri yakalayabilir ve analiz edebiliriz. Örneğin, kümeleme, yoğunluk, bağlantı ve çevre gibi özellikler, veri kümesindeki topolojik ilişkileri ifade eden simplisel kompleksler aracılığıyla görselleştirilebilir.

Topolojik veri analizi, veri görselleştirmesi için de kullanılır. Verilerin karmaşık yapılarını ve ilişkilerini daha anlaşılır bir şekilde görselleştirmemize olanak tanır. Özellikle büyük ve yüksek boyutlu veri kümelerinde, geleneksel veri görselleştirme yöntemleri yetersiz kalabilir. Topolojik veri analizi, veri kümesini daha basit ve anlaşılır bir formda temsil ederek, veriler arasındaki ilişkileri daha iyi anlamamızı sağlar. Topolojik veri analizi, özellikle bilimsel araştırmalarda, tıp alanında, finansal analizde ve diğer karmaşık veri analizinde kullanılan bir araştırma alanıdır. Veri görselleştirme konusunda yeni ve ilgi çekici bir yaklaşım sunar ve verilerin daha derinlemesine analiz edilmesine yardımcı olur.

Mapper algoritması, topolojik veri analizinde kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Veri kümesindeki yapısal özellikleri belirlemek ve görselleştirmek için kullanılır. Mapper, veri kümesini simplisel komplekslere dönüştürerek ve bu kompleksleri daha küçük parçalara bölecek şekilde veriyi örnekler. Bu algoritma, veri kümesindeki topolojik yapıları tanımlamak için güçlü bir araçtır. Özellikle büyük ve karmaşık veri kümelerinde, verilerin daha iyi anlaşılması ve görselleştirilmesi için kullanılır. Ayrıca, farklı veri özelliklerini bir araya getirerek çoklu boyutlarda yapısal analiz yapma yeteneği sağlar.

Bu çalışmada bir veri site üzerinden topolojik veri analizi yöntemi yardımıyla veri görselleştirme yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Topolojik veri analizi, görselleştirme, Mapper algoritması

ABSTRACT

Topological data analysis is a method for identifying and analyzing structural and topological features in a dataset. It is a particularly effective tool for discovering and understanding relationships in complex and high-dimensional datasets.

Topological data analysis uses simplicial complexes, a structure that mathematically represents the dataset. Simplicial complexes are a network structure that reflects the relationships between data points. This structure consists of elements such as edges, triangles, tetrahedrons, etc., which are combinations of points. By creating this structure, we can capture and analyze important features in the dataset. For example, features such as clustering, density, connectivity and perimeter can be visualized through simplicial complexes that express topological relationships in the dataset.

Topological data analysis is also used for data visualization. It allows us to visualize the complex structures and relationships of data in a more understandable way. Especially with large and high-dimensional datasets, traditional data visualization methods may be insufficient. Topological data analysis allows us to better understand the relationships between data by representing the dataset in a simpler and more understandable form. Topological data analysis is an area of research, especially in scientific research, medicine, financial analysis and other complex data analysis. It offers a new and engaging approach to data visualization and helps to analyze data in more depth.

Mapper algorithm is a method used in topological data analysis. It is used to identify and visualize structural features in a dataset. Mapper samples the data by transforming the dataset into simplicial complexes and breaking these complexes into smaller pieces. This algorithm is a powerful tool for identifying topological structures in a dataset. It is used for better understanding and visualization of data, especially in large and complex datasets. It also provides the ability to perform structural analysis in multiple dimensions by combining different data features.

In this study, data visualization was performed with the help of topological data analysis method on a data site.

Keywords: Topological data analysis, visualization, Mapper algorithm

MICROBIAL LOAD OF HERBAL PRESERVATION OF TIGER NUT DRINK (KUNU AYAYA) USING ADASONIA DIGITATA, TAMARIND, TUMERIC PAKIA BIGLOBASA AND MORINGA OLIFERA

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Abstract

Tiger nut drink (Kunu ayaya) is a local drink that has a life span of one day immediately after preparation because spoilage set in. instead of using a preservatives that contains chemical, five (5) different herbal material that has antioxidant properties will be tried to preserve the drink and study the effect of each of them. The plant parts have been screened and tested for invitro experiment, 2kg of Tiger nut and 20g of each of the herbal materials (Adasonia digitata, Tamarind, Tumeric, Pakia biglobasa and Moringa olifera) are blended together and are kept in a separate bottle covered with paper foil in laboratory at room temperature for a week to study the shelf life, microbial growth/accumulation is then carried out on a daily basis using part of the drink. At the end of the fifth day, it was observed that those stored with Adasonia digitata has the lowest microbial growth, followed by Tamarind and Tumeric ($P<0.05$). 2.5×10^9, 2.4×10^7 and 2.1×10^4, respectively.

Keyword:- Preservatives, Tumeric, Microbial growth, Screened and Tamarind

PLATELET FUNCTİONS İN DUTCH CALVES

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The functional parameters of platelets are very significant for the activity of the entire hemostasis and the implementation of metabolism in animals. It has serious economic importance in cattle, especially in the course of its growth. 43 healthy purebred calves of the Dutch breed were taken into the observation group. The analyzes were carried out in calves at the age of 11 days, 15 days, 20 days, 25 days and 30 days. In the course of the study, calves were found to have a tendency to decrease platelet aggregation with a tendency to increase the number of inactive platelets in their blood. At the same time, calves had a slight decrease in the number of active platelets and aggregates of any size freely moving through the blood. These phenomena in calves are associated with a weakening of the synthesis of active thromboxane in platelets and a decrease in the level of adenosine phosphates in platelet granules. During the phase of milk nutrition in platelets, a tendency to a decrease in the level of contractile proteins and a tendency to a decrease in the severity of their generation in conditions of developing platelet aggregation formed. At the same time, the examined calves of the Dutch breed during the phase of milk feeding had a metabolic and functional optimum of platelets, which creates suitable conditions for intensive growth and development of animals.

Key words: Dutch breed, calves, growth, hemostasis, platelets, aggregation.

CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION IN WAQF-LED URBAN RENEWAL OF KAMPUNG BARU, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

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In the context of urban revitalization, the preservation of historical and cultural assets, restoration of heritage buildings, and the safeguarding of cultural identity are paramount. This need is particularly evident in Kampung Baru, Kuala Lumpur, a vibrant and culturally rich community facing the challenges of rapid urbanization. As urban development progresses, the unique character and heritage of Kampung Baru risk being overshadowed or lost entirely. Therefore, it becomes imperative to prioritize the preservation and revitalization of Kampung Baru's historical and cultural assets. By restoring heritage buildings, safeguarding cultural practices, and ensuring the preservation of cultural identity, urban revitalization efforts in Kampung Baru can nurture a sense of place, foster community pride, and contribute to sustainable development while retaining the distinctive cultural fabric that defines this cherished neighborhood. The primary aim of this study is to explore the strategies and approaches for preserving cultural heritage within the context of waqf-led urban renewal projects in Kampung Baru, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. With the aim of investigating the challenges, opportunities, and best practices for safeguarding and promoting the cultural heritage assets of the community, this study delves into the dynamic interplay between urban renewal and cultural preservation. The study recognizes the pivotal role played by waqf institutions, community involvement, and policy frameworks in safeguarding and revitalizing the cultural heritage of Kampung Baru. In conclusion the findings of this research contribute to the existing body of knowledge on heritage conservation, urban planning, and community development. The outcomes will inform policymakers, urban planners, waqf institutions, and community stakeholders about the most effective strategies and practices for preserving and promoting cultural heritage within the context of urban renewal initiatives.

Keywords: cultural heritage, waqf-led urban renewal, Kampung Baru, preservation, and restoration

VURGULU ELEKTRİK ALAN (PEF) ÖN İŞLEMİNİN ZENCEFİL KURUMA DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD (PEF) PRETREATMENT ON THE DRYING BEHAVIOR OF GINGER

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ÖZET

Zencefilin kurutulmasında sıcaklık derecesi, ürün kalitesi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olup, sıcaklık arttıkça, sağlığı teşvik eden biyoaktif bileşenlerin, özellikle de gingerollerin bozulması hızlanmaktadır. Yeni gıda işleme yöntemlerinden biri olan vurgulu elektrik alan (PEF) tekniği, düşük enerjili, termal olmayan bir doku parçalanma yöntemi olarak yaygın olarak kabul edilmektedir. Son zamanlarda yapılan bazı araştırmalar, bu yöntemin meyve ve sebzelerin ılımlı sıcaklıklarda kurutulmasına da imkan tanıdığı ve kuruma süresini azalttığını göstermiştir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma, değişen yoğunluk ve frekanslarda PEF ön işlemlerinin zencefilin 27 ° C'de kuruma davranışı üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. PEF'in değişkenleri, yani elektrik alan kuvveti, darbe genişliği ve frekansı, sırasıyla 0.36 -2.4 kV / cm, 10µs-5ms ve 10-0.1Hz aralıklarında değiştirilmiş ve doku parçalanma seviyesi (Z) ve enerji tüketimi, işlem sonrası elektriksel iletkenlik değişikliklerinden hesaplanmıştır. Kurutma deneyi boyunca, her 5 dakikada bir ağırlık kayıpları ölçülüp ve nem oran eğrileri zamana karşı oluşturulmuştur. Özellikle, frekans değişimlerinin doku parçalanması (Z), enerji tüketimi ve kurutma davranışı üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olduğu bulunmuştur. Z değeri, özellikle µs-ölçekli vurgularda frekans azaldıkça önemli ölçüde artmıştır. İlaveten, frekans azaltmaları, sabit kurutma periyodu boyunca ortalama kurutma hızında ve azalan kurutma periyodu boyunca nem difüzyon katsayısında önemli artışlara neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, kurutulmuş zencefilin kalite özelliklerini iyileştirmek için PEF ön işleminin zencefilin daha hızlı kurutulmasında avantajlı bir yöntem olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: zencefil, kurutma, vurgulu elektrik alan (VAE)

ABSTRACT

The temperature at which ginger is dried has a considerable impact on product quality; the greater the temperature, the faster the degradation of health-promoting bioactive components, particularly gingerols, occurs. The pulsed electric field (PEF) technique, one of the novel food processing methods, is widely recognized as a low-energy, non-thermal tissue disintegration method. Some recent research indicates that this method also permits the drying of fruits and vegetables at moderate temperatures and reduces the drying time. Thus, this study aimed at investigating the effects of PEF treatments at varying intensities and frequencies on the drying behavior of ginger at 27°C. Variables of PEF, namely electric field strength, pulse width, and frequency, were altered in the ranges of 0.36 -2.4 kV/cm, 10μs-5ms, and 10-0.1Hz, respectively, and the level of tissue disintegration (Z), and energy consumption were calculated from the post-treatment electrical conductivity changes. Throughout the drying experiment, weight losses were measured every 5 minutes, and moisture ratio curves versus time were constructed. The curves were analyzed and/or mathematically modeled to estimate the effects of various drying behavior characteristics. Notably, frequency variations were found to have a significant impact on tissue disintegration (Z), energy consumption, and drying behavior. The Z value increased significantly as the frequency decreased, particularly for μs-scale pulses. In addition, frequency reductions resulted in substantial increases in the average drying rate during the constant drying period and in the effective moisture diffusion coefficient (Deff) during the decreasing drying period. In conclusion, our study demonstrates that PEF pretreatment can be an advantageous method for drying ginger faster in order to improve the quality attributes of dried ginger.

Keywords: ginger, drying, pulsed electric field (PEF)

YAŞLIYA İSTİSMAR VE İHMALİN ÖNLEMESİNDE HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ VE SORUMLULUKLARI

THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN PREVENTING THE ELDERLY ABUSE AND NEGLIGENCE

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ÖZET

Yaşlı nüfusun artışı, geleneksel rollerdeki değişimler bakım gereksinimi olan ve bağımlılığı olan yaşlı bireylerin bakım sorunları, bakım ve hizmet alınacak kaynakların yetersizliği, fiziksel ve ruhsal zorlanmalar bakım verenlerin yaşlının istismar ve ihmaline neden olan başlıca nedenlerdir.

Genel olarak yaşlının kötüye kullanımı; yaşlı bireyin sağlık ya da iyilik halini tehdit eden veya zarar veren herhangi bir davranış ya da bakım veren veya yaşlının güvendiği bir kişi tarafından kötüye kullanılma veya zarar verme niyeti olarak da tanımlanabilmektedir. Yaşlı istismar ve ihmali üç ana başlıkta incelenmektedir. Bunlar; ailesel, kurumsal ve kendi kendini ihmaldir. Ailesel kötüye kullanım ve ihmal, yaşlı bireye kendi evinde veya bakıcısının evinde kötü davranılması ve ihmal uygulanmasıdır. Kurumsal kötüye kullanım ve ihmal, yaşlı bireye bakım ve barınma sağlanan yaşlı bakım evi, bakım yurdu, huzurevi gibi kurumlarda kötü davranılması ve ihmal uygulanmasıdır. Kendi kendini ihmal, yaşlı bireyin sağlık veya güvenliğine zarar verecek şekilde yaşama biçimi ve davranışlarıdır. Kötüye kullanım ve ihmalin yanı sıra terk etme davranışı da bu kapsamda ele alınması gereken uygulamalardandır.Yaşlının istismarının ve ihmalinin önlenmesinde sağlık profesyonellerinin özellikle yaşlı bireyler ile çalışanların farkındalığı, istismar ve ihmal belirtilerinin tanınması ve risk gruplarının bilinmesi son derecede önemlidir.

Hemşireler hastane, huzurevi, yaşlı bakım evi, evde bakımda yaşlı bireylerle daha fazla vakit geçirmelerinden dolayı şüpheli ya da gerçek durumların tespiti ve müdahalesinde iyi bir konumdadırlar. Hemşirenin yaşlı bireyi istismar ve ihmalden korumasındaki rolü birincil, ikincil ve üçüncül koruma düzeyleri olmak üzere üç aşamada ele alınabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı ihmali, Yaşlı istismarı, hemşirenin rolü

ABSTRACT

The increase in the elderly population, changes in traditional roles, care problems of elderly people who need care and dependency, inadequacy of resources to receive care and service, physical and mental difficulties are the main reasons for caregivers to abuse and neglect the elderly.

Abuse of the elderly in general; It can also be defined as any behavior that threatens or harms the health or well-being of the elderly person, or the intention to abuse or harm by a caregiver or a person trusted by the elderly person. Elderly abuse and neglect are examined under three main headings. These; familial, institutional and self-neglect. Familial abuse and neglect is the abuse and neglect of an elderly person in his or her own home or caregiver's home. Institutional abuse and neglect is maltreatment and negligence in institutions such as nursing homes, nursing homes, and nursing homes where care and accommodation are provided to the elderly. Self-neglect is the lifestyle and behavior of the elderly person in a way that harms their health or safety. In addition to abuse and neglect, abandonment behavior is one of the practices that should be considered in this context.

In order to prevent abuse and neglect of the elderly, it is extremely important to be aware of the health professionals, especially the elderly individuals and employees, to recognize the signs of abuse and neglect and to know the risk groups.

Nurses are in a good position to detect and intervene in suspicious or real situations because they spend more time with elderly individuals in hospitals, nursing homes, nursing homes and home care. The role of the nurse in protecting the elderly from abuse and neglect can be considered in three stages as primary, secondary and tertiary protection levels.

Keywords: Elder neglect, Elder abuse, Nurse’s role

YAŞLILARDA AĞIZ VE DİŞ SAĞLIĞININ GENEL SAĞLIK DURUMUNA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH ON THE GENERAL HEALTH ON THE ELDERLY

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ); yaşlanmayı stres ve çevresel faktörlere uyumda azalma olarak tanımlamıştır. Yaşlılık vücutta zamanla meydana gelen değişikliklerin oluşturduğu fizyolojik bir süreçtir. Bazı sistemik hastalıkların ağızdaki bulguları ve etkisi çok erken belirlenmişken son zamanlarda yapılan çalışmalarda kronik sistemik hastalıklar üzerinde ağızdaki hastalıkların potansiyel etkileri incelenmektedir. Özellikle yaşlı popülasyonda çok sayıda mevcut olan sistemik hastalık ağız sağlığını etkilediği gibi ağız sağlığının kötü olması da sistemik hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmakta ve kontrolünü zorlaştırmaktadır. Kronik enflamatuar bir hastalık olan periodontitis (periodonsiyumu yani diş destekleyen ve çevreleyen dokuları etkileyen enflamatuar hastalık) kardiyovasküle sistem hastalıkları ve diyabetin kompleks patogenezinde bir risk faktörüdür ve yaşlılarda rekürrent pnömoni ve endokarditin gelişiminde rol oynar. Periodontitisdeki patojen bakteriler ve onlara cevap olarak oluşan sitokinler sistemik dolaşıma girerek Kronik Obstrüktif Akciğer Hastalığı (KOAH)'nın oluşmasına, mevcut KOAH'ın akut alevlenmesine neden olabilmektedir. Ayrıca çürük diş sayısının fazla olması ve bu çürük dişler nedeniyle oluşan apikal periodontitisin (dişin kök ucunda oluşan inflamatuar hastalık) fazla sayıda olması ile başta diyabet olmak üzere kardiyovasküler sistem hastalıkları, osteoporoz, romatoid artrit, kronik böbrek yetmezliği gibi sistemik hastalıkların ortaya çıkması veya hastalığın kontrolündeki zorluklar arasında ilişki bulunmuştur. Bu nedenle sistemik hastalığı olan yaşlı hastalarda ağız sağlığıyla ilgili gerekli tedaviler yapıldıktan sonra hastaların düzenli kontrole çağrılması önemlidir. Bu sunumun amacı yaşlı hastalarda sıklıkla mevcut olan sistemik hastalıklar üzerinde ağız sağlığının etkisini literatür ışığında incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı, ağız ve diş sağlığı, sistemik hastalıklar

ABSTRACT

Aging was defined as a decrease in adaptation to stress and environmental factors by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is a physiological process created by changes in the body over time. While the oral findings and effects of some systemic diseases were determined very early, recent studies have examined the potential effects of oral diseases on chronic systemic diseases. Especially in the elderly population, a large number of systemic diseases affect oral health, and poor oral health also causes systemic diseases to occur and makes it difficult to control. Periodontitis, a chronic inflammatory disease, is a risk factor in the complex pathogenesis of cardiovascular system diseases and diabetes, and plays a role in the development of recurrent pneumonia and endocarditis in the elderly. Pathogenic bacteria in periodontitis and cytokines formed in response to them can enter the systemic circulation and cause the formation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and acute exacerbation of existing COPD. In addition, it was found relationship between the high number of decayed teeth and the high number of apical periodontitis (inflammatory disease that occurs at the root tip of the tooth) due to these decayed teeth and formation of systemic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular system diseases, osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney failure with difficulties on control of these diseases. For this reason, it is important to call the patients for regular check-ups after the necessary treatments for oral health in elderly patients with systemic diseases. The aim of this presentation is to examine the effect of oral health on systemic diseases that are frequently present in elderly patients in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Elderly, oral and dental health, systemic diseases

YATAN HASTALARDA GÜVENLİ ÇEVRENİN SAĞLANMASI

ENSURING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN INSTALLED PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Hasta güvenliği, sağlık bakım kalitesinin önemli bir bileşenidir. Ülkemizde hasta güvenliği ile ilgili çalışmalar Türkiye sağlıkta kalite sistemi kapsamında incelenmektedir. Ülkemizde hasta güvenliği ile ilgili kurallar sağlık bakanlığı tarafından ele alınmaktadır ve tüm sağlık kurumları bu kurallara uymakla yükümlüdür. Hasta ve ailesinin sağlık kurumlarında kendini güvende hissetme ve bunu isteme hakkı vardır. Tüm sağlık kurum ve kuruluşlarının bireylerin can ve mal güvenliklerinin korunması için gerekli tedbirleri alma yükümlülükleri vardır. Hemşirelik yönetmeliğinin beşinci maddesi kapsamında ise "güvenli ve sağlıklı bir çevre oluşturma" sorumluluğu hemşirelere verilmiştir. Yapılan bir çalışmada ihmal edilen hemşirelik bakımının düşmelerle yakından ilişkili olduğu bildirilmiştir. Yapılan bir diğer çalışmada ise çalışanlar tarafından bildirilen olayların bildirilme sıklıkları çoktan aza doğru; hasta düşmeleri, transfüzyon güvenliği, cerrahi güvenlik ve ilaç güvenliği şeklinde bildirilmiştir. Hastanın yaşamış olduğu zarar ciddi yaralanmalar, uzuv kayıpları, hastane yatış süresinin uzaması, psikolojik ve sosyolojik sıkıntılara neden olabilir hatta bu zararlar ölümle de sonuçlanabilir. Hastanelerde yatan hastaların zarara uğraması, insanlar, hastaneler ve toplum için maliyet demektir. Hasta güvenliği ile ilgili Dünya Sağlık Örgütü 2030 yılına kadar ülkelerin uyması gereken bir dizi hasta güvenliği faaliyetleri belirlemiştir. Bunlar; her ülke kendine uygun bir hasta güvenliği politikası belirleyecek, her ülke bir hasta güvenliği koordinatörü belirleyecek, her ülke düzenli hasta güvenliği anketi yapacak, hastane enfeksiyonu %50 oranında azaltılacak, ilaçlardan kaynaklı ciddi zararlar %50 oranında azaltılacak, venöz tromboembolizme bağlı ölümlerde %50 azalma ve hasta düşmelerinde başlangıca göre %50 azalma sağlanacak şeklinde ifade edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak; hasta güvenliği ile ilgili ülkemizde ve dünyada ciddi iyileşme çalışmaları yapılmakta, elde edilen sonuçlar tartışılmakta ve sağlık bakımında kalite arttırılmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düşmeler, Güvenli Çevre, Hasta Güvenliği

ABSTRACT

Patient safety is an important component of health care quality. Studies on patient safety in our country are examined within the scope of the Turkish health quality system. In our country, the rules regarding patient safety are handled by the Ministry of Health and all health institutions are obliged to comply with these rules. The patient and his family have the right to feel safe in health institutions and to demand this. All health institutions and organizations are obliged to take the necessary measures to protect the safety of life and property of individuals. Within the scope of the fifth article of the nursing regulation, the responsibility of "creating a safe and healthy environment" is given to nurses. It has been reported in a study that neglected nursing care is closely related to falls. In another study, the frequency of reporting incidents reported by employees is from most to low; patient falls, transfusion safety, surgical safety, and drug safety have been reported. The harm experienced by the patient may cause serious injuries, loss of limbs, prolonged hospitalization, psychological and sociological problems, and even these damages may result in death. Loss of hospitalized patients means costs for people, hospitals and society. Regarding patient safety, the World Health Organization has determined a series of patient safety activities that countries should comply with until 2030. These; each country will determine an appropriate patient safety policy, each country will appoint a patient safety coordinator, each country will conduct a regular patient safety survey, hospital infections will be reduced by 50%, serious harm from drugs will be reduced by 50%, deaths due to venous thromboembolism will be reduced by 50%, and It has been stated that there will be a 50% reduction in patient falls compared to the baseline.
In conclusion; Serious improvement studies are carried out in our country and in the world regarding patient safety, the results are discussed and the quality of health care is tried to be increased.

Keywords: Falls, Safe Environment, Patient Safety

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE TRAINING: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BLOCKCHAIN INTEGRATION

OTONOM ARAÇ EĞİTİMİ: YAPAY ZEKA VE BLOCKCHAIN ENTEGRASYONU

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain technique offers promising opportunities in many fields of technology. AI, known for its capacity to mimic human intelligence and perform tasks such as image recognition, speech recognition, and decision-making, has been making significant strides in numerous industries. On the other hand, Blockchain technology, well known for its decentralized, immutable, and transparent nature, is widely used for secure data sharing, improving trust, and reducing fraud in digital transactions. This paper explores the potential of combining these two advanced technologies to significantly enhance sharing of the reinforcement learning process in autonomous vehicles by using blockchain ledger. The reinforcement learning process of autonomous vehicles involves training the vehicle to make decisions based on its experiences. The proposed integration with blockchain allows for sharing experiences between vehicles, thus reducing the number of individual training sessions required and the cost of generation execution. The results of this study have the potential to provide insights into the future of autonomous vehicle training and offer a more efficient and effective approach to storing this data in the blockchain.

Keyword: blockchain, artificial intelligence, reinforcement learning

ÖZET

Yapay Zeka (AI) ve Blockchain tekniğinin entegrasyonu, teknolojinin birçok alanında umut vaat eden fırsatlar sunmaktadır. İnsan zekasını taklit etme kapasitesi ve görüntü tanıma, konuşma tanıma ve karar verme gibi görevleri gerçekleştirme bilinen AI, birçok sektörde önemli adımlar atmaktadır. Diğer yandan, merkezi olmayan, değişmez ve şeffaf doğasıyla bilinen Blockchain teknolojisi, güvenli veri paylaşımı, güveni artırma ve dijital işlemlerde dolandırıcılığı azaltma için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu makale, bu iki gelişmiş teknolojiyi birleştirme potansiyelini, blockchain defterini kullanarak otonom araçlarda pekiştirmeli öğrenme sürecinin paylaşımını önemli ölçüde geliştirme açısından incelemektedir. Otonom araçların pekiştirmeli öğrenme süreci, aracın deneyimlerine dayalı kararlar vermesi için eğitilmesini içerir. Blockchain ile önerilen entegrasyon, araçlar arasında deneyimlerin paylaşılmasına olanak sağlar, böylece gereken bireysel eğitim oturumlarının sayısını ve nesil uygulamanın maliyetini azaltır. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, otonom araç eğitiminin geleceği hakkında içgörüler sağlama ve bu verileri blockchain'de saklama yaklaşımına daha verimli ve etkili bir yaklaşım sunma potansiyeline sahip olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: blockchain, yapay zeka, pekiştirmeli öğrenme

YENİDEN YAPILANDIRILABİLİR GRİPPER TASARIMI VE ENDÜSTRİYEL MONTAJ ALANINDA İNCELENMESİ

RECONFIGURABLE GRIPPER DESIGN AND INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRIAL ASSEMBLY AREA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, endüstriyel kaynak operasyonlarında kullanılan yeniden yapılandırılabilir uç eyleyici (gripper) tasarımı incelenmiştir. Özellikle otomotiv sektörünün rekabetçi olması, yeni araç modellerinin hızlı şekilde piyasaya sürülmesi gripperların yeniden yapılandırılabilir olmasını gündeme getirmiştir. Araç gövde montajı özellikle fikstür kullanımının önemli olduğu operasyonlardır. Ancak fikstürler belirli geometrideki parçalara kullanılmak üzere özel tasarlanan ekipmanlardır bu nedenle farklı parçaları eşit şekilde kavramak için yönlendirilemezler. Parçalardaki boyut ve geometride oluşan farklılıklar yeni fikstür tasarımı ve üretimi gerektirmektedir. Uç eylecilerin yeniden yapılandırılabilir olması farklı geometrilerdeki parçaların kavrama operasyonlarında kullanımı için yeniden tasarım ve üretim maliyetlerine gerek duymanın önüne geçer. Yeniden yapılandırılabilir fikstürler hızla değişen bu endüstri gelişmelerine uyum sağlamayı kolaylaştırırken, operasyon çevrim sürelerini, güç tüketimlerini ve robotik çözüm maliyetlerini iyileştirme konusunda başarılıdır. Tasarım çalışması geliştirilirken farklı nesne kavrama yöntemleri açıklanmış ve ağırlık azaltma potansiyeli, esneklik, sürdürülebilirlik, bakım, üretim maaliyeti gibi yeniden yapılandırmaya uygunluk şartlarına göre incelenmiştir. Ayrıca kavrama kütlesi üretkenliği arttırmak için önemli bir unsur olduğundan kompozit yapı kullanımı ile ağırlık tasarrufu hedeflenmiştir. Operasyon tiplerine uygun tutucu sistemleri göz önünde bulundurularak sistem yapısı tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Endüstride sıklıkla karşımıza çıkan modüler sistemler ile kompozit kaskad yapıdaki sistemler açıklanmış tasarım konusunda değerlendirilmiştir. Tüm bu yapı unsurları belirlendikten sonra araçta farklı geometri ve boyutları bulunduran araç kapısına bir gripper tasarımı uygulaması yapılmıştır. Tasarlanan kaskad yapıda sonlu elemanlar analizi yapışmış olup bu yapıdaki bir gripperın endüstriyel alanda kullanım güvenliği test edilmiştir. Gripper için uygun payload (yükleme) analizi sonuçlarına göre robot seçimi yapılmış ve sahada kullanılmak üzere yeniden yapılandırılabilir gripper tasarımı tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Otomotiv Endüstrisi, Gripper, Tasarım

ABSTRACT

In this study, the design of a reconfigurable gripper used in industrial welding operations is investigated. Especially in the competitive automotive industry, the rapid introduction of new vehicle models has brought the reconfigurability of grippers to the market. Vehicle body assembly is an operation where the use of fixtures is especially important. However, fixtures are specially designed equipment to be used for parts of certain geometry, so they cannot be oriented to grasp different parts equally. Variations in part size and geometry require new fixture design and manufacturing. The reconfigurability of end actuators avoids the need for redesign and manufacturing costs for the use of parts with different geometries in gripping operations. Reconfigurable fixtures are successful in improving operation cycle times, power consumption and robotic solution costs while making it easier to adapt to these rapidly changing industry evolutions. During the development of the design study, different object gripping methods were described and analyzed with respect to reconfigurability requirements such as weight reduction potential, flexibility, maintainability, sustainability, maintenance and manufacturing cost. In addition, since gripping mass is an important factor to increase productivity, weight savings were targeted with the use of composite structure. System structure design was realized by considering gripper systems suitable for operation types. Modular systems and composite cascade systems, which are frequently used in industry, were explained and evaluated in terms of design. After determining all these structural elements, a gripper design was applied to the vehicle door, which has different geometries and dimensions in the vehicle. Finite element analysis was performed on the designed cascade structure and the safety of a gripper in such a structure was tested in the industrial field. According to the results of the appropriate payload analysis for the gripper, robot selection was made and the reconfigurable gripper design was completed for use in the field.

Keywords: Automotive Industry, Gripper, Design

YENİDOĞAN YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİNDE BEBEĞİ OLAN ANNELERİN ANNELİK ALGISI

THE PERCEPTION MOTHERHOOD OF MOTHERS WITH BABY IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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ÖZET

Annelik algısı, bireyin kendi fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal algısı ile ilişkilidir. Ancak, yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde bebeği olan annelerin anneliğe geçiş süreci, sağlıklı bebeği olan annelere kıyasla farklı olabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde bebeği olan annelerin anneliğe geçiş sürecini analiz etmektir.

Araştırmanın evreni X Hastanesi yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde bebeği olan annelerdir. Örneklem amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Çalışmaya on anne dahil edilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşmeler anneler ile yüz yüze gerçekleştirilmiştir. Annelik algısı 3 boyutta incelenmiştir; fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal boyut.

Çalışmaya katılan annelerin tamamı, ebeveynler tarafından "kilo almış" olarak görüldüğü için beden değişimini tanımlamıştır. Ancak bu durumun kendisini rahatsız etmediğini belirtmişlerdir. Psikolojik boyut incelendiğinde, tüm anneler bebeği yoğun bakımda olduğu için suçluluk hissettiklerini, sürekli yanında olmak istediklerini ancak olamadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Annelerin %70'i anne olmanın en zor yanının doğum yapmak; bebeği yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde olan bir anne olmanın en zor yanının ise bebeğinden uzak kalmak olduğunu söylemiştir. Diğerlerinin hepsi eşinin ailesinin duygusal destek sağladığını söyledi. Annelerin sağlık, hastalık ve annelik algısı incelendiğinde; annelerin çoğunluğu sağlığın hastalığın olmaması (%35), hastalığın ayrılık (%45), anneliğin fedakarlık (%40) olduğunu söylemiştir. Annelerin sağlık, hastalık ve annelik algısı incelendiğinde; annelerin çoğunluğu sağlığın hastalığın olmaması (%35), hastalığın ayrılık (%45), anneliğin fedakarlık (%40) olduğunu söylemiştir. Bu çalışmada yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde bebeği olan annelerin en yoğun hissettikleri duygunun suçluluk duygusu olduğu ve bunun onlara anne olmanın fedakarlıklarını hatırlattığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Annelik, Annelik algısı, Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi

ABSTRACT

Perception of motherhood associated with individual's self-physical, psychological, and social perception. However, mothers with infants in a neonatal intensive care unit may be different in their transition to motherhood compared with mothers of healthy infants. This paper's aim is to analysis of transition to motherhood, mothers with infants in a neonatal intensive care unit.
The population was mothers with infants in a neonatal intensive care unit in X Hospital. The sample was determined by the method of purposive sampling. Ten mothers were included in the study. A semi-structured interview form was used as data collection tool. Interviews were faced with mothers. The perception of motherhood examined in 3 sizes; physical, psychological and social dimension.
All of the mothers participating in the study were defined his body change because parents saw as "bought the pound". However, they said that this situation does not bother him. In psychological dimension is examined, all mothers said that they felt guilty because of her baby in intensive care unit wanted to be around all the time, but could not. 70% of mothers said that the hardest part of being a mother is giving birth; the hardest part of being a mother with baby in the neonatal intensive care unit is stay away from her baby. All of them others said that his wife's family to provide emotional support. In examined mothers' health, disease, and maternal perception; the majority of mothers said that health is the absence of disease (35%), disease is separation (45%), and motherhood is sacrifice (40%). This study was concluded that the most intense feeling of mothers with babies in neonatal intensive care unit was guilt feeling and that it reminds them of being a mother sacrifices.

Keywords: Motherhood, perception motherhood, the neonatal intensive care unit

YETİŞKİN EĞİTİMİ VE TÜRKİYE'DE ÜÇÜNCÜ YAŞ ÜNİVERSİTELERİ

ADULT EDUCATION AND THIRD AGE UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türkiye'de, yaşlıların oranının artması şeklinde kendini gösteren demografik dönüşüm süreci yaşanmaktadır. 2022 verileri, Türkiye'de 65 yaş üstü nüfusun toplam nüfusa oranının %9,9 olduğunu ve dolayısıyla Türkiye'de yaşlı sayısının 8 milyonu aştığını göstermektedir. Ülkemizde yaşlanan nüfus; sağlık, iş yaşamı gibi pek çok alanın yanında, yaşam boyu eğitim ve aktif yaşlanma alanına da yeni bir bakış açısı getirmiştir.

Yaşam boyu öğrenme, öğrenmenin sürekliliğine vurgu yapan bir kavram olarak yetişkin eğitimiyle doğrudan ilintilidir ve yetişkin-yaşlı bireylerin topluma aktif katılımını desteklemede önemli bir faktör olarak görülmektedir.

Dünyada ilk kez 1973 yılında Fransa'da Toulouse Üniversitesi tarafından, yetişkin-yaşlıların her düzeyden eğitimlerini tamamlaması amacıyla ilk "Üçüncü Yaş Üniversitesi" kurulmuştur.

Model bu adlandırma yanında; Bilgelik Programı, Boş Zaman Üniversitesi, Yaşlar Arası Üniversite ve Tazelenme Üniversitesi gibi kavramlarla ifade edilmektedir.

Türkiye'de 60 yaş üstü için Antalya Akdeniz Üniversitesi bünyesinde 2016 yılında başlayan Tazelenme Üniversitesi uygulaması, 2017-2018 Öğretim Yılında Akdeniz Üniversitesi, İstanbul Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Alanya Hamdullah Emin Paşa (HEP) Üniversitesi, Ege Üniversitesi ve Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi'nde devam etmiş, 2019 yılından itibaren Anadolu Üniversitesi'nde de faaliyet göstermeye başlamıştır.

Bu çalışmada; Türkiye'de yetişkin eğitimi amacıyla kurulmuş üçüncü yaş üniversitelerinin gelişimini ve durumunu betimlemek amacıyla, üçüncü yaş üniversitelerinin eğitim içerikleri ile eğitici ve öğrenci profili betimsel nicel araştırma yöntemiyle incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yetişkin eğitimi, üçüncü yaş üniversitesi, tazelenme üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, there is a demographic transformation process that manifests itself as the pregnancy of the elderly. The data for 2022 show that it reaches 9.9% of the total population over 65 years of age in Turkey, and older observers in Turkey below exceed 8 million coverage aging population; In addition to many areas such as health and business life, lifelong education and active residential area are also a new perspective.

As a concept that emphasizes the continuity of lifelong learning, it is directly related to adult education and is seen as an important factor in supporting the active participation of the adult-older community.

For the first time in the world, the first "Third Age University" was established by the University of Toulouse in France in 1973 with the aim of completing the education of adults and the elderly at all levels. Besides this definition of the model; The Wisdom Program is expressed in terms such as Leisure Time University, Inter-Age University and Refreshment University.

Refreshment University for over 60 years old in Turkey first started at Akdeniz University in 2016. This education model continued at Akdeniz University, Istanbul Nişantaşı University, Alanya Hamdullah Emin Paşa (HEP) University, Ege University and Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University in the 2017-2018 academic year, and implemented at Anadolu University in 2019.

It conducts descriptive quantitative research method on the educational content of third age universities and the profile of taught and students in order to describe the developing and progress of third age universities for adult education in Turkey.

Key words: Adult education, third age university, refresher university

ACTIVITY OF HEMOSTATIC PARAMETERS OF PLATELETS IN CALVES AT THE BEGINNING OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS

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Introduction. A biologically extremely important link in the development of a calf is the phase of milk nutrition. At this time, his body adapts to the environment and there is an intensive growth of all organs.
Objective: to establish the functionality of platelets in calves of optimal somatic status during the phase of milk feeding.
Materials and methods. Milk-fed calves in the amount of 17 heads were taken into work, the condition of which was assessed on the 11th day, on the 15th day, on the 20th day, on the 25th day and the 30th day of their life. In these calves, the biochemical parameters of platelets and their hemostatic parameters were determined. Statistical processing of the results found in the study was performed.
Research results. In the course of constant monitoring of the physical status of animals, the norm of all physiological characteristics taken into account and general biochemical blood tests was noted. The content of acyl hydroperoxides in platelets of calves decreased as they grew older, which was the result of activation of antioxidant enzymes in them. The working capabilities of catalase and superoxide dismutase in calf platelets increased, reaching a maximum at the end of the study. During the observation, the level of ATP and ADP in platelet granules in the observed calves gradually increased with the intensification of their secretion from their composition. The amount of actin and myosin in the composition of intact and hemostasis platelets of animals during the entire observation slowly increased, reaching a maximum by the end of the study. The examined calves during the entire observation had a gradual acceleration of the process of platelet aggregation in response to various inducers of this process. At the same time, the animals showed an increase in platelet functions under in vivo conditions. So in calves, during the observation, a decrease in the number of discoid platelets and an increase in their activated forms took place. During the phase of milk feeding in the blood of calves, the content of circulating platelet aggregates of all sizes slowly increased with an increase in the degree of inclusion in the composition of platelet aggregates, reaching the highest level by the end of the observation.
Conclusion. In calves, platelet activity increases slightly during the lactation phase. These changes can be considered the result of the influence of environmental factors on the organism of animals during their adaptation to the conditions of existence.

Key words: platelets, aggregation, calves, milk feeding phase, physiology, blood.

OECD SAĞLIK HARCAMALARI GÖSTERGELERİ VE İNOVASYON İNDEKSLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

REVIEW OF OECD HEALTH EXPENDITURES INDICATORS AND INNOVATION INDEXES

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ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetleri ülkelerin inovasyon seviyelerinden doğrudan ilişkilidir. İnovasyon, gelir seviyesindeki artışı ve yaşam standardındaki gelişmeyi etkilediğinden sağlık hizmetlerinde tüketici beklentilerini de arttırmaktadır. İnovasyon düzeyindeki artış temel sağlık sorunların çözümü noktasında itici bir rol üstlenmektedir. İnovasyonla sağlanan yeni tıbbi ürün ve tedavi olanakları sağlık hizmetlerine ayrılan kaynağın etkili ve verimli kullanılmasını sağlamaktadır. Ancak inovasyonla sağlanan bu etkinin sağlık hizmetlerine erişimde adalet sağladığından söz edilememektedir. Sağlık hizmetlerinin yapısı inovasyonla sağlanan dinamik dönüşüme hızlı ayak uydurmaktadır. Teknolojik gelişmeler sağlık hizmetleri anlayışını yeniden tanımlamaktadır. İnovatif teknolojiler insan refahını iyileştirmede güçlü potansiyele sahip olmalarına karşın teknolojik gelişmeler sağlık hizmetlerine erişimde eşitlikçi bir yapı sergilememektedir. Sağlık hizmetlerine yeterli kaynağı ayıramayan yoksul toplumlar refah seviyesindeki iyileşme olanağından yoksun kalmaktadır. OECD üyesi ülkeler farkı sağlık sistemleri ve ekonomik yapıya sahiptirler. Bu ülkenin sosyal, kültürel, gelenek-görenek, benimsenen politik sistem, gelecek beklentileri bağlı olarak değişiklik göstermektedir. Sosyo-ekonomik gelişmişlik düzeyi yüksek olan ülkelerin inovasyon indeksi ve sağlık harcamalarının doğru orantılı olarak artış gösterdiği anlaşılmaktadır. İnovasyon indeksi puanının düşük olduğu ülkelerin sağlık harcamaları ana başlığında belirtilen göstergelerinde de düşüş olduğu görülmektedir. İnovasyon indeksi üst seviyelerdeki ülkelerde artan gelir seviyesiyle orantılı olarak daha iyi bir yaşam standardı talebi ve sağlık hizmetlerinde tüketici beklentilerinin de artmasıyla sağlık harcamalarında artışı da beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada OECD ülkelerinin sağlık harcamaları ve inovasyon indeksleri incelenerek inovasyonun sağlık hizmetlerine etki potansiyeli ortaya konulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlık Harcamaları, İnovasyon İndeksi, OECD

ABSTRACT

Health services are directly related to the innovation levels of countries. Since innovation affects the increase in income level and improvement in the standard of living, it also increases consumer expectations in health services. The increase in the level of innovation assumes a driving role in solving basic health problems. New medical products and treatment opportunities provided by innovation ensure the effective and efficient use of resources allocated to health services. However, it cannot be said that this effect provided by innovation ensures fairness in access to health services. The structure of health services adapts rapidly to the dynamic transformation provided by innovation. Technological developments redefine the understanding of health services. Although innovative technologies have a strong potential to improve human welfare, technological developments do not exhibit an equitable structure in access to health services. Poor societies that cannot allocate sufficient resources to health services are deprived of the opportunity to improve their welfare level.OECD member countries have different health systems and economic structures. This varies depending on the country's social, cultural, traditions and customs, the political system adopted, and future expectations. It is understood that the innovation index and health expenditures of countries with high socio-economic development level increase in direct proportion. Countries with low innovation index scores also show a decrease in the indicators mentioned under the main heading of health expenditures. In countries with high levels of innovation index, the demand for a better standard of living in proportion to the increasing income level and the increase in consumer expectations in health services bring along an increase in health expenditures. In this study, health expenditures and innovation indices of OECD countries are examined and the potential impact of innovation on health services is revealed.

Keywords: Health Expenditures, İnnovation İndex, OECD

DISTANCE LEARNING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME

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ABSTRACT

The new academic year 2022/2023 began in Ukraine on September. From the point of view about the organization of the educational process, this is very difficult years for education in Ukraine because of the war's conditions. Currently, educational institutions already choose different forms of classes in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. The majority of educational institutions work off-line or in a mixed format in the northern, central and western regions of Ukraine. While educational institutions mostly study online in the areas with active hostilities (these are the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine). In particular, in the Zaporizhzhia region, education can only be conducted online. Currently, there is a mandatory evacuation of the population in Donetsk region, so there teachers can't do face-to-face teaching.

For students from the temporarily occupied territories, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has approved the remote form of classes. Front-line areas, due to the threat of shelling and numerous sirens, usually choose distance or mixed forms of education. Therefore, taking into account all the risks, distance learning is currently the most relevant and expedient from the point of view of security. The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine informs that the form of education chosen at the beginning of the year will not be valid throughout the year. Schools in different regions have the opportunity to choose forms of education methods if it is necessary. After all, the main priority is the safety of children.

It should be noted that there are no single recommendations on how to organize the educational process even after the air raid, because the security situation is different in each region of

Ukraine. Destroyed and occupied educational institutions not only hinder learning, but also endanger the post-conflict reconstruction of society and economy. Education must be protected in Ukraine and throughout the world. Ukrainian educators are forced to teach students remotely, which will have certain risks and peculiarities.

Keywords: distance learning, Internet resources, wartime.

POST EMPRESYONİST GEORGES SEURAT'IN 'A SUNDAY ON LA GRANDE JATTE' ADLI ESERİNİNİN EMPRESYONİSTLER İLE ANOLOJİK VE AYRIMSAL YÖNLERİNİN ELE ALINMASI

AN EXAMINATION OF THE POST-IMPRESSIONIST GEORGES SEURAT'S 'A SUNDAY ON LA GRANDE JATTE' ON THE ANOLOGICAL AND DIFFERENTIAL ASPECTS OF IMPRESSIONISTS

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ÖZET

Seurat'ın Grande Jatte Adası'nda Bir Pazar Öğleden Sonrası adlı eserinin empresif bir etki ile yapılmasına rağmen kendine has üslup ve teknik farklılıkları bulunmaktadır. Bu farklılıkların ortaya çıkarılması araştırmada amaç edinilmektedir. Seurat'ın Grande Jatte Adası'nda Bir Pazar Öğleden Sonrası adlı eseri tekniksel açıdan dönemine göre önemli bazı farklılıklar içermektedir. Bu farklılıkların dile getirilmesi sanata bilgi katkısı açısından önem taşımaktadır. Araştırma nitel bir araştırma olup literatür taramasına gidilmiştir. Literatür taramasında eser ile ilgili video anlatımlar internet üzerinden alınıp ayrıca araştırmaya katkı sağlanmıştır. Resim analizleri yapılırken ise betimsel resim analizi yanında video anlatımlarından da beslenilmiştir. Empresyonistler resimlerinde kontürlerden kurtulup özgür formlar oluşturuyorlardı. Bu özgürleşme renklerde de kendini gösteriyordu. Anı yakalamak isteyen empresyonist sanatçılar boyayı tüpten çıktığı gibi kullanıp rengin kendi tonal geçişlerinden kurtarıp kontur çizgilerden ayrıştırıp kendi içerisinde bütünlüğü olan ama net görünümleri olmayan resimler ortaya koyuyorlardı. Seurat ise dönem sanatçılarından farklı bir yol izlemiştir. Georges Seurat eserini yaparken klasik dönem figürlerinin ağır ve ifadesiz formlarını bu eserinde kullanılmıştır. Oysaki yaşadığı dönemde figürler arası iletişim ve sıcaklık eserlerde dile getirilmekteydi. Empresyonistler eserlerinde daha sıcak insan görünümleri sergilerken Seurat hareketleri sabit ifadesiz bir görünümle eserlerini klasik döneme yaklaştırmıştır. Kısacası empresyonistler, modern çizgi izlerken Seurat hem modern hem de klasiği bir arada sergilemiştir. Empresyonistler, anın ışığını yakalamak çabasıyla boyaları tüpten çıktığı gibi fırça darbeleriyle kullanıp kontürleri eritmişlerdir ama Seurat resimlerinde renklerin matematiksel hesabını

yaparak renkleri karıştırmadan, yan yana getirerek renk etkileri oluşturup bilimsel bir yol izlemiştir. Kısacası içten geldiği gibi mantıksal bir yol izlemiştir. Seurat'ın resimlerinde belirsizliğin aksine Klasizm'de olduğu gibi net belirgin kontur çizgiler vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Georges Seurat, Empresyonizm, Klasizm, Kontur, Renk

ABSTRACT

Although Seurat's work A Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte Island is performed with an impressive effect, it has its own stylistic and technical differences. The aim of the research is to reveal these differences. Seurat's work A Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte Island contains some important differences according to the period from a technical point of view. Expressing these differences is important in terms of information contribution to art. The research is a qualitative research and a literature review was conducted. In the literature review, video lectures related to the work were received via the Internet and also contributed to the research. While performing image analyses, in addition to descriptive image analysis, video narrations were also fed. Impressionists were getting rid of contours and creating free forms in their paintings. This liberation also manifested itself in colors. Impressionist artists who wanted to capture the moment used the paint as it came out of the tube, saved the color from its own tonal transitions, separated it from contour lines, and created paintings that had integrity in themselves, but did not have clear views. Seurat, on the other hand, followed a different path from the artists of the period. Georges Seurat used the heavy and expressionless forms of classical period figures in this work while making his work. However, Decadent communication and warmth were expressed in the works during the period he lived. While Impressionists exhibited warmer human looks in their works, Seurat's movements brought his works closer to the classical period with a fixed expressionless appearance. In short, while the impressionists followed the modern line, Seurat exhibited both modern and classical Deconstruction together. Impressionists, in an effort to capture the light of the moment, used paints with brush strokes as they came out of the tube and melted the contours, but Seurat followed a scientific path by making mathematical calculations of colors in his paintings, creating color effects by bringing colors side by side without mixing. In short, he followed a logical path as it came from the inside. In contrast to the ambiguity in Seurat's paintings, there are clear distinct contour lines, as in Classicism.

Keywords: Georges Seurat, Impressionism, Classism, Contour, Color

DETERMINATION OF FACROTS IMPORTANT FOR RECOVERY FROM COVID-19 ACCORDING TO THE PEOPLE SELF-ASSESSMENT

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Disease COVID-19 is characterized by a number of specific symptoms that determine the severity of this disease. They are well known, but there is not enough information about what exactly turned out to be the most effective in their overcoming. We proposed a questionnaire where suggested to note which symptoms prevailed in people when they were ill with COVID-19, what symptoms they still had after the illness at the time of the survey, and also note the factors that helped recover from the disease.

The survey was carried out in the application form by sending a link to the Google-form questionnaire in 2021. Information about the study was announced on social networks as well as sent personally. There are 104 respondents participated in the study, 81,7% of whom were women. The average age of the participants was 35 years, the greatest activity was observed in the age group from 30 to 50 years. For the majority (52,9%) the disease proceeded in a mild form, 41,3% had a moderate form, six people suffered a severe form of the disease, what is 5,8% of the total number of respondents. Half a year or more has passed since the moment of the disease for 51% of the subjects, for the smaller parts this time was 3-4 months (18,3%) and 1-2 months (21,2%). Less than a month from the time of illness passed only in 9,6% of participants.

Among the disorders which were present in participants during the disease increased tiredness (87,5%), physical weakness (86,5%), loss/changes in smell and/or taste (74%), sleep disorders (61,5%), deterioration of memory, attention, thinking, willpower (60,5%), loss of appetite (58,6%) had been prevailed. At the time of the survey, increased tiredness (50%), physical weakness (33,6%), deterioration of memory, attention, thinking, willpower (31,7%), and sleep disorders (26,9%) were still quite pronounced.

Among the factors that helped respondents to recover from the illness, the first places belong to the decrease in stress and having more rest (66,3%), emotional support from family and friends (64,4%), receiving the right information about the disease, to understand what was going on, and having awareness about the ways of the disease overcoming (50%). A significant part of the respondents was helped by self-control over own thoughts and emotions such as meditation and prayers (40,4%) and the experience of other people's recovery (40,4%). For a certain part of people (26%), work with a psychologist or psychotherapist was useful to overcome COVID-19. Physical and breathing exercises were useful for 44,2% of our responders. Surprisingly, the last place in the disease overcoming belongs to ways of somatic health restoration, such as the use of medicines (18,3%).

Our results suggest that the first waves of COVID-19 disease were characterized by a strong impact of distress which induced a high level of social tension, affected mental sphere, provoking anxiety and worries. Therefore, reduction in stress, support from friends and family, and receiving the right information about the disease played a greater role in recovery than medication.

Key words: COVID-19, somatic symptoms, recovery

NEW TWO PARAMETERS FLEXIBLE PROBABILITY MODEL WITH PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract: Statistical analysis of lifetime data is an important topic in reliability engineering, biomedical and social sciences and others. In this paper, a new one- parameter unit probability distribution called new unit rational sine distribution is proposed. It is more flexible than some existing well-known distribution due to its different shapes of the hazard function and probability density functions. We study some of its statistical properties. We obtain explicit expressions for moments, quantile function and order statistics. The method of maximum likelihood is used to estimate the model parameters. The parameters related to the proposed distribution are estimated using well known estimation methods. A numerical simulations study is conducted for reinforcement of the results. In the end, we considered three real data sets to illustrate the applicability of the proposed model.

Statistical distributions are of immense importance to describe and predict the phenomenon of real world. In several logical analysis, the selection of a suitable statistical model is required. Though, a number of distributions have been developed, but there is always room for developing distributions, either having more flexibility in terms of shapes or fitting to the real world situations. Probability distributions are developed for solving different real world problems in different areas, some of the distributions are defined on the positive real line and some are defined on the whole real line.

Key Words: SH distribution; Order statistics, Maximum likelihood method; Monte Carlo Simulation.

ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞININ TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ÇEVRE SORUNLARINA YÖNELİK ALMIŞ OLDUĞU ÖNLEMLER VE YETERLİLİKLERİ

MEASURES AND QUALIFICATIONS TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu ve çevre etkileşim içindedir, özellikle yaşadığımız yüzyılda giderek artmakta olan çevre sorunlarının insanlar üzerindeki etkileri ile insanların çevre üzerindeki etkileri bir döngü haline gelmiş ve güçleşen problemlere çözüm arayışı bir zorunluluk olmuştur. 21. Yüzyıldan itibaren içinden çıkılmaz hale gelen çevre sorunları ve özellikle 70'li yıllarda kendini belli etmeye başlayan küresel ısınma ve iklim problemleri sadece ülkemizi değil tüm dünyayı tehdit etmektedir. İnsanın yine insan sağlığını tehdit edecek eylemleri neticesinde çevresel bozulmaların arttığı, doğal kaynakların giderek azaldığı ve yaşam kalitesinin düşmekte olduğu gözler önündedir. Ülkemizde ise artan plansız kentleşme, hava, su, toprak kirliliği gibi birincil çevre sorunları yıllar içinde artış değerlerinde değişiklik göstermekle birlikte hala devam etmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile, Türkiye'de güncel çevre sorunlarının giderilmesi ve oluşabilecek potansiyel sorunların önlenmesi adına yapılan çalışmaların incelenerek yeterliliklerinin saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığının çıkarmış olduğu yönetmelik ve mevzuatlar ile 2008 – 2020 yılları arasında yayınlamış olduğu çevre değerlendirme raporları incelenmiş, geçmiş yıllardaki ve günümüzdeki problemler karşılaştırılarak ne yönde bir gelişme olduğu, gerçekleştirilen politikaların yeterli gelip gelmediği irdelenmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde güncel olarak, hava, su kirliliği ile atık sorunlarının ülkemizde birincil öncellikli üç çevre sorunu olduğu anlaşılmakta, gürültü kirliliği, erozyon ve doğal çevrenin tahribatı gibi çevre sorunlarının ise tüm illerimizde öncelik taşımadığı görülmektedir. Yıllar içerisindeki değişimler incelendiğinde ise alınan tedbirler doğrultusunda bu öncellikli sorunların değişmekte olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Alınan tedbirlerin her ilde farklı dönemlerde, olumlu ya da olumsuz yönde değişikler gösterdiği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre Sorunları, Çevre Yönetmelikleri, Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı

ABSTRACT

Human beings and the environment interact, especially in the century in which we live, the effects of increasing environmental problems on people and the effects of people on the environment have become a cycle and the search for solutions to the difficult problems has become a necessity. The environmental problems that have become irresistible since the 21th century, and the global warming and climate problems that started to manifest themselves in the 70s, threaten not only our country but the whole world. As a result of human actions that will threaten human health, environmental degradation is increasing, natural resources are gradually decreasing and the quality of life is decreasing. In our country, primary environmental problems such as unplanned urbanization, air, water and soil pollution continue to change in the increase values over the years.

With this study, it is aimed to determine the adequacy of the studies carried out in order to eliminate the current environmental problems in Turkey and to prevent potential problems that may occur. In this context, the regulations and legislation issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the environmental assessment reports published between 2008 and 2020 were examined, the problems in the past years and today were compared and it was examined whether the policies implemented were sufficient or not. When the studies are examined, it is understood that air and water pollution and waste problems are the three primary environmental problems in our country, and environmental problems such as noise pollution, erosion and destruction of the natural environment are not a priority in all our cities.When the changes over the years are examined, it is concluded that these priority problems are changing in line with the measures taken. It has been determined that the measures taken show positive or negative changes in different periods in each province.

Keywords: Environmental Problems, Environmental Regulations, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

LAKTOZLU VE LAKTOZSUZ SÜTTEN, KIRMIZI PANCAR BETALAİNLERİNİN İLAVESİYLE ÜRETİLEN KEFİR İÇECEĞİNİN FİZİKOKİMYASAL, KİMYASAL ve DUYUSAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF KEFIR DRINK PRODUCED FROM LACTOSE AND LACTOSE-FREE MILK WITH THE ADDITION OF RED BEET BETALAINS

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde Ege ve Akdeniz sahillerinde yetişmekte olan kırmızı pancar, karotenoidler, nitratlar, flavonoidler, vitaminler, potasyum, sodyum, fosfor, kalsiyum, magnezyum, bakır, demir, çinko, mangan gibi mineraller ve betasiyaninler (kırmızı-mor renk) ve betaksantin (sarı renk) gibi suda çözünür pigmentler içerir. Ayrıca, fenolik bileşiklerin ve betalainin yüksek içeriğinden dolayı yüksek antioksidan kapasite gösterir. Pancarın polifenolleri, karotenoidleri ve vitaminleri antioksidan, antienflamatuvar, antikarsinojenik ve karaciğer koruyucu aktivitelere sahiptir. Ayrıca antidiyabetik, kardiyovasküler hastalık riski azaltıcı, antihipertansif ve yara iyileştirici faydalara sahiptir. Bu nedenle pancarın farklı gıda ürünlerinde bir bileşen olarak kullanılması, insan sağlığı üzerinde faydalı etkiler sağlamakta ve farklı fonksiyonel gıdaların geliştirilmesine fırsat sağlamaktadır.

Gıdanın karakteristik rengi, tüketicinin kabul edilebilirliğini doğrudan etkileyen tazelik, yüksek besin değeri ve lezzetin bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilir. Günümüzde tüketicilerin sağlıklı beslenmeye olan ilgileri ile birlikte bilinçlenmedeki artış, gıda formülasyonlarındaki doğal içeriklerin önem kazanmasına neden olmuştur. Bu nedenle sentetik renklendiriciler yerini doğal renklendiricilere bırakmaktadır.

En önemli gıda renklendiricilerinden biri olan betalain ise kırmızı pancardaki yüksek oranda olmasından dolayı dikkat çekmektedir. Betalain, biyoaktif özellikleri ve pH 3 ile 7 arasındaki stabilitesi nedeniyle düşük asitli gıdaların renklendirilmesine uygun doğal bir pigment olarak vurgulanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, laktozlu ve laktozsuz inek sütü ile üretilen kefire kırmızı pancar betalainlerinin ekstraktı ilave edilerek oluşan yeni fonksiyonel ürün geliştirmek amaçlanmıştır. Belirli sıcaklıkta kurutulan ve toz haline getirilen kırmızı pancar numunelerinin 50:50 etanol:saf su karışımı ile betalainlerinin klasik ekstraksiyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ardından laktozlu ve laktozsuz inek sütüne belirli miktarlarda kefir mayası ve betalain ekstraktı eklenerek kefir üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen ürünlerin fiziksel ve kimyasal analizleri +4ºC'de 21 gün (0. 7. 14. ve 21. gün) depolama süresi boyunca izlenmiş ve duyusal analizi yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma yazarlardan Şükriye Hilal Büker'in Erciyes Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Gıda Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı'nda gerçekleştirmekte olduğu Yüksek Lisans tez çalışması sonuçlarından üretilmiştir. Çalışmaya olan maddi desteklerinden ötürü Erciyes Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kurulu'na (Proje No: FYL-2022-11716) teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kefir, kırmızı pancar, betalain

ABSTRACT
Red beets grown on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts of our country contain carotenoids, nitrates, flavonoids, vitamins, minerals such as potassium, sodium, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, copper, iron, zinc, manganese, and water-soluble pigments such as betacyanins (red-purple color) and betaxanthin (yellow color). In addition, it shows high antioxidant capacity due to the high content of phenolic compounds and betalaine. The polyphenols, carotenoids and vitamins of beets have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticarcinogenic and liver protective activities. It also has antidiabetic, cardiovascular disease risk-reducing, antihypertensive and wound healing benefits. Therefore, the use of beets as an ingredient in different food products provides beneficial effects on human health and provides an opportunity for the development of different functional foods.
The characteristic color of the food is considered an indicator of freshness, high nutritional value and taste, which directly affects the acceptability of the consumer. Today, the increase in awareness, along with the interest of consumers in healthy nutrition, has caused the natural ingredients in food formulations to gain importance. For this reason, synthetic colorants are being replaced by natural colorants.
Betalain, one of the most important food colorants, attracts attention due to its high content in red beets. Betalain is highlighted as a natural pigment suitable for Decoloring low-acid foods due to its bioactive properties and stability between pH 3 and 7.
In this study, it was aimed to develop a new functional product formed by adding the extract of red beet betalains to kefir produced with lactose and lactose-free cow's milk. Samples of red beets were dried at a certain temperature, and ground into powder. Then, classical extraction of the powdered samples' betalains with a 50:50 ethanol: pure water mixture was performed. Then, kefir production was carried out by adding betalain extract and kefir yeast in certain amounts to lactose-containing and lactose-free cow's milk. Physical and chemical analyses of the obtained products were carried out for 21 days at +4 ° C (0. 7. 14. and 21. day) were monitored during the storage period and sensory analysis was performed. This study was produced from the results of the Master's thesis study conducted by one of the authors, Şükriye Hilal Büker, at the Department of Food Engineering of the Institute of Natural and Applied Sciences of Erciyes University. We would like to thank Erciyes University Scientific Research Council (Project No: FYL-2022-11716) for their financial support to the study.

Keywords: kefir, beetroot, betalain

I. PHARNAKES'İN YAYILMACI POLİTİKASI

THE EXPANSIONIST POLICY OF PHARNACES I.

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Özet

Mithradates Hanedanlığı'nın kökenlerinin Perslere dayandığı ve hanedanlık mensuplarının Perslerin Anadolu'daki hâkimiyeti esnasında Anadolu'ya geldikleri bilinmektedir. Sözü edilen hanedanlık, Hellenistik devirde Paphlagonia (Orta ve Batı Karadeniz) Bölgesi'ne yerleşmiş ve burada giderek güçlenen bir konuma sahip olmuştur. Hanedanlığın yöneticileri genellikle çevrelerindeki toprakları ele geçirerek yayılımcı bir politika uygulamışlardır. İlerleyen süreçte Pontos (Karadeniz) Bölgesi'nde hâkim güç konumuna gelinirken, akrabalık vasıtasıyla ya da siyasi yollarla birçok ittifak yapılmıştır. Dönemin siyasi durumunu büyük ölçüde değiştiren M.Ö. 190 yılındaki Magnesia Muharebesi yapıldıktan sonra, Mithradates Hanedanlığı'nın başına geçmiş olan I. Pharnakes de uyguladığı aktif dış politikayla, yaşadığı coğrafyada güçlü bir konuma gelebilmek için çeşitli mücadelelere girişmiştir. Önce Pontos Bölgesi'nin en önemli liman kenti ve ticaret merkezi Sinope (Sinop) alınmış; bölgedeki önemli kentlerden Kotyora (Ordu) ve Kerasos'u (Giresun) ele geçirmiştir. Daha sonra ise Paphlagonia Bölgesi'ni işgal etmiş ve Kappadokia'nın içlerine kadar girmiştir. O, bu süreçte Küçük Asya'nın en güçlü krallığı Pergamon ile uzun süre savaşmış ve çeşitli ittifaklar yapmıştır. Pergamon ile yapılan savaşa hakem rolüyle Roma müdahil olmuş ve Romalıların etkisiyle I. Pharnakes savaşı kaybederek, savaş tazminatı ödemek zorunda bırakılmıştır. Bu süreçten sonra I. Pharnakes strateji değiştirerek Karadeniz'in Kuzeyinde yer alan stratejik ve ekonomik olarak önemli Khersonesos ve Odessa gibi kentlerle bağ kurmuş ve yayılmacı politikasını bu bölgelere yoğunlaştırmıştır. Bu çalışmada I. Pharnakes'in uyguladığı yayılmacı politika yazıtlar, antik kaynaklar, arkeolojik materyaller ve sikkeler ışığında değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mithradates Hanedanlığı. Roma. Pergamon. II. Eumenes.

Abstract

The origins of the Mithridatic Dynasty date back to the Persians and it is known they came to Anatolia during the period of the Persian rule in Anatolia. This dynasty settled in Paphlagonia in the Hellenistic period and became increasingly powerful in this region. The dynasty's administrators usually implemented an expansionist policy by seizing nearby territories. While becoming the dominant power in the Pontos (Black Sea) Region in the following process, they established a great deal of alliances through kinship or political means. After the Battle of Magnesia at 190 B.C., which drastically changed the political situation, Pharnaces I, came to the throne of the Mithridatic Dynasty, undertook an active foreign policy, and fought various battles and struggles to obtain a strong position. Firstly, he captured Sinope, a most important port and commercial centre, and the important cities such as Cotyora and Cerasus. Then, he occupied the region of Paphlagonia and stepped into the interiors of Cappadocian territory. In the course of this process, he staged a war against the Kingdom of Pergamon, which was the most powerful kingdom in Anatolia, and formed various alliances and it was for this reason that the war affected many states in different geographical regions. Rome intervened in the war with Pergamon as an arbitrator, as a result, Pharnaces I lost the war due to the Romans' influence and intervention and he was made to pay war indemnity. After his loss, Pharnaces I changed his strategy and established ties with strategically and economically important cities such as Chersonesos and Odessa in the North of the Black Sea. Moreover, he concentrated his expansionist policy on these regions. This study will deal with the expansionist policy of Pharnaces I in the light of inscriptions, ancient sources, archaeological materials and coins.

Keywords: Mithridatic Dynasty. Rome. Pergamon. Eumenes II.

VOICES UNHEARD: BOLLYWOOD AND THE JOURNEY TOWARD LGBTQ+ ACCEPTANCE

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Abstract

This research paper aims to analyze the current state of LGBTQ+ representation in Bollywood, focusing on the themes and characters in recent films.

In India, where homosexuality was decriminalized only in 2018, LGBTQ+ individuals still face discrimination and marginalization. Therefore, representation in the media becomes even more vital. As one of the largest film industries globally, Bollywood has the potential to challenge harmful stereotypes and prejudices, fostering greater understanding and acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community.

Moreover, LGBTQ+ representation in Bollywood provides visibility and representation to the LGBTQ+ community within India. Seeing their experiences reflected in the media can profoundly impact their self-esteem, identity formation, and sense of belonging to society.

The significance of LGBTQ+ representation in Bollywood lies in its ability to shape cultural attitudes, confront harmful stereotypes, promote understanding and acceptance, and provide visibility and representation for the LGBTQ+ community. By amplifying these voices and experiences, Bollywood can create a more inclusive and equitable society.

The study employs data analysis methods such as content analysis of Bollywood films, examining the portrayal of LGBTQ+ characters and storylines from 1996 to 2023. The analysis reveals a gradual shift from stereotypical and insensitive portrayals to more nuanced and accepting representations in recent years. Additionally, focus group discussions with LGBTQ+ individuals and the completion of questionnaires by LGBTQ+ individuals are conducted to gain further insights into the challenges and obstacles facing LGBTQ+ representation in Bollywood and potential strategies for improvement.

In conclusion, this research paper sheds light on the growing presence of LGBTQ+ characters in Bollywood films and explores their portrayal. It emphasizes the significance of LGBTQ+ representation in Bollywood in shaping cultural attitudes, promoting acceptance, and providing visibility for the LGBTQ+ community in India.

Keywords: Bollywood, LGBTQ+, representation, acceptance, society

4-BOYUTLU ÖKLİD UZAYINDA TÜP YÜZEYLER

TUBE SURFACES IN 4 DIMENSIONAL EUCLIDEAN SPACE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ilk olarak 3-boyutlu Öklid uzayındaki bir uzay eğrisi için Frenet çatısı ile ilgili tanımlar ve teoremler yapılmıştır. Bununla birlikte 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisi için Frenet çatısı tanıtılarak eğrinin Frenet vektörleri, Frenet türev denklemleri ve eğrinin eğrilikleri verilmiştir. 3- boyutlu Öklid uzayında yüzeyler ve yüzeylerin bir özel hali olan kanal yüzeyler ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmalar ele alınmıştır. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında kanal yüzeyi tanıtılmış, daha sonra kanal yüzeyinin özel hali olan tüp yüzeyi ele alınmıştır. Buradan 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında Frenet çatısına göre tüp yüzeyinin genel denklemi karakterize edilmiştir. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında tüp yüzeyinin genel denklemi kullanılarak birinci ve ikinci kısmi türevleri hesaplanmıştır. Tüp yüzeyinin kısmi türevler kullanılarak, öncelikle bu yüzeyin birinci ve ikinci birim normal vektör alanları uygun denklemler ile elde edilip, tüp yüzeyinin birinci ve ikinci temel form katsayıları bulunmuştur. Tüp yüzeyin I. Temel form katsayıları ve onların kısmi türevleri kullanılarak Christoffel sembolleri hesaplanmıştır. Bu yüzeyin karakterteristik özelliklerinden olan Gauss eğriliği ve ortalama eğrilik temel form katsayıları kullanılarak hesaplara ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bu hesapların somut bir şekilde ifade edilmesi adına örnekle zenginleştirilmiştir. Bu örnek ile 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında belirlenen bir uzay eğrisi için Frenet vektörleri ve Frenet eğriliklerinin hesaplanmıştır. Tüp yüzeyi denklemi Frenet vektörleri ile parametrize edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak, tüp yüzeyin birinci ve ikinci birim normal vektör alanları, temel formları ve eğrilikleri elde edilmiştir. Son olarak, tüp yüzeyi örneğinin izdüşüm uzaylarındaki şekilleri çizdirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Frenet çatısı, Tüp yüzeyi, Eğrilikler

ABSTRACT

In this study, firstly the definitions and theorems a space curve with Frenet frame are given in 3-dimensional Euclidean space. Then, a space curve according to Frenet frame is introduced and Frenet vectors, Frenet formulas and curvatures of the space curve are presented in 4-dimensional Euclidean space. Surfaces and studies on canal surfaces, a special case of surface, are discussed in 3-dimensional Euclidean space. In 4-dimensional Euclidean space, the canal surface is introduced, and then a special case of the canal surface, the tube surface, is considered. Hence, the tube surface in 4-dimensional Euclidean space is generated by Frenet frame vectors. The first and second partial derivatives of the tube surface in 4-dimensional Euclidean space are examined. By the partial derivatives of the tube surface, initially, the first and second unit normal vector fields of this surface is obtained and then the first and second fundamental form coefficients of the tube surface are determined. Christoffel symbols using the first fundamental form coefficients of the tube surfaces and their derivatives are examined. Further, Gaussian curvatures and mean curvatures, as the characteristic features of the surface, are obtained by the fundamental form coefficients. This study is illustrated with an example in order in a visual way. As application, Frenet vectors and Frenet curvatures are calculated for a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space. The tube surface is generated by Frenet vectors. In addition, the fundamental form coefficients and the first and second-unit normal vector fields and curvatures of the tube surface are obtained. Finally, the shapes of the tube surface sample in projection spaces are plotted.

Keywords: Frenet frame, Tube surface, Curvatures

E^4 UZAYINDA QUASI ÇATILI UZAY EĞRİSİ ÜZERİNE

ON THE SPACE CURVE WITH QUASI FRAME IN E^4 SPACE

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ÖZET

3-boyutlu Öklid uzayında uzay eğrileri için Frenet çatısı, Bishop çatı ve paralel öteleme çatısı üzerine çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bunlara ilave olarak 3-boyutlu Öklid uzayında quasi çatı tanımlanmıştır. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında Frenet çatısı, Bishop çatı ve paralel öteleme çatısı tanıtılmış ve kullanılacak olan 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında quasi çatılı bir uzay eğrisi hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Quasi çatıyı kullanmaktaki asıl önemli neden bu çatının Frenet çatısına ve diğer bilinen çatılara göre daha genel olması ve alınan bir uzay eğrisinin ikinci mertebeden türevinin olmadığı durumlarda quasi çatı ile hesaplamaların yapılabiliyor olmasıdır. Quasi çatı diğer bilinen çatılarla aynı doğruluğa sahiptir. Bu çatının diğer bir önemli özelliği ise bir uzay eğrisi boyunca hesaplanan çatı vektörlerinin teğet etrafında ki gereksiz bükülmeleri ve dönmeleri engellemesidir. Verilen uzay eğrisinin quasi çatısı bir Öklid açısı kadar dönerek öncelikle quasi normal vektörü, teğet vektör ve $\mathbf{k}$ izdüşüm vektörüne dik bir birim vektör olarak verilir. Sonrasında bu vektörler yardımıyla birim teğet vektör, birim quasi normal vektör ve birim quasi binormal vektör ile quasi çatısı oluşturulur. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisi, örneğin xy-düzlemindeki $\mathbf{k}_x$ ve $\mathbf{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörleri olmak üzere $\mathbf{t}$ birim teğet, $\mathbf{n}_q$ birim quasi normal, $\mathbf{b}_{1q}$ birinci birim quasi binormal ve $\mathbf{b}_{2q}$ ise ikinci birim quasi binormal kullanılarak quasi çatısı ve quasi eğrilikleri bulunmuştur. Bulunan bu q-eğrilikleri $\mathbf{k}_x$ ve $\mathbf{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörlerine bağlı olarak elde edilmiştir. 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisinin quasi eğriliklerinin eşitleri eğrinin üçüncü mertebeye kadar olan türevleri ile $\mathbf{k}_x$ ve $\mathbf{k}_y$ izdüşüm vektörleri yardımıyla hesaplanmıştır. Bulanan bu hesapların daha anlaşılabilir olması adına 4-boyutlu Öklid uzayında bir uzay eğrisi için quasi çatı ve quasi eğriliklerinin elde edildiği bir örnek yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Frenet çatısı, quasi çatı, q-eğrilikleri

ABSTRACT

Frenet frame, Bishop frame, and parallel translational frame for space curves in 3-dimensional Euclidean space have been studied. In addition to these, quasi frame is defined in 3-dimensional Euclidean space. In 4-dimensional Euclidean space, the Frenet frame, Bishop frame, and parallel translation frame are introduced and information is given about a space curve with a quasi frame in 4-dimensional Euclidean space to be used in this study. The main reason for using the quasi frame is that this frame is more general than the Frenet frame and other known frames, and calculations can be made with the quasi frame in cases where there is no second-order derivative of a space curve. The quasi frame has the same accuracy as other known frames. Another important feature of this frame is that it prevents unnecessary twists and turns around the tangent of the frame vectors calculated along a space curve. The quasi frame of a given space curve is rotated by a Euclidean angle and firstly the quasi normal vector is given as a unit vector perpendicular to the tangent vector and the projection vector $\mathbf{k}$. Then, the quasi frame is formed by the unit tangent vector, the unit quasi normal vector, and the unit quasi binormal vector. For a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space, for example, $\mathbf{k_x}$ and $\mathbf{k_y}$ projection vectors in the xy -plane, $\mathbf{t}$ is the unit tangent, $\mathbf{n_q}$ is the unit quasi normal, $\mathbf{b_{1q}}$ is the first unit quasi binormal and $\mathbf{b_{2q}}$ is the second unit quasi binormal to find the quasi frame and quasi curvatures. These q-curvatures are obtained depending on the projection vectors $\mathbf{k_x}$ and $\mathbf{k_y}$. Equivalents of the quasi curvatures of a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space are calculated with the help of the derivatives of the curve up to the third order and the projection vectors $\mathbf{k_x}$ and $\mathbf{k_y}$. In order to make these calculations more comprehensible, an example is made in which quasi frames and quasi curvatures are obtained for a space curve in 4-dimensional Euclidean space.

Keywords: Frenet frame, quasi frame, q-curvatures

QUALITY OF ECOLOGICAL AND VISUAL LANDSCAPE IN COAST AREAS EXAMINATION

KIYI ALANLARINDA EKOLOJİK ve GÖRSEL PEYZAJ KALİTESİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Değişen dünya düzeni, artan yapılaşma, artan ihtiyaçlar doğadaki her kullanımı değiştirmiştir. Bu değişimden kıyı alanları da etkilenmiştir. Görsel peyzaj kalitesi ise peyzaj mimarlığı meslek disiplininin kullanıcı gözünden "peyzaj kalitesini" ifade eden bir yaklaşımdır. Peyzaj mimarlığı meslek disiplini kente ekolojik, ekonomik, sosyal vb. birçok açıdan kente katkı sağlarken aynı zamanda estetik açıdan da önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda kullanıcılar rekreatif olanakları gerçekleştireceği yerleri, tercih etme nedenleri arasında, o alanın görsel peyzaj karakteri büyük ölçüde rol almaktadır. Örneğin bir yerin manzara değeri için oranın tercih edilebilir olması o kent parçasının görsel peyzajının da güçlü olduğunu ifade etmektedir. Görsel peyzaj kalitesi alanın mevcut topoğrafik verilerine sadık kalarak ona en uygun tasarım kararları alınmasının gerekliliğini savunmaktadır. Örneğin bir alanın görsel karakteristikleri ve durumu hakkında erişilen veriler doğrultusunda; alan kullanımları tasarlanmalıdır. Bu tasarım kararlarına göre planlama kararları alınmalıdır. Bu durumda var olan peyzaj yapısına, topoğrafik özelliklere, iklime ait olanakların neler olduğunun saptanması, o alandaki peyzajı oluşturan elemanların potansiyellerine göre planlama ve tasarım kararları verilmelidir. Yapılan bu çalışma kapsamında dünyadan kıyı alanlarındaki kullanımlar ve bu kullanımların görsel ve ekolojik peyzaj kalitesi üzerinden incelemeler yapılmıştır. Bu incelemeler için daha önceden yapılan örnekler literatürden derlenmiş ve görsel / ekolojik kalite değerlendirilmeleri yapılmıştır. Bu değerlendirmeler görsel ve ekolojik açıdan uygulamalarda neler yapıldığını tespit ederek yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda incelenen bu örnekler doğrultusunda ileride yapılacak olan uygulama ve tasarım çalışmaları için kullanım önerileri yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: görsel kalite, peyzaj kalitesi, kıyı peyzajı

ABSTRACT

Changing world order, increasing construction, increasing needs have changed every use in nature. Coastal areas were also affected by this change. Visual landscape quality, on the other hand, is an approach that expresses the "landscape quality" from the user's point of view of the professional discipline of landscape architecture. The professional discipline of landscape architecture gives the city ecological, economic, social and so on. While contributing to the city in many ways, it also provides important contributions in terms of aesthetics. At the same time, the visual landscape character of that area plays a major role among the reasons for users to prefer places where they will realize recreational opportunities. For example, the fact that the ratio is preferable for the scenic value of a place indicates that the visual landscape of that part of the city is also strong. Visual landscape quality defends the necessity of taking the most appropriate design decisions by sticking to the existing topographic data of the area. For example, in line with the data accessed about the visual characteristics and condition of an area; land uses should be designed. Planning decisions should be made according to these design decisions. In this case, planning and design decisions should be made according to the existing landscape structure, topographical features, climatic possibilities, and the potentials of the elements that make up the landscape in that area. Within the scope of this study, the use of coastal areas from around the world and the visual and ecological landscape quality of these uses were examined. For these examinations, previous examples were compiled from the literature and visual / ecological quality evaluations were made. These evaluations were made by determining what was done in the applications visually and ecologically. In line with these examples examined as a result of the study, usage suggestions were made for future application and design studies.

Keywords: visual quality, landscape quality, coastal landscape

TÜRKİYE'DE ÇALIŞAN FİZYOTERAPİSTLERİN İŞ YÜKÜNDEN KAYNAKLANAN YORGUNLUK DÜZEYLERİNİN FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF WORKLOAD FATIGUE LEVELS OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS WORKING IN TURKEY ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Yorgunluk, fiziksel veya zihinsel yorgunluk ve bitkinlikle ilişkili olup, bir başka tanımda genellikle geçici olan işlevsel yeteneğin azalmasına neden olur. Yorgunluk fiziksel hastalıklara eşlik eden ayrıca tedavi sürecini de olumsuz yönde etkileyen bir semptomdur. Sağlık çalışanlarında işle ilgili bir olaydan kaynaklanan en yaygın mesleki yaralanma kas-iskelet sistemi bozukluklarıdır. Fizyoterapi, birkaç terapi seansı sırasında fizyoterapistin hasta ile yakın ve uzun süreli temasını gerektirir. Fizyoterapi ağır bir meslektir ve fizyoterapistler bedenleri hakkında anatomik, biyomekanik ve fizyolojik bilgilere sahip olsalar da işin doğası gereği ciddi bir fiziksel yük altındadırlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı: Türkiye'de çalışan fizyoterapistlerin iş yükünden kaynaklanan yorgunluk düzeylerinin fiziksel aktiviteye etkisini araştırmaktır. Çalışmada; sosyo demografik bilgi formu, Chalder Yorgunluk Ölçeği (CYÖ) ve Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi-Kısa Form kullanıldı. Çalışmaya Kasım 2021 ile Nisan 2022 tarihleri arasında 293 fizyoterapist katıldı. Çalışma tanımlayıcı tipte, ilişkisel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirildi. Fiziksel yorgunluk alt boyut düzeyleri açısından cinsiyetler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Mental yorgunluk düzeyleri ile fiziksel yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Chalder yorgunluk düzeyleri ile fiziksel yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Chalder yorgunluk düzeyleri ile Mental yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Toplam MET-dk/hafta düzeyleri ile fiziksel yorgunluk düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Toplam MET-dk/hafta düzeyleri ile yürüme MET-dk/hafta düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır($p<0,05$). Araştırma sonucunda; fizyoterapistlerin fiziksel yorgunluk düzeylerinin her zamanki düzeyinde olduğu, mental yorgunluk düzeylerinin her zamankinden daha aza yakın düzeyde olduğu ve genel yorgunluk düzeylerinin her zamanki hissettikleri ve her zamankinden

daha az yorgun hissettikleri düzey arasında olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Araştırmada katılımcıların yürüme MET değerlerinin şiddetli ve orta şiddetli MET değerlerinden daha yüksek düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Türkiye'de çalışan fizyoterapistlerin mental ve fiziksel yorgunluk düzeyleri ile fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri arasında anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fizyoterapist, Yorgunluk, Fiziksel Aktivite

ABSTRACT

Fatigue is associated with physical or mental fatigue and exhaustion, resulting in a reduction in functional ability, which in another definition is usually temporary. Fatigue is a symptom that accompanies physical diseases and negatively affects the treatment process. The most common occupational injury in healthcare workers resulting from a work-related event is musculoskeletal disorders. Physiotherapy requires close and prolonged contact of the physiotherapist with the patient during several therapy sessions. Physiotherapy is a heavy profession and although physiotherapists have anatomical, biomechanical and physiological knowledge about their bodies, they are under a serious physical load due to the nature of the work. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of physiotherapists' workload-related fatigue levels on physical activity in Turkey. In the study; socio-demographic information form, Chalder Fatigue Scale (SIS) and International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form were used. 293 physiotherapists participated in the study between November 2021 and April 2022. The study was carried out in a descriptive, relational screening model. There is a statistically significant difference between the genders in terms of physical fatigue sub-dimension levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between mental fatigue levels and physical fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between Chalder fatigue levels and physical fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between Chalder fatigue levels and Mental fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between total MET-min/week levels and physical fatigue levels ($p<0.05$). There is a statistically significant correlation between total MET-min/week and walking MET-min/week ($p<0.05$). As a result of the research; It has been concluded that the physical fatigue levels of the physiotherapists are at their usual level, their mental fatigue levels are less than usual, and their general fatigue levels are between the level they always feel and the level they feel less tired than usual. In the study, it was determined that the walking MET values of the participants were higher than the severe and moderate MET values. Significant relationships were found between mental and physical fatigue levels and physical activity levels of physiotherapists working in Turkey.

Keywords: Physiotherapist, Fatigue, Physical Activity

BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FEMALES DROMEDARY CAMEL BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING (DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION)

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to determine the value of some biochemical parameters which are Serum glucose, urea, creatinine, triglycid , cholesterol ,iron,calcium, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase before and after calving in female camel. Seven multiparae female camel were chosen, they live in semi-intensive camel dairy farm of TDAJEN daily plant in El Oued region, Blood samples were collected from each animal from the left jugular vein in early morning and before grazing in tubes before and after calving mean during pregnancy and lactation . The serum samples were separated by centrifuging .then we did the analysis of Serum glucose, urea, creatinine, triglycid, HDL , LDL , cholesterol ,iron, calcium, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase.The main of the parameters value of serum glucose, urea, creatinine, triglycid , cholesterol ,iron, calcium, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase, before calving are 1,08 g/l , 0,58 g/l , 7,83 mg/l , 0,45 g/l , 0,48 g/l , 87,03 mg/l, 0,80 mg/l, 100,83 UI/l , 27,52 UI/l respectively, and for the main valur after calving are 0,92 g/l , 0,314 g/l, 9,47 , 0,225 g/l , 0,4825 g/l , 79 mg/l , 0,84 mg/l , 74,51 UI/l , 10,29 UI/l , respectively. This study helps to understand more the change of metabolite during pregnancy and lactation and help to see the physiological parameters during those periods to facilitate the determination of any deficiency.

Keywords: biochemical parameters, camel, calving, pregnancy, lactation.

GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE OTO-TRANSFORMATÖRÜN GERİLİM KARARLILIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF AUTO-TRANSFORMER ON VOLTAGE STABILITY IN POWER SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Güç sistemlerinde gerilim kararlılığı, sürekli durum çalışması için yük barası gerilim genliğinin çalışma limitleri içerisinde tutabilme özelliği olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Sistemin çalışma limitlerinin belirli sınırlar içerisinde tutulması ile gerilim kararsızlığı durumları ortadan kalmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra gerilim çökmesi ile ortaya çıkabilecek problemler de ortadan kalkmaktadır. Gerilim kararlılığı analizleri birçok açıdan farklı şekilde değerlendirilmektedir. Bunlardan bir tanesi de güç sistemlerinde kullanılan transformatör modelleridir. Yapılan bu çalışmada Uluslararası Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği (IEEE)'nin 14 baralı güç sisteminde Oto-Transformatörün gerilim kararlılığı üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Bu analiz Güç Sistemleri Analizi Programı (PSAT) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Oto-Transformatörünün belirlendiği yer 7 ile 8 numaralı baralar arasıdır. Oto-Transformatörü IEEE 14 baralı güç sisteminde normal transformatörün bağlandığı yere aynı değerler kullanılarak bağlanmıştır. Oto-Transformatörün farklı direnç değerlerindeki yüklenme parametreleri incelenmiştir. Bu direnç değerleri 0.03 ohm, 0.05 ohm ve 0.07 ohm olarak seçilmiştir. Üç farklı direnç değerine göre sistemin yük barası gerilimi ile maksimum yüklenme parametreleri arasındaki ilişkiler değerlendirilmiştir. Bara gerilimleri olarak 4 numaralı bara, 5 numaralı bara, 7 numaralı bara, 9 numaralı bara, 10 numaralı bara, 11 numaralı bara, 12 numaralı bara, 13 numaralı bara ve 14 numaralı baralar analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma sonucunda, sistemin maksimum yüklenme parametresi değerinin belirli bir değere kadar arttığı ve daha sonrasında ise azalmaya başladığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oto-Transformatörü, gerilim kararlılığı, maksimum yüklenme parametresi, PSAT.

ABSTRACT

Voltage stability in power systems can be defined as the ability to keep the load bus voltage amplitude within operating limits in steady state operation. By keeping the operating limits of the system within certain limits, voltage instability situations are eliminated. In addition, problems that may arise with voltage collapse are eliminated. Voltage stability analyzes are evaluated in many different ways. One of them is the transformer models used in the power system. In this study, the effects on the voltage stability of the Auto-Transformer in 14 bus power system of the International Electrical Electronics Engineering (IEEE) were investigated. This analysis was performed using the Power Systems Analysis Program (PSAT). The place where the auto-transformer is determined is between bus 7 and 8. The Auto-Transformer is connected using the same values to the place where the normal transformer is connected in the IEEE 14 bus power system. The loading parameters of the auto-transformer at different resistance values were investigated. These resistance values were chosen as 0.03 ohm, 0.05 ohm and 0.07 ohm. The relations between the load bus voltage of the system and the maximum load parameters were evaluated according to 3 different resistance values. As bus voltages, bus 4, bus 5, bus 7, bus 9, bus 10, bus 11, bus 12, bus 13 and bus 14 are analyzed. As a result of the study, it was seen that the maximum load parameter value of the system increased up to a certain value and then started to decrease.

Keywords: Auto-Transformer, voltage stability, Maximum loading parameter, PSAT

TROİDEKTOMİ KOMPLİKASYONLARI

THYROIDECTOMY COMPLICATIONS

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Amaç: 3. Basamak bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinde troid ameliyatı yapılan hastalarda postoperatif dönemde oluşan komplikasyonları etkileyen faktörler araştırılması ve bu komplikasyonların azaltılması için başvurulabilecek yöntemlerin ortaya konulmaya Amaçlandı.
Materyal ve Metot: Hastanemiz Genel Cerrahi Kliniğinde 1994-1999 yıllan arasında troid ameliyatı yapılan hastaların demografik özellikleri, ameliyat endikasyonları, uygulanan cerrahi yöntem ve gelişen komplikasyonlar retrospektif olarak değerlendirildi.
Bulgular: Genel Cerrahi Kliniğinde 1994-1999 yıllan arasında 149 tiroidektomi ameliyatı uygulanmıştır. Olgularımızın yaş ortalaması 37.8 dir. Olguların %82.55'ini kadın %17.45'ini erkek hastalar oluşturmaktadır. Olguların %64.43'ünü multinodüler guatr oluşturmaktadır. Olguların %11.4'ünü malign vakalar oluşturmaktadır. Olguların %59.06'sına bilateral subtotal tiroidektomi, %9.4'üne unilateral total kontrlateral subtotal tiroidektomi, %7.38'ine bilateral total tiroidektomi, %7.38'ine bilateral near total tiroidektomi, %6.04'üne subtotal lobektomi, %4.03'üne total lobektomi, %3.36'sına unilateral total kontrlateral near total tiroidektomi, %2.68'ine bilateral total tiroidektomi, modifiye radikal lenf nodu diseksiyonu, %0.67'sine nodulektomi uygulanmıştır. Hastalarımızda genel komplikasyon oranı %12.75 olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Bu komplikasyonlar, görülme sıklıkları sona doğru giderek azalacak şekilde şöyle sıralanabilir. Rekürren sinir paralizi % 2.69(geçici %2, kalıcı %0.67), Hipoparatroidi 2.69(geçici %2, kalıcı %0.67), seroma 2.69, yara enfeksiyonu 2.0, süperior laringeal sinirin external dalının geçici paralizisi 0.67, hematom 0.67, GİS hemorajisi 0.67 ve Mortalite oranı %0.67 olarak bulunmuştur.
Sonuç: Troid cerrahisi en sık yapılan endokrin ameliyat olup kliniğimizde yapılan bütün ameliyatların %10'unu oluşturmaktadır. Troid cerrahi komplikasyonları nadir görülen fakat hastanın yaşamını ciddi şekilde etkilediği için önemlidir. Kliniğimizde tespit edilen komplikasyon oranları literatür ile uyumludur. Yapılan cerrahi prosedürlerin çoğu günümüzde kullanılmamaktadır. Cerrahi tedavinin uygulandığı yıllara göre değerlendirilmelidir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Guatr, Troidektomi, Komplikasyon

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the factors affecting the postoperative complications in patients who underwent thyroid surgery in a 3rd level training and research hospital and to reveal the methods that can be applied to reduce these complications.
Materials and Methods: The demographic characteristics of the patients who underwent thyroid surgery between 1994-1999 in the General Surgery Clinic of our hospital, the indications for the operation, the surgical method applied and the complications developed were evaluated retrospectively.
Results: 149 thyroidectomy operations were performed between 1994-1999 in the General Surgery Clinic. The mean age of our cases was 37.8. 82.55% of the cases are female and 17.45% are male patients. Multinodular goiter constitutes 64.43% of the cases. Malignant cases constitute 11.4% of the cases. Bilateral subtotal thyroidectomy in 59.06% of cases, unilateral total contralateral subtotal thyroidectomy in 9.4%, bilateral total thyroidectomy in 7.38%, bilateral near total thyroidectomy in 7.38%, subtotal lobectomy in 6.04%, total lobectomy in 4.03% of cases, Unilateral total contralateral near total thyroidectomy was performed in 3.36%, bilateral total thyroidectomy in 2.68%, modified radical lymph node dissection, and nodulectomy in 0.67%. The overall complication rate in our patients was 12.75%. These complications can be listed as follows, with a decreasing frequency towards the end. Recurrent nerve palsy 2.69% (temporary 2%, permanent 0.67%), Hypoparathyroidism 2.69 (temporary 2%, permanent 0.67%), seroma 2.69, wound infection 2.0, temporary paralysis of the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve 0.67, hematoma 0.67, GIS hemorrhage 0.67 and The mortality rate was found to be 0.67%.
Conclusion: Thyroid surgery is the most frequently performed endocrine surgery and constitutes 10% of all surgeries performed in our clinic. Thyroid surgery complications are rare but important because they seriously affect the patient's life. Complication rates found in our clinic are consistent with the literature. Most of the surgical procedures performed are not used today. It should be evaluated according to the years of surgical treatment.

Keywords: Goiter, Thyroidectomy, Complication

BACTERIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FRIED FISH SOLD IN DUTSIN-MA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KATSINA SATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Fish is mainly composed of water, protein, and fat, it is normally eaten after it has been cooked and seasoned or processed in a variety of ways. The aim of the study was to carried out bacteriological assessment of fried fish, sold in Dutsin- Ma town, Katsina state by determination of the total bacteria count in the fried fish samples. Isolation and identification of bacteria associated with fried fish was conducted. All samples collected were inoculated into prepared Petri dishes containing media for isolation of bacteria. The medium used was general purpose media and differential media. The inoculated agar medium was incubated at 37 ºC for 24 hours. After incubation, bacteria colonies were counted and expressed as colony forming unit per gram (cfu/g). The result of these analysis shows that 25 samples were contaminated with bacteria. The bacteria isolated include Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Salmonella sp. The bacteria count of B6 at Wednesday market shows the highest number of bacteria which was too numerous to count and A4 and B1 which is at hayan gada and Abuja road respectively shows the least bacteria count of 1.82 $x10^2$ cfu/g. The present study has shown high bacterial load in fish samples. Also, it has shown the presence of potential pathogenic bacteria which are of public health significance. These organisms are associated with unhygienic environments, poor handling during processing, and marketing. Therefore, there is need for regulation and public enlightenment to enable fish to be fried and vended in a hygienic environment to avoid outbreak of diseases.

Keywords: bacteriological assessment, Escherichia coli, hayan gada, fried fish

ACTUAL APPROACHES TO ENSURING PEOPLE'S SAFETY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS AT CHEMICALLY HAZARDOUS FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT

The increase in the number of man-made emitters in the environment, especially in areas of local armed conflicts, is determined by one of the urgent problems of today. This puts forward increased requirements for ensuring the protection of the civilian population and personnel from the influence of toxicants. The concept of modern chemical technologies is the inevitable transition to catalytic processes in all their forms. Hetero- and homogeneous, photo- and electrocatalysis form the basis of energy- and material-saving technologies, which should ensure the energy, economic and environmental security of society. This work is aimed at the development of highly efficient multifunctional materials for catalytic converters of neutralizing synthetic and man-made toxicants. Such materials can be used to equip filter ventilation systems of stationary facilities and vehicles operated in conditions of man-made environmental pollution. First of all, to reduce the impact of toxic substances during leakage from destroyed objects of industrial production and infrastructure, especially in areas of local conflicts. The authors proposed basic approaches to solving the tasks, which are based on methods of inversion of structural elements of metal oxide composites and the application of the principles of system analysis to determine the physico-chemical regularities of their synthesis, structural-morphological parameters, creation of model samples and testing of functional properties. The novelty of the research is the formation of coatings with synergistic alloys and heterooxide composites with high catalytic activity. Methods of synthesis of heterooxide composites with in situ variation of the size of the dispersed phase from meso- to nano-sized have been developed. This significantly affects the properties of synthesized photocatalytic coatings. Such relativities depend on the method of production and are determined by the phase composition, structure, morphology and porosity. The practical value of the obtained results lies in their application in creating a wide range of smart materials for ecocatalysis, chemical energy, etc.

Keywords: Civil Protection, toxicants, multifunctional materials, photocatalytic coatings

Tİ6AL4V ALAŞIMININ EKLEMELİ İMALAT YÖNTEMİYLE ÜRETİMİNDE TARAMA GÜCÜNÜN TRİBOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SCANNING POWER ON TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF TI6AL4V ALLOY

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ÖZET

Tasarım özgürlüğü sayesinde klasik yöntemlerle üretilemeyen karmaşık geometrilere sahip ürünlerin kolaylıkla üretilebileceği, birkaç proses adımıyla birden fazla parçanın birleştirmesiyle üretilebilen ürünlerin tek bir prosesle tek bir parça olarak üretilebileceği ürünlerin eklemeli imalat makineleri ile üretilmesi hem üretim süresinde hem de maliyette avantaj sağlamaktadır. 3 boyutlu olarak tasarlanan ürünler katman katman birleştirilerek çok hassas boyutsal doğruluğa sahip olurlar. Ayrıca hızlı üretim hızlı tedarik sağlaması, daha az atıl madde oluşması, % 99 a kadar doluluk oranı sağlaması, daha homojen iç yapı sağlaması ve takım ihtiyacını azaltma gibi avantajlar da sağlamaktadır. Bu yüzden de birçok sektörde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada eklemeli imalatta kullanılan metal tozlarından biri olan Ti6Al4V alaşım tozu kullanılmıştır. Titanyum alaşımı, mekanik özellikleri ve maliyeti yüksek bir alaşımdır. Bu yüzden de eklemeli imalat tezgah giriş parametreleri de oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada eklemeli imalat tezgah giriş parametrelerinden biri olan tarama gücünün titanyum alaşımı tozundan üretilen numunelere mekanik ve tribolojik özellikleri üzerindeki etkileri deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Ayrıca üretilen numunelere ısıl işlem ve kumlama gibi ikincil işlemler uygulanarak mekanik ve tribolojik özelliklere etkileri incelenmiştir. Standartlara uygun olarak yüzey pürüzlülüğü ölçüm, mikrosertlik ölçüm, ve aşınma ölçüm (sürtünme katsayısı COF tayini ve aşınma direncinin bulunması) testleri gerçekleştirilerek detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak eklemeli imalatta kullanılan tezgah giriş parametrelerinden biri olan tarama gücü ve ayrıca ısıl işlem ve kumlama gibi ikincil işlemlerin titanyum alaşımlı numunelerde mekanik ve tribolojik özelliklere önemli bir etkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. (Bu çalışma birinci sırada yer alan yazarın yayınlanmamış tezinin bir parçasından üretilmiştir. ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6625-9179)

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eklemeli İmalat, Tarama Gücü, Tribolojik Özellikler

ABSTRACT

Thanks to the freedom of design, products with complex geometries that cannot be produced by conventional methods can be easily produced, and the products that can be produced by combining more than one part with a few process steps can be produced as a single piece with a single process, and the production of products with additive manufacturing machines provides advantages in both production time and cost. Products designed in 3D have very precise dimensional accuracy by combining layer by layer. In addition, it provides advantages such as rapid production, rapid supply, less inert material, up to 99% occupancy rate, more homogeneous internal structure and reducing the need for tools. Therefore, it is widely used in many industries. In this study, Ti6Al4V alloy powder, which is one of the metal powders used in additive manufacturing, was used. Titanium alloy is an alloy with high mechanical properties and cost. Therefore, additive manufacturing machine input parameters are also very important. In this study, the effects of scanning power, which is one of the additive manufacturing machine input parameters, on the mechanical and tribological properties of the samples produced from titanium alloy powder were experimentally investigated. In addition, secondary processes such as heat treatment and sandblasting were applied to the produced samples and their effects on mechanical and tribological properties were investigated. Surface roughness measurement, microhardness measurement, and wear measurement (determination of friction coefficient COF and determination of wear resistance) tests were carried out in accordance with the standards and examined in detail. As a result, it has been determined that scanning power, which is one of the machine input parameters used in additive manufacturing, and secondary processes such as heat treatment and sandblasting have a significant effect on the mechanical and tribological properties of titanium alloy samples. (This work was produced from a fragment of the first-ranked author's unpublished thesis. ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6625-9179)

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, Scanning Power, Tribological Properties

GENÇ YAZARLARIN TAHAYYÜLÜNDE GELECEĞİN DÜNYASI SİNEM ATAKLI ÖRNEĞİ

THE FUTURE WORLD IN THE IMAGINATION OF YOUNG WRITERS THE EXAMPLE OF SİNEM ATAKLI

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ÖZET

2417 serisi Proje(2018), Yükseliş(2019) ve Devrim(2021) olmak üzere üç romandan oluşmaktadır. Serinin ana teması totalitarizme ve sınıfsal ayrıma karşı verilen özgürlük mücadelesidir. Seride 2119 ile 2417 yılları arasında geçen olayları anlatılmaktadır. Amerikalı bilim insanı Evan R. Grace dünya dışı araştırmalarda daha önce bulunmayan ve 'Şeytan Gözü' denilen çok güçlü bir madde keşfeder. Çok güçlü bir silaha dönüştürülen bu madde daha sonra kontrol dışına çıkarak dünyanın yarısının yok olmasına ve zehirli gazların dünyaya yayılmasına milyarlarca insanın ölmesine neden olur. Bu büyük felaketten sonra 'Kıyamet Çağı' başlar. Çin ve Türkiye salınan bu gazı kontrol etmeye çalışırken Ambrosia ve Tear adında iki serum keşfedip ölümsüzlüğe doğru bir yol açıp 'Uyanış Çağı'nı başlatır ve aynı zamanda çağın mutlak güç devletleri olur. Ölümsüzlük bulunduktan sonra toplum içerisinde sınıfsal ayrışmalar başlar ve devlet yönetimi oligarşik totaliter rejime dönüşür. Özellikle askeri, tıp, robotik, mimari ve bilişim alanlarında teknolojik gelişmelerde oldukça ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Fakat bu gelişmelerden herkes eşit oranda yararlanamamaktadır. 'Cennet Bölgesi'nde halk gelişen teknolojinin faydalarından yararlanıp ölümsüz bir hayat sürerken, 'Genel Bölgeler'de ise halk çok kötü koşullarda hayatını devam etmeye çalışır. Sınıfsal ayrışım sadece bu iki bölgeyle sınırlı kalmayıp Cennet Bölgesinde bile insanlar farklı derecelere göre ayrılmıştır. Tüm bölgeleri kontrol eden Hanlı Hanedanı baskıcı bir rejim sürdürüp küçük bir azınlık dışında herkesi şiddetle baskılar. Bu yönetime karşı birkaç isyan harekatı olsa da şiddetle bastırılır. Cennet Bölgesinde doğup Asiller sınıfına mensup olup sistemli ve zamana yayılan bir devrim harekatının lideri olan Ervin seriyi kendi ağzıyla anlatır. Ervin büyük zorluklar neticesinde Hanlı Hanedanı'nı yıkar ve ölümsüzlüğe son verir. Gelişen teknolojiden herkesin yararlanabileceği, hayallerini kurduğu düzenin tesis edilmesini sağlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşitsizlik, Totaliterizm, Özgürlük

ABSTRACT

The 2417 series consists of three novels: Proje(2018), Yükseliş(2019) and Devrim(2021). The main theme of the series is the struggle for freedom against totalitarianism and class discrimination. The series tells the events that took place between the years 2119 and 2417. American scientist Evan R. Grace discovers a very powerful substance called the 'Devil's Eye' that has not been found before in extraterrestrial research. This substance, which is turned into a very powerful weapon, then goes out of control, causing the destruction of half of the world and the death of billions of people with the spread of poisonous gases around the world. After this great disaster, the 'Apocalypse Age' begins. While China and Turkey are trying to control this released gas, they discover two serums named Ambrosia and Tear, open a path towards immortality and initiate the "Age of Awakening" and at the same time become the absolute power states of the age. After immortality is found, class divisions begin in the society and the state administration turns into an oligarchic totalitarian regime. Especially in the fields of medicine, robotics, architecture and informatics, technological advances have been made. However, not everyone can benefit equally from these developments. While the people in the "Paradise Region" live an immortal life by benefiting from the benefits of developing technology, in the "General Regions" the people try to continue their lives in very bad conditions. Class segregation is not limited to these two regions, but even in the Heaven Region, people are divided according to different degrees. The Han Dynasty, which controls all the regions, maintains an oppressive regime and violently represses all but a small minority. Although there are several rebellions against this administration, they are violently suppressed. Ervin, who was born in the Heaven Realm and belongs to the Noble class and is the leader of a systematic and time-consuming revolution, tells the series in his own words. As a result of great difficulties, Ervin destroys the Han Dynasty and puts an end to immortality. It provides the establishment of the order that everyone can benefit from the developing technology and dreams of.

Keywords: Inequality, Totalitarianism, Freedom

TARTIŞMA EĞİTİMİNİN İNGİLİZCEYİ YABANCI DİL OLARAK ÖĞRENEN TÜRK ÖĞRENCİLERİN İKİNCİ DİL KONUŞMA KAYGILARINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTS OF DEBATE INSTRUCTION ON TURKISH EFL LEARNERS' L2 SPEAKING ANXIETY

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ÖZET

Konuşma, öğrencilerin ustalaşması açısından en zor beceridir, ancak iletişim kurmak ve bir yabancı dil öğrenmek için kaçınılmazdır. Özellikle gerçek hayattaki durumlarda konuşmalarını önceden hazırlayamadıkları için çoğu dil öğrencisi yabancı dil konuşurken hata yapmaktan çekinir. Çok sayıda araştırma, ikinci dilde konuşma kaygısının derecesini azaltmak için farklı yöntemler kullanmaya çalışsa da öğrencilerin bu sorunu aşmalarına yardımcı olmaya hâlâ yoğun bir vurgu yapılmaktadır. Münazara, öğrencilere çeşitli bilişsel ve dil becerilerine katılma fırsatı verdiğinden, bu çalışmanın araştırmacısı münazara öğretimini, öğrencilerin etkili bir şekilde iletişim kurmalarına yardımcı olabilecek ve bu hedeflere ulaşmak için onları güvenle konuşmaya teşvik edebilecek etkili yöntemlerden biri olarak seçmiştir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı, münazaranın yabancı dil olarak İngilizce öğrenen Türk öğrenciler üzerindeki etkilerini konuşma kaygıları açısından anlamaktır. Çalışma, Türkiye'de özel bir üniversitenin yabancı dil yüksekokulunda yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya 190 öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmanın nicel kısmında Yabancı Dilde Konuşma Kaygısı anketinin (T-FLSAQ) Türkçe versiyonu ön test ve son test olarak öğrencilere uygulanmıştır. Anket sonuçlarının tanımlayıcı istatistiklerini oluşturmak için anketlerden toplanan nicel veriler IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 ile analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, araştırma kapsamındaki katılımcıların münazara öğretimi öncesi ve sonrası yabancı dil konuşma kaygı düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olduğunu göstermektedir. Başka bir deyişle, münazara öğretimi sonrasında katılımcıların yabancı dil konuşma kaygı düzeyleri azalmıştır. Sonuç olarak, çalışmanın araştırmacısı münazara öğretiminin yabancı dil okullarının akademik bölümlerinde bir öğretim aracı olarak kullanılmasını önermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kaygı, İkinci Dil, Münazara Öğretimi

ABSTRACT

Speaking is the most difficult skill for learners to master, yet it is essential for communicating and learning a foreign language. Because they cannot prepare their speech beforehand, especially in real-life situations, most language learners are afraid of making mistakes when speaking a foreign language. Although numerous research has attempted to utilize different methods to lower the degree of L2 speaking anxiety, there still has been a heavy emphasis on helping students get past this problem. The researcher of the current study chose debate instruction as one of the efficient methods that can aid students in communicating effectively and encourage them to talk confidently in order to achieve these objectives as debating gives students the opportunity to participate in a variety of cognitive and linguistic skills. Therefore, the aim of this study is to understand the effects of debate on Turkish EFL students regarding their speaking anxiety. The study has been conducted at a foreign language school of a private university in Turkey. 190 students participated in the study. As for the quantitative part of the study, the Turkish version of Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety questionnaire (T-FLSAQ) has been implemented to students as a pretest and posttest. In order to create the descriptive statistics of the survey results, quantitative data collected from surveys has been analyzed by IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0. Results show that there is a statistically significant difference between the foreign language speaking anxiety levels of the participants within the scope of the research before and after the debate instruction. In other words, the participants' foreign language speaking anxiety levels have decreased after the debate instruction. In conclusion, researcher of the study suggests the use of debate instruction as a medium of teaching at academic departments of foreign language schools.

Key words: Anxiety, L2, Debate Instruction

REVOLUTIONIZING HOME INTERIOR DESIGN: LEVERAGING THE NCD COLOR SYSTEM FOR OPTIMAL COLOR COORDINATION

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Abstract

The increasing demand for color in home interior design requires guidance from design thinking and systematic design methods. The exploration of how to leverage the color system developed by the NIPPON COLOR DESIGN RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC (NCD) to optimize color coordination and revolutionize and enhance home interior color design is deserving of attention. In this paper, we explore the use of color image coordinate systems in home interior design, provide a pathway for implementation and propose methods for optimizing color schemes. Through meticulous color surveys and analysis, not only are latent color images extracted within the living space, but there is also an emphasis on humanistic care. In addition, by leveraging the NCD color system, this paper enhances the understanding and capabilities of designers in its practical application and integration with color coordination practices. The objective of this paper is to stimulate a broader discussion among scholars and industry professionals on innovative methods of color design and coordination in home interiors spaces.

AN ULTRA-COMPACT AND HIGHLY SENSITIVE BIOMEDICAL SENSOR FOR DETECTING BRAIN TUMORS

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Abstract

This work presents a novel biomedical sensor for the detection of brain tumors using a nanocavity 2D photonic crystal design. The sensor is ultra-compact, highly sensitive, and achieves an ultra-high quality factor. The nanocavity 2D photonic crystal design enables the sensor to effectively trap and interact with the light, enhancing its sensitivity to changes in the refractive index of the surrounding medium. The proposed sensor achieves a high sensitivity, a very low detection limit, and an ultra-high quality factor. Compared to other existing techniques, the proposed sensor provides a more efficient, reliable, and cost-effective method for the detection of brain tumors. The ultra-compact size and high sensitivity of the sensor make it suitable for use in portable diagnostic devices that can be used in remote areas or clinical settings where conventional diagnostic methods are not readily available. Moreover, the proposed design can be easily integrated into existing photonic platforms, making it highly adaptable for different applications. In summary, this work presents a highly promising approach for the detection of brain tumors using a nanocavity 2D photonic crystal design. The proposed sensor offers high sensitivity, ultra-compact size, and an ultra-high quality factor, making it a highly efficient and reliable method for the detection of brain tumors.

Keywords – Brain tumors , Photonic crystal , Sensitivity, Quality factor, Compactness

INVESTIGATING THE EFFICACY OF In_2S_3/CdS AS BUFFER LAYERS IN CZTSe THIN FILM SOLAR CELLS THROUGH A NUMERICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

In this study, we examined the effect of buffer layers made of Indium sulfide (In2S3) and CdS on the performance of solar cells based on $Cu_2ZnSnSe_4$ (CZTSe) absorber. To simulate the CZTSe thin film solar cell, we utilized Solar Cell Capacitance Simulator One Dimension (SCAPS-1D) software. In_2S_3 possesses desirable characteristics such as good conductivity, optimum bandgap, and optical transparency towards shorter wavelengths, making it an excellent choice for a buffer layer material. Moreover, as it is non-toxic, it can replace the conventional yet highly toxic CdS material. We employed two substrate cell structures: Mo/CZTSe/In_2S_3/i-ZnO/ZnO:Al and Mo/CZTSe/CdS/i-ZnO/ZnO:Al, with Mo as the back contact and a transparent conducting oxide (ZnO:Al) as the front contact. We optimized the results of both buffer layers using a valid procedural approach, which led to optimized efficiencies of 16.29% and 14.69% for In2S3 and CdS buffer layers, respectively. Our results demonstrate that the use of an In_2S_3 buffer layer leads to a better performance of CZTSe solar cells compared to using CdS layer. Furthermore, our findings are in agreement with those reported in the literature. We conclude that In_2S_3 could be a viable substitute for CdS.

Keywords: Buffer layer, CZTSe, In_2S_3, SCAPS-1D, Solar cell, Thin film,.

$BaHPO_4$ DEPOSITED ON DIFFERENT SUBSTRATES FOR THE ELECTRO-DEGRADATION OF RHODAMINE B

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A wide range of organic compounds are detected in industrial and municipal wastewater, which pose serious problems in the environment due to their resistance to biodegradation and traditional filtration processes. Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) are favourable technologies that can generate radicals such as hydroxyl and sulphate radicals for the degradation of toxic substances in water due to their high degradation efficiencies, complete mineralisation capacity and environmentally friendly nature. Compared to other hydroxyl-based AOPs such as Fenton reactions and ozonation, electro-degradation and photo-electro-degradation have proven to be more cost-effective and environmentally friendly. The objective of this work is focused on the development of various phosphate-based catalysts and their use in the degradation of organic pollutants.

In this work, a facile method was performed to synthesise a new BaHPO4 anode by a one-step electrodeposition technique. The anode is characterised by a variety of methods: structural (XRD), morphological (scanning electron microscopy coupled to energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy SEM-EDX) and electrochemical. The electrocatalytic activity (EC) of the samples is determined by studying the degradation of Rhodamine B (RhB) as a model organic dye. The EC performance varied depending on the type of substrate.

Key words: Electrodeposition, $BaHPO_4$, Thin films, Dyes removal, Electrocatalysis.

MİMARİ YAPILARIN BÖLGELER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS ON REGIONS

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ÖZET

Yaşam boyunca barınma ihtiyacı canlıların temel gereksinimleri arasında olmuştur. Yaşamın var oluşundan günümüze kadar geçen süreç içerisinde barınılacak alanların birçok farklı değişimler geçirdiği görülmüştür. Bunun sebebi kullanıcıların ihtiyaçlarının o günkü koşullara göre ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesi olmuştur. Ülkemizde bulunan yedi bölgenin coğrafi koşulları, iklimsel koşullar, tarım koşulları ve yaşam koşulları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yapıların birbirinden farklı özellikleri taşıdığı görülmektedir. Kültür turizminin de bazı bölgeler üzerinde etkisi görülmektedir. Kullanılan yapı malzemelerinin bölgelerde farklılık gösterdiği ve doğayla bir bütün halinde, doğanın olumsuz etkilerinden zarar görmeyeceği biçimde tasarlanıp uygulandığı görülmektedir. Yapıların kentleşme üzerine etkilerin görüldüğü ve bazı bölgelerde simgesel yapılar haline gelip kent kimliği oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Yapılarda en çok dikkat çeken unsurun farklı karakteristik bir görünüme sahip olmalarının yanı sıra mekanın algısal olarak da kullanıcının ihtiyaçlarını tam olarak karşılamasıdır. Bölgelerdeki geleneksel ve modern mimari yapılarının ortak özelliği yapıda kullanılan malzemenin uzun süreli ve dayanıklı olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kullanıcının konut tercihlerin yaşadığı bölge üzerinde doğrudan etkisinin olduğu görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda inceleyeceğim yedi bölgenin yapı bakımından yapıya etki eden malzeme, mimari, ihtiyaçlar, mekan iç formlarının göz önüne alarak yapı tipleri arasındaki tasarımın farklı özellikleri ifade edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bölgesel yapılar, Bölgesel yapı malzemeleri, Yapıların tasarım kriterleri

ABSTRACT

The need for shelter has been among the basic needs of living things throughout life. It has been seen that the areas to be sheltered have undergone many different changes in the process from the existence of life to the present. The reason for this was to determine the needs of the users according to the conditions of that day. Considering the geographical conditions, climatic conditions, agricultural conditions and living conditions of the seven regions in our country, it is seen that the structures have different characteristics from each other. Cultural tourism also has an impact on some regions. It is seen that the building materials used differ in the regions and are designed and applied in a way that is not damaged by the negative effects of nature as a whole. It is seen that the effects of the buildings on urbanization are seen and in some regions they become symbolic structures and form an urban identity. The most striking element in buildings is that they have a different characteristic appearance and that the space fully meets the needs of the user perceptually. The common feature of traditional and modern architectural structures in the regions is that the material used in the building is long-lasting and durable. In this context, it is seen that the housing preferences of the user have a direct effect on the region where they live. In this context, the different features of the design between the building types are expressed by taking into account the materials, architecture, needs and interior forms of the seven regions that I will examine in terms of structure.

Keywords: Regional structures, Regional building materials, Design criteria of structures

ANALYZING THE DIURNAL CYCLE OF PM_{10}, PM_4, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_1 CONCENTRATIONS MEASUREMENTS USING LOW-COST SENSORS IN LIMA CITY

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Abstract

The Metropolitan Area of Lima- Callao (MALC) is one of the worst air pollutions in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) that impact negatively the public and human health. The objective of this study is to analyze the diurnal cycle of the concentrations of PM_{10}, PM_4, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_1, air temperature, relative humidity, NO and CO2 using measurements with low-cost sensors every 3 minutes carried out on the 30th day of April 2023 for the first time at National Technological University of South Lima (UNTELS) located in the southern area of the MALC. The results indicated that the daily average and its standard deviation were 15.52 ± 6.33 $\mu g/m^3$, 15.46 ± 6.29 $\mu g/m^3$, 15.34 ± 6.21 $\mu g/m^3$, 14.36 ± 5.80 $\mu g/m^3$ 7.05 ± 0.26 ppb, 24.2 ± 1.2 85 ± 7% 455 ± 20.6 ppm for PM_{10}, PM_4, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_1. NO_2, temperature, relative humidity, and CO2 respectively. Two peaks of particle concentrations have been observed at 10 am and 6:30 pm local time associated with vehicular traffic.

Keywords: The Metropolitan Area of Lima- Callao, PM_4, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_1.

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON R&B LAUNDRY BUSINESS IN PEKAJANGAN

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Abstract

Writing this article discusses business in the service sector, namely Laundry R&B which is located in Pekajangan Village, Kedungwuni District, Pekalongan Regency. The approach taken is a qualitative approach. The method used in collecting research data is the interview method by interviewing the owner of the R&B Laundry business. There are several market and marketing aspects discussed in this research, namely: market segmentation, target market identification, positioning, marketing mix. This is an aspect that must exist in a business that will determine how the business feasibility study is. The results of the study show that R&B laundry is feasible to meet the target market. Viewed from the marketing aspect, this business is feasible to run because the STP and 4P analysis shows that the target market targeted by the "R&B" laundry can be taken and this laundry is able to compete with other laundries because of good service, guarantees washing if it is not clean, order service online, and shuttle services keep R&B Laundry alive.

Keywords: business feasibility study, marketing aspect, laundry

MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAUHID AS A PHILOSOPHY & ISLAMIC ECONOMIC FORMULATION (CASE STUDY: APPLICATION OF HALAL PRODUCTS IN RESTAURANTS)

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Abstract

Purpose: This case study aims to explain multidimensional monotheism as a philosophy & formulation of Islamic economics (implementation of halal products in restaurants) by formulating the following questions: first, what implementation needs to be built as an economic basis for implementing halal products? Second, how is the urgency of multidimensional monotheism in the economy (implementation of halal products)? Third, how is the application of halal food in the view of the monotheism-multidimensional philosophy?

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of developing a theory based on data).

Findings: First, public knowledge about halal food products is still at a weak level. Therefore, it is necessary to build a solid foundation first. The foundation is monotheism. Tauhid is the basis for all concepts and activities of Muslims, including the economy, in this case the application of halal products in restaurants. In the Qur'an it is stated that monotheism is a fundamental philosophy of Islamic economics. The essence of monotheism is surrender to God's will, both regarding worship and muamalah, in order to create a pattern of life that is in accordance with the Shari'a.

Second, in the context of Islamic economics, the concept of multidimensional monotheism is considered important because it can provide a strong philosophical foundation for an economic system based on Islamic principles. By understanding that all aspects of life are related to the oneness of Allah, the multidimensional concept of monotheism can help overcome the separation between religion and the economy that often occurs in modern society, so that this can produce a more sustainable and just economic formulation.

Third, the application of halal food in the view of monotheism-multidimensional philosophy can be analyzed by looking at several aspects, namely theological, health, social, economic, and ethical aspects. In the view of monotheism philosophy, halal food is food that is permitted by Allah SWT and in accordance with the teachings of Islam. In terms of health, halal food must meet hygiene requirements so as not to cause harm in the form of disease. In the social aspect, the application of halal products must be able to create harmonious social relations and avoid harmful behavior to others. In the economic aspect, halal food is an important factor in carrying out sustainable economic activities and creating a balance between supply and demand. And from an ethical point of view, adopting Halal food can be understood as a responsible and moral act.

Originality/value: This case study describes comprehensively the multidimensional monotheism as a philosophy & formulation of Islamic economics (implementation of halal products in restaurants).

Keywords: Multidimensional Monotheism, Philosophy and Formulation of Islamic Economics, Halal Products.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Today we live in an information society in which more people must manage more information, which in turn requires more technological support is demanded in the market sectors. Electronic technology and information are mutually reinforcing phenomena, and one of the key aspects of living in the information society is the growing level of interactions we have with this complex and increasingly electronic environment. The general consequence is that we deal with large volumes of information, new forms and aggregations of information, and new tools for working with information. The study will examined new technologies for entrepreneurial competencies of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The study will gather information from 6 states in South-South out the 36 States in Nigeria. The study will used structured questionnaire as instrument for data collection. Data collected from the respondents will be analysed with mean and standard deviation and t-test will be used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance or the extent in which new technology has enhance entrepreneurial competency of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. The finding of result shows that new technology in the market enhance entrepreneurial competency, new technology increase the speed and reliability of business transactions of small and medium enterprise. The finding of the result concluded that new technology needs to be used to facilitate every business transaction of entrepreneurial competency of small and medium enterprise. The result of the findings recommended that government should provide adequate capital outlay that will reduced the big challenge that affects small and medium enterprise.

Key wards: New Technologies, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Small and Medium Enterprises

ALZHEİMER HASTALIĞININ TEDAVİSİ VE ÖNLENMESİNDE BAZI YAĞLARIN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF SOME OILS IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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ÖZET

Alzheimer hastalığı ilk kez 1906 yılında Alman psikiyatr ve nöropatolog Alois Alzheimer tarafından tanımlanmıştır. Progresif hafıza kaybı ve bilişsel gerileme ile karakterize, geri dönüşümsüz, yaşa bağlı nörodejeneratif bir hastalık olan Alzheimer'ın etiyolojisi halen tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır. Beslenme şekli ve yaşam tarzı başta olmak üzere birçok çevresel ve genetik faktörün hastalığın gelişmesine katkı sağladığı bilinmektedir. Hastalığın benzer etkilere sahip erken (65 yaş altı) ve geç başlangıçlı (65 yaş üzeri) olarak tanımlanan iki ana tipi vardır. Hastaların çoğunda görülen erken dönem klinik semptomlar; depresyon, apati ve son olayları hatırlamada güçlük, hastalığın kademeli olarak ilerlemesi, kafa karışıklığı, zayıf iletişim, yönelim bozukluğu, davranış değişiklikleri ve sonunda yürüme, yutkunma gibi işlevlerde güçlük şeklindedir. Alzheimer Derneğine göre önümüzdeki 50 yılda Alzheimer görülme sıklığının üç katına çıkması beklenmektedir. Dünyada önemli bir toplum sağlığı sorunu haline gelen hastalığın nedenleri, önlenmesi ve tedavisi için çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Çalışmalarda normal işlev göremeyen beyin hücrelerinin (nöronlar) çalışmasını engelleyen ve bir dizi toksik olayı açığa çıkaran amiloid beta ve tau proteinleriyle ilgili olabileceği gösterilmektedir. Bu sürecin sonunda nöronlar zarar görür, birbirleriyle bağlantılarını kaybeder ve ölürler. Beynin yapısı ve fonksiyonunda görev alan lipidler Alzheimer hastalığının gelişmesinde ve önlenmesinde oksidatif stresin azaltılması, nöron yapısının korunması, sinaptik olayların gerçekleştirilmesi ve antioksidan mekanizmalarda yer alarak etki gösterebilmektedir. Bu derlemede bazı yağların Alzheimer hastalığının önlenmesi ve tedavisindeki yeri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer hastalığı, Diyet Yağı, Zeytinyağı

ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease was described in 1906 by the German psychiatrist and neuropathologist Alois Alzheimer. The etiology of Alzheimer's, which is an irreversible age-related neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive memory loss and cognitive decline, is still not fully understood. It is known that many environmental and genetic factors, especially diet and lifestyle, contribute to the development of the disease. There are two main types of the disease, defined as early-onset (under 65 years old) and late-onset (over 65 years) with similar effects. Common early clinical symptoms; depression, apathy, and difficulty remembering recent events, gradual progression of the disease, confusion, poor communication, disorientation, behavioral changes, and eventually difficulties in functions such as walking and swallowing. According to the Alzheimer's Association, the incidence of Alzheimer's is expected to triple in the next 50 years. Various studies are carried out for the causes, prevention and treatment of the disease, which has become an important public health problem in the world. Studies have shown that it may be related to amyloid beta and tau proteins, which prevent the functioning of brain cells (neurons) that cannot function normally and reveal a series of toxic events. At the end of this process, neurons are damaged, lose their connection with each other and die. Lipids, which are involved in the structure and function of the brain, can affect the development and prevention of Alzheimer's disease by reducing oxidative stress, protecting the structure of neurons, realizing synaptic events and taking part in antioxidant mechanisms. In this review, the role of some oils in the prevention and treatment of Alzheimer's disease was examined.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease, Dietary Fat, Olive Oil

ONTOLOGY, EPISTIMOLOGY AND AXIOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explain what the ontology, epistimology and axiology of Islamic economics are.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

Findings: Ontologically, Islamic economics discusses two religious disciplines simultaneously. The two disciplines are pure economics and fiqh mu'amalat (Dauly, 2005, p.73). Thus, in its operation Islamic economics will always be sourced from both disciplines. Ontology is defined as a branch of metaphysics that discusses the nature of ultimate reality or being. Therefore, the ontology as the fundamental nature of the real science of Islamic economics. From an epistemological point of view, it can be seen that economic science is obtained through observations of the social symptoms of society in meeting their needs. The observations made are then generalized through specific premises to draw general conclusions. Axiology is a branch of philosophy of science that questions how humans use their knowledge, axiology as a theory of value relating to the usefulness of the knowledge gained (Afzalurrahman, 1995, P. 141). And in Islamic economics axiology acts as a science that studies the nature and benefits and values contained in Islamic economics.

Keywords: Ontology of Islamic Economics, Epistimology of Islamic Economics, Axiology of Islamic Economics, Philosophy of Islamic Economics

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN MSME'S : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RAJASTHAN AND UTTARAKHAND

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ABSTRACT

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

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

PYRIMETHAMINE BASED CO-CRYSTAL SALTS FORMATION, SINGLE CRYSTAL, DFT, COMPUTATIONAL AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

Historically, pyrimethamine has been practiced worldwide as biomedicine against malaria. The antimalarial drug, pyrimethamine is not used any more for the treatment of malaria due to the resistance phenomenon, though; it can be modified for the potential reuse in medicinal chemistry. Utilizing pyrimethamine combined with other chemical moieties might be an excellent way to overcome drug resistance. Thus, at this juncture we have planned to prepare the co-crystal salts of pyrimethamine (anti-malarial drug) using different substituted aromatic acids. The targeted compounds will be characterized by measuring the melting points, NMR (^{13}C and ^{1}H) and FTIR spectroscopy. Furthermore, the synthesized compounds will also be evaluated for their anti-microbial and anti-cancer activities.

Keywords: Pyrimethamine, Co-Crystal salt, DFT, Single Crystal XRD, Biological activity

WORKPLACE STRESS AND ITS AFFECT ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence and impact of workplace stress have been increasingly recognized as a major issue for organizations and employees. This research paper aims to explore the causes and consequences of workplace stress and to identify effective stress management strategies for employees and employers. Through a comprehensive review of relevant literature, the paper examines the individual, organizational, and environmental factors that contribute to workplace stress, such as job demands, role conflict, and lack of support. It also discusses the potential consequences of stress, including reduced job performance, increased absenteeism, and burnout. Questionnaires were designed and distributed to some employees at Wavin-Tech Organization. This measured perceived levels of stress amongst the employees and the possible impact of this on the performance of the organization. Stress has a significant impact of both negatively and positively on employee performance. However, over half of the respondents considered themselves to be considerably or extremely stressed, and similar levels perceive that stress causes their work outputs to be "below par" thus negatively impacting the organizational performance. The paper then provides an overview of various stress management techniques, including cognitive-behavioral therapy, mindfulness, and social support, and evaluates their effectiveness in reducing workplace stress. In addition, the paper discusses the role of organizational policies and practices, such as flexible work arrangements and employee training, in preventing and managing workplace stress. Overall, this research paper provides valuable insights into the complex nature of workplace stress and highlights the importance of developing effective stress management strategies to enhance employee well-being and organizational performance.

Keywords: Physical health, Mental Health, Well-Being, Organizational Success.

EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES (SMEs) In ABIA STATE, (A STUDY OF SELECTED SMEs IN OSISIOMA NGWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA)

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ABSTRACT

This research work examined the Effects of Entrepreneurship on the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in Abia State with SMEs in Osisioma Local Government Area as a case study. The objectives of the study were to examine the effects of entrepreneurship on the development of small and medium enterprises in Abia State, to determine the problems of entrepreneurship in the development of small and medium enterprises, to examine government policies towards entrepreneurship development and to find out the qualities of entrepreneurial personality needed for the development of small and medium enterprises. The research method used was the survey research method. The sources of data were the primary and secondary sources of data while the questionnaire was the major instrument of data collection. The population of the study was 196 while the sample size of 132 was determined using the Taro Yamane's formular. The hypotheses were tested using the chi-square distribution formular. The data collected were presented in tables using frequencies and percentages and analysed using inferential statistics. The findings include that the effect of entrepreneurship on the development of small and medium enterprises include creation of new technology, products and services and it also increases productivity. The problem of entrepreneurship include under capitalization, incompetence of management and government policies and regulations. The research concluded that entrepreneurship has a big effect on the development of small and medium enterprises and the recommendations include that government should take a far reaching measure aimed at encouraging mass acceptance of made in Nigeria goods and services and the various banks in Nigeria should be encouraged to extend credit facilities to small and medium enterprises through tax incentive.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Enterprise; Perseverance; Policies; Innovation; Measurement

EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC SECTOR IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Empowering young people in the agricultural and economic sector". is the main purpose of this study. The specific objective of this study is related to constructing a complete panorama of the developments in the agricultural sector and strengthening youth in this sector. The main purpose is to identify and evaluate the role and impact of professional development potential in Albanian agriculture, trends, and the main problems or obstacles to the development and professionalization of young people, and to assess the role of developments in strengthening youth in the agricultural sector and their inclusion in this specific sector. The orientation of young people towards this sector and their involvement and empowerment will bring improvements to the economic situation and will affect the context of sustainable economic development in the area and the employment of young people participating in this research study. The specific purpose is to acquaint the participants with the definition, the criteria for the classification of agricultural production, and its features in contrast to other branches of the national economy. To provide knowledge on the types of agrarian systems, their features, and the possibility of their development in different regions of the country in accordance with the climatic conditions and biological characteristics of the factors of production. Young people and participants will be able to successfully engage in various fields according to employment opportunities in municipalities, directories of agriculture, prefectures, rural development agencies, farms, agribusiness, etc. They will have the opportunity to easily adapt to the nature of the respective problems and gradually gain the right experience to perform analyses, confrontations, independent research, work with a group of specialists, etc.

Keywords: Empowerment of young people, Agricultural production, Agricultural economics, Cost, Professional development, Sustainable economic development

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON PROJECT PERFORMANCE: PUBLIC RISK PERCEPTION AS A MODERATOR VARIABLE

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Abstract

Project performance is a universal study as there are lots of projects which are going on in developing and developed countries. The topic of the current study is cross-disciplinary; where, the construction industry area stands out as the leading one. This study scrutinizes the effect of environmental factors on the project performance in Pakistan. The study also examines the effect of Public Risk Perception (PRP) on project performance as a moderating variable. Data is collected from directors, assistant managers, deputy managers and employees of projects by using questionnaires to investigate the proposed relationships. The outcomes of this study contribute to the literature in a significant manner and are useful for improving project performance. The current study is quantitative in nature and Likert Scale is used to measure the impact of environmental factors and PRP as moderator on project performance. The SMART PLS is used for validation of the study with the data set of 191. The empirical investigation finds the negative relationship of environmental factors on project performance. PRP does not moderate the relationship between environmental factors and project performance.

Keywords: Environmental factors; public risk perception; project performance; Likert Scale

DIGITAL BUSINESS INNOVATION FOR E-TOURISM SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The tourism ranking in Indonesia continues to increase every year due to Indonesia's enchanting natural beauty that attracts tourists to come to Indonesia. E-Tourism is a reflection of the digitization of processes and value chains of the travel, hospitality, and catering industries in tourism. In traveling, tourists often experience obstacles such as making travel plans and finding natural tourist attractions. The purpose of this research is to conduct digital business innovation in the form of developing an e-tourism system to increase revenue in the tourism and travel services sector through the E-Tourism System through small and medium enterprises "Jalan Yuk!". In this digital business innovation is carried out through the Business Model Canvas and the STP market analysis method to suit the needs of the community. While in the design of digital business innovation development using the UML method and Rapid Application Development methodology. This research produces an E-Tourism System based on a travel / tourism package website that can be accessed via a smartphone connected to the internet. The results of this work are expected to contribute in encouraging increased tourism in Indonesia. With this E-Tourism System, prospective tourists can shorten time easily, and effectively.

Keywords: E-Tourism System, Development, Digital Business Innovation

PREPARING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD: IDEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE IN BUSHCRAFT AND SURVIVAL VIDEOS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, a great increase has been observed in videos with bushcraft sports and survival content on the internet. These videos are widespread both in Turkey and in the West. The topic of survival often predicts disaster in such videos. This discourse of disaster manifests itself especially in the post-apocalyptic genre in cinema. The idea of disaster and the end of the world is of Western origin and stems from Christian eschatology. In the political context, it is generally constructed as the ground for a right-wing utopia. Parallel to this, these videos talk about "preparation for the end of the world". Asking a question about who are the subjects who will bring the end of the world in the related videos will allow to make sense of othering and stereotyping practices. While asking this question, the existence of hate speech, which can be seen as the main determinant of othering and stereotyping practices, will be investigated. The narrative analysis method will be used as a method in the study.

Keywords: Apocalyptic, Bushcraft, Survival, Christian Eschatology, Hate Speech

MARKA VE MARKA KİMLİĞİ YARATMAK

CREATING BRAND AND BRAND IDENTITY

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ÖZET

Basit tabirle marka; bir ürünün, bir şeyin tanınması ya da bilinmesidir. Aslında çevremizde gördüğümüz her şey bir markadır. Yollarda görülen arabalar, binalar, gökdelenler, insanların üzerindeki kıyafetler, ayakkabılar, marketler ve marketlerdeki ürünler markadır. Adını duyduğumuz gittiğimiz ya da gitmediğimiz yerler, oteller, köprüler, kuleler, şehirler, ülkeler markadır. Sinemada, TV'de izlediğimiz filmlerin yönetmenleri, oyuncuları markadır. Yani hayatımızın içinde yer alan ya da yer almayan her şey bir markadır. Üreticisi olduğumuz düşüncelerimiz bile bir çeşit markadır. Bir şeyin marka olması, en az bir kişinin onu bilmesiyle ilgilidir. Ancak iyi ya da kötü marka, onun tanınma ve tavsiye edilme oranlarıyla ilgilidir. Ürün kaliteli-kalitesiz olması bu süreçte önemli bir etkendir. Bu nedenle marka, insanlığın gelişimi ile ticaretin de başlaması, zamanla ürünlerin seçilerek alınmasına neden olmuştur. Her şeyin marka olduğu dünyamızda, talebin artması ve satılan ürünlerin çoğalması, tüketicinin belirlediği kalite ölçeği, ayırt edici sembol veya işaretlerle tanımlanarak, marka belirteci oluşturulmuştur.

Marka, firmayı tanımlamak, hatırlatmak, tanınma ve sadakati yaratmak ve ürün hakkında bilgi vermekten sorumludur. Satın aldığımız ürünün kalitesinin devam etmesi veya daha da artması için, marka isminin biçimlenmesi önemlidir. Gelişmiş ikon ve imzalardan basit harflere kadar bütün marka ve logolar, kimlik yaratmak için tasarlanmaktadırlar. Kimlik olgusu, tüketicide güven ve olumlu bir imaj yaratır. Bu makale ile markanın ve marka kişiliğinin yaratılması, ölçütlerin çıkartılması, temsil yeteneğinin tasarlanması ve ürün güvenirliğinin arttırılması konuları araştırılmış önemli markalar örneklendirilmiştir. Başka bir deyişle bu makalede marka kimliğinin geliştirilmesinde firma logosunun, istikrar belirtkesi haline nasıl getirilebileceği, bu süreçte üründen ambalaj formuna kadar, kurumsal renklerinden tanımlayıcı koku ve duyusal etkisine kadar, tüketicinin ürün ve firma hakkında, değişmez kalite politikası olduğu düşüncesi itilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Marka, marka kimliği, rekabet.

ABSTRACT

Everything we see around us is a brand. Cars, buildings, skyscrapers, clothes on people, shoes, markets, and products in markets are brands. The places, hotels, bridges, towers, cities, and countries we have heard of are brands. The directors and actors of the films we watch in the cinema and on TV are brands. In other words, everything included or not in our lives is a brand. Even the thoughts that we produce are a kind of brand. For something to be a brand, at least one person knows it. However, the good or bad brand is related to its recognition and recommendation rates. Product quality-poor quality is an essential factor in this process. For this reason, the brand, the development of humanity, and the beginning of trade have led to the selection of products over time. In our world, where everything is a brand, the increase in demand and the increase in the products sold are defined by the quality scale determined by the consumer, distinctive symbols or signs, and a brand indicator has been created.

The brand is responsible for identifying and reminding the company, creating recognition and loyalty, and providing information about the product. The formation of the brand name is essential for continuing or improving the product quality we buy. All brands and logos, from sophisticated icons and signatures to simple letters, are designed to create identity. The identity phenomenon creates trust and a positive image in the consumer. In this article, the issues of creating the brand and brand personality, determining the criteria, designing the representation ability, and increasing the product reliability were investigated, and important brands were exemplified. In other words, in this article, the idea of how the company logo can be turned into a sign of stability in the development of brand identity, from the product to the packaging form, from the corporate colors to the defining odor and sensory effect of the consumer, has been pushed to the idea that there is an unchangeable quality policy about the product and the company.

Keywords: Brand, brand identity, competition.

MENOPOZ DÖNEMİNDE VAZOMOTOR SEMPTOMLARIN YÖNETİMİNDE YENİLİKLER

INNOVATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VASOMOTOR SYMPTOMS DURING MENOPAUSE

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ÖZET

Amaç: Kadının yaşam evrelerinden biri olan menopoz dönemi fizyolojik bir süreçtir. Bu dönemde meydana gelen fizyolojik değişiklikler sıcak basması, gece terlemeleri, yüz kızarması, uykusuzluk, odaklanamama gibi vazomotor semptomlara neden olmaktadır. Menopozdaki kadınların %50-80'inin orta ila şiddetli vazomotor semptomlara sahip olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı menopoz döneminde vazomotor semptomların yönetiminin literatür doğrultusunda incelenmesidir.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada Pubmed veritabanı kullanılarak menopozda vazomotor semptom yönetimini ele alan son 5 yılda yayınlanmış, dili İngilizce olan randomize kontrollü çalışmalar incelenmiştir.

Sonuç: Literatür incelemesi sonucunda kriterlere uyan 29 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmalarda düşük yağlı vegan diyet, soya fasulyesi tüketimi, melisa kullanımı, paraprobiyotik kullanımı, direnç egzersizleri, biyoeşdeğer hormon kullanımı, nörokinin-3 (NK3) reseptör antogonisti kullanımı, akupunktur, fiziksel aktivite gibi girişimler uygulanmıştır. Sonuç olarak düşük yağlı vegan diyet ve soya fasülyesinin özellikle orta ve ciddi düzeydeki sıcak basmalarının azaltılmasında etkili olduğu saptanmıştır. Bir paraprobiyotik olan Lactobacillus gasseri'nin kullanıldığı çalışmada kadınların %75'nin vazomotor semptomlarının hafiflediği belirtilmiştir. Biyoeşdeğer östrojen ve progesteron hormonlarının kullanıldığı çalışmada orta ile şiddetli vazomotor semptomlu kadınlarda, plaseboya kıyasla başlangıçtan 12. haftaya kadar yaşam kalitesinde önemli iyileşmeler olduğu ve bu iyileşmelerin 1 yıla kadar korunduğu bildirilmiştir. Fiziksel aktivite ve direnç egzersizlerinin vazomotor semptomların azaltılmasında olumlu etkiye sahip olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, vazomotor semptomlar, hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Objective: Menopause, one of the life stages of women, is a physiological process. The physiological changes that occur during this period cause vasomotor symptoms such as hot flashes, night sweats, facial flushing, insomnia, inability to focus. It is reported that 50-80% of menopausal women have moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms. The aim of this study was to examine the management of vasomotor symptoms during menopause in line with the literature.

Methods: In this study, Pubmed database was used to review randomized controlled trials published in the last 5 years on vasomotor symptom management in menopause.

Conclusion: As a result of the literature review, 29 studies that met the criteria were found. In the studies, interventions included a low-fat vegan diet, soybean consumption, lemon balm use, paraprobiotic use, resistance exercises, bioequivalent hormone use, neurokinin-3 (NK3) receptor antagonist use, acupuncture, and physical activity were applied. In conclusion, a low-fat vegan diet and soybeans were found to be particularly effective in reducing moderate and severe hot flashes. In a study using Lactobacillus gasseri, a paraprobiotic, 75% of women reported relief of vasomotor symptoms. In the study using bioequivalent estrogen and progesterone hormones, it was reported that women with moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms had significant improvements in quality of life from baseline to week 12 compared to placebo and these improvements were maintained for up to 1 year. Physical activity and resistance exercises were found to have a positive effect on the reduction of vasomotor symptoms.

Keywords: Menopause, vasomotor symptoms, nursing

DISCOVERY OF NEW BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS: 2D-QSAR AND DOCKING STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurological disorder primarily affecting the elderly and leading to dementia. It is characterized by the specific degeneration of neurons in brain regions responsible for memory and learning. Despite numerous computational studies, the development of a comprehensive treatment for AD remains a challenge. Our research focused on a novel series of compounds based on benzodiazepine-1,2,3-triazole, aiming to investigate their potential as inhibitors of butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE), an enzyme associated with AD.

Through our investigation, we discovered that these compounds exhibited greater efficacy in inhibiting BuChE compared to acetylcholinesterase. The selective targeting of BuChE is crucial since it plays a significant role in the progression of AD. Our objective was to identify the key parameters responsible for the variations in the activity of these compounds and predict the potential of new, more potent compounds.

To achieve this, we employed a two-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationship (2D-QSAR) analysis using a dataset of 25 compounds, with an additional 6 compounds

reserved for testing. The multiple linear regression (MLR) method was utilized to construct the QSAR model, which yielded an R2 value of 0.77 and an RMSE value of 0.25. These results indicate a good correlation between the structural features of the compounds and their inhibitory activity against BuChE.

Overall, our study provides valuable insights into the potential of benzodiazepine-1,2,3-triazole derivatives as inhibitors of BuChE, which holds significance in the development of novel treatments for AD. By identifying the crucial parameters driving the activity of these compounds, we can pave the way for the design of more efficient and targeted therapies for this debilitating disease. Further experimental validation and refinement of these compounds are necessary to progress towards their clinical application.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, QSAR, BuChE

A REVIEW OF CASTING PROCESSES RESULT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Today's, worldwide competitive industry wants to develop components with short lead times. Defect-free castings with the tiniest production cost have become the need of the industry. The defects depend on different process parameters which need to be improved using different optimization methods. The software diligence with the help of the manufacturing sector has recognized many software tools that reproduce the casting process and contribute to identifying the restrictions upsetting the casting's quality. The simulated results can be used to forecast the defects, optimize the factors and take remedial steps to reduce these defects and help in reducing cost and time. This paper broadly reviews the optimization aspects of the casting process and displays the absolute necessity of the study of the process parameters and process optimization.

Keywords: Metal Casting, Taguchi Techniques, Design of Experiments (DOE), Anova

SAĞLIK UZMANLARININ HPV VE AŞILARINA YÖNELİK TUTUM

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' ATTITUDES TO HPV AND VACCINES

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: HPV, zarfsız ikosahedral bir sirküler DNA virüsü olup Papillomaviridae ailesine aittir. HPV, kutanöz ve mukozal epiteli enfekte ederek çeşitli oluşumları etkileyebilir, bu da cilt, ağız boşluğu, orofarinks, larenks, anogenital sistem gibi birçok bölgeyi içerir.

AMAÇ: Bu derleme çalışması, insan papillomavirüsü (HPV) ve HPV enfeksiyonu, HPV'nin neden olduğu hastalıklar, HPV aşısı ve sağlık uzmanlarının HPV aşısına karşı tutumu hakkında yapılan çalışmalarla ilgili bilgi sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

YÖNTEM: Çalışmanın literatür taraması 7-18 Mayıs 2023 tarihleri arasında yapılmıştır. Tarama sırasında 'Hpv', VEYA 'Hpv' VE 'Aşılama' , VEYA 'Hpv' VE 'Selviks Kanseri' , VEYA 'Hpv' VE 'Penil Kanser', VEYA 'Hpv' VE 'Orofarangial Kanser', VEYA 'Hpv' VE 'Randomize Kontrollü Çalışma' VE ' Sağlık Uzmanları' VE 'Tutum' anahtar kelimeleri ve bu kelimelerin İngilizce tercümeleri kullanılarak Google Akademik, PubMed free fulltext, Sience Direct, Ebscohost, Sage, Scopus, CINAHL arama motorunda taramalar yapılmıştır. **LİTERATÜR BULGULARI:** HPV enfeksiyonu genital ve ano-rektal enfeksiyonlara yol açabilir ve ayrıca erkeklerde ve kadınlarda HPV ile ilişkili kanserlere neden olabilir. Rahim ağzı kanseri, HPV ile ilişkili en sık bildirilen kanser çeşididir. HPV enfeksiyonuyla bağlantılı diğer kanser çeşitleri ve oranları ise; Vulval - %70 Vajinal - %75 Penil - %60 Anal - %90 Orofaringeal - %72 şeklindedir. Aşılama, HPV enfeksiyonuna karşı korunmanın en etkili yoludur ve 105 ülkede aşı takvimine dahil edilmiştir. DSÖ'den gelenler de dahil olmak üzere çoğu tavsiye, cinsel olarak aktif hale gelmeden önce 9-14 yaş arası kız çocuklarına rutin HPV aşısı yapılmasını önermektedir. İkincil hedef grup, 15 yaş üstü kızlar ve genç kadınlardır. **SONUÇ:** HPV aşılarının yaygın olarak kullanılması, HPV kaynaklı kanserlerin önlenmesinde büyük bir rol oynamaktadır. Sağlık uzmanlarının HPV aşısına yönelik tutumlarının araştırılması, aşılama programlarının etkinliğini ve yaygınlaştırılmasını desteklemek için önemlidir. HPV aşısına yönelik sağlık uzmanlarının tutumu önemlidir. Sağlık uzmanlarının aşıyı önerme ve teşvik etme konusundaki bilgisi ve tutumu, aşılama oranlarını ve aşı kabulünü artırma, HPV yayılımın önleme durumlarını etkileyebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlık uzmanlar, HPV, aşılar, tutum

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: HPV is a non-enveloped icosahedral circular DNA virus and belongs to the Papillomaviridae family. HPV can affect various formations by infecting the cutaneous and mucosal epithelium, which includes many areas such as skin, oral cavity, oropharynx, larynx, anogenital system.

OBJECTIVE: This review study aims to provide information about studies on human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV infection, diseases caused by HPV, HPV vaccine, and health professionals' attitudes towards HPV vaccine. METHOD: The literature review of the study was conducted between 7-18 May 2023. 'Hpv', OR 'Hpv' AND 'Vaccination', OR 'Hpv' AND 'Celvix Cancer', OR 'Hpv' AND 'Penile Cancer', OR 'Hpv' AND 'Oropharyngeal Cancer', OR 'Hpv' AND The keywords 'Randomized Controlled Study' AND 'Health Professionals' AND 'Attitude' and their English translations were searched in Google Scholar, PubMed free fulltext, Science Direct, Ebscohost, Sage, Scopus, CINAHL search engine.

LITERATURE FINDINGS: HPV infection can lead to genital and ano-rectal infections and can also cause HPV-related cancers in men and women. Cervical cancer is the most commonly reported type of cancer associated with HPV. Other cancer types and rates associated with HPV infection are; Vulval - 70% Vaginal - 75% Penile - 60% Anal - 90% Oropharyngeal - 72%. Vaccination is the most effective way to protect against HPV infection and is included in the vaccination calendar in 105 countries. Most recommendations, including those from WHO, recommend routine HPV vaccination to girls ages 9-14 before they become sexually active. The secondary target group is girls and young women over the age of 15. **CONCLUSION:** Widespread use of HPV vaccines plays a major role in the prevention of HPV-induced cancers. Researching the attitudes of healthcare professionals towards HPV vaccine is important to support the effectiveness and dissemination of vaccination programs. The attitude of health professionals towards the HPV vaccine is important. The knowledge and attitude of healthcare professionals to recommend and promote vaccination can affect vaccination rates and vaccine acceptance, and prevention of HPV spread.

Keywords: Health professionals, HPV, vaccines, attitude

6331 SAYILI İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ KANUNU'NUN ETKİLERİ: ÖNCESİ VE SONRASI KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

THE EFFECTS OF LAW NO. 6331 ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY: A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION BEFORE AND AFTER

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ÖZET

İş sağlığı ve güvenliği konusu, Türkiye'de ve dünya genelinde çalışma hayatının en önemli sorunlarından biridir. Sanayi faaliyetlerinin gelişmesi ile birlikte, çalışan nüfus her geçen gün artmakta ve bu durum işyerlerinde kaza oranlarında da artışa sebep olmaktadır. Çalışmada dikkate alınan 2007-2021 yılları arasında ülkemizde çalışan sayısı 8,5 milyondan 16,1 milyona çıkmıştır. Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü, dünya genelinde yılda ortalama 2 milyon çalışan iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları sonucu hayatını kaybettiği ifade ederken ülkemizde de bu rakam ortalama 1500 kişi civarında olup yılda 500.000'in üzerinde iş kazası sonucunda gerçekleşmektedir. İş sağlığı ve güvenliği uygulamaları, insan sağlığını koruyarak çalışma koşullarını iyileştirerek işyerlerinde meydana gelen kazaları ve meslek hastalıklarını en aza indirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla ülkemizde çıkarılan 6331 sayılı kanun ve diğer yasal düzenlemeler ile iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konularına daha fazla önem verilmeye başlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada 2012 tarihinde yayınlanarak yürürlüğe giren 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanun öncesinde ve sonrasında meydana gelen değişikliklerin etkileri Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu verileri kullanılarak incelenmiştir. 2007-2012 yılları ile 2013-2021 yılları arasında meydana gelen iş kazaları ve iş göremezlik verileri karşılaştırılarak yasal düzenlemelerin etkileri araştırılmaya çalışılmıştır. 2007-2012 yılları arasında her 1000 kişi için iş kazası oranı 9,47 den 6,27 ye kadar düşerken, 2013-2021 yıllarında bu değer 15,33 den 31,61'e kadar yükselmiştir. Böyle bir sonuç en iyimser yaklaşımla zaman geçtikçe yasanın hedefine ulaştığını ve toplumsal bilinç artmakta ve kayıtların da tutulduğu gerçeğini ortaya koymaktadır. Söz konusu değişim ölümlü iş kazalarında da karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Yasanın yürürlüğe girmesinden sonra ölümlü kaza oranları çalışan sayısının ve iş kazalarının artmasına rağmen tedrici bir düşme eğiliminde olduğu görülmüştür. Bu durum zaman içerisinde yasayla gelen yeni iş sağlığı ve güvenliği anlayışının yerleşme eğiliminde olduğunun bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilebilir. Bu nedenle, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konularına yönelik daha fazla yatırım yapılması ve daha sıkı düzenlemelerin uygulanması gerekmektedir. Bu sayede, çalışanların sağlıklı ve güvenli bir çalışma ortamına sahip olmaları sağlanabilir ve iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları minimize edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu, İş Kazası, İstatistik,

ABSTRACT

Occupational health and safety is one of the most significant issues in the world of work, both in Turkey and globally. With the development of industrial activities, the workforce is increasing day by day, leading to an increase in accident rates in the workplace. Between 2007-2021, the number of employees in Turkey increased from 8.5 million to 16.1 million. While the International Labour Organization reports that globally, an average of 2 million workers die each year due to work-related accidents and occupational diseases, in Turkey, this number is around 1,500 deaths per year resulting from over 500,000 work accidents. Occupational health and safety practices aim to minimize accidents and occupational diseases in the workplace, improve working conditions, and protect human health. To achieve this goal, more importance has been given to occupational health and safety issues with the enactment of the 6331 Law and other legal regulations in Turkey. This study examines the effects of changes that occurred before and after the implementation of the 6331 Law in 2012, using data from the Social Security Institution. By comparing work accident and disability data between 2007-2012 and 2013-2021, the impact of legal regulations was investigated. While the work accident rate per 1,000 individuals decreased from 9.47 to 6.27 between 2007-2012, it increased from 15.33 to 31.61 between 2013-2021. At best, the results show that over time, the law's target has been achieved, social awareness has increased, and records are being kept. This change is also reflected in fatal work accidents. Despite an increase in the number of employees and work accidents since the law's implementation, there has been a gradual downward trend in the rate of fatal accidents. Therefore, greater investment in occupational health and safety issues and stricter regulations are needed to provide employees with a healthy and safe working environment, thereby minimizing work accidents and occupational diseases.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Social Security Institution, Work Accident, Statistics,

MONOTHEISM OF THEOLOGY, MONOTHEISM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, AND MONOTHEISM OF COSMOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper aims to explain how the Tawhid Theology, Tawhid Anthropology, and Tawhid Cosmology? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Findings: Tawhid Theology confirms that there is only one god for every religion.Tawhid Anthropology, confirms that humans exist because Allah created them with the gift of reason so that humans are able to think to continue their duties as caliphs on earth.Tawhid Cosmology, confirms three aspects that nature belongs to Allah not to humans, nature is subject to humans as the pinnacle of Allah's creation, in utilizing nature humans must use morals.

Keyword: Tawhid Theology, Tawhid Cosmolog, Tawhid Anthropology, Islamic Economic Philosophy

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON SELF-ESTEEM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The use of social media has grown exponentially to the extent of engaging close to one third of the world's population This growth is facilitated by the numerous active social media sites, especially the most popular ones such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn. Self-esteem means an individual's positive or negative evaluation of himself or herself. The current study has examined that the relation between the use of social media and self-esteem among college students. The objective of the study was to found the relationship between social media addiction and self-esteem of college students in Jammu district, India. The total sample size for the present study comprises of 120 college students having age group 21-24 years. Amongst them 50% are males (30 rural and 30 urban) & 50% are females (30 rural and 30 urban), from both arts and science stream. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, a widely used self-report instrument and The Social Media Addiction Questionnaire (Sahin, 2018) was used. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were done on the data and it was found that there is negative relationship between social media addiction and self-esteem of college students. The main finding revealed that attempts are being made to improve to increase self-esteem of college students by decreasing social media addiction.

Keywords: Social Media Addiction, Self-Esteem, College Students

PHUBBING, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN YOUTH

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between phubbing behavior, emotional intelligence, and psychological distress in young adults. It was hypothesized that 1) There will be a positive relationship between phubbing, emotional intelligence and psychological distress in young adults, 2) It is likely that phubbing and emotional intelligence will predict psychological distress in young adults, and 3) There will be gender difference in term of phubbing behavior, emotional intelligence and psychological distress in young adults. The correlational research design was used. A total of 200 university students aged between 18 and 26 (M=21.36; SD=1.94) were selected from different universities of Lahore that is Punjab University, University of Education, COMSATS University, University of Central Punjab and University of Management and Technology through convenient sampling technique. The Phubbing Scale (Karadağ et al., 2015), Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (Law et al., 2004), and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21(Lovibond, 1995) along with self-constructed demographic sheet were used to collect data. The results revealed positive relationship between phubbing and psychological distress in young adults. Overall emotional intelligence does not predict psychological distress, while phubbing was found to be a significant predictor of psychological distress in young adults. Further, no significant gender differences were found in phubbing, emotional intelligence and psychological distress. The study highlights the impact of excessive mobile usage on emotional intelligence and psychological distress levels and may help in proposing interventions to reduce phubbing and improve emotional intelligence as potential solutions to mitigate psychological distress.

Keywords. Phubbing, Emotional Intelligence, Psychological Distress, Young adults, Communication disturbance, Phone Obsession, Depression, Anxiety, Stress

A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON THE FINDINGS OF THE MULTI-LEVEL SURVEY OF THE ALBANIAN DIASPORA

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Abstract

The Albanians around the world can be considered today a case of best-integration practices. The positive integration parable of which the Albanians are carriers began in the 90s, the era of the landings up to today reaching a peaceful and productive coexistence evoking the historical evolution of the Albanian immigration. It is increasingly noted that immigration is a set of aspects of social, economic, cultural, political, and religious nature, aspects that are of great importance for both the country of origin and the country of arrival. The prospective and descriptive analysis brought through the present article has highlighted the changes in the Albanian community in the last twenty years, the impact that the general policies for fostering the image of Albanians and their cultural heritage across the country as well as the modification of the contribution - in terms of financial capital and human capital - provided by migrants to the country of origin, Albania.

Keywords: Albanian diaspora, cultural heritage, migration, policies, integration.

ON WEAKLY e-SUPPLEMENTED LATTICES

ZAYIF e-TÜMLENMİŞ KAFESLER ÜZERİNE

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ABSTRACT

In this work, all lattices are complete modular lattices with the greatest element 1 and the smallest element 0. Let L be a lattice and $a,b\in L$. If $a\vee b=1$ and $a\wedge b\ll L$, then b is called a weak supplement of a in L. If every essential element of L has a weak supplement in L, then L is called a weakly essential supplemented (briefly, weakly e-supplemented) lattice. In this work, some new properties of these lattices are investigated. Let L be a lattice and $a,b\in L$. If $a\vee b$ has a weak supplement x in L and $(a\vee x)\wedge b$ has a weak supplement y in b/0, then $x\vee y$ is a weak supplement of a in L. It is clear that every weakly supplemented lattice is weakly essential supplemented. Because of this weakly supplemented lattices are more special than weakly essential supplemented lattices. Let L be a weakly essential supplemented lattice. If every element which distinct from 0 is an essential element of L, then L is a weakly supplemented lattice. Let L be a lattice and $1=a\vee b$ with $a,b\in L$. If a/0 and b/0 are weakly supplemented, then L is weakly essential supplemented. Let L be a lattice, $a_i\in L$ for i=1, 2, …, n and $1=a_1\vee a_2\vee\ldots\vee a_n$. If $a_i/0$ is weakly supplemented for every i=1, 2, …, n, then L is weakly essential supplemented. Let L be a weakly supplemented lattice and $a\in L$. Then 1/a is weakly supplemented. Because of this 1/a is weakly essential supplemented.

Keywords: Essential Elements, Small Elements, Supplemented Lattices.

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada bütün kafesler en büyük elemanı 1 ve en küçük elemanı 0 olan tam modüler kafeslerdir. L bir kafes ve $a,b\in L$ olsun. Eğer $a\vee b=1$ ve $a\wedge b\ll L$ ise b elemanına a elemaninin L içinde bir zayıf tümleyeni denir. Eğer L kafesinin her büyük elemanı L içinde bir zayıf tümleyene sahipse L kafesine bir zayıf büyük tümlenmiş (kısaca, zayıf e-tümlenmiş) kafes denir. Bu çalışmada bu kafeslerle ilgili birtakım yeni özellikler incelendi. L bir kafes ve $a,b\in L$ olsun. Eğer $a\vee b$ elemanı L içinde bir x zayıf tümleyenine sahip ve $(a\vee x)\wedge b$ elemanı da b/0 içinde bir y zayıf tümleyenine sahipse $x\vee y$ elemanı L içinde a elemanının bir zayıf tümleyeni olur. Açıktır ki her zayıf tümlenmiş kafes zayıf büyük tümlenmiş olur. Bundan dolayı zayıf tümlenmiş kafeslerin zayıf büyük tümlenmiş kafeslerden daha özel yapıda olduğu anlaşılır. L bir zayıf büyük tümlenmiş kafes olsun. Eğer L kafesinin sıfırdan farklı her elemanı L kafesinin bir büyük elemanı ise bu durumda L kafesi bir zayıf tümlenmiş kafes olur. L bir kafes ve $a,b\in L$ olmak üzere $1=a\vee b$ olsun. Eğer a/0 ve b/0 zayıf tümlenmiş ise L kafesi zayıf büyük tümlenmiş olur. L bir kafes, i=1, 2, …, n için $a_i\in L$ ve $1=a_1\vee a_2\vee\ldots\vee a_n$ olsun. Eğer her i=1, 2, …, n için $a_i/0$ zayıf tümlenmiş ise bu durumda L zayıf büyük tümlenmiş olur. L bir zayıf tümlenmiş kafes ve $a\in L$ olsun. Bu durumda 1/a bölüm alt kafesi zayıf tümlenmiş olur. Bundan dolayı 1/a bölüm alt kafesi zayıf büyük tümlenmiş olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyük Elemanlar, Küçük Elemanlar, Tümlenmiş Kafesler.

ON STRONGLY ⊕-g-SUPPLEMENTED MODULES

GÜÇLÜ ⊕-g-TÜMLENMİŞ MODÜLLER ÜZERİNE

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ABSTRACT

In this work, every ring has a unity and every module is a unitary left module. Let M be an R-module and U,V≤M. If M=U+V and U∩V$\ll_g$V, then V is called a g-supplement of U in M. If every submodule of M has a g-supplement in M, then M is called a g-supplemented module. If every submodule of M has a g-supplement that is a direct summand in M, then M is called a ⊕-g-supplemented module. It is clear that every ⊕-g-supplemented module is g-supplemented. Let M be a g-supplemented module. If every g-supplement submodule in M is a direct summand of M, then M is called a strongly ⊕-g-supplemented module. It is clear that every strongly ⊕-g-supplemented module is ⊕-g-supplemented. Let M be a strongly ⊕-g-supplemented module and K≤M. If (V+K)/K is a direct summand of M/K for every direct summand V of M, then M/K is ⊕-g-supplemented. Let M be a strongly ⊕-g-supplemented module, f:M→N be an R-module epimorphism with N is an R-module and K=Kerf. If (V+K)/K is a direct summand of M/K for every direct summand V of M, then N is ⊕-g-supplemented. Let M be an R-module and M=X⊕Y with X,Y≤M. If X and Y is strongly ⊕-g-supplemented, then M is ⊕-g-supplemented. Let M be an R-module, M_i≤M for i=1, 2, …, n and M=M_1⊕M_2⊕…⊕M_n. If M_i is strongly ⊕-g-supplemented for every i=1, 2, …, n, then M is ⊕-g-supplemented.

Keywords: Essential Submodules, g-Small Submodules, g-Supplemented Modüles.

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada her halka birimlidir ve her modül bir üniter sol modüldür. M bir R-modül ve $U,V\leq M$ olsun. Eğer $M=U+V$ ve $U\cap V\ll_g V$ ise V modülüne U modülünün M içinde bir g-tümleyeni denir. Eğer M modülünün her alt modülü M içinde bir g-tümleyene sahipse M modülüne bir g-tümlenmiş modül denir. Eğer M modülünün her alt modülü M içinde bir direkt toplam terimi olacak şekilde bir g-tümleyene sahipse M modülüne bir $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül denir. Açıktır ki her $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül bir g-tümlenmiş modüldür. M bir g-tümlenmiş modül olsun. Eğer M modülünde her g-tümleyen alt modül M modülünün bir direkt toplam terimi ise M modülüne bir güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül denir. Açıktır ki her güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül bir $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modüldür. M bir güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül ve $K\leq M$ olsun. Eğer M modülünün her V direkt toplam terimi için $(V+K)/K$, M/K modülünün bir direkt toplam terimi ise M/K bir $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül olur. M bir güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül, N bir R-modül olmak üzere $f:M\rightarrow N$ bir R-modül epimorfizması ve $K=Çekf$ olsun. Eğer M modülünün her V direkt toplam terimi için $(V+K)/K$, M/K modülünün bir direkt toplam terimi ise N bir $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül olur. M bir R-modül ve $X,Y\leq M$ olmak üzere $M=X\oplus Y$ olsun. Eğer X ve Y güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş ise M bir $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş modül olur. M bir R-modül, i=1, 2, …, n için $M_i\leq M$ ve $M=M_1\oplus M_2\oplus\ldots\oplus M_n$ olsun. Eğer her i=1, 2, …, n için M_i modülü güçlü $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş ise M $\oplus$-g-tümlenmiş olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyük Alt Modüller, g-Küçük Alt Modüller, g-Tümlenmiş Modüller.

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE HAVZA YÖNETİMİ UYGULAMALARI ETKİLEŞİMİ

INTERACTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND BASIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, nedeni ne olursa olsun iklimin ortalama durumunda veya değişkenliğinde onlarca yıl ya da daha uzun süre boyunca gerçekleşen değişiklikler biçiminde tanımlanmaktadır. Ülkemiz çölleşme tehlikesi bulunan yarı kurak, kurak ve yarı nemli bölgelerde tarım, ormancılık ve su kaynakları açısından iklim değişikliği nedeniyle olumsuz etkilere maruz kalmaktadır. Tüm bu olumsuz şartlar kapsamında ülkemizde meydana gelebilecek riskleri en aza indirmek için havza yönetimini vaktinde ve entegre bir şekilde yapmak gerekmektedir.

Bu kapsamda havza yönetiminin iklim değişikliğine etkileri için uygulanması gereken yol ve yöntemler incelenmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirmelerde bazı noktalara vurgu yapılmıştır. Bunlar; arazi kullanım kararlarına altlık oluşturacak nitelikte güncel veri ve toprak haritaları hazırlanmalı, başta karbondioksit olmak üzere diğer sera gazlarının envanteri açısından değişik arazi kullanım biçimlerinin değerlendirilmesi için bütünleşik sistem yaklaşımı ile ele alan disiplinler arası projelerin yapılması teşvik edilmeli, arazi kullanım biçimleri konusunda belirlenecek politikaların özellikle bitkisel ekosistemlerinin iklim ile karşılıklı etkileşim sürecine ilişkin bilimsel verilere dayanması ve politikanın oluşumunda etkili olacak tüm karar vericilerin bu konuda bilinçlendirilmesi gerekmeli, arazi kullanımı ve değişikliklerine ilişkin her türlü plan programda iklim değişikliğinin uzun vadeli etkilerini dikkate alan değerlendirmeler yapılmalı, sosyo-ekonomik politikalar ve ulusal kırsal kalkınma stratejileri göz önünde tutularak üst ölçekli çevre düzeni planları bütünleşik sürdürülebilir havza yönetimi anlayışında yurt genelinde tamamlanmalı ve uygulanmalı, kuraklığa dayanıklı ağaç türleri belirlenerek yaygınlaştırılmalı, enerji ormancılığı konusunda yeni politikalar belirlenerek mevcut potansiyel değerlendirilmeli şeklinde sıralanabilmektedir.

Sonuç olarak ülkemizin iklim değişikliğine karşı havza yönetimi uygulamalarını bütünleşik ve azaltıcı tedbirler olarak vaktinde yapması, var olan ve küresel dünya şartları kapsamında yok edemeyeceğimiz iklim değişikliğinin etkilerini en aza indirebilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havza Yönetimi, İklim Değişikliği, Kuraklık

ABSTRACT

Climate change is defined as changes in the mean state or variability of the climate over a period of decades or more, regardless of the cause. Our country is exposed to adverse effects due to climate change in terms of agriculture, forestry and water resources in semi-arid, arid and semi-humid regions that are at risk of desertification. To minimize the risks that may occur in our country within the scope of all these adverse conditions, it is necessary to carry out the watershed management in a timely and integrated manner.

In this context, the ways, and methods to be applied for the effects of watershed management on climate change have been examined. Some points were emphasized in the evaluations made. These; Up-to-date data and soil maps that will form a basis for land use decisions should be prepared, interdisciplinary projects that deal with the integrated system approach should be encouraged to evaluate different land use forms in terms of inventory of other greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. It should be based on scientific data on the process of interaction with climate and all decision makers who will be effective in the formation of the policy should be made aware of this issue, evaluations considering the long-term effects of climate change should be made in all plans and programs regarding land use and changes, socio-economic policies, and national rural development strategies. Taking this into consideration, upper-scale environmental plans should be completed and implemented throughout the country in an integrated sustainable watershed management approach, drought-resistant tree species should be determined and expanded, new policies should be determined on energy forestry and the existing potential should be evaluated.

As a result, our country's timely implementation of watershed management practices as integrated and mitigating measures against climate change will minimize the effects of climate change, which we cannot eliminate within the scope of global world conditions.

Keywords: Basin Management, Climate Change, Drought

BANKACILIK VE SİGORTACILIK BÖLÜMÜNDE MESLEKİ UYGULAMA VE KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN BANKING AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT AND FACED PROBLEMS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, üniversitelerin Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık bölümü okuyan öğrencilerin teorik bilgilerini uygulamaya sokmak üzere yapmak zorunda oldukları mesleki uygulama dersinde karşılaştıkları sorunları ve çözüm yollarını tespit etmektir. Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık bölümü öğrencilerinin önlisans veya lisans boyunca almış oldukları bankacılık ve sigortacılık eğitiminde Bankacılığa Giriş, Bankacılık Uygulamaları, Sigortacılığa Giriş, Banka İşletmeciliği vb. çok sayıda ders verilmektedir. Bu derslerin, yükseköğretimde verilen teorik anlatımının yanında uygulama kısmının da bu alanda hizmet veren kamu sektörü ve özel sektörde görülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bakımdan Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık bölümü öğrencilerinin teorik bilgilerinin uygulamaya geçirerek akademik kazanımlarının geliştirilmesi için mesleki eğitim çok önemli bulunmaktadır. Fakat bu alandaki temel iş kolu olan bankaların ve sigorta şirketlerinin iş yoğunluğundan öğrencileri kabul etmemesi, öğrencilerin diğer derslerden dolayı tam zamanlı olarak ilgili iş kollarında çalışabilecek imkân bulamaması, iş kollarının öğrencilerin maaş ve sigorta gibi harcamalarını karşılamak istememesi gibi sorunlarla karşılaşılmaktadır. Bu sorunların alanda okuyan öğrenciler ile bu dersleri veren bölüm hocalarının gözünde tespit edilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın verileri, Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık bölümünde okuyan öğrenciler ve ilgili bölümde ders veren hocalarla yapılacak yarı yapılandırılmış mülakatlarla toplanacaktır. Mülakatlarda hedef kitleye on adet ucu açık soru sorulacak ve gelen cevaplara göre Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin karşılaştıkları sorunları ve çözüm önerileri rapor haline getirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bankacılık, Sigortacılık, Mesleki Uygulama.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to identify the problems and solutions encountered by the students of the Banking and Insurance departments of universities in the professional practice course they have to do in order to put their theoretical knowledge into practice. In the banking and insurance education that the students of the Banking and Insurance department have received for two or four years, they can be taught as Introduction to Banking, Banking Applications, Introduction to Insurance, Bank Management, etc. many courses are offered. In addition to the theoretical explanation given in higher education, the practical part of these courses should be seen in the public and private sectors serving in this field. In this respect, vocational education is considered very important in order to improve the academic achievements of the students of the Banking and Insurance department by putting their theoretical knowledge into practice. However, problems such as banks and insurance companies, which are the main business lines in this field, do not accept students due to their workload, students cannot find the opportunity to work full-time in related business lines due to other courses, and business lines do not want to meet students' expenses such as salaries and insurance. It is important to identify these problems in the eyes of the students studying in the field and the lecturers of the departments teaching these courses. The data of this study, will be collected through semi-structured interviews with students studying in the Banking and Insurance department and lecturers in the relevant department. In the interviews, ten open-ended questions will be asked to the target audience, and according to the answers, the problems encountered by the students studying in the Banking and Insurance department and their solution suggestions will be reported.

Keywords: Banking, Insurance, Professional Practice.

CHANGING THE HUMAN INTENSIVE CREATIVE MEDIA INDUSTRY IN THE WAKE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

Though the work around artificial intelligence has been long in the pipeline, Talks around AI or artificial intelligence have been in progression from around the last decade, when the scientists were still exploring how to evolve AI that has functional value for a commoner. Today it seems like a sci-fi movie is actually becoming real and various avenues of life being under influence and sway of Artificial Intelligence. Media world is no exception to the ongoing march of this development. Indian media industry is also leading towards an AI based revolution where all the tasks are being automated and require less human inputs.

Advanced AI has a system and sophisticated tools that it cannot only just trace each individual in the audiences but also having impact on the newsroom functioning and has the potential to replace the human editors and journalists when it comes to churn a large number of data sets to deliver insightful articles and relevant content. Thus it poses threat to the requirement of human inputs for news and views production. The intervention and practices of Artificial Intelligence require a thoughtful scrutiny. As with more powerful AI systems are evolving, there is a dire need to look deep into AI's use and results.

The present paper bases its grounding on technological determinism theory and tries to figure out as to the implications and future of media in the wake of AI adoption and use. The technological determinism theory talks about the deterministic role of technology on human society, the changes it brings with it, how it depletes the old technology and makes it obsolete.

Keywords: Technological Determinism, Artificial Intelligence, Society, Development

TURKISH CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ISLAND ADA-KALEH: AS REFLECTED IN FOLKLORE COLLECTIONS BY IGNÁC KÚNOS

ADANIN TÜRK KÜLTÜR MİRASI ADA-KALEH: IGNAT KUNOS'UN FOLKLOR KOLEKSİYONLARINA YANSIDIĞI GİBİ

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ÖZET

Karadeniz bölgesi, Tuna'nın küçük bir adasında, Balkan'daki Türk yerleşim bölgesinin kültürüyle bağlantılıdır. Ada Kaleh, Tuna Nehri üzerinde Türk nüfusu ve özel folkloru olan küçük bir adaydı. İnsanlığın üzüntüsüne göre, bu ada hidroelektrik barajının inşasından sonra 1972'de şişmiş nehir tarafından yutuldu. Folklor ve yöre halkı Türk kültürü için büyük önem taşıyordu. Prof. Macar dili Ignatius Kúnos bu yerden iki masal koleksiyonu yayınladı: ”Adakálé mesekertje" = Ada Kaleh'in Macarca Masal Bahçesi. Ada Kaleh masallarında aynı hikayede yer alan Arapça “Binbir gece” deki “Rukh” kuşu gibi ünlü Arapça “Binbir gece" koleksiyonundan bazı motifler ödünç alınmıştır. Bu hikayeleri diğer koleksiyonlarla karşılaştırarak Türk folklor motiflerinin istatistiksel bir analizini yapıyor, böylece Ada Kaleh'in mikrokültürünün ne kadar özel olduğunu ve genel folklor dünyasında çok değerli olduğunu göstermeye çalışıyoruz. Genel olarak arka planı verdikten sonra bir önceki dersimizde artık kesinlikle Ada Kaleh Türk masalları konusu çerçevesinde kalıyoruz. Ve şimdi bunları daha ayrıntılı olarak araştırıyoruz. Halk masallarının metinleri, küçük Kaleh adasındaki Türk nüfusunun özel önemine tanıklık ediyor: yanlarında tüm Müslüman kültürünün başıboş motiflerini, Arapça “Binbir Gece" nin yerli Türk halk motifleriyle harmanlanmasını getirdiler, ancak Türk halkından ödünç aldıkları hiçbir şey yok. yerel Balkan halkları. Ada, insan barbarlığı nedeniyle ortadan kayboldu, ancak Türkolog Ignác Kunos'un toplama faaliyeti sayesinde Türk kültür mirası korundu. Genel olarak, 13-14 Şubat 2023 tarihlerinde saat 3'te Uluslararası Antalya Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yenilikçi Çalışmalar Kongresi'nde Türkolog Ignác Kúnos'un Antalya, Türkiye'deki faaliyetini tanıttık ve bu özet zaten o kongrenin kitabında yayınlandı (Editör Lindita Skenderi. İKSAD Yayınları: 01.03.2023. sayfa 900 901. çevrimiçi kaynak: https://www.izdas.org/_files/ugd/614b1f_0799c97dea6645fa8624cf81964e994e.pdf)
- Şimdi Ada Kaleh'in özel Türk masallarını Arap Geceleri ve Fars masallarının motifleriyle karşılaştırıyor ve Ada Kaleh halk masallarının gerçek bir Türk mirasını koruduğunu kanıtlıyoruz. Çevredeki Balkan folkloruna karışmadılar, ancak Türk geleneklerini korudular.
Ada Kale'den gelen bu masalların içeriği, gerçek Türk mirasını ve Doğu'yla bağlarını kanıtlıyor. Örneğin, Farsça'dan gelen ”dev" varlıklar en tehlikeli ama aynı zamanda iyidir. Bir masalda iyi bir dev, kahramanın zalim karısından kaçmasına, çeşitli maceralardan sonra zengin olduğu uzak bir adaya uçmasına yardım eder. “Arap” figürü, kahramanın kahramanına yardım eden uzun boylu, kocaman insanlar gibi her zaman efsanevidir. Bazen devler de iyidir, ancak hikayelerin% 10'unda dev (Farsça'dan gelen) bu şekilde kötü olmalıdır. Özel bir hikaye, ünlü masal koleksiyonu “Arabian Nights” dan Kuş Rukh'u ifade eder. Bu Türk masalında Arapça Rukh adı geçmese de hikaye, Arap Geceleri'ndeki Sindbad'ınkiyle kesinlikle aynıdır. Ada Kaleh'in

masalında kuşun adı olmasa da hikaye de olsa anlatı aynıdır. Dolayısıyla bu, Doğu dünyasında da olsa, Arapça'dan Farsça'ya ve ardından Türkçe'ye – Balkanların Slav veya Romen nüfusuna olmasa da - masallarda başıboş bir güdüdür. Diğer bağlar hala Arap Geceleriyle bağlantılı görünüyor: Şehrazad'ın Arap Geceleri'nde anlattığı "Tüccar ve İblis" veya "Tüccar ve Karısı" hakkındaki hikayelerden anlatılar, Ada Kaleh masallarında da yer alıyor. herhangi bir çerçeve hikayesi olmadan. Arap masallarında ister Şehrazat ister Sindbad anlatıcı olsa da Ada Kaleh'de masalların anlatıcısı yoktur, köy benzeri adadaki ilkel gül bahçecilerinin anlattığı gibi hikayeler basitleştirilmiştir. Kuşkusuz, Arap ve Fars folklorundan gelen başıboş motifler bu hikayelerde açıktır - kendisi zengin ama farklı olan Balkan folklorundan çok farklıdır. Yüzyıllar boyunca, Türklerin yaşadığı bu ada, Türk mirasının incilerini korumuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe_çalışmalar, Balkan, halk masalları, etnografya, Kúnos, Ada_Kaleh

ABSTRACT

The Black Sea region ties to the culture of the Turkish enclave in the Balkan, on a small island of the Danube. Ada Kaleh was a small island on the Danube River with Turkish inhabitants and their special folklore. To the chagrin of humanity, this island was swallowed up by the swollen river in 1972 after the construction of the hydroelectric dam. Folklore and local people were of great importance to Turkish culture. Prof. Hungarian language Ignatius Kúnos published two collections of fairy tales from this place: "Adakálé mesekertje" = Ada Kaleh's Fairy Tale Garden in Hungarian. Some motifs are borrowed from the famous collection of Arabic "One Thousand and One nights", such as the "Rukh" bird in the Arabic "One Thousand and one nights", which appears in the same story in the ada Kaleh fairy tales. We are doing a statistical analysis of Turkish folklore motifs by comparing these stories with other collections, thus trying to show how special Ada Kaleh's microculture is and that it is very valuable in the general folklore world. After giving the background in general, in our previous lesson, we are now strictly staying within the framework of the topic of Ada Kaleh Turkish fairy tales. And we are investigating these in more detail now. The texts of folk tales testify to the special importance of the Turkish population on the small island Kaleh: they brought with them the stray motifs of the entire Muslim culture, the blending of the Arabic "One Thousand and One Nights" with the native Turkish folk motifs, but there is nothing they borrowed from the local Balkan peoples. The island disappeared due to human barbarism, although the Turkish cultural heritage was preserved thanks to the collecting activity of the Turkologist Ignác Kunos. In general, we have already introduced the activity of Turkologist Ignác Kúnos at 3 o'clock International Antalya Scientific Research and Innovative Studies Congress, on February 13-14, 2023, in Antalya, Turkey, and this summary has already been published in the book of that congress (Editor Lindita Skenderi. IKSAD Publications: 01.03.2023. page 900-901. online source: https://www.izdas.org/_files/ugd/614b1f_0799c97dea6645fa8624cf81964e994e.pdf) Then we talked about a special part of the ethnographic research of Kúnos, the folk tales in general, as he collected also in Istanbul and from Tatars, too, at the VII INTERNATIONAL AEGEAN CONFERENCE in Social Sciences & Humanities, in IZMIR, Türkiye. April 26-27, 2023. —

Now we compare the special Turkish tales from Ada Kaleh with the motifs of the Arabian Nights and Persian tales, and we prove that the Ada Kaleh folk tales preserved a real Turkish heritage. They did not mix with the surrounding Balkan folklore but kept their Turkish traditions.

The content of these tales from Ada Kaleh proves the real Turkish heritage and ties to the Orient. For instance, the "dev" entities, coming from Persian, are most dangerous but also good. In a tale, a good dev helps the hero to escape from his cruel wife, to fly to a far island, where he becomes rich, after various adventures. The figure of "Arab" is always mythical, such as tall, huge persons who help the protagonist hero. Sometimes devs, too, are good, but in 10% of the stories, the dev (coming from Persian) as such must be evil. A special story refers to the Bird Rukh from the famous tale collection "Arabian Nights". Although the Arabic name Rukh does not appear in this Turkish tale, the story is absolutely the same, as that of Sindbad in the Arabian Nights. Albeit in the tale from Ada Kaleh the bird has no name, albeit the story, the narrative is the same. Hence, this is a wandering motive in the fairy tales, albeit in the Oriental world, from Arabic to Persian and then to Turkish – albeit not to the Slavic or Romanian population of the Balkan. Other ties appear still linking to the Arabian Nights: narratives from the stories about "The Merchant and the Demon", or "The Merchant and His Wife", told by Shahrazad in the Arabian Nights, appear in the Ada Kaleh tales, too, however, without any frame-story. While in the Arabic tales, whether Shahrazad or Sindbad are the narrators, in the Ada Kaleh, tales there is no narrator, the stories are simplified, as those were told by the primitive rose-gardeners in the village-like island. No doubt, the wandering motives from Arabian and Persian folklore are clear in these stories — being much different from the Balkan folklore, which is rich itself, but different. For centuries, this Turkish-inhabited island preserved pearls of Turkish heritage.

Keywords: Turkish_Studies, Balkan, folk-tales, ethnography, Kúnos, Ada_Kaleh

GARBAGE IN THE MIND AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF IT

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ABSTRACT

Among the thousands of creatures that inhabit the Earth, there is no soul owner who abuses nature more than human beings. The household waste and garbage of the "Home Sapins", which are considered conscious beings, are suffocating our common planet, which is overwhelmed by the needs of everyday life. Today, any economic activity of human beings pollutes the biosphere with various types of waste, which threatens the health and life of the population, the reduction of flora and fauna species, and the balance in the environment.Due to the lack of advanced technologies in accordance with the level of development of Science and technology at the present stage, the production of valuable products has not yet been established, so a lot of funds, energy and time are spent on their storage, destruction, transportation, burial, harmless transformation.Today, the entire civilized world is protecting its environment, he is trying hard not to turn his land into a storehouse of ashes. "Recycling of garbage remains one of the most pressing problems of the city. As the experience of adult countries in the world shows, there is every chance of an optimal solution to this problem.Where a person walks, there is no garbage. It is true that in most cases we dispose of the garbage as it is. In our country, this has not been set right. "I don't know," he said. They're all scattered together. If every person, starting with himself, collects garbage in the vicinity,at least does not collect it, but does not contribute to pollution, it would be a great contribution to the preservation of our beloved homeland, our beautiful world in a clean and beautiful state.
To date, the Kazakh-Spanish joint project" modernization of solid waste disposal and improvement of the ecology of Astana " has been completed. This new landfill consists of two waterproof cells, equipped with special fabrics. Such a structure protects groundwater and reservoirs from contamination.

The faster implementation of this measure will minimize the harmful impact of household waste disposal on the environment through a protective screen placed on the bottom of the cards

Keywords: infra-systems, scavenging, modernization,recycling, civilization.

COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF QUINOXALINE DERIVATIVES AS A-AMYLASE INHIBITORS

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Abstract-

Objectives: In this work, a number of quinoxaline derivatives were rationally created as drugs for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. The objective of this study was to obtain new ligands with high inhibitory activities.

Methods: we have used virtual in silico screening techniques such as Three-dimensional QSAR, molecular docking, and pharmacokinetic properties (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity (ADMET) techniques.

Results: PLS and comparative molecular similarity index analysis (CoMSIA), which showed good correlative and predictive abilities ($r^2 = 0.904$, $q^2 = 0.708$, and SEE = 0.064), were used to create the best 3D-QSAR model. Steric, electrostatic, hydrophobic fields and hydrogen bond acceptors have a substantial impact on the change in biological activity with four main components. A number of new compounds were developed and subjected to in-silico drug similarity, ADMET and molecular docking studies based on these respectable results.

Conclusion: From the results obtained in this work, we conclude that the predicted compounds could be good candidates for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Quinoxaline, α-Amylase, 3D QSAR, Inhibition, Molecular docking.

TEK DÜNYA TEK SAĞLIK: İNSAN, HAYVAN, BİTKİ VE ÇEVRE SAĞLIĞI İÇİN BİRLİKTE ÇALIŞMAK

ONE WORLD, ONE HEALTH: WORKING TOGETHER FOR HUMAN, ANIMAL, PLANT AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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ÖZET

2004 yılında başlatılan "Tek Dünya-Tek Sağlık" konsepti, insan sağlığı ile diğer hayvanların sağlığı ve ekosistem arasındaki yakın bağlantıları vurgulamaktadır. Bu kavram insan, hayvan ve çevre sağlığını bir araya getirmeyi amaçlayan, gelişmekte olan bir kavramdır. "Tek Sağlık" kavramı, yazılarında insan sağlığı ile temiz bir çevre arasındaki ilişkiyi açıklayan Hipokrat'a kadar uzanmaktadır. İnsan nüfusu artışı, sanayileşme ve jeopolitik problemler, biyoçeşitliliğe önemli zararlar vererek, ekosistemlerin kapsamlı bir şekilde bozulmasına ve hem insanlık hem de türler için önemli ölçüde göç hareketiyle sonuçlanan küresel değişiklikleri hızlandırmaktadır. Bu değişiklikler sonucunda bulaşıcı veya bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıkların ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır. Yakın zamanda meydana gelen ve tüm dünyayı etkileyen pandeminin büyüklüğü bu kavramın önemini bizlere göstermektedir. Ayrıca, insan faaliyetleri sonucunda, bazı bulaşıcı kanserlerin dünya çapında yayılabilme olasılığı bulunmaktadır ve bu durum önceden izole edilmiş salgınlara pandemi geliştirme özelliği kazandırabilir. Bu nedenle Tek sağlık yaklaşımına kanseri de dahil etmek kaçınılmazdır. Vahşi yaşamda nadir görülen, kanser hücrelerinin bir konakçıdan diğerine geçmesine izin vererek bireyler arası metastaz gerçekleştirdiği durumlar görülmüştür (bulaşıcı kanserler). Kanserin taksonlar arasında yaygın doğasına rağmen, vahşi yaşam popülasyonlarındaki ilerleyişini tespit etme becerimiz, ne yazık ki sınırlıdır. Buna rağmen, karasal ve su ortamlarında artan sayıda virüslerle ilişkili ve doğrudan bulaşıcı kanserler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Günümüzde, biri köpeklerde (zührevi tümör), ikisi Tazmanya canavarı popülasyonlarında (şeytan yüz tümörü) ve altısı deniz çift kabuklularında (lösemi) olmak üzere dokuz bulaşıcı kanser soyu olduğu bilinmektedir ancak bu sayıdan çok daha fazlası deneysel koşullar altında laboratuvar hayvanlarında belgelenmiştir. Bulaşıcı kanserler, hayvan popülasyonlarının hayatta kalmasını tehdit ederek ekosistem istikrarına zarar vermektedir. En kötü durum senaryosu, klasik salgınlara ve epizootiklere benzer şekilde, çevresel ve insan/hayvan sağlığı krizlerine yol açan, insanlarda veya çiftlik hayvanlarında bulaşıcı kanserlerin ortaya çıkmasıdır. Tüm riskler göz önüne alındığında, var olan ve sonrasında doğabilecek sorunlara çözüm üretmek amacıyla, yeni proje ve eylemlerle ülkemizde ve dünyada Tek Sağlık yaklaşımına yönelik farkındalık artırılmalı; insanlar, hayvanlar ve çevre sağlığı için disiplinler arası uzun dönemli sürdürülebilir stratejiler geliştirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tek sağlık, bulaşıcı kanserler, ekosistem sağlığı.

ABSTRACT

Launched in 2004, the “One World-One Health” concept emphasizes the close links between human health and the health of other animals and the ecosystem. This concept is an emerging concept that aims to bring together human, animal and environmental health. The concept of “One Health” dates back to Hippocrates, who explained the relationship between human health and a clean environment in his writings. Human population growth, industrialization and geopolitical problems are accelerating global changes that cause significant damage to biodiversity, resulting in extensive degradation of ecosystems and significant migration movement for both humanity and species. As a result of these changes, the emergence of communicable or non-communicable diseases is inevitable. The size of the pandemic that has occurred recently and has affected the whole world shows us the importance of this concept. In addition, as a result of human activities, there is a possibility that some infectious cancers may spread worldwide, which may give previously isolated outbreaks the characteristics of pandemics. Therefore, it is inevitable to include cancer in the One Health approach. Rare cases in the wild have been seen where cancer cells metastasize between individuals, allowing them to pass from one host to another (infectious cancers). Despite the widespread nature of cancer among taxa, our ability to detect its progression in wildlife populations is unfortunately limited. Despite this, an increasing number of virus-related and directly infectious cancers have been identified in terrestrial and aquatic environments. Currently, nine infectious cancer strains are known, one in dogs (venereal tumor), two in Tasmanian devil populations (devil facial tumor), and six in marine bivalves (leukemia), but many more have been documented in laboratory animals under experimental conditions. Infectious cancers threaten the survival of animal populations and harm ecosystem stability. The worst-case scenario is the emergence of infectious cancers in humans or farm animals, leading to environmental and human/animal health crises, similar to classical epidemics and epizootics. Considering all the risks, awareness of the One Health approach should be increased in our country and in the world with new projects and actions in order to find solutions to existing and future problems; interdisciplinary long-term sustainable strategies for human, animal and environmental health should be developed.

Keywords: One health, infectious cancers, ecosystem health.