CUKUROVA
10TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

April 2-4, 2023
ADANA

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS
Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN
Merve KIDIRYUZ

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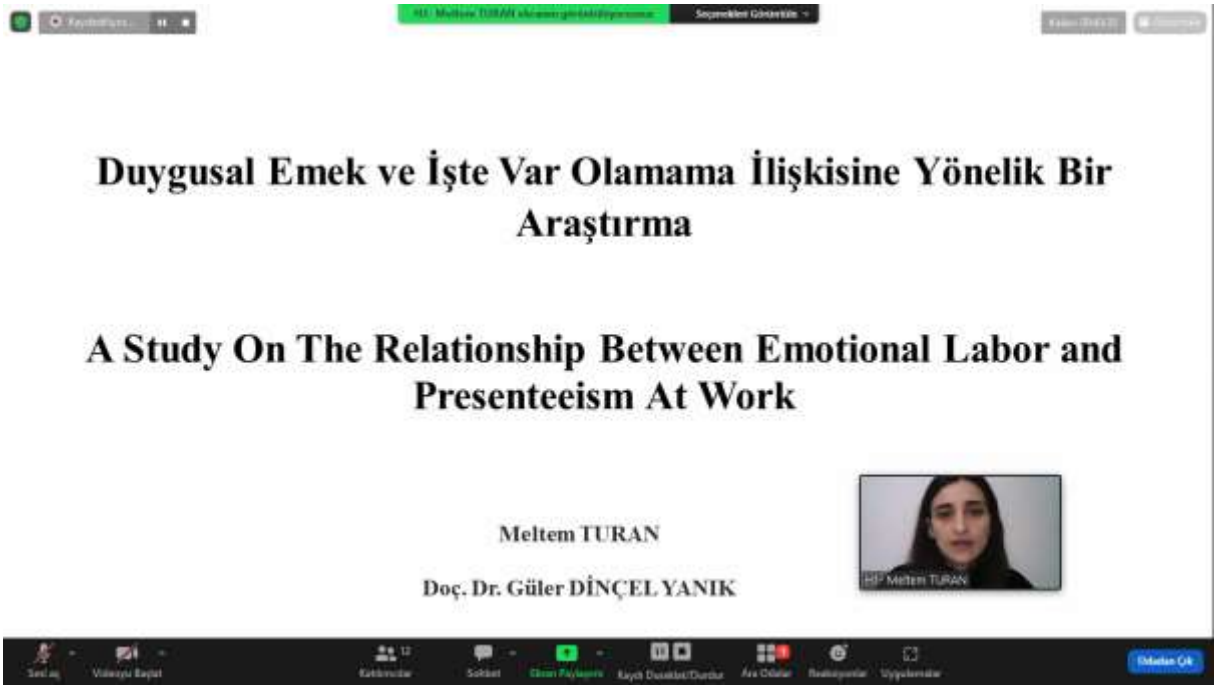
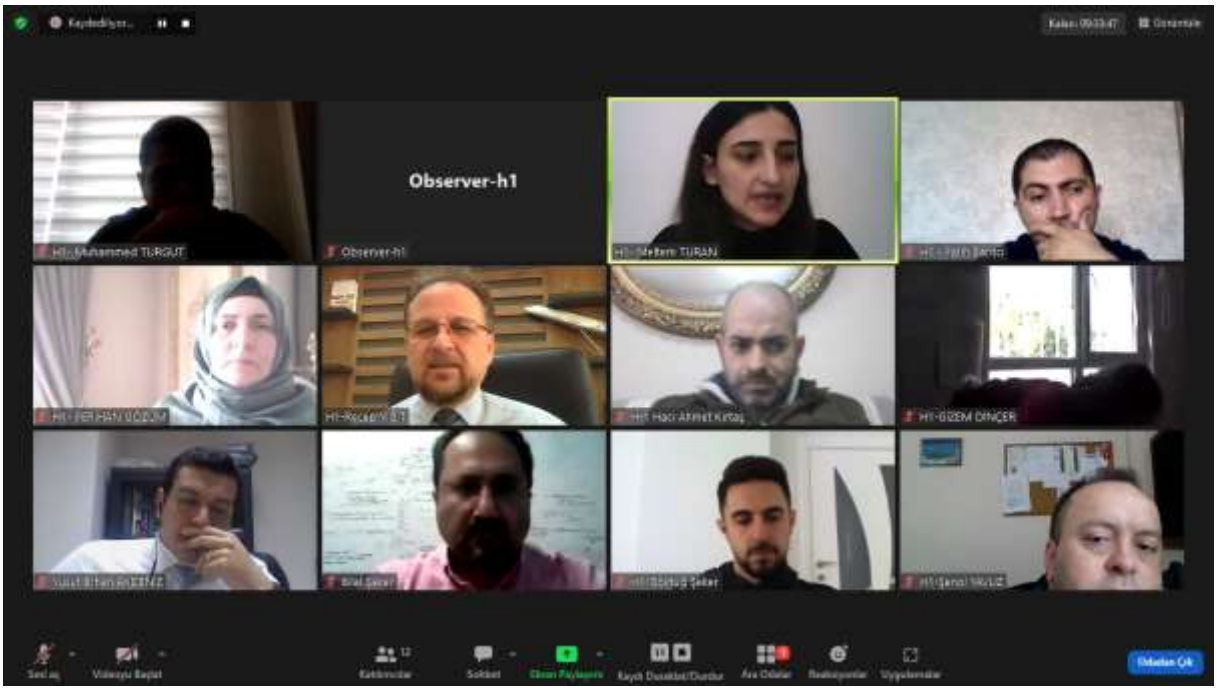
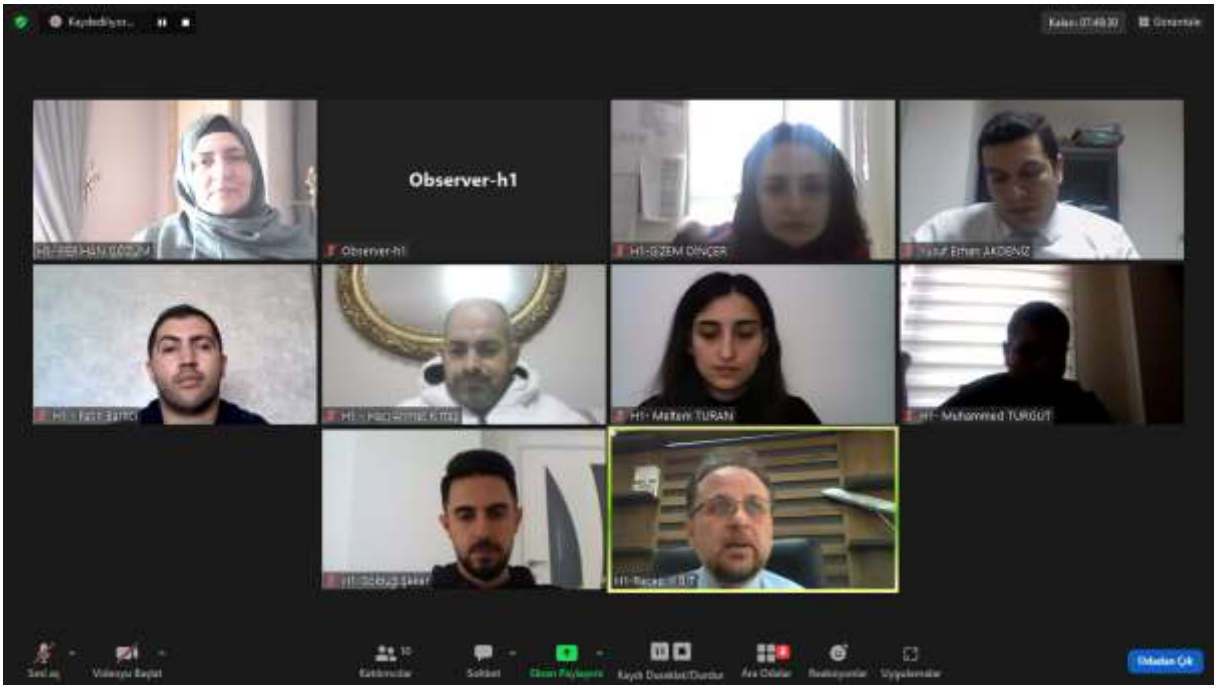
Observer-h1


Duygusal Emek ve İşte Var Olamama İlişkisine Yönelik Bir Araştırma
A Study On The Relationship Between Emotional Labor and Presenteeism At Work
Meltem TURAN
Doç. Dr. Güler DİNÇEL YANIK


Observer-h1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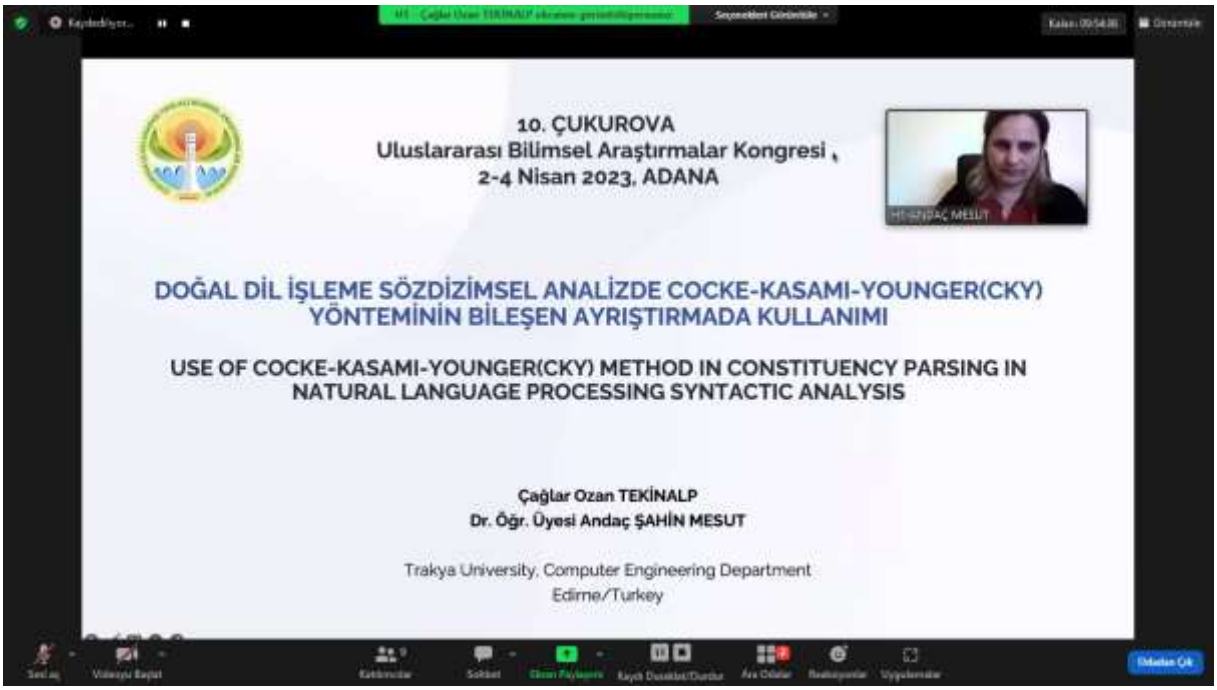
10. ÇUKUROVA
Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi ,
2-4 Nisan 2023, ADANA
DOĞAL DİL İŞLEME SÖZDİZİMSEL ANALİZDE COCKE-KASAMI-YOUNGER(CKY) YÖNTEMİNİN BİLEŞEN AYRIŞTIRMADA KULLANIMI
USE OF COCKE-KASAMI-YOUNGER(CKY) METHOD IN CONSTITUENCY PARSING IN NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS
Çağlar Ozan TEKİNALP
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT
Trakya University, Computer Engineering Department
Edirne/Turkey

KONYA KARAPINAR
SANTRALİ (FAZ-
ANALİZİ
KONYA KARAPINAR YEKA-1 SOLAR POWER PLANT
(PHASE-1) ENERGY ANALYSİS
1. Introduction
2. Material and Method
3. Research Findings
4. Results
10. ÇUKUROVA ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
2-4 Nisan 2023
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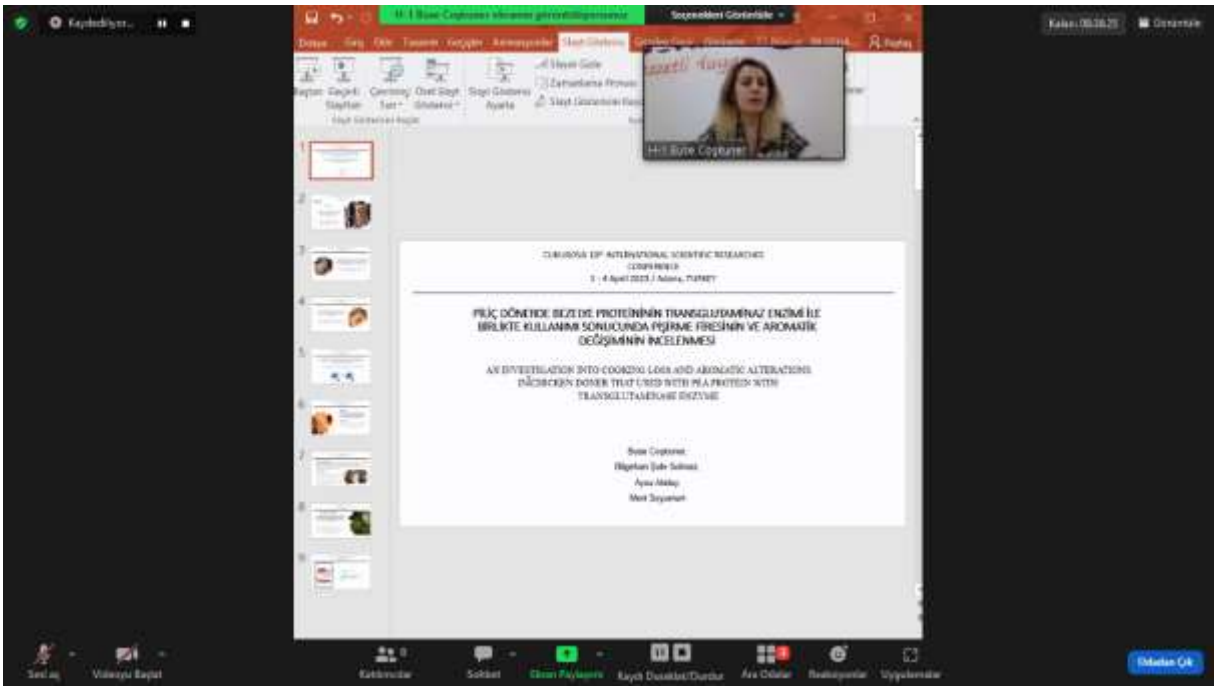
Kaydediliyor...
Hi Buse Coşkuner
PİLİÇ DÖNERDE BEZELYE PROTEİNİNİN TRANSGLUTAMİNAZ ENZİMİ İLE BİRLİKTE KULLANIMI SONUCUNDA PİŞİRME KAYBI VE AROMATİK DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ
AN INVESTIGATION INTO COOKING LOSS AND AROMATIC ALTERATIONS IN CHICKEN DONER THAT USED WITH PEA PROTEIN WITH TRANSGLUTAMINASE ENZYME
Buse Coşkuner
Ayça Atalay
Mert Soyuturk
Sesli aç
Videoyu Başlat
Katılımcılar
Sohbet
Ekran Paylaşımı
Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur
Ara Odalar
Reaksiyonlar
Uygulamalar
Odadan Çık

Kaydediliyor...
Observer-h1
Observer-h1
Günlük Sınıfaşı Hall-1
Birol Soyuşur
Güzel Bakırova Halil Session)
Asmakharam Mammadova
Sesli aç
Videoyu Başlat
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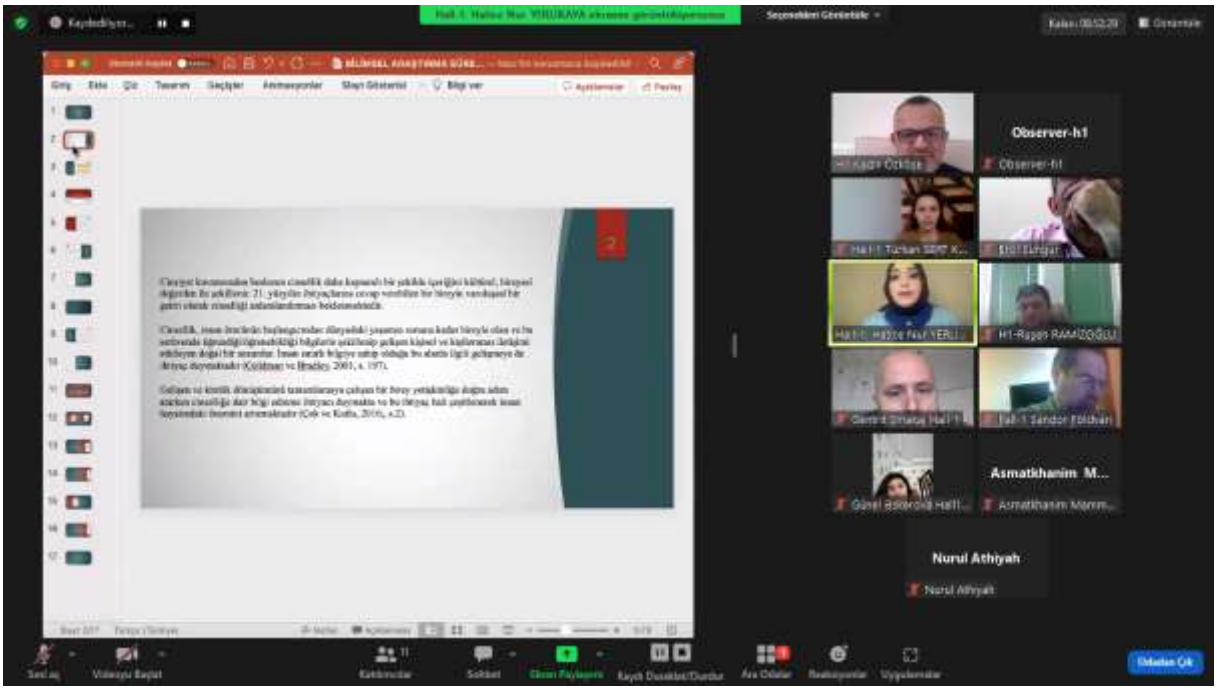
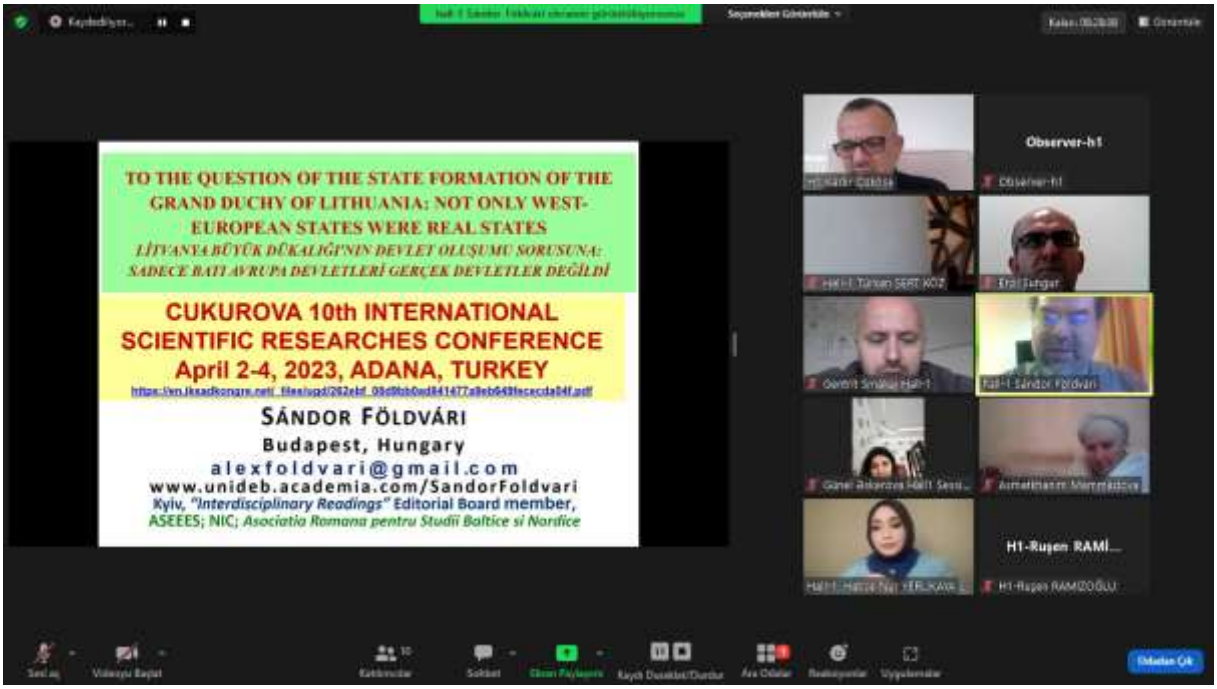
BİLGİSAYAR OYUNLARININ
OYUNCULARIN DİNİ HAYATINA ETKİSİ
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Erol Sungur
IMPRESSION OF COMPUTER GAMES ON GAMER'S
RELIGIOUS LIFE

Observer-h1
Asmatkhanim M...
Asmatkhanim Mammadova


Observer-h1
Asmatkhanim M...
Nurul Athiyah


TO THE QUESTION OF THE STATE FORMATION OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA: NOT ONLY WEST-EUROPEAN STATES WERE REAL STATES
LİTVANYA BÜYÜK DÜKALIĞI'NIN DEVLET OLUŞUMU SORUSUNA: SADECE BATI AVRUPA DEVLETLERİ GERÇEK DEVLETLER DEĞİLDİ
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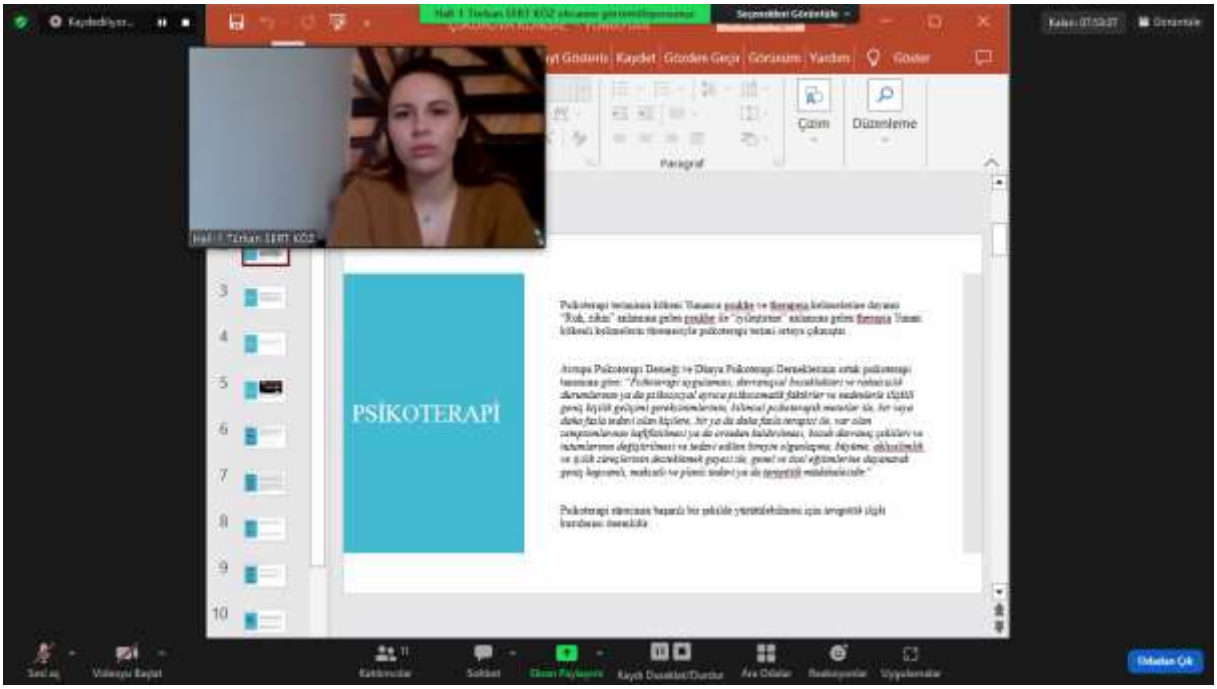
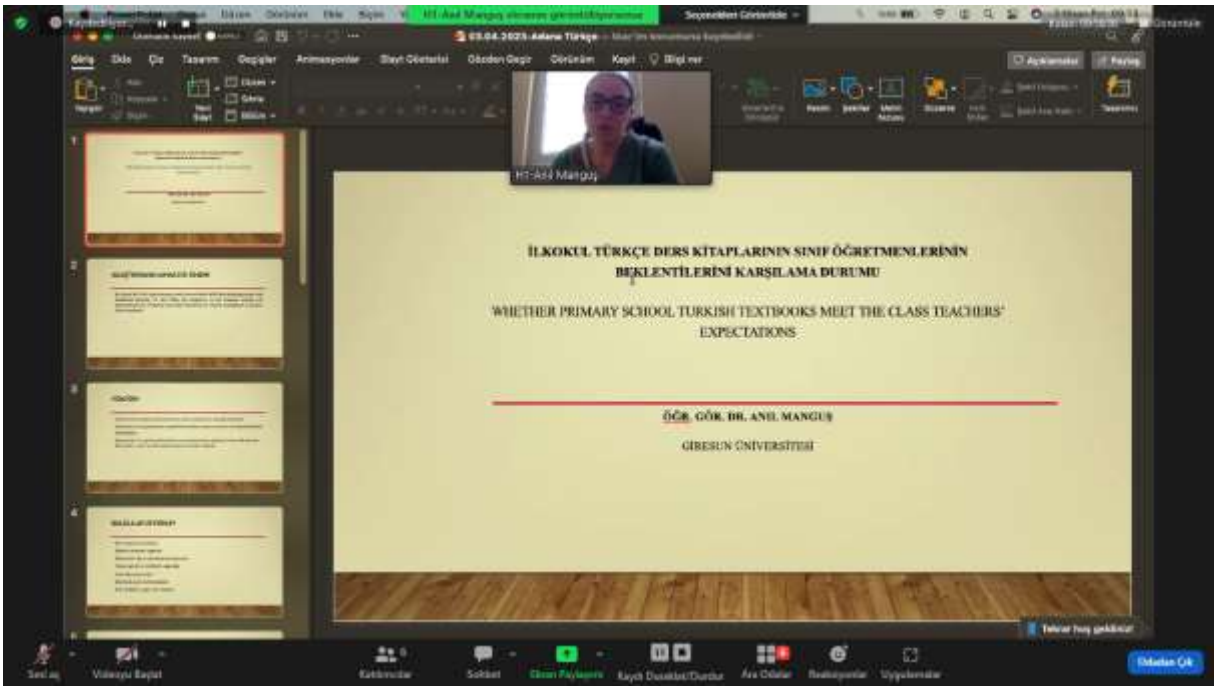
ASEEES; NIC; Asociatia Romana pentru Studii Baltice si Nordice
Observer-h1
H1-Ruşen RAMI...

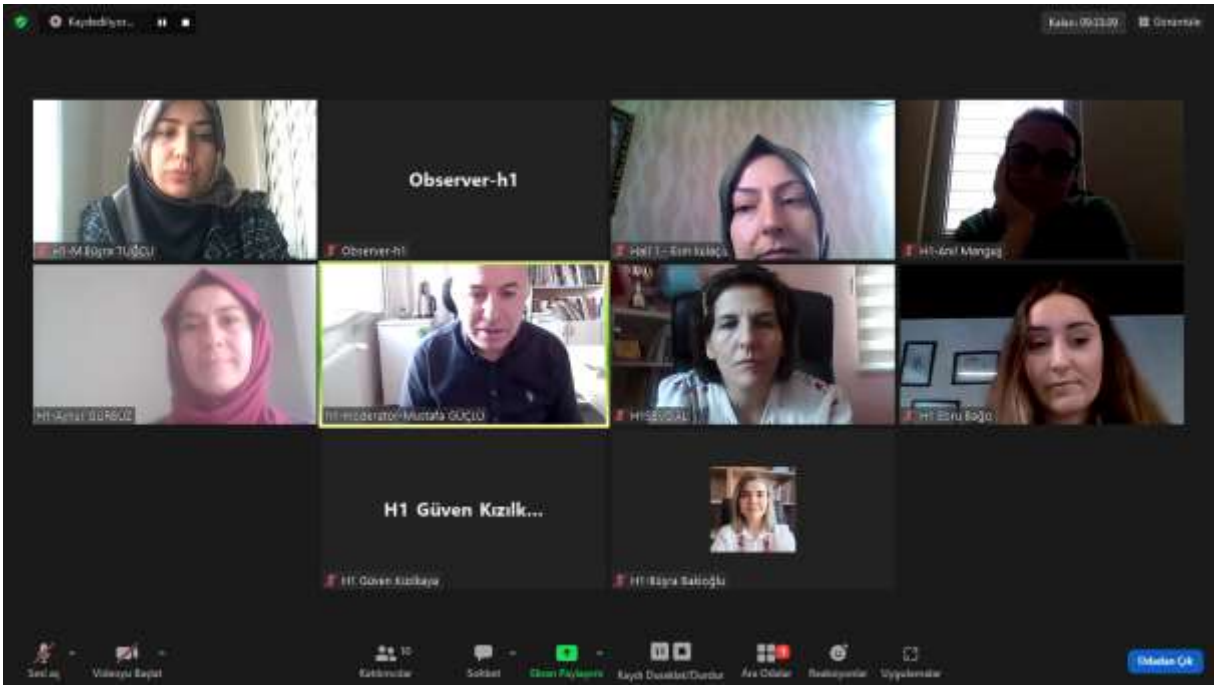
Poland and Lithuania, 13th-14th centuries
7a
MUSCOVY
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA
GOLDEN
HORDE
PERELASLAV

,

Observer-h1

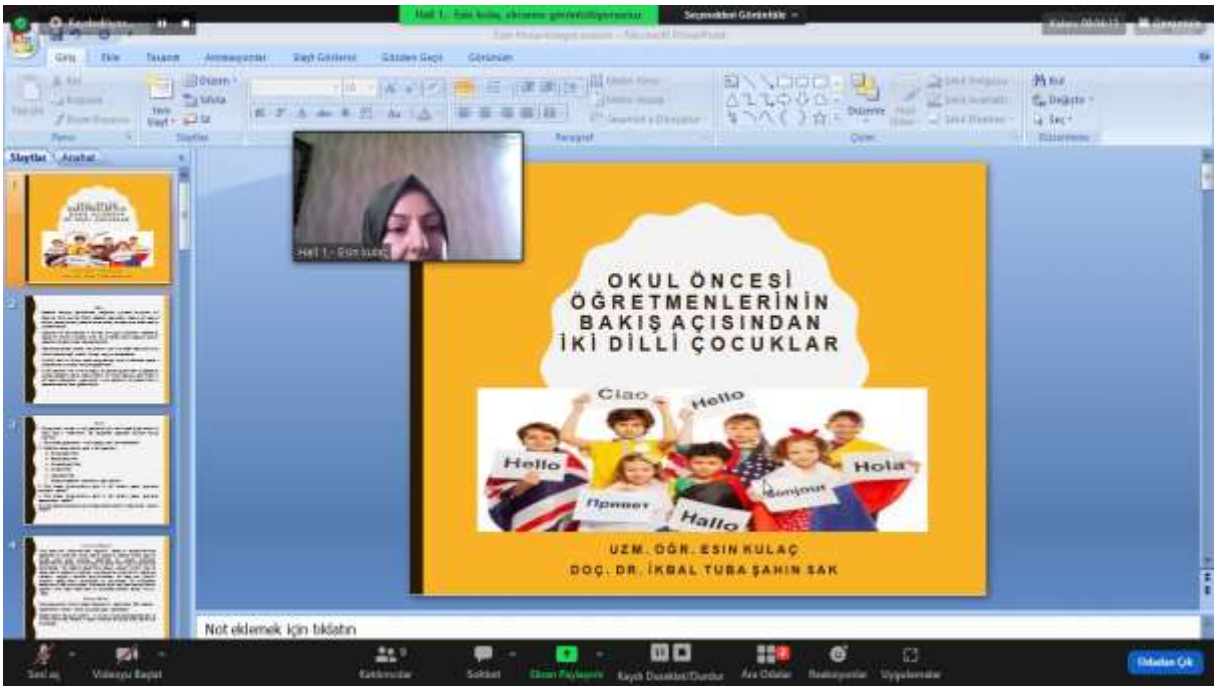

PSİKOTERAPİ

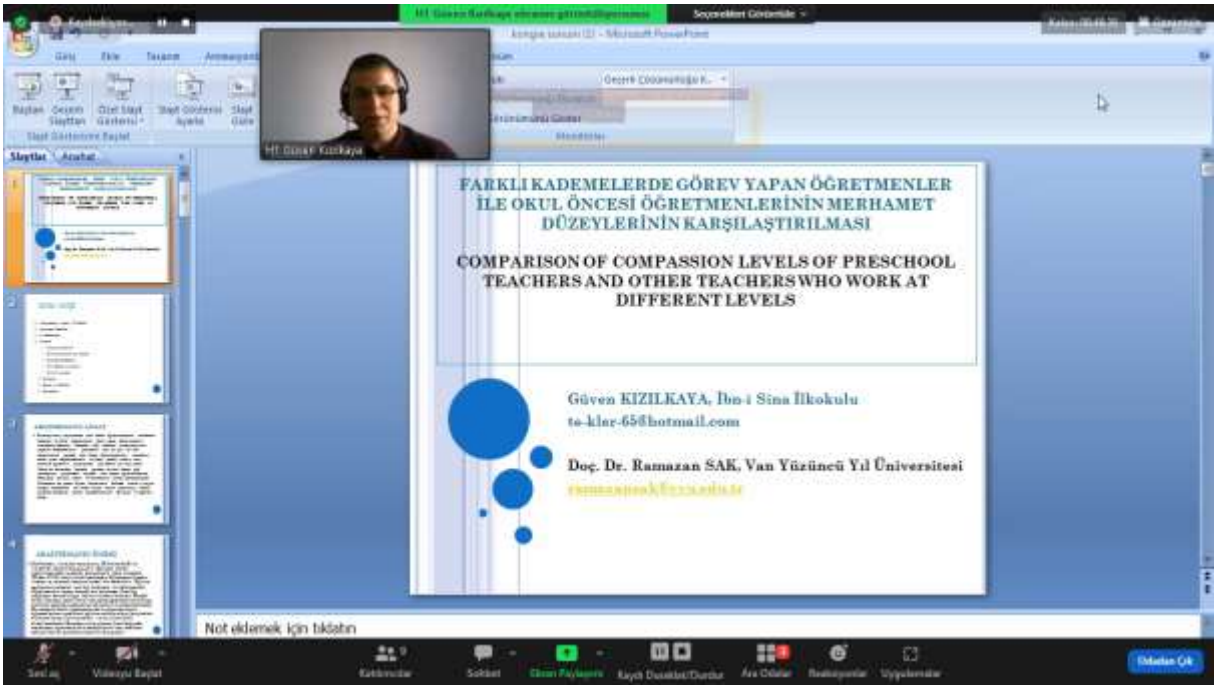

İLKOKUL TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARININ SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BEKLENTİLERİNİ KARŞILAMA DURUMU
WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL TURKISH TEXTBOOKS MEET THE CLASS TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS
ÖĞR. GÖR. DR. ANIL MANGUŞ
GİRESUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ


Observer-h1
H1 Güven Kızılk...

Okul Öncesi Dönemde
İstenmeyen Davranışlar
Okul Öncesi Öğr. Sevgi AL
Doç. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK

Observer-h1


OKUL ÖNCESİ
ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN
BAKIŞ AÇISINDAN
İKİ DİLLİ ÇOCUKLAR
Ciao
Hello
Hola
Bonjour
Hallo
UZM. ÖĞR. ESİN KULAÇ
DOÇ. DR. İKBAL TUBA ŞAHİN SAK
Not eklemek için tıklatın


FARKLI KADEMELERDE GÖREV YAPAN ÖĞRETMENLER İLE OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MERHAMET DÜZEYLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI
COMPARISON OF COMPASSION LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER TEACHERS WHO WORK AT DIFFERENT LEVELS
Güven KIZILKAYA, İbn-i Sina İlkokulu
Doç. Dr. Ramazan SAK, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
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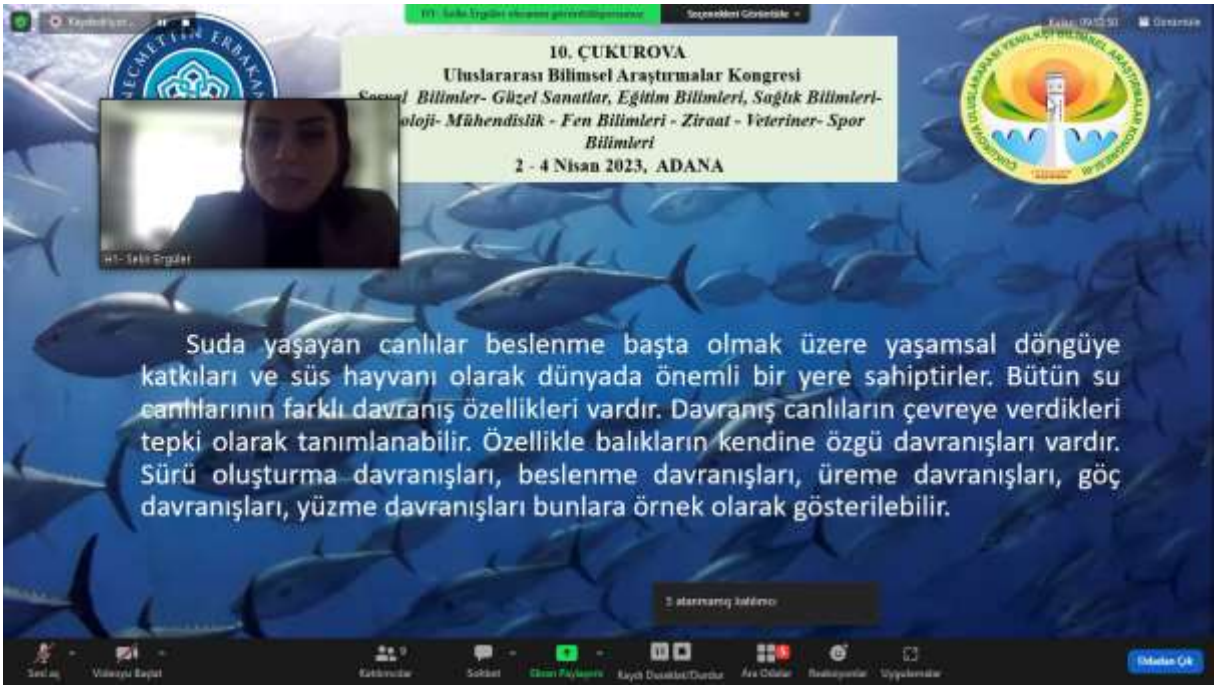
Kl. Psk. Ebru BAĞCI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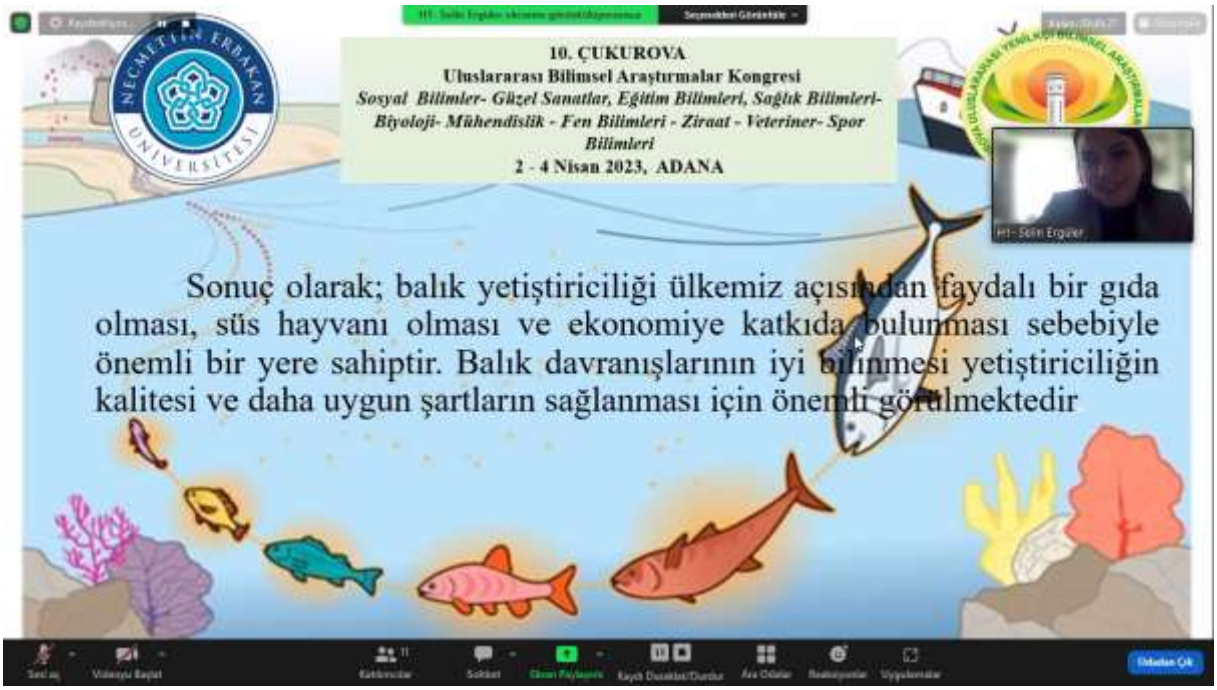
Suda yaşayan canlılar beslenme başta olmak üzere yaşamsal döngüye katkıları ve süs hayvanı olarak dünyada önemli bir yere sahiptirler. Bütün su canlılarının farklı davranış özellikleri vardır. Davranış canlıların çevreye verdikleri tepki olarak tanımlanabilir. Özellikle balıkların kendine özgü davranışları vardır. Sürü oluşturma davranışları, beslenme davranışları, üreme davranışları, göç davranışları, yüzme davranışları bunlara örnek olarak gösterilebilir.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H1- Selin Ergüler
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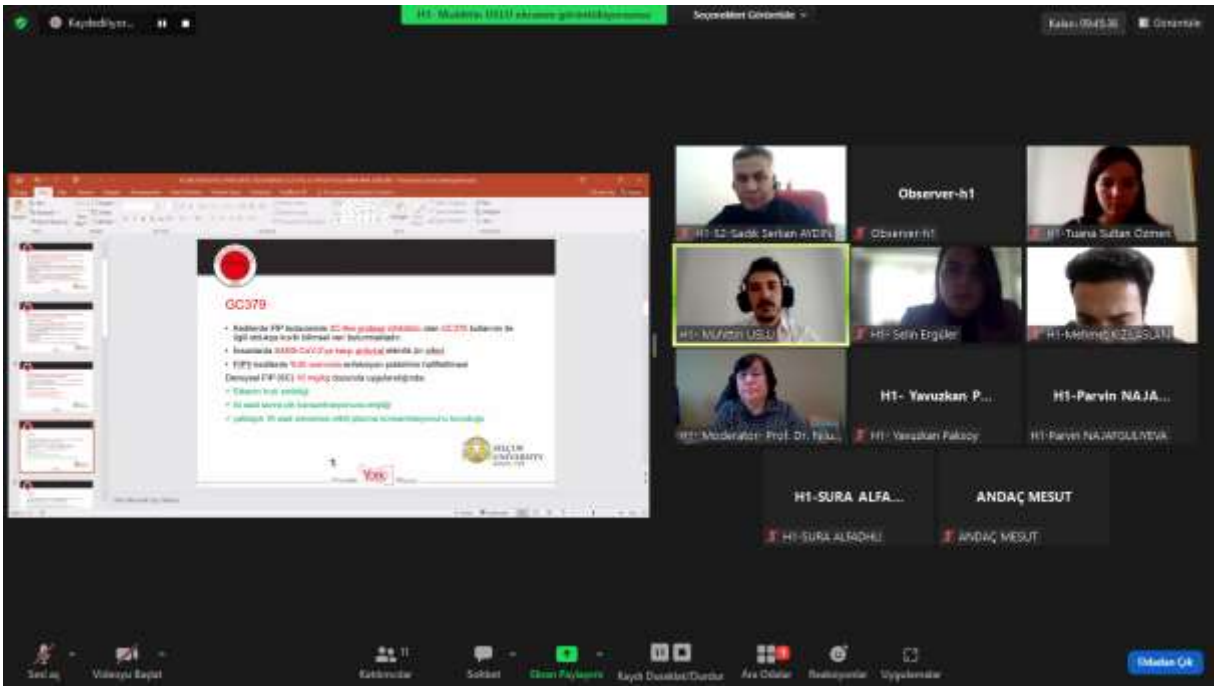
Observer-h1
H1-Parvin NAJA...
H1-SURA ALFAD...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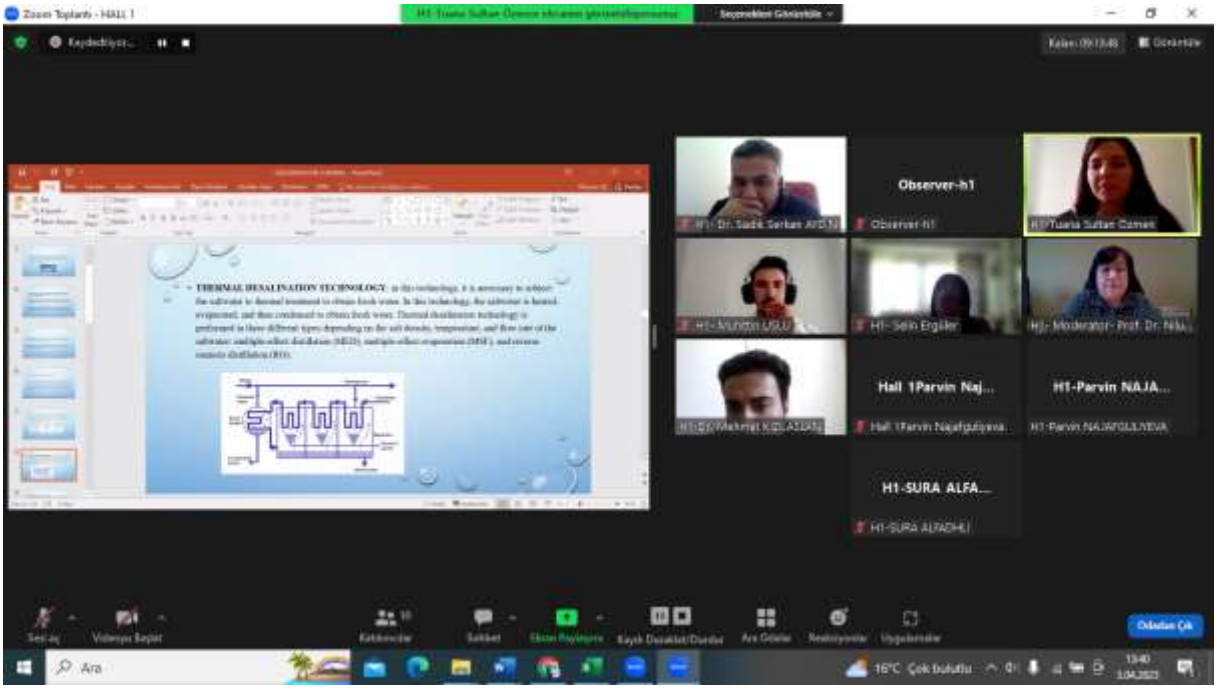
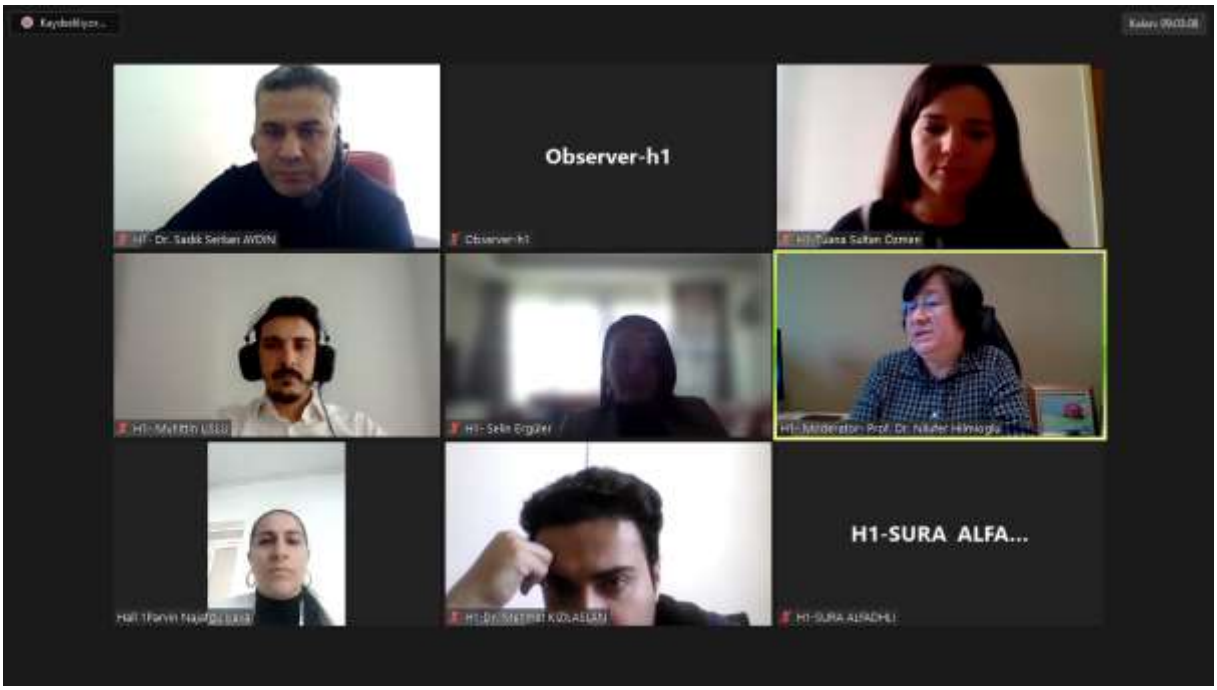
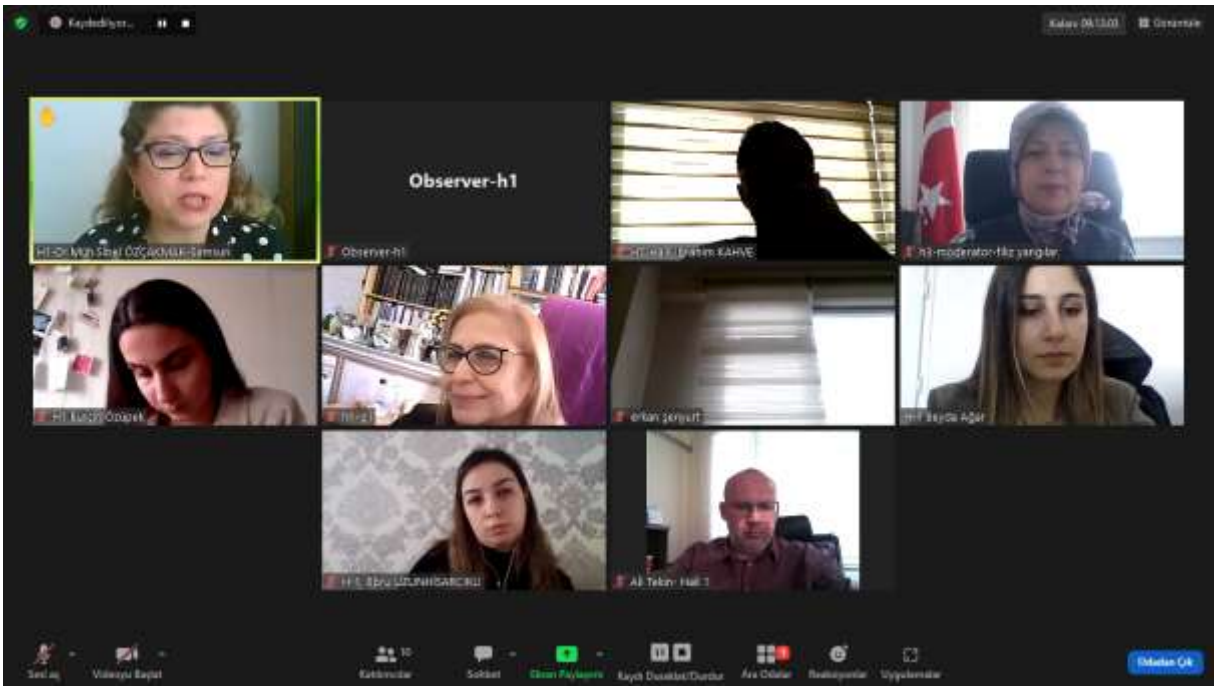
Observer-h1
H1- Yavuzkan P...
H1-Parvin NAJA...
H1-SURA ALFA...
ANDAÇ MESUT


THERMAL DESALINATION TECHNOLOGY
Observer-h1
Hall 1Parvin Naj...
H1-Parvin NAJA...
H1-SURA ALFA...


Observer-h1
H1-SURA ALFA...

TOPLU BESLENME ÇALIŞANLARININ
GIDA GÜVENLİĞİNİ SAĞLAMADAKİ
ROLÜ
Observer-h1


Observer-h1
Ali Tekin- Hall 1

REAL-TIME IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS of THE CYTOTOXICITY of BLACK CUMIN SEED OIL FORMULATION on DIFFERENT CELLS
EBRU UZUNHİSARCIKLI
ERCIYES UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
Observer-h1
H1-Dr.Müh.Sibe...
H-1 Beyda Ağar

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

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02.04.2023 Sunday

Ankara Time

13^{00} : 15^{30}

İBİS OTEL ADANA

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Burak ŞAHİN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Burak ŞAHIN Münevver DEMİR Meryem Sena BAZAN Remziye BULDUK Sude TOPCU	*Kastamonu University (Türkiye)*	MAKING SMALL RUMINANT STOMACHES BY DRY AIR METHOD IN THE ANATOMY TRAINING PROCESS OF THE LABORATORY AND VETERINARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Dalya Hashim MOHAMEDAMEN Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECTS ON EGG YIELD TRAITS OF SUPPLEMENTATION AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HUMIC ACID TO THE DIETS OF OLD LAYING HENS
Tilan Hussein ALI ALI Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	EFFECTS OF ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC) AND LINEAR CURRENT (DC) LIGHTING METHODS ON PRODUCTION TRAITS OF QUAILS
Gönül KOŞKER Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF ADDING SODIUM CHLORIDE TO DRINKING WATER OF QUAILS UNDER HEAT STRESS ON EGG PRODUCTION TRAITS
Mertcan TOK Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	USE OF ELECTROLYTE SOLUTION IN CALF NUTRITION
Prof. Dr. Seyran BOZKURT BABUŞ Yusuf Turhan TEKİN	*Mersin University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS OF MERSIN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (POSTER)
Elif ERCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOCAARSLAN	*Ministry of Education (Türkiye)* *Bartın University (Türkiye)*	PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF CARTOONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehibe ŞAHBAZ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	THE ROLE OF CHEPNIS IN TURNING ANATOLIA TO TURKISH HOME
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehibe ŞAHBAZ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE IN PRE-ISLAMIC TURKISH STATES: HERBALISTS

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-1

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Anıl MANGUŞ	*Giresun University (Türkiye)*	WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS MEET THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS
Lect. Dr. Anıl MANGUŞ	*Giresun University (Türkiye)*	WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL TURKISH TEXTBOOKS MEET THE CLASS TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS
Aynur GÜRBÜZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen TÜLÜBAŞ	*Dumlupınar University (Türkiye)*	ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ON SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ	*Erciyes University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF THE AHILIK ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF EDUCATION
Sevgi AL Assoc. Prof. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK	*Ministry of Education (Türkiye)* *Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	MISBEHAVIORS IN THE PRESCHOOL PERIOD
Muhsine Büşra TUĞCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Büşra BAKİOĞLU	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbe University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF FORCE, WORK AND ENERGY WITH REACT STRATEGY ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF 7 TH GRADE STUDENTS
Esin KULAÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK	*Ministry of Education (Türkiye)* *Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	BILINGUAL CHILDREN FROM PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVES
Güven KIZILKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan SAK	*Ministry of Education (Türkiye)* *Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF COMPASSION LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER TEACHERS WHO WORK AT DIFFERENT LEVELS
Kl. Psk. Ebru BAĞCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem KARAAZİZ	*Near East University (Cyprus)*	POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-2

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇEVİK

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya Deniz KANAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ares ALİZADE Prof. Dr. Fazilet AKSU	*Niğde Omer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)* *Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye)* *Near East University (Cyprus)*	INVESTIGATION OF LEARNING-MEMORY AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN ALZHEIMER'S MODELED MICE WITH ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (AlCl3)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu GÜRER GİRAY Dr. Gökçe GÜVEN AÇIK	*Yalova University (Türkiye)* *Ankara Provincial Health Directorate (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR DIAGNOSTIC KITS USED IN TURKEY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda Duygu İPEK Res. Assist. Damla GÜRER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazlı Gülriz ÇERİ Prof. Dr. Hulki BAŞALOĞLU	*Aydın Adnan Menderes University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF BODY, PEDICLE AND FACET JOINT PROJECTS OF LUMBAR REGION VERTEBRA; A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY
Lect. Dr. Efraim GÜZEL	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	COVID-19-ASSOCIATED LIVER INJURY: SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE
Dr. Mehmet ÖZDİN	*Sakarya University (Türkiye)*	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND PLATELET/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN DERMATOMYOSITIS PATIENTS
Dr. Mahmut GÖK Res. Assist. Dr. Ayşe Gül KABAKCI	*Goce Delce Univesity (Macedonia)* *Cukurova University (Türkiye)*	ANATOMICAL APPROACH TO SUPPORTIVE TREATMENTS AFTER VAGINAL AESTHETIC OPERATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. İrem BULUT Dr. Birsen ADEMOĞLU Lect. Dr. Ezgi GENÇ	*Fırat University (Türkiye)* *Soke Fehime Faik Kocagöz State Hospital (Türkiye)* *Fırat University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ELAZIG
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇEVİK	*Yüksek İhtisas University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF HISTONE VARIANTS CONSERVED IN MALE GAMETE
Dr. Burak OZTURAN	*Acıbadem Kozyatağı Hospital (Türkiye)*	DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTY OF INTRA-PELVIC MASS WITH PROSTHESIS NECKLACE
Dr. Emel TATLI Dr. Rahime ÖZGÜR	*SBU Gaziosmanpasa Training and Research Hospital (Türkiye)*	TIP 2 DIABETES MELLITUSLU HASTALARDA LOSARTAN VE PERİNDOPRİLİN ÜRİK ASİT ÜZERİNE OLAN ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-3

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Dr. Zehra ÇERÇER

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Büşra DURAN Lect. Hafize DAĞ TÜZMEN Şerife İrem DÖNER	*KTO Karatay University (Türkiye)* *KTO Karatay University (Türkiye)* *University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)*	FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDE IN TURKISH CULTURE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPERIENCING UNINTENDED PREGNANCY, RECEIVING COUNSELING, AND ACCESSING METHODS
Res. Assist. Büşra DURAN Lect. Hafize DAĞ TÜZMEN Şerife İrem DÖNER	*KTO Karatay University (Türkiye)* *KTO Karatay University (Türkiye)* *University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON MARRIAGE ROLE EXPECTATIONS
Beyza Gül AŞKIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ertuğrul DEMİRDEL Uzm. Dr. Mustafa DANIŞMAN	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND HAND FUNCTION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS: A PILOT STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esin KAVURAN Lect. Enver CANER	*Ataturk University (Türkiye)* *Artvin Çoruh University (Türkiye)*	THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN SELF-CARE AND TREATMENT TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esin KAVURAN Recep TURGUT	*Ataturk University (Türkiye)*	THE IMAGE OF NURSING IN THE VISIUAL, AUDIOUS AND LITERATIVE AREAS
Lect. Dr. Zehra ÇERÇER Prof. Dr. Evşen NAZİK	*Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University (Türkiye)* *Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	NURSING CARE IN THE PROCESS OF PREINVASIVE DISEASES OF THE CERVIX
Lect. Dr. Zehra ÇERÇER	*Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University (Türkiye)*	VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN NATURAL DISASTERS: HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN AND THE APPROACH TO MIDWIFERY/NURSING
Res. Assist. Pervin KÖKSEL Res. Assist. Sema KONATEKE	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)* *Gaziantep University (Türkiye)*	COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO POSITIONING IN THE OPERATING ROOM
Res. Assist. Pervin KÖKSEL Res. Assist. Sema KONATEKE	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)* *Gaziantep University (Türkiye)*	PERIOPERATIVE OPTIMIZATION- BOWEL PREPARATION
Lect. Rukiye DIKMEN Lect. Feyza KAYHAN	*Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)*	WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NURSING APPROACH IN DISASTERS

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-4

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Myriam Louati Regaya Ksiksi Ines Elbini-Dhouib Saoussen Mlayah-Bellalouna Raoudha Doghri Najet Srairi-Abid Mohamed Faouzi Zid	*University of Tunis El Manar (Tunisia)* *University of Carthage (Tunisia)*	SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NOVEL DECAVANADATE, Mg(H 2 O) 6 (C 4 N 2 H 7) 4 V 10 O 28 ·4H 2 O, WITH A POTENTIAL ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY
Sadia MALIK	*Aligarh Muslim University (India)*	EVIDENCE OF ENHANCED INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF FERULIC ACID ETHYL ESTER TOWARDS MODULATING FIBRILLATION AND DISASSEMBLING INSULIN FIBRILS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Noorjahan Banu Mohamed Alitheen Yazmin Hussin	*Universiti Putra Malaysia (Malaysia)*	ANTI-METASTATIC EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ANALOG, DK1, ON COLON CANCER SW620 CELLS
Iram Shahzadi Anum Shahzadi	*Punjab University College of Pharmacy (Pakistan)* *The University of Lahore (Pakistan)*	FACILE SYNTHESIS OF COPOLYMERIZED CELLULOSE GRAFTED HYDROGEL DOPED CALCIUM OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES WITH IMPROVED ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY FOR ANTI-ARTHRITIC AND CONTROLLED RELEASE OF DOXORUBICIN FOR ANTI- CANCER EVALUATION
Academician, Principal Res.Fell., Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC Prof. Dr. Narcisa MEDERLE Senior Res.Assoc. Dr. Nemanja ZDRAVKOVIC Prof.Dr. Vesna KARAPETKOVSKA-HRISTOVA Prof. Dr. Nada PLAVSA Ing.Milan STEVANOVIC	*Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia (Serbia)* *Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine (Romania)* *University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola (Macedonia)* *University of Novi Sad (Serbia)*	MELANOSELLA MORS APİS
Omar BENAMARI Amin SALHI Amina LABHAR Mhamed AHARI Soufian EL BARKANY Hassan AMHAMDI	*Abdelmalek Essaadi University (Morocco)* *Mohamed First University (Morocco)*	TRADITIONAL USES, PHYTOCHEMISTRY, TOXICOLOGY, AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CISTUS LADANIFERUS L.: A REVIEW
Dr. Said MOUJANE Prof. Dr. Ahmed ALGOUTI Prof Dr. Abdellah ALGOUTI Dr. Maryam ERRAMI Dr. Hanane TOUDAMRINI Dr. SABER SOUDDİ Dr. Saloua AGLI	*Cadi Ayyad University (Morocco)*	THE OUTCROPS OF THE SUBATLASIC GROUP (PALEOCENE- EOCENE) AT THE LEVEL OF BOUMALNE SYNCLINE – THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS
Saloua Agli Algouti Ahmed Algouti Abdellah Dr. Hanane Toudamrini Moujane said Errami Maryam Kabili Salma Soudi Saber	*Cadi Ayyad University (Morocco)*	QUANTIFICATION OF HYDRIC EROSION IN THE AMEZMIZ BASIN USING PAP/CAR (WESTERN HIGH ATLAS-MOROCCO).

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time
10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-5
Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dervish ALIMI

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sheylomitha Suryaning PUTRI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ade GUNAWAN Rıa Anisatus SHOLİHAH	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	CAUSES OF THE INCREASE IN BASIC NECESSITIES DURING RAMADAN IN BATANG REGENCY
Mai'latul KHOIRIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Asmitiya MEILINDA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	ECONOMIC RECOVERY STRATEGY IN THE COVID-19 ERA
Dr. Asma AWAN Prof. Dr. Manoj SHARMA	*University of Nevada (USA)*	APPLICATION OF AN RQFSM MODEL (REACH, QUALITY, FIDELITY, SATISFACTION, MANAGEMENT) FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES
Polya YORDANOVA	*University of Veliko Turnovo St Cyril and St. Methodius (Bulgaria)*	THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A STRATEGIC ECONOMIC RESOURCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROATIA&'S CREATIVE CITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ZAGREB AND ILICA)
Prof. Dr. Dervish ALIMI	*State University in Tetovo (North Macedonia)*	FUNCTIONAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN TYPES OF VERBS AND SENTENCE ELEMENTS
Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu	*Khazar University (Azerbaijan)*	HOW PEACEFUL PROTEST LED TO VIOLENCE: ADDRESSING ROLES OF MUSLIM SCHOLARS, WESTERN IDEOLOGY, AND TRAGEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH END SARS PROTEST IN NIGERIA
Dr. Keshab Chandra MANDAL	*S.M. Nagar Derozio Smriti Vidyalaya (India)*	GENDER EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE INDIAN SCENARIO
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kecskés PETRA	*Széchenyi István University (Hungary)*	DYNAMICS OF MOTIVATION – EXPLORING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DROPOUT FROM HIGHER EDUCATION
Dawit Negussie Tolossa Prof. Dr. Hemal B. Pandya	*Gujarat University (India)*	MANAGERIAL ATTITUDE ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-6

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Chennai YASSMINE Prof. Dr. Oassaf MEBARKA	*Mohamed khaidhar University (Algeria)*	DOCKING SCORING AND 2D QSAR STUDY OF SEVERAL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES
Dr. Toudamrini Hanane Prof. Dr. Algouti Ahmed Prof. Dr. Algouti Abdellah Dr. Agli Saloua Dr. Kabili Salma Dr. Moujane Said Dr. Nafouri Imane Dr. Errami Maryam Dr. Elkhounaijri Hayat	*Cadi Ayyad University (Morocco)*	APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS FOR GROUNDWATER POTENTIALITY MAPPING (ZONE MEJJAT, MARRAKECH, MAROC)
Prof. Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Shoukat Rafiue Awan Sukkur Dr. Nadeem Bhatti Prof. Dr. Anwar Ali Shah G. Syed	*Lahore Leads University (Pakistan)* *IBA-University of Sindh Jamshoro (Pakistan)*	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND MEGA FLOOD 2022 AND ITS IMPACT ON YIELD PERFORMANCE OF WHEAT CROP IN SINDH-PAKISTAN
Dr. Abubakar Sani Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro Dr. Kabir Musa Galadanchi Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman Abdulrashid Yusuf	*Federal Collage of Education (Nigeria)* *Bauchi State University (Nigeria)*	ESTIMATION OF SOME HEAVY METALS AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN SELECTED FRUITS IN KATSINA METROPOLIS
Dr. Abubakar Sani Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro Dr. Kabir Musa Galadanchi Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman Abdulrashid Yusuf	*Federal Collage of Education (Nigeria)* *Bauchi State University (Nigeria)*	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF CHEWSTICK TREE; A FAMILY OF ANOGEISSUS LEIOCARPUS FOR MALARIA CURE
Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman Umar Sani Ahmed	*Umaru Musa Yar'adua University (Nigeria)* *Federal Collage of Education (Nigeria)* *Bauchi State University (Nigeria)*	THE EFFECT OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE; A CASE STUDY OF MANI ZONAL EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORATE, KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA.
Fatima Id Ouissaaden Said Dlimi Fahd Elmourabit Abdelaziz Khoukh	*Chouaïb Doukkali University (Morocco)*	MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING OF SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS USING FLYBACK CONVERTER
Dr. Said El Rhabori Dr. Abdellah El Aissouq Dr. Yassine El Allouche Prof. Dr. Samir Chtita Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalil	*Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (Morocco)* *Hassan II University of Casablanca (Morocco)*	DISCOVERY OF NEW AROMATASE INHIBITORS FOR BREAST CANCER TREATMENT USING COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN (CADD) METHODS
Dr. SRHIRI Halima Prof. Dr. ALLALOU Chakir Prof. Dr. HILAL Khalid	*Sultan Moulay Slimane University (Morocco)*	$B^{s,\tau}_{p,q}$ - ESTIMATES NEAR FOR SOLUTIONS OF SOME LINEAR ELLIPTIC SYSTEMS

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

$13^{00} : 15^{30}$

Hall-1

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nilüfer HİLMİOĞLU

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Selin ERGÜLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Yavuzkan PAKSOY Lect. Mustafa ERZEN	*CarrefourSA (Türkiye)* *Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)* *Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)*	NUTRITIONAL BEHAVIOR IN FISH
Lect. Muhittin USLU Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR	*Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)* *Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	USE OF GC379 AND GS-441524 IN THE TREATMENT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS: MINI REVIEW
Lect. Muhittin USLU Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR	*Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)* *Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	USE OF ZIDOVUDINE AND FAMCICLOVIR IN CATS: MINI REVIEW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sadık Serkan AYDIN	*Harran University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF WAFER WASTE AS ADDITIVE IN CORN SILAGE
Dr. Mehmet KIZILASLAN	*International Center for Livestock Research and Training (Türkiye)*	PAST STUDIES ON THE WOOL QUALITY TRAITS OF TÜRKİYE'S SHEEP BREEDS
Tuana Sultan ÖZMEN Prof. Dr. Nilüfer HİLMİOĞLU	*Kocaeli University (Türkiye)*	DEVELOPMENT OF ADSORPTIVE MEMBRANE FOR SALT REMOVAL FROM SEA WATER BY ADSORPTION PROCESS AND APPLICATION OF DESALINATION
P. H. Najafgulieva I. N. Qasimova	*Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)*	FARPHARMACOTHERAPY OF NON-SPECIFIC ULCERATIVE COLITS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE ITS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

$13^{00} : 15^{30}$

Hall-2

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan UĞRAŞKAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan UĞRAŞKAN	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION of ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES of BORON CARBON NITRIDE FILLED POLYANILINE COMPOSITES
Levent YATANASLAN Hülya SİLAH	*Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University (Türkiye)*	DETERMINATION OF SOME ANABOLIC STEROID (TESTOSTERONE) ESTERS IN RACE HORSE BLOOD SAMPLES BY LC-MS/MS
Cansu DEMIRTAS Prof. Dr. İbrahim DOYMAZ	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF DRYING PROCESS ON PEAR DRYING KINETICS AND COLOR PARAMETERS
Lect. Dr. Murat KILIÇ	*Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)*	PESTICIDE ANALYSIS AND METHOD VALIDATION IN SURFACE WATER
Rabia YILMAZ OZTURK Elif DURASI Hilal ÇALIK Prof. Dr. Rabia ÇAKIR KOÇ	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	ESTABLISHMENT IN VITRO MODEL BY DEVELOPING DRUG RESISTANCE IN OVARIAN CANCER CELL
Dr. Aykut CAGLAR	*Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)*	THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT CNT-SUPPORTED Pd AND PdBi ANODE CATALYSTS FOR AMMONIA BORANE ELECTROOXIDATION PERFORMANCE
Dr. Sefika KAYA	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF AMMONIA BORANE ELECTROOXIDATION PERFORMANCES ON CNT SUPPORTED Pd AND PdTa ANODE CATALYSTS

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

$13^{00} : 15^{30}$

Hall-3

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca İNCE

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ismail ÇIÇEK Mehmet Emin ŞEKER Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenab TÜRKERİ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF FUNCTIONAL MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF ATHLETES IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES
İsmail ÇİÇEK Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenab TÜRKERİ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF GYMNASTICS AND TAEKWONDO TRAININGS ON BALANCE, FLEXIBILITY AND JUMPING PARAMETERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz ERATLI ŞİRİN Deniz COŞKUN Tuğba ULUER	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ZUMBA AND PILATES EXERCISES ON SOCIAL SUPPORT, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS LEVELS
Prof. Dr. Zeynep Filiz DINÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Mücahit SARİKAYA Deniz COŞKUN	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BREATHING EXERCISE ON STRESS AND ANXIETY DISORDER IN WOMEN IN THE 3rd TRIMESTER PREGNANCY
Dr. Bahadır BAYARSLAN Dr. Ali ÇEVİK	*Istanbul Topkapı University (Türkiye)* *Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye)*	EXAMINATION OF ''RELATIVE AGE EFFECT" FOR EUROPEAN NATIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS
Res. Assist. Ali Kamil GUNGOR Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TOPÇU Prof. Dr. Ramiz ARABACI Prof. Dr. Şenay ŞAHİN	*Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT RECOVERY EXERCISES ON HEART RATE VARIABILITY AND BALANCE SKILLS OF THE HEARING-IMPAIRED
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TOPÇU Res. Assist. Ali Kamil GÜNGÖR Prof. Dr. Ramiz ARABACI	*Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF MUSCLE ACTIVATION DURING HIP THRUST EXERCISE ON UNSTABLE SURFACES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca İNCE Nurcan YILDIRIM Lect. Dr. Erkan TİYEKLİ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF THE ONLINE INTERDISCIPLINARY TRAINING PROGRAM ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF TEACHERS AND ACADEMICS ABOUT ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca İNCE Nurcan YILDIRIM	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECTS OF EIGHT WEEKS OF GINCE ZUMBA AND SQUARE STEPPING EXERCISE PROGRAMS ON THE MOTOR SKILLS OF GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşenur GÖKŞEN Prof. Dr. Özgül AKIN ŞENKAL	*Tarsus University (Türkiye)*	ANATOMY COURSE SUCCESS AS MEASURED BY THE MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES TEST

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

$13^{00} : 15^{30}$

Hall-4

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Faraj. A. Abdunabi

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
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)*	IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL BENZODIAZEPINE-1,2,3-TRIAZOL DERIVATIVES AS BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS THROUGH 2D-QSAR AND DOCKING STUDIES
AIT BRAHIM Abdessamad	*University of Sultan Moulay Slimane (Morocco)*	STUDY OF FRACTIONAL BLACK-SCHOLES MODEL WITH NEW CONFORMABLE DERIVATIVE
Kayode David Ileke Ayomide Anuoluwapo Ojomo	*Federal University of Technology (Nigeria)*	ASSESSMENTS OF SOME ANIMAL BONES BIOCHAR AS PADDY RICE PROTECTANTS AGAINST RICE WEEVIL, SITOPHILUS ORYZAE L. [COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE]
Dr. Aziz El Ghazouani Prof. Dr. M'hamed El omari Prof. Dr. Said Melliani	*Sultan Moulay Slimane University (Morocco)*	EXISTENCE AND ULAM-HYERS STABITLITY RESULTS TO FUZZY FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS VIA HILFER FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE
Ph.D. Scholar SK Ashadul Rahaman Assoc. Prof. Vakeel A. Khan	*Aligarh Muslim University (India)*	A GENERALIZED ROUGH CONVERGENCE IN NEUTROSOPHIC NORMED SPACES
Ali Zamani Prof. Dr. Konstantinos Dermentzis	*International Hellenic University (Greece)*	APPLICATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION FOR REMOVAL OF NICKEL FROM ELECTROPLATING WASTEWATER
Bui Man Nghi Bui Anh Tuan	*University of Architecture Ho Chi Minh city (Viet Nam)* *Can Tho University (Viet Nam)*	DESIGNING PUBLIC PARKS WITH FENG SHUI AND MATHEMATICS: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Faraj. A. Abdunabi	*Ajdabyia University (Libya)*	ROUGHNESS IDEALS IN ORDERED Γ-SEMIRINGS
G. Mahanta C. Parida D. Mohanty	*C. V. Raman Global University (India)*	A NOISEY LACUNARY CUBIC SPLINE INTERPOLATION AND A SIMPLE NOISY CUBIC SPLINE QUASI INTERPOLATION ERROR ANALYSIS

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

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Hall-5
Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. K. R. Padma

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Samson Mideksa, PhD Dagmawit Solomon, MPH Firmaye Bogale, MPH Yoseph G/yohannes, PhD Fellow Mamuye Hadis, PhD Taye Tessema, PhD Desalegn Ararso, PhD Fellow Ermias Wolde, MPH Tsegaye Getachewu, MPH Sabit Ababor, MPH Tesfaye Dagne, MPH Zelalem Kebede, MPH Frehiwot Teka, MPH Worku Gemechu, MPH Bayeh Ashenafi, PhD Ashenif Tadele, MPH Ashenafi Assefa, MPH Getachew Tolera, MD. Getachew Addis, PhD	*Ethiopian Public Health Institute (Ethiopia)*	WATER HYACINTH CONTROL METHODS? RAPID EVIDENCE REVIEW
Rodolfo Reda Renzo Guarnieri Alessio Zanza Marco Seracchiani Dario Di Nardo Luca Testarelli	*Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)* *Private Periodontal Implant Practice (Italy)*	SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS WITH A PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN SUPPORTING SINGLE CROWNS IN PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ATROPHIC POSTERIOR JAWS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Assist. Prof. K. R. Padma K. R. Don P. Josthna B. Kishori	*Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University (India)* *Bharath University, Chennai (India)*	THE USE OF PROBIOTICS AND THEIR METABOLITES IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF TUMOUR CELLS
Sarwat Jahan Mahboob Tahira Ayaz Urooj Alam Dr. Rajkumar Dewani Dr. Muhammad Kashif Pervez	*Pakistan Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (Pakistan)* *NED University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)*	SELF-COLORED LEATHER MAKING IN FAWN SHADES BY APPLICATION OF A RESORCINOL BASED SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENT ON SHEEP CRUST
Dr. R Gunabalan F Ruby Vincy Roy Itirshree Ghatuari	*Vellore Institute of Technology (India)*	ANALOG ELECTRONICS LABORATORY COURSE WITH LTSPICE SIMULATION – EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING
Fatunmbi, E. O Agbolade O. A	*Federal Polytechnic (Nigeria)*	HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT ON REACTIVE MICROPOLAR FLUID COMPRISING THERMPHORESIS, BROWNIAN MOTION AND OHMIC HEATING EFFECTS GENERATED BY STRECHED SHEET
Anum Shahzadi	*The University of Lahore (Pakistan)*	CHITOSAN/STARCH-DOPED MNO 2 NANO COMPOSITE SERVED AS DYE DEGRADATION, BACTERIAL ACTIVITY, AND IN SILICO MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY (PUBLISHED IN MATERIALS TODAY NANO IN 2022)

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

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Hall-6
Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fakidouma Ayatari Gilbert Ndubuisi-Okolo Purity Uzoamaka Eze Solomon Uchechukwu	*Nnamdi Azikiwe University (Nigeria)*	EVALUATION OF SELECTION PRACTICE AND EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT IN YENAGOA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA
Karina Atha NABILA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GOYOR SARUNG COMPANY
Alexandra Puscov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Remus RUNCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Patricia RUNCAN	*Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad (Romania)* *Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad (Romania)* *West University of Timisoara (Romania)*	THE PROBLEM OF DRUG USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF Z GENERATION
Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai Ms. Komal Sunil Bhosale	Affiliated to Shivaji University (India) Rajarambapu Institute of Technology (India)	A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED FOR TWO-WHEELER BIKES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BAJAJ RAMBHA AUTO SERVICES, VITA.
Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai Ms. Rutuja Chandrakant Koli	Affiliated to Shivaji University (India) Rajarambapu Institute of Technology (India)	A STUDY ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAHYADRI STARCH & INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD. (MIDC, MIRAJ)
Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai Ms. Bharati Ankush Suryawanshi	Affiliated to Shivaji University (India) Rajarambapu Institute of Technology (India)	AN ANALYSIS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VITA MERCHANTS BANK OPERATIONS
Prisca Amarachi ETEH Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI	Near East University (Cyprus)	A STUDY ON THE PARTICIPATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN CAMEROON'S BASIC EDUCATION.
Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI	Near East University (Cyprus)	A STUDY ON FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN THE CAMEROONIAN ADAMAWA REGION: THEIR LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCES
Chinyeaka Mercy ATTAH Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI	Near East University (Cyprus)	A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CHILDREN'S SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS: YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

03.04.2023, Monday

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16^{00} : 18^{30}

Hall-1

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR

Bilgehan Şule SOLMAZ Buse COŞKUNER Aysu ATALAY Mert SOYUMERT	*Keskinoğlu Tavukçuluk ve Damızlık İşletmeleri San. Tic. A.Ş. (Türkiye)*	AN INVESTIGATION INTO COOKING LOSS AND AROMATIC ALTERATIONS IN CHICKEN DONER VIA THE UTILIZATION OF PEA PROTEIN WITH TRANSGLUTAMINASE ENZYME
Beydanur AGAR Prof. Dr. Yasemin BEYHAN	*Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)*	THE ROLE OF COLLECTIVE NUTRITION EMPLOYEES IN ENSURING FOOD SAFETY
Res. Assist. Dr. Halil İbrahim KAHVE	*Aksaray University (Türkiye)*	DETERMINATION OF PRE-TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF Saccharomyces cerevisiae STRAINS ISOLATED FROM TRADITIONALLY PRODUCED SHALGAM BEVERAGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ebru UZUNHİSARCIKLI	*Erciyes University (Türkiye*	REAL-TIME IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS OF THE CYTOTOXICITY OF BLACK CUMIN SEED OIL FORMULATION ON DIFFERENT CELLS
Ecz. Burçin ÖZÜPEK	*Gazi University (Türkiye)*	PYRUS ELAEGNIFOLIA PALL. INVESTIGATION OF THE PLANT IN TERMS OF ANTIOXIDANT
Ecz. Burçin ÖZÜPEK	*Gazi University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF PRUNUS SPINOSA L. FOR ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR	*Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)*	CURRENT COOKING TECHNIQUES AND ITS EFFECTS ON NUTRITION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR Erkan ŞENYURT	*Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)*	THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK-LIKE PRODUCTS IN VEGETARIAN/VEGAN NUTRITION
Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR Ali TEKİN Seda YILMAZ	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	DETERMINATION OF THE MICROBIAL QUALITY OF IMPORTED DATE SAMPLES SOLD IN ADANA MARKET
Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR Dr. Sibel ÖZÇAKMAK	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)* *Atakum District Agriculture and Forestry Directorate (Türkiye)*	SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN DISASTER SITUATIONS SUCH AS EARTHQUAKE

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Hall-2

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya DOĞAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Simanur AKÇAKAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Cansu Özge TOZKAR	*Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC STRESSES AFFECTING THE LIVES OF HONEY BEES
Hasine KÜÇÜKYILDIRIM Halime ÖZTÜRK	*Harran University (Türkiye)*	EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT BIOCAL MATERIALS ON NITRATE AND AMMONIUM LOSSES IN SOIL
Sultan KAÇMAZ Prof. Dr. Emine KÜÇÜKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal AĞLAR	*Siirt University (Türkiye)* *Siirt University (Türkiye)* *Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	SIRNAK PROVINCE LOCAL FIG POTENTIAL
Sultan KAÇMAZ Prof. Dr. Emine KÜÇÜKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal AĞLAR	*Siirt University (Türkiye)* *Siirt University (Türkiye)* *Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	SIRNAK PROVINCIAL LOCAL POMEGRANATE GENOTIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şakir Burak BÜKÜCÜ Dr. Yakup Kadir KÖMÜR	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)* *Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS ON ROOTING AND GRAFTING SUCCESS IN CHIP BUDDING ON ROOT CUTTINGS IN WALNUT
Prof. Dr. Hatice BAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya DOĞAN	*Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF FUMIGANT ACTIVITY OF Juniperus communis L. FRUIT ESSENTIAL OIL ON Ephestia kuehniella Zeller 1879 (LEPIDOPTERA: Pyralidae)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gökhan GÖKÇE Dr. Mine ÇÜRÜK Ezgi ŞENSES	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF JERSEY AND HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN MILK IN CUKUROVA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND APPLICATION FARM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gökhan GÖKÇE Ezgi ŞENSES	*Çukurova University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECTS OF UDDER MEASUREMENTS OF HOLSTEIN COWS ON MILK YIELD AND SOMATIC CELL COUNT

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Hall-3

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Süreyya YIĞIT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rüya KAPLAN YILDIRIM	*Adnan Menderes University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COURSE TAUGHT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ON THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL LITERACY: A RESEARCH ON AYDIN VOCATIONAL STUDENTS
Prof. Dr. Halil TUNALI Lect. Onur ŞİMŞEK	*Istanbul University (Türkiye)* *Kastamonu University (Türkiye)*	FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECONOMIC POLICIES İZMİR ECONOMIC CONGRESS AND MİSAK-I İKTİSADİ
Halil KARAGÖZ Prof. Dr. Kenan ÖREN	*Süleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)*	DEVELOPMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES IN TURKEY IN THE PROCESS OF HARMONIZATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALKAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak Sönmez SOYDAŞ	*Gümüşhane University (Türkiye)*	ECONOMIC RISK ANALYSIS of COUNTRIES with GEOGRAPHICALLY WEIGHTED REGRESSION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak Sönmez SOYDAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALKAN	*Gümüşhane University (Türkiye)*	EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN BIST MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COMPANIES
Dr. Selva Seza CANDAN	*Independent Researcher (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF KAIZEN APPLICATIONS, A TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE IN VIRTUAL MONEY EXCHANGE
Prof. Dr. Süreyya YIĞIT	*New Vision University (Georgia)*	REFORM OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

03.04.2023, Monday

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Hall-4

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Agim BERISHA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Duong Ngoc Thanh Tran Thanh Sang	*Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	ASSESSMENT OF MEMBER'S SATISFACTION FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATION OF KIEN GIANG PROVINCE
Prof. Dr. Agim BERISHA	*College of Business (Kosova)*	THE IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICY ON KOSOVO'S FOREIGN TRADE
Pitkevich N. V. Dyrda J.N. Zhukovskaya E. M.	*Baranovichi State University (Belarus)*	COMPOSITE WORDS IN THE ECOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE
Muhammad KURNIAWAN Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA SUSMININGSIH Ali MUHTAROM	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	ONLINE PILGRIMAGE RITUALS IN INDONESIA
Zohaib Hassan Sain	*Superior University (Pakistan)*	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS
Zohaib Hassan Sain	*Superior University (Pakistan)*	THE OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS LEARNED IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN
Virginia D. Natividad-Franco Maybelle N. Dela Cruz	*Bulacan State University (Philippines)*	RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG WOMEN IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES: BASIS FOR DEVELOPING A DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Umar Obafemi SALISU Prof. Samuel G. ODEWUMI Dr. Forson Ibraheem ABDUL-AZEEZ	*Olabisi Onabanjo University (Nigeria)* *Lagos State University (Nigeria)*	MODELLING THE SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TRAVEL MODES FOR TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A TOURIST-BASED PERCEPTION STUDY IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

16^{00} : 18^{30}

Hall-5

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Sabyasachi TRIPATHI

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Syasi Tri ANISA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	THE LINK BETWEEN REFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION WITH PEOPLE'S WELFARE
Dina Nazilatul HIDAYAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ABUSE ON CHILD MENTALITY
Assoc. Prof. Sabyasachi TRIPATHI	*Adamas University (India)*	DETERMINANTS OF INDIAN FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN METRO CITIES
Dr. Favour C. Uroko	*University of Nigeria Nsukka (Nigeria)*	PSALMS 16:4 AND INTERNET FRAUDSTERS IN NIGERIA
Sani MAHESWARI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	*UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL WEALTH ON CORRUPTION MOTIVATION
Muhammad Muzamil Sattar Prof. Dr. Fabiola Sfodera	*Sapienza University Rome (Italy)*	EXAMINING STAKEHOLDERS' ROLES IN ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM-AN INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY
Dr. Olawale Julius ALUKO Mrs. Felicia Temitope ADELUSI Mrs Folasahde OJO-FAKUADE	*Federal College of Forestry (Nigeria)*	EFFECTS OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON THE MARKETING OF SELECTED STABLE FOODS AMONG MARKETERS IN NIGERIA.A CASE STUDY OF IBADAN, THE THIRD LAGEST CITY IN NIGERIA
Musa MANNEH Dr. Malang B.S. BOJANG Ebrima M. CEESAY	*University of The Gambia (Gambia)* *Kocaeli University (Türkiye)* *University of The Gambia (Gambia)*	OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP OF INFRASTRACTURES AND UTILITY SERVICES IN THE GAMBIA: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
Nguyen Viet Trinh	*Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	CURRENT SITUATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILLS TEACHING AT PRIMARY LEVEL IN CAN THO CITY
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	*Lagos State University of Education (Nigeria)* *Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)*	CYBERCRIME: A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE EXPLICIT EFFECT OF HACKING ON MODERN SOCIETY

03.04.2023, Monday

Ankara Time

16^{00} : 18^{30}

Hall-6

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Jugoslav Jovičić

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Jugoslav Jovičić Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac	*University of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina)* *Megatrend University (Republic of Serbia)*	OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE MAKING OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS OBSERVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES
Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac Prof. Dr. Jugoslav Jovičić	*Megatrend University (Republic of Serbia)* *University of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina)*	OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE MAKING OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS OBSERVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES
Assoc. Prof. Ognjen Bakmaz Assoc. Prof. Biljana Bjelica Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac	*High School of Service Business East Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)* *High School of Service Business East Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)* *Megatrend University (Republic of Serbia)*	OVERVIEW OF GENERAL RISK FACTORS FOR ESTABLISHING THE MAKING OF VALID BUSINESS DECISIONS IN HETEROGENEOUS AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES
Assoc. Prof. Biljana Bjelica Assoc. Prof. Ognjen Bakmaz Assoc. Prof. Jelena Lutovac	*High School of Service Business East Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)* *High School of Service Business East Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)* *Megatrend University (Republic of Serbia)*	FUNDAMENTALS OF REGULATING FINANCIAL REPORTING IN AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ENTERPRISES WHICH ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR THE OVERALL ECONOMY IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES
Viktor Lyssenko	*Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai (Republic of Kazakhstan)*	RESEARCH OF MODERNIZED DISC TURBINE
Dr. Ahmad Azmi M. Ariffin Dr. Jabar Salah Mansour	*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia)* *Sabha University (Libya)*	REVISIT INTENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM: DESTINATION AUTHENTICITY VERSUS HOSPITALITY
Prof. Dr. Ermela Kripa Prof. Dr. Orkida Ilollari	*Catholic University, "Our Lady o f Good Counsel"(Albania)* *Mediterranean Albanian University (Albania)*	GREEN FINANCE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Dr. Silvana Gashi Prof.Asoc. dr. Nevila Xhindi	*University" Aleksander Moisiu" Durres (Albania)* *Mediterranean Albanian University (Albania)*	LOCAL FINANCES IN ALBANIA FOLLOWING THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL REFORM

04.04.2023, Tuesday

Ankara Time

10^{00} : 12^{30}

Hall-1

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep YİĞİT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gizem DİNÇER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erol TEKİN Volkan SAYGILI	*Ministry of Education (Türkiye)* *Kastamonu University (Türkiye)* *Ministry of Education (Türkiye)*	A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE
Meltem TURAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güler DİNÇEL YANIK	*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Türkiye)*	A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL LABOR AND PRESENTEEISM AT WORK
Dr. Bilal ŞEKER Muhammed TURGUT	*Independent Researcher (Türkiye)* *Tarsus University (Türkiye)*	DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Perihan GÖZÜM	*Çankırı Karatekin University (Türkiye)*	STRATEGIC PLANNING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR'S 2019-2023 STRATEGIC PLAN
Yusuf Erhan AKDENİZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Şenol YAVUZ	*Hitit University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN CORUM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep YİĞİT Lect. Hacı Ahmet KİRTAŞ	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Türkiye)* *Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
Göktuğ ŞEKER	*İnönü University (Türkiye)*	SEMI-PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY AND FRANCE
Dr. Fatih BARİTCİ	*Aksaray University (Türkiye)*	REPRESENTATION OF TURKEY ON NETFLIX: A REVIEW ON THE GIFT SERIES

04.04.2023, Tuesday

Ankara Time

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Hall-2

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadık Alper YILDIZEL

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Rıdvan GUVEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yavuz GÜL	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)*	RESOURCE ESTIMATION OF OZDEMIR ANTIMUAN MADENLERI C AREA
Muhammet SAVAŞ Prof. Dr. Egemen ARAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Babak VAHEDDOOST	*Bursa Technical University (Türkiye)*	DROUGHT ANALYSIS OF ERZURUM PROVINCE USING SPI INDEX
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadık Alper YILDIZEL	*Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)*	FAZ DEGIŞLTIREN MALZEMELER VE BETONDA KULLANIMLARI ve BASINÇ DAYANIMLARINA ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadık Alper YILDIZEL	*Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University (Türkiye)*	THE FLEXURAL STRENGTH OPTMIZATION OF BASALT FIBER REINFORCED LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE BY BOX BEHNKEN METHOD
Res. Assist. Dr. Osman OKTAR Tuba BİLEN	*Aksaray University (Türkiye)*	LITERATURE RESEARCH of PSInSAR METHOD
Hasan ASLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mutlu YALVAÇ Dr. Mohammed SALEH Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi ARSLAN	*Mersin University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE SCHOOLS IMPACT OF ON THE NOISE POLLUTION

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Hall-3

Session-1

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

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kerim KILINÇ Keziban KOTANAK PİŞKİN Deniz SAVCI Halil İbrahim OKAR	*Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)* *TOFAŞ Turkish Automobile Factory R&D Center (Türkiye)* *Polyteks Textile Compan R&D Center (Türkiye)* *TOFAŞ Turkish Automobile Factory R&D Center (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF THE DIFFERENT AGING CONDITIONS ON THE ABRASION PROPERTIES OF PLA/PET WOVEN FABRICS
Anıl ŞEKER Ümit ÇEĞİL Fatih KAÇAR Ramazan GÖKTÜRK	*Demircioğlu Group (Türkiye)*	DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING OF WEIGHT REDUCED PIPE TYPE ANTI ROLL BAR
Yunus ERTUĞRUL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cenk ULU	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	DEVELOPMENT OF FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM WITH THE DO-178C/DO-331-COMPLIANT MODEL-BASED DESIGN APPROACH
Canbek GİRAY Prof. Dr. Mihrigül EKŞİ ALTAN	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF PROCESS-PERFORMANCE RELATIONSHIPS IN COMPRESSION MOULDING OF UNIDIRECTIONAL CARBON FIBER REINFORCED POLYAMIDE 6 COMPOSITES
Emirhan ÇALIM Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin YILDIRAN AVCU Dr. Eleftherios IAKOVAKIS Assist. Prof. Dr. Eray ABAKAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rıdvan YAMANOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ARMAĞAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mert GUNEY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Egemen AVCU	*Kocaeli University (Türkiye)* *Manchester University (United Kingdom)* *Sakarya University (Türkiye)* *Kocaeli University (Türkiye)* *İstanbul Medeniyet University (Türkiye)* *Nazarbayev University (Kazakhstan)*	INFLUENCE OF SHOT PEENING ON SURFACE MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND SUBSURFACE HARDNESS OF Ti13Nb13Zr ALLOY
Dr. Cihan ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Hasan SELİM	*Manisa Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)* *Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN DETERMINING THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PERCEPTION LEVEL OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCIENCE AND ART CENTER
Res. Assist. Ceren AKMAN Res. Assist. Sümeyye Sena KURTVURAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa YAĞCI	*Bursa Technical University (Türkiye)* *Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)* *Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)*	THE USE OF MACHINE LEARNING METHODS IN FORGED SIGNATURE DETECTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TOPUZ	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON 304SS WIRE MESH REINFORCED Al6013 COMPOSITE

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Hall-4

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shahid

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Adegbesan Ololade Oluwatosin Ayegbusi Olufunke Adewunmi Oladipo Mohammed Qasim	*The Federal Polytechnic Ilaro* *Ogun State (Nigeria)* *Federal University (Nigeria)*	INVESTIGATION INTO THE POTENTIAL OF PULVERIZED CORN COB AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR FINE AGGREGATE IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOLID BLOCKS
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	*Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center (Romania)* *Titu Maiorescu University (Romania)*	THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY
Tahseen Abbas Hiba Shahid	*Government College University Faisalabad (Pakistan)*	DEVELOPMENT OF RADIOLABELED IMAGING AGENT FOR NUCLEAR MEDICINE PROCEDURES
Hiba Shahid Tahseen Abbas	*Government College University Faisalabad (Pakistan)*	ANTIOXIDNT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXİCOLOGY STUDİES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDİCİNAL PLANTS
Dr. ZEMOUR Kamel	*Tissemsilt University (Algeria)*	EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME ON SEED VIABILITY OF DURUM WHEAT
Assoc. Prof. R. Jothi lakshmi Prof. Dr. R. Srinivasan Assoc. Prof. R. Devi Assoc. Prof. S. Kalaivanan	*Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)*	CURRENT TRENDS IN MEDICINAL PLANT RESEARCH AND NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shahid Fozia Anjum	*University of Agriculture (Pakistan)* *Government College University Faisalabad (Pakistan)*	EXTRACTION, MODIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOPOLYMERS NATIVE TO AVOCADO SEEDS

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Hall-5

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Karima LAOUBI

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Maryam Errami Prof. Dr. Ahmed Algouti Prof. Dr. Abdellah Algouti Dr. Saloua Agli Dr. Said Moujane Dr. Hanane Toudamrini	*Cadi Ayyad University (Morocco)*	EARLY LIASSIC DEPOSITS OF THE TIGHZA BASIN (MARRAKECH HIGH ATLAS, MOROCCO): NEW ADDITIONAL DATA ON THEIR PALEOENVIRONMENT, SEDIMENTOLOGY, AND PALAEOGEOGRAPHY
Dr. Karima LAOUBI	*University M'hamed Bougara of Boumerdes (Algeria)*	STABILIZATION OF DEGENERATE WAVE EQUATIONS
Kumail Raza	*Kohat University of Science and Technology (Pakistan)*	CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS
Maria Khoteeva Prof. Varvara Getmantseva	*The Kosygin State University of Russia (Russia)*	APPAREL DESIGN PERSPECTIVES FOR FARM ANIMALS
Assist. Prof. Mamoni DHAR	*Science College (India)*	SOME PROPERTIES OF FUZZY BLOCK MATRIX
Badis Bendjemil Khaoula Safi Ilyas Kouahla Jacques G. Noudem Mohamed Mouyane Jérôme Bernard David Houivet	*University of Guelma (Central School) (Algeria)* *Université de Caen Basse-Normandie (France)*	INVESTIGATIONS of Nb50Ti-CARBON NANOTUBES NANOCOMPOSITES MANUFACTURED BY FAST-SPS
Prof. Dr. Ruzhdi Kuçi Donika Sylejmani	*University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" (Kosova)*	APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE FROM FIGURATIVE ART AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ACHIEVING LEARNING OUTCOMES IN BIOLOGY
Ramzi EL IDRISSI Abdelkabir BACHA Fatima LMAI	*Hassan II University (Morocco)*	SWITCHING FREQUENCY AND MODULATION INDEX EFFECT ON TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION OF A SINUSOIDAL PULSE WIDTH MODULATION VOLTAGE SOURCE INVERTER

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Hall-6

Session-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ireneusz Ochmian

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mohammad Imran Eun-Bi Kim Mohammad Shaheer Akhtar Dong-Heui Kwak Sadia Ameen	*Jeonbuk National University (Republic of Korea)*	ONE POT LOW TEMPERATURE HYDROTHERMAL SYNTHESIS OF ZnSn (OH) 6 And ZnSnO 3 AND THEIR ELECTRO CHEMICAL SENSING PERFORMANCE
Bishakha Rani Bhagwan Sahu · P. Kumar	*SRM Institute of Science and Technology (India)*	OPTIMIZING NON-LINEAR MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM USING ADMISSIBLE ORDER RELATION
Gorohkhova Ksenia Pavlovna Kopylova Maria Dmitrievna	*FSBEI "Russian State University named after A. N. Kosygin" (Russia)*	USE OF ENVIROMANTALLY FRIENDLY MSTERIALS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY
Boban Stanković	*(Serbia)*	BUTTERFLIES OF JAGODINA (SERBIA) (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIOIDEA & PAPILIONOIDEA)
Prof. Dr. Ireneusz Ochmian Prof. Dr. Magdalena Błaszak Prof. Dr. Marcelina Krupa-Małkiewicz	*West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin (Poland)*	DIFFERENCES IN THE QUALITY OF ORGANICALLY AND CONVENTIONALLY GROWN GRAPES - MICROBIOME, MYCOTOXIN CONTENT, PESTICIDE AND SULPHUR RESIDUES
Prof. Dr. Marcelina Krupa-Małkiewicz Prof. Dr Ireneusz Ochmian	*West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin (Poland)*	EFFECTS OF CHITOSAN AND META-TOPOLIN ON MICROPROPAGATION OF VITIS VINIFERA L.
Rezarta STENA Klara HYSENAJ Armelda TETA Blerina BANI	*University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" (Albania)*	RECOGNITION AND EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES IN THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS, LITERATURE REVIEW
Entela Drizaj	*University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" (Albania)*	IDENTIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS AND EARLY PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Hall-1

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zeynep BARUT Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan ALTUNTAŞ	*Bursa Technical University (Türkiye)*	PREDICTING ACADEMIC SUCCESS WITH MACHINE LEARNING METHODS
Çağlar Ozan TEKİNALP Assist. Prof. Dr. Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT	*Trakya University (Türkiye)*	USE OF COCKE-KASAMI-YOUNGER(CKY) METHOD IN CONSTITUENCY PARSING IN NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS
Çağlar Ozan TEKİNALP Assist. Prof. Dr. Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT	*Trakya University (Türkiye)*	PART-OF-SPEECH TAGGING USING VITERBI ALGORITHM IN MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, WHICH IS A NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING PROCESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ecem IREN Lect. Mert DEMİR	*İzmir Kavram Vocational School (Türkiye)*	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE HAAR-CASCADE MODEL ON DIFFERENT OBJECTS
Dr. Mahmut ÇELİK	*Erciyes University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF TOOL GEOMETRY AND MACHINING PARAMETERS ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN THE DRILLING OF AISI 304 AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL PLATES
Miraç Can OZTURK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Battal DOĞAN	*Gazi University (Türkiye)*	KONYA KARAPINAR YEKA-1 SOLAR POWER PLANT (PHASE-1) ENERGY ANALYSIS
Sura Mohammed Majeed Al-Fadhli Assist. Prof. Dr. Şükrü KİTİŞ	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Türkiye)*	DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER IN RADIOGRAPHY USING DEEP LEARNING

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Hall-2

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi GEZİCİ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi GEZİCİ Prof. Dr. Nazim SEKEROGLU	*Gaziantep University (Türkiye)*	EXPLORATION OF NEUROPROTECTIVE CAPACITIES, PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF BERRIES OF MYRTUS COMMUNIS L.
Nazlı Betül YILDIRIM Assist. Prof. Dr. İdris BEKTAŞ	*Amasya University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE MICROBIAL CELLULOSE PRODUCTION CHARACTERITICS OF BACTERIA SOME ISOLATED FROM SOIL
Birkan EMEKTAR Assist. Prof. Dr. İdris BEKTAŞ	*Amasya University (Türkiye)*	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA THAT PRODUCES INDOLE ACETIC ACID FROM THE ROOT REGION OF SOME PLANTS GROWING IN THE ÇELTEK COAL MINE AREA OF AMASYA (SULUOVA)
Res. Assist. Dr. Birol IŞIK	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE PROPERTIES OF VALERIAN (VALERIANA OFFICINALIS) ROOT BY INVERSE GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY
Melek Kübra HABIPOGLU Res. Assist. Dr. Birol IŞIK Prof. Dr. Fatih ÇAKAR	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	DETERMINATION OF SURFACE PROPERTIES OF ANGELICA PLANT (ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS)
Res. Assist. Dt. Mustafa İŞLEYEN	*Süleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)*	PLATELET RICH FIBRIN (PRF) DERIVATIVES AND CLINICAL USES IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira AMIROVA Kalsoom SALEEM Ulviyya AZIZOVA Samira BAGIROVA Farkhanda RZAYEVA	*Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)* *Riphah Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Pakistan)*	TREATMENT TARGETS for TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira AMIROVA Prof. Dr. Gulnara AZIZOVA Dr. Ellada HUSEYNOVA Dr. Firangiz GULIYEVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabina GULIYEVA	*Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)*	BLOOD PARAMETERS FLUCTUATION UNDER TEA and COFFEE ACTIVE COMPONENTS

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Hall-3
Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Cem SOYLU	*Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University (Türkiye)*	IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH TEMPORAL LIFE SATISFACTION OF YOUNG ADULTS
Dyt. Ebrunur YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Gülden KÖKSAL	*Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)*	A NEW TYPE OF HUNGER TO PREVENT OBESITY IN WOMEN: HEDONIC HUNGER
Assist. Prof. Dr. HASAN BOZASLAN	*Dicle University (Türkiye)*	TEACHER TRAINING IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHER TRAINING IN TURKEY
Alime BAYIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Büşra BAKİOĞLU	*Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University (Türkiye)*	DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON TECHNOLOGY BASED EDUCATION ON SCIENCE TEACHING IN TURKEY
Cansu İNANÇ Dr. Güler GÖÇEN KABARAN	*Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (Türkiye)*	THE EFFECT OF STEM EDUCATION ON COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SKILLS: STUDENT OPINIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM	*Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)*	EXAMINATION OF STUDIES ON ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN SCOPUS DATABASE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM	*Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)*	STUDIES ON GRADUATE EDUCATION: RESULTS FROM SCOPUS DATABES
Lect. Dr. İlknur BAYTAR	*Kastamonu University (Türkiye)*	TRANSLATION STUDIES AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY FIELD; THE IMPACT OF LINGUISTICS ON TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATORS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet YIKILMAZ Ayşe Büşra ÇAKMAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fikret ALINCAK	*Igdir University (Türkiye)* *Gaziantep University (Türkiye)* *Gaziantep University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION
Ayşe Büşra ÇAKMAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet YIKILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fikret ALINCAK	*Gaziantep University (Türkiye)* *Igdir University (Türkiye)* *Gaziantep University (Türkiye)*	EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS ON THE USE OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT
İsmail ÇAKIT	*Marmara University (Türkiye)*	A COMPARISON OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGILITY AND HANDBALL COORDINATION SKILLS OF 11-13 YEARS OLD MALE AND FEMALE HANDBALL PLAYERS TRAINED WITH DIFFERENTIAL LEARNING AND CLASSICAL LEARNING

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Hall-4

Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Raja MOHAMMAD LATIF

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. V. N. Lad	*Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (India)*	MEASUREMENT OF EXTENT OF MIXING IN CONTINUOUS STIRRED TANK REACTORS
Dr. V. N. Lad	*Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (India)*	PROCESS INTENSIFICATION TO ENHANCE MIXING USING MICROFLUIDICS
Heba A. Hashem Zohour I. Nabil Heba N. Gad EL-Hak	*Suez Canal University (Egypt)*	POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ASHWAGANDHA (WITHANIA SOMNIFERA) EXTRACT AGAINST NEUROLOGIC COMPLICATIONS OF INDUCED DIABETES IN MALE RATS
Dr. Nikola Bošković Prof. Dr. Branislav Radjenović Prof. Dr. Marija Radmilović-Radjenović	*University of Belgrade (Serbia)*	MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENT OF AN EARLY STAGE HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
Prof. Dr. Branislav Radjenović Dr. Nikola Bošković Prof. Dr. Marija Radmilović-Radjenović	*University of Belgrade (Serbia)*	APPLICATION OF THE MULTI-COMPONENT PLASMA FLUID MODEL IN SIMULATION OF ELECTROSURGICAL PROCEDURE
Nutescu DUDUMAN C. Gómez DE CASTRO C. Harja M.	*Technical University Gheorghe Asachi Iasi (Romania)* *Complutense University of Madrid (Spain)*	A SIMPLE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF TIO2-CNF NANOMATERIALS WITH IMPOSED PROPERTIES
MARTINAȘ-IONIȚA S.L. CIOBANU G. APOSTOLESCU G.A HARJA M.	*Technical University Gheorghe Asachi Iasi (Romania)*	RECOVERY OF VALUABLE MATERIALSS FROM ELECTRONIC E-WASTE
Dr. Raja MOHAMMAD LATIF	*Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)*	SEMICOMPACTANDLINDELOFTOPOLOGICALSPACES□-
Dr. Raja MOHAMMAD LATIF	*Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)*	a*CONTINUOUSAND*IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGSINTOPOLOGICALSPACES

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Hall-5
Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. HADDANI Ismail

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
CHRISTIAN JAY B. GUILLERMO JOHN JIMBER P. LAO-ANG JR. EULYSIS A. NAGANGI WHEA A. TALADHAY ANALIZA GRUSPE-TABERDO Ph.D., Ed.D., MNSA	*Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (Philippine)*	STRESS AND COPING MECHANISM OF MARITIME STUDENTS: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM
JENSKI E. PACA HUMPHREY GIOVANI S. MAMILIG JET JET B. GUMAWI SAMUEL SCHUMANN M. JESUITAS ANALIZA GRUSPE-TABERDO Ph.D., Ed.D., MNSA	*Philippine Merchant Marine Academy (Philippine)*	ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETENCY OF MARITIME STUDENTS TOWARDS AN IMPROVED MARITIME COMPETENCY
Dr. HADDANI Ismail Prof. Dr. DOUIRI Sidi Mohamed Prof. Dr. AIT KHELLOU Mustafa	*Moulay Ismail University (Morocco)*	EXISTENCE OF SOLUTION FOR NONLINEAR PARABOLIC PROBLEMS WITH TWO LOWER ORDER TERMS IN MUSIELAK SPACES
Prof. Dr. Filipe Silva Prof. Dr. Isabel Pires	*University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro (Portugal)*	DEVELOPMENT OF A BOVINE LIVER BIOPSY TRAINING MODEL
Hasan Galib Hussin AL-Tameemi Mohammad I. A. AL-Nuaimi	*Kirkuk University (Iraq)*	THE EFFECT OF PERCENTAGES OF THE ESSENTIAL OILS OF THE LOCAL MARJORAM PLANT AND THE PROBIOTIC ON THE PRODUCTIVE AND SENSORY PERFORMANCE OF LAYING HENS
Mohammed Abbas Sadeq Mohammad I. A. AL-Nuaimi AL-Hussaini	*Kirkuk University (Iraq)*	THE EFFECT OF ADDING PERCENTAGES OF ESSENTIAL OILS TO THE LOCAL MYRTLE PLANT AND SYNTHETIC ANTIOXIDANT (BHT) TO THE DIET OF LAYING HENS ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND SPECIFIC ANTI-OXIDANT ENZYMES OF ‘’LOHMANN BROWN’’ BLOOD
Nazem Assi Qadir Zangana Mohammed I. A. AL-Nuaimy	*Kirkuk University (Iraq)*	RESPONSE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TRAITS OF THE EGG AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION SOME BIOCHEMICAL SERUM PARAMETERS OF LAYERS FED LOW PROTEIN DIETS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TWO SOURCES OF METHIONINE AND LYSINE (SYNTHETIC AND HERBAL)
Peter Kristof Markus	*University of Pecs (Hungary)*	CONTEMPORARY TIMBER ARCHITECTURE

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Hall-6
Session-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orkida Ilollari

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Irina Lyubanets Anastasiya Belyanova Anastasiya Aseckaya	*Baranavicki State University (Belarus)*	ROLE PLAY IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Lect. Irina Lyubanets Kuropatenko Pavel Anastasiya Pyshnyak	*Baranavicki State University (Belarus)*	THE USE OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS
Lect. Nina Zakharchenia	*Baranavicki State University (Belarus)*	RELEVANCE OF REGION-RELATED CONTENT USAGE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oksana LIUBENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nataliia LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena VEDMEDENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Natalia KORBYCH	*Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University (Ukraine)*	DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING IN SOUTHERN UKRAINE
Dynys DAVYDENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivan MRYNSKII	*Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University (Ukraine)*	BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN PARK ZONES
Lect. Irina Lyubanets Alina Koval Elizaveta Shilovich	*Baranavicki State University (Belarus)*	PECULIARITIES OF USING SOCIAL NETWORKS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Lect. Irina Lyubanets Anastasiya Novik Dominika Shcherba	*Baranavicki State University (Belarus)*	THE SPECIFICS OF INTERNET-SPEECH OF TWITTER USERS
Dr. Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy	*Universitas Kristen Indonesia (Indonesia)*	OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF INDONESIA-TURKEY DEFENSE COOPERATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orkida Ilollari Elona Shahini	*Mediterranean University of Albania (Albania)*	EUROPEAN FINTECH'S CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

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Hall-1

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Kadir ÖZKÖSE

Prof. Dr. Kadir ÖZKÖSE	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)*	NIGER WITH ITS PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS
Dr. Gentrit SMAKAJ	*Independent Researcher (Kosova)*	DISCUSSIONS AND ALBANIANS IN THE 1877 OTTOMAN ASSEMBLY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erol SUNGUR	*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Türkiye)*	IMPRESSION OF COMPUTER GAMES ON GAMER'S RELIGIOUS LIFE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asmetkhanim MAMMADOVA	*Baku State University (Azerbaijan)*	WORDS OF TURKISH ORIGIN USED IN NIZAMI GANJAVI'S WORKS
Hatice Nur YERLİKAYA Prof. Dr. Gürbüz OCAK	*Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)*	EXAMINATION OF MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL THESIS ON SEXUAL EDUCATION IN TERMS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROCESS BETWEEN 1990–2021 IN TURKEY
Hatice Nur YERLİKAYA Prof. Dr. Gürbüz OCAK	*Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)*	EXAMINATION OF MASTER' S AND DOCTORAL THESIS ON SEX EDUCATION BETWEEN 1990-2021 IN TURKEY
Research Fellow Dr. Sándor FÖLDVÁRI	*Debrecen University (Hungary)*	TO THE QUESTION OF THE STATE FORMATION OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA: NOT ONLY WEST-EUROPEAN STATES WERE REAL STATES
Gunel Askerova	*AMEA (Azerbaijan)*	MORAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SOCIAL EVIL IN ASLAN GULIYEV'S NOVELS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ruşen RAMİZOĞLU	*Selçuk University (Türkiye)*	ASSESSMENT OF TRANSLATION AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS
Uzm. Kl. Psk. Türkan SERT KÖZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem KARAAZİZ	*Near East University (Cyprus)*	EXPLANATION OF TRANSFERS AND COUNTER -TRANSFER SUBTYPES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND GIVING EXAMPLES FROM THE SERIES "IN TREATMENT"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sema ÖZHER KOÇ	*Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)*	AN ANALYSIS ON REFIK HALIT KARAY'S NOVEL SÜRGÜN (EXILE) WITH THE CONCEPT OF PLACE AND HOMELAND

04.04.2023, Tuesday

Ankara Time

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Hall-2

Session-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçen ŞAHMARAN CAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gözde ERMIN Prof. Dr. Ziynet ÖNDOĞAN	*Ege University (Türkiye)*	SUSTAINABLE CHEF JACKET DESIGN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CIRCULAR DESIGN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Urün BIÇER Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan Yaşar ERDİNÇ	*İstanbul Beykent University (Türkiye)*	ARCHITECTS WILL SAVE THE EARTH: THE DESIGN OF "FUTURE CITY" FOR BETTER LIVES, INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçen ŞAHMARAN CAN	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	REFLECTION OF WRITING FORM AS A PLASTIC VALUE ON ART
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçen ŞAHMARAN CAN	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)*	POSTMODERN ATTITUDES AND FOLLOWS IN ARTISTIC PRODUCTION
Mohd Khaizrul Bin Makhtar Assoc. Prof. Dr. B. Ece ŞAHİN	*Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)*	AN EVALUATION ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL NEEDS IN DESIGN OF SHELTERING SPACES FOR THE HOMELESS
Melisa GONEN Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN	*Ege University (Türkiye)*	GRASS FIELD CULTURE BASED ON CIVILIZATIONS
Bora GÜNGÖR Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kübra YAZİCİ	*Ege University (Türkiye)* *Ege University (Türkiye)* *Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF THE PEDESTRIAN WAYS FOR THE USE OF VISUALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

04.04.2023, Tuesday

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Hall-3

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Res. Assist. Alev KAYA Prof. Dr. İbrahim TÜRKOĞLU	*Firat University (Türkiye)*	EVALUATION OF SYMMETRIC CRYPTOGRAPHY ALGORITHMS IN TERMS OF PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Sibel YALÇIN TOKGÖZ Lect. Dr. Hasan BAYRAM	*Bursa Uludag University (Türkiye)*	BOHR RADIUS FOR A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF CLOSE TO CONVEX HARMONIC MAPPINGS
Merve DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sinan YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hüsnü BAHAR	*Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)*	THE EVALUATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON THE PROBLEMS THEY FACE THE MOST IN THE CLASS MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Aysel DELİKTAŞ DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sinan YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hüsnü BAHAR	*Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)*	TEACHER'S OPINIONS AGAINST THE PROBLEM BEHAVIORS OF STUDENTS DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN SPECIAL EDUCATION CLASSROOMS AND OVERCOME METHODS
Kübra SATILMIŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif TUNA	*Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)*	COMPARISON OF LOGISTIC PERFORMANCE LEVELS OF COUNTRIES WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazmiye GÖNÜL BİLGİN Gürel BOZMA Esat BARS	*Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (Türkiye)*	APPROXIMATION WITH SOME OPERATORS INCLUDING FIBONACCI SEQUENCES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serhat KILIÇARSLAN	*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül (Türkiye)*	LUNG AND BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS USING FEATURE SELECTION ALGORITHMS AND HYBRID USE OF DEEP LEARNING AND MACHINE LEARNING BASED ALGORITHMS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita Todri

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MEKKI Sana SRITI Leila ARIGUE Bidjad GIOVANNI Santi	*University of Mohammed Khider (Algeria)* *University of Pisa (Italy)*	INVESTIGATING THE PERFORMANCE AND AESHTETICS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ENVELOPE BEHAVIOR THE VENTILATED FAÇADE IN ARID ZONES IN M'ZAB VALLEY, ALGERIA
Dr. Ali Saeed Muhammad Farhat Ullah	*University of Central Punjab (Pakistan)* *University of Lahore (Pakistan)*	URDU WORD SENSE DISAMBIGUATION: A SURVEY
Amma Chorida Adila Ana Chonitsa	*State Islamic University KH Abdurrahman Wahid of Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	EXISTENCE OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS IN STUDENT MORAL DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita Todri Emeritus Prof. Dr. Petraq Papajorgji	*University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" (Albania)* *European University of Tirana (Albania)*	A CREDIT RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH USING A MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON ANALYSIS: FINDINGS IN THE TRADE SECTOR
Muhammad Irfan	*Kohat University of Science and Technology (Pakistan)* *Gomal University (Pakistan)*	A STUDY ON THE GENERALIZATIONS OF COMPLEX CUBIC FUZZY INFORMATION
ETLEVA PETA BELINDA XARBA	*E. Çabej University (Albania)*	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT
Mohammad Ahsan Mohammed Feroz Ali	*Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University Dammam (Saudi Arabia)* *Fiji National University (Fiji)*	EFFECT OF EXERCISE AND DAYTIME NAPS ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SELF-ESTEEM: A CASE-CONTROL DESIGN STUDY
Syafiq Yagdhon Alfanİi Ika Rinanti	*State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahman Wahid of Pekalongan (Indonesia)*	MICROLINGUISTIC, MACROLINGUSSTIC, THEORETICAL, AND APPLIED LINGUISTIC SUBJECTS OF LINGUISTIC
Joseph Chinedu Ofobuike	*Nnamdi Azikiwe University (Nigeria)*	ETHNIC AND TRIBAL BIGOTERY; THE BANE OF NIGEIAN EFFORTS AT DEMOCRATIZATION
Séraphin MOUZOUN Miriam Corine Edwige DELLOUH	*Abomey-Calavi (Bénin)*	ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL MICROCREDIT ON THE SITUATION OF BENEFICIARIES IN THE COMMUNE OF ZE, BENIN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ângela Simões

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Khudheyer S. Mushatet Dr. Haiyder M. Hmood	*Thiqar University (Iraq)*	ANALYSIS OF THE WIRLING FLUID FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN UNIFORM AND DECREASED VARYING DIAMETER TWISTED TRIANGUIAR TUBE
Prof. Dr. Alexander V. Lagerev Prof. Dr. Igor A. Lagerev	*Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University (Russia)*	DESIGN OF MOBILE ROPEWAYS BASED ON A COMPLEX MATHEMATICAL MODEL
Yousri A. Baji Adnan A. Ugla Hassan J. Khaudair	*Thiqar University (Iraq)*	NANOPARTICLE - WIRE ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING ENHANCED METAL MATERIALS FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING: REVIEW
Fouzia Shile	*Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)*	A MESHLESS METHOD FOR SIMULATION OF GROUNDWATER RANDOM FLOW IN HETEROGENEOUS POROUS MEDIA
Prof. Dr. Ângela Simões	*Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco (Portugal)*	FRAILTY, MULTIMORBIDITY AND POLYPHARMACY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE USING THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Assist. Lect. Nada Naji Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yassir Dakheel Kremsh Alasadiy Assist. Lect. Marwa Jawad Assoc. Prof. Dr Firas Alali	*AL-Muthanna University (Iraq)* *University of Kerbala (Iraq)*	SEQUENCING IDENTIFICATION OF THE PARASITIC NEMATODE CONTRACAECUM SPP. IN FISH (PLANILIZA ABU) INTENDED TO CONSUMPTION
Dr. HANDEL Naoual	*Mohamed Cherif Messaadia University (Algeria)*	VALORIZATION OF THE NATURAL AND THE ARTIFICIAL WASTE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE
Dr. Maryem OUBELLA Prof. Dr. Mohamed BAZZAOUI Prof. Dr. Mohammed MAKHA	*Ibn Zohr University (Morocco)* *Mohamed 6 polytechnic University (Morocco)*	DIFFERENT ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE ELECTROSYNTHESIS OF POLYPYRROLE IN OXALIC ACID AND SODIUM SALICYLATE AQUEOUS MEDIA
H. BENNARI H. CHAAIR T. HALIDE, A. NACHAT S. BELOUAFA	*University Hassan II of Casablanca (Morocco)*	EVALUATION AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN A LABORATORY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. KHAIDER Hassan

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Wajid RASOOL	*Kohat University of Science and Technology (Pakistan)*	INTERVAL-VALUED Q-RUNG ORTHOPAIR FUZZY ACZEL-ALSINA OPERATIONS-BASED BONFERRONI MEAN AGGREGATION OPERATORS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS
Dr. KHAIDER Hassan Prof. Dr. ALLALOU Chakir Prof. Dr. AZANZAL Achraf	*Sultan Moulay Slimane University (Morocco)*	GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS FOR THE QUASI-GEOSTROPHIC EQUATIONS IN FUNCTION SPACES CHARACTERIZED BY SEMIGROUPS
Chin Chong Ho Siew Boon Keat Kazi Salim Newaz Mohd Nashrul bin Zubir	*University of Malaya (Malaysia)*	STUDY OF DRAG REDUCTION BY GUM ARABIC IN CLOSED CONDUIT FLOW
Rimsha	*Kohat University of Science and Technology (Pakistan)*	CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INVARIANTS OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE SUBGROUPS of SL(2,C)
Adan Naeem Syed Makhdoom Hussain Danish Riaz	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS AS A NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVE IN CIRRHINUS MRIGALA FINGERLINGS
Eman Naeem Syed Makhdoom Hussain Danish Riaz	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	ROLE OF PROBIOTICS SUPPLEMENTATION IN IMPROVING GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY OF CATLA CATLA FINGERLINGS FED SUNFLOWER MEAL BASED DIET
Dr. Chaima Souaidi Prof. Dr. Yallese Mohamed Athmane	*Badji Mokhtar University (Algeria)* *8 May 1945 University (Algeria)*	MQL AND DRY ENVIRONMENTS EFFECTS ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS DURING TURNING OF AISI 52100 STEEL
Shumaila Mumtaz Saimah Khan	*Aligarh Muslim University (India)*	TREATMENT OF TEXTILE DYE WASTEWATER WITH BACTERIAL ISOLATES
Prof. Dr. Liudmyla Hart Ruzhevych V.O. Diachenko M.A.	*Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Ukraine)*	INDIRECT COMPUTATIONAL SCHEMES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS FOR A DYNAMIC SYSTEM

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ÖZELLİK SEÇİM ALGORİTMALARI İLE DERİN ÖĞRENME VE MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ TABANLI ALGORİTMALARIN HİBRİT KULLANIMIYLA AKCİĞER VE MEME KANSERİ TEŞHİSİ

LUNG AND BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS USING FEATURE SELECTION ALGORITHMS AND HYBRID USE OF DEEP LEARNING AND MACHINE LEARNING BASED ALGORITHMS

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Serhat KILIÇARSLAN
Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9483-4425

ÖZET

Erken teşhis, kanser hastalıkları için çok önemlidir çünkü dünya çapında öldürücü hastalıklardan biridir. Akciğer ve meme kanseri dünya genelinde en yaygın görülen iki kanser türüdür. Dünya genelinde, artan nüfusla birlikte, akciğer ve meme kanserinde ölüm riski hızla arttığı gözlemlenmektedir. Akciğer ve meme kanserinde erken teşhis zordur, çünkü hastalığın çok az belirtisi bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, akciğer ve meme kanseri verilerinden hastalığı en iyi şekilde temsil edebilecek parçacık sürü optimizasyonu (PSO) kullanılarak özellik seçimi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen özniteliklere, Derin öğrenme (DL), naive bayes (NB), rastgele orman (RO) ve en yakın komşu (k-NN) algoritmaları ile hastalık tespiti gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında, Akciğer ve meme kanseri için en iyi sınıflandırıcı yaklaşımı Rastgele orman %99,7 ve Derin öğrenme (DL) %97 gibi yüksek doğruluk ile sınıflandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akciğer ve Meme Kanseri, Özellik Seçimi, Hastalık Tahmini

ABSTRACT

Early diagnosis is very important for cancer diseases because it is one of the deadly diseases worldwide. Lung and breast cancer are the two most common types of cancer worldwide. It is observed that the risk of death in lung and breast cancer increases rapidly with the increasing population worldwide. Early diagnosis of lung and breast cancer is difficult because there are few symptoms of the disease. In this study, feature selection was made using particle swarm optimization (PSO), which can best represent the disease from lung and breast cancer data. Disease detection was performed on the obtained features using Deep learning (DL), naive bayes (NB), random forest (RO) and nearest neighbor (k-NN) algorithms. The best classifier approach for lung and breast cancer is Random forest classified with 99.7% and Deep learning (DL) 97% accuracy.

Keywords: Lung and Breast Cancer, Feature Selection, Disease Prediction

KADINLARDA OBEZİTENİN ÖNÜNE GEÇMEK İÇİN YENİ BİR AÇLIK TÜRÜ: HEDONİK AÇLIK

A NEW TYPE OF HUNGER TO PREVENT OBESITY IN WOMEN: HEDONIC HUNGER

Dyt. Ebrunur YILMAZ
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7683-961X
Prof. Dr. Gülden KÖKSAL
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2464-8269

ÖZET

Beslenme vücut için gerekli olan besin ögelerinin sağlığın korunması, geliştirilmesi ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılması için uygun zamanlarda dengeli ve yeterli miktarlarda alınmasıdır. Besinlerin vücut için temel enerji kaynağı olmasının yanında çoğu birey için beslenme, fizyolojik gereksinimleri karşılamaktan öte bir hale gelmiştir. Modern dünyaya kadar olan süreçte açlık terimi, biyolojik olarak akut enerji ihtiyacını tanımlamaktaydı. Günümüzde ise bu durum, genel açlığı değil homeostatik açlığı tanımlamaktadır.

Açlık ve beslenme durumu, homeostatik ve hedonik açlık olarak incelenmektedir. Homeostatik yeme olduğunda besin alımı besinlerin lezzetinden bağımsız olarak, negatif enerji dengesi sonucunda oluşan enerji açığını kapatmak amacıyla gerçekleşmektedir. Homeostatik açlık olmadığı durumlarda da yemek yeme isteği ve besin tüketimi gerçekleşebilmektedir. Homeostatik açlık durumu dışında oluşan açlık durumuna hedonik açlık denmektedir. Hedonik açlık bilişsel, ödül sistemi ve duygu durumuyla bağlantılı besin alımını göstermektedir.

'Hedonik açlık' terimi, kişinin fiziksel açlık yokluğunda, zevk amacı ile yiyeceklerle uğraşması ve bunları tüketme isteği anlamına gelmektedir. Modern besin ortamında sıklıkla karşılaşılan lezzetli ve yoğun enerji içeren besinlerin tüketimi, hem ağızdan hem de psikolojik mekanizmalar yoluyla beyindeki dopaminerjik ödül devrelerini harekete geçirmektedir ve daha da önemlisi, enerji açığı olmasa da, enerjisi yoğun ve lezzetli yiyeceklerin aşırı tüketilmesini tetikleyebilmektedir. Yeme arzusu yüksek olan bireylerin beyinlerinde ödül merkezi aktivitesi daha fazladır ve beynin bu bölümünde herhangi bir bozukluğun obezite riskini artırdığı öne sürülmüştür. Bu nedenle, yiyecekler sadece hayatta kalmak için değil, aynı zamanda zevk ve keyif için de tüketilebilmektedir. Obezite prevalansındaki hızlı artış insanları obezitenin sebeplerini araştırmaya yöneltmiştir. Araştırmalar incelendiğinde besin alımındaki hedonik ile homeostatik aşamalara önem verilmeye başlanmıştır ve hedonik açlık obezitenin önlenmesinde ve tedavisinde dikkate değer bir mekanizmadır.

Yiyeceklere yanıt verme konusunda bireysel farklılıklar vardır, ancak şeker ve yağ oranı yüksek yiyecekler beyin ödül sistemini daha hızlı harekete geçirmektedir. Hedonik açlığa bağlı olarak enerji ve şeker içeriği yüksek besinlerin sık sık ve çok miktarlarda tüketilmesi; şişmanlık(obezite), diabetes mellitus, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar ve birçok hastalığı beraberinde getirmektedir. Hedonik açlık cinsiyet, yaş, egzersiz, kilo verme diyetinin

uygulanması gibi çeşitli etkenlere göre değişebilmektedir. Bilimsel kaynaklar incelendiğinde özellikle kadınlarda duygusal yemeye bağlı Beden Kütle İndeksi (BKİ) artışı dikkat çekmektedir.

Hedonik açlığın kadınlarda daha yüksek olduğu ve oranların yaşla birlikte azaldığı saptanmıştır. Bilimsel çalışmalara göre Obez kadınlarda hedonik açlık, sağlıksız yiyecek seçimlerine ve nihayetinde sağlıksız diyet modellerine yol açmaktadır. Diğer bir deyişle, obez kadınlar, obez olmayan kadınlara göre yemek yemekten daha çok zevk alırlar.

Kadınlarda açlık durumu ergenlik, menstrual döngü, gebelik gibi dönemlerde farklılık göstermektedir. Özellikle menstrual döngü kadınların yaşam döngüsünde çok önemli bir yer kaplamaktadır. Kadınlar gerek menstruasyan öncesi gerekse menstruasyon sırasında duygusal, fiziksel ve davranışsal olarak birçok farklılık hissetmektedir. En çok şikayet edilen durum ise iştahın kontrol edilememesidir. Artan iştah ile birlikte bireyler daha fazla besin tüketme eğiliminde olup lezzetli besinlere yenik düşmektedir. Bu dönemlerde hedonik açlığın varlığından söz edilebilmektedir. Bu nedenle, obez olan veya olmayan kadınlar tarafından hedonik mekanizmalarla tüketilen sağlıksız gıda seçimlerinin belirlenmesi çok önemlidir, çünkü hem hedonik obezitenin önlenmesinde hem de gıda alımıyla ilgili ödül yollarını baskılayacak ilaçların tasarlanması yoluyla tedavide faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Açlık, Hedonik Açlık, Kadınlarda Obezite, Şişmanlık

ABSTRACT

Nutrition is the intake of nutrients necessary for the body in balanced and sufficient quantities at appropriate times to maintain, improve health and improve the quality of life. In addition to being the main source of energy for the body, nutrition has become more than meeting physiological requirements for most individuals. In the period up to the modern world, the term hunger described a biologically acute need for energy. Today, this situation defines homeostatic hunger, not general hunger.

Hunger and nutritional status are examined as homeostatic and hedonic hunger. When eating homeostatically, food intake is carried out in order to close the energy deficit caused by a negative energy balance, regardless of the flavor of the foods. In cases where there is no homeostatic hunger, the desire to eat and food consumption can also occur. The state of hunger that occurs outside the homeostatic hunger state is called hedonic hunger. Hedonic hunger shows food intake linked to cognitive, reward system and emotional state.

The term 'hedonic hunger' means that a person deals with food for the purpose of pleasure and the desire to consume it in the absence of physical hunger. The consumption of delicious and energy-dense foods, which is often encountered in the modern food environment, activates dopaminergic reward circuits in the brain both by mouth and through psychological mechanisms, and more importantly, although there is no energy deficit, it can trigger excessive consumption of energy-dense and delicious foods. Individuals with a high desire to eat have

more reward center activity in their brains, and it has been suggested that any disorder in this part of the brain increases the risk of obesity. Therefore, food can be consumed not only for survival, but also for pleasure and enjoyment. The rapid increase in the prevalence of obesity has led people to investigate the causes of obesity. When the researches are examined, the importance of hedonic and homeostatic stages in food intake has started to be given and hedonic hunger is a remarkable mechanism in the prevention and treatment of obesity.

There are individual differences in responding to food, but foods high in sugar and fat activate the brain's reward system faster. Frequent and large consumption of foods high in energy and sugar content due to hedonic hunger leads to obesity(obesity), diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and many diseases. Hedonic hunger can vary depending on various factors such as gender, age, exercise, and the implementation of a weight loss diet. When scientific sources are examined, the increase in Body Mass Index (BMI) due to emotional eating attracts attention, especially in women.

It has been found that hedonic hunger is higher in women and the rates decrease with age. According to scientific studies, hedonic hunger in obese women leads to unhealthy food choices and ultimately unhealthy dietary patterns. In other words, obese women enjoy eating more than non-obese women. The hunger status of women differs during periods such as puberty, menstrual cycle, pregnancy. In particular, the menstrual cycle occupies a very important place in the life cycle of women. Women feel many differences emotionally, physically and behaviorally both before menstruation and during menstruation. The most common complaint is that the appetite cannot be controlled. Along with an increased appetite, individuals tend to consume more nutrients and succumb to delicious foods. During these periods, the existence of hedonic hunger can be mentioned. Therefore, it is very important to identify unhealthy food choices consumed by hedonic mechanisms by women who are obese or not, because it can be useful both in the prevention of hedonic obesity and in treatment through the design of drugs that will suppress reward pathways related to food intake.

Keywords: Hunger, Hedonic Hunger, Obesity in Women, Obesity

BİLYALI DÖVMENİN Ti13Nb13Zr ALAŞIMININ YÜZEY MORFOLOJİSİ, TOPOGRAFYASI VE YÜZEY ALTI SERTLİĞİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

INFLUENCE OF SHOT PEENING ON SURFACE MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND SUBSURFACE HARDNESS OF Ti13Nb13Zr ALLOY

Emirhan Çalım
Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0863-1651
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin Yıldıran Avcu
Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3293-4257
Dr. Eleftherios Iakovakis
Manchester University, Faculty of Science and Engineering

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6474-1965
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Eray Abakay
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2058-339X
Doç. Dr. Rıdvan Yamanoğlu
Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4661-8215
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa Armağan
İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0429-0351
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mert Guney
Nazarbayev University, School of Engineering and Digital Sciences

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4583-2671
Doç. Dr. Egemen Avcu
Kocaeli Üniversitesi Ford Otosan İhsaniye Otomotiv Meslek Yüksekokulu, Makine ve Metal Teknolojileri

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3244-1316

ÖZET

Yenilikçi bir titanyum alaşımı olan Ti13Nb13Zr, düşük elastiste modülüne sahip olması, yapısında vücuda zararlı bir bileşen bulundurmaması ve üstün korozyon direnci sayesinde biyomedikal uygulamalarda yüksek kullanım potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, bilyalı dövülmüş toz metalürjik Ti13Nb13Zr alaşımının yüzey morfolojisi, yüzey topografyası ve yüzey altı mekanik özellikleri detaylı bir şekilde irdelenmiştir. Basınç destekli sıcak pres makinasında toz metalürjisi yöntemi ile üretilen Ti13Nb13Zr alaşımı numunelere, CNC kontrollü bilyalı dövme cihazı vasıtasıyla dövme işlemi uygulanmıştır. Bilyalı dövmenin etkisiyle malzemenin yüzey morfolojisi ve topografyasındaki değişimler taramalı elektron mikroskobu ve 3-boyutlu optik profilometre ile incelenmiştir. Topografya incelemesinde, alaşımın bilyalı dövme ile yüzey pürüzlülüğünün arttığı ve yüzeyde maksimum 13 µm mesafeye sahip tepe ve çukurların oluştuğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bilyalı dövme sonucunda alaşımın sertliğinin derinliğe bağlı olarak değişiminin ortaya konması amacıyla mikro sertlik taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sertlik haritası incelendiğinde, bilyalı dövmenin etkisiyle yüzeyden 400

μm derinliğe kadar sertlik artışı sağlandığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bilyalı dövmenin etkisinin görülmediği bölgelerde sertlik değerleri 490 $HV_{0,2}$ iken yüzeye yakın bölgelerde bu değerin 555 $HV_{0,2}$'ye kadar arttığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışma ile Ti13Nb13Zr alaşımının bilyalı dövme işlemi sonrası yüzey altı sertlik değişimi kalitatif ve kantitatif olarak ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Sonuç olarak uygulanan dövme işleminin biyomedikal alanda kullanılan titanyum alaşımlarının sertliğe bağlı değişim gösteren yüzey özelliklerinin (örneğin tribolojik davranış) geliştirilebilmesi amacıyla kullanılabileceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilyalı Dövme, Mikrosertlik Haritalama, Mikroyapı, Titanyum Alaşımları, Toz Metalurjisi, Yüzey Morfolojisi.

ABSTRACT

Ti13Nb13Zr, a novel titanium alloy, has significant potential for use in biomedical applications due to its lower modulus of elasticity, non-toxicity, and improved corrosion resistance. In the present study, surface morphology, surface topography, and subsurface mechanical properties of shot peened powder metallurgical Ti13Nb13Zr alloy were investigated. Ti13Nb13Zr alloy samples produced by powder metallurgy in a pressure-assisted hot press were shot peened with a CNC-controlled shot peening system. Three-dimensional optical profilometry and scanning electron microscopy were utilized to examine the effects of shot peening on the surface topography and morphology of the samples. During the topographical examination, it was shown that shot peening increased the surface roughness of the material, resulting in the formation of peaks and valleys with a maximum height of 13 μm. Microhardness scanning was performed to reveal the variation in the alloy's hardness with respect to depth as a result of shot peening. Examination of the hardness map revealed that shot peening caused a hardness increase up to a depth of 400 μm from the surface. The regions effected by the shot peening show hardness values up to 555 $HV_{0.2}$, meanwhile the hardness is 490 $HV_{0.2}$ in unaffected regions. In this study, the subsurface hardness changes of Ti13Nb13Zr alloy after shot peening was revealed qualitatively and quantitatively. As a result, it has been seen that the applied shot peening approach can be used to improve the surface properties of titanium alloys used in the biomedical field (for example, tribological behavior) that vary depending on hardness.

Keywords: Microhardness Mapping, Microstructure, Powder Metallurgy, Shot Peening, Surface Morphology, Titanium Alloys.

FARKLI BİYOKÖMÜR MATERYALLERİNİN TOPRAKTA NİTRAT VE AMONYUM KAYIPLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT BIOCAL MATERIALS ON NITRATE AND AMMONIUM LOSSES IN SOIL

Doktora Öğrencisi Hasine KÜÇÜKYILDIRIM

Harran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Toprak Bilimi ve Bitki Besleme Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5822-9439

Doktora Öğrencisi Halime ÖZTÜRK

Harran Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Toprak Bilimi ve Bitki Besleme Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9251-1750

ÖZET

Tarım, gelişmişlik düzeyleri ne olursa olsun, tüm ülkelerin nüfuslarını beslemede ve ekonomilerinde önemli bir role sahiptir. Dünya nüfusunun gün geçtikçe artması ve küresel ısınmanın etkilerinin giderek daha fazla hissedilmesi, bu sektörü çok daha önemli bir hale getirmiştir. Son yıllarda gelişmekte olan ülkelerde tarım alanında çok büyük ilerlemeler olmasına karşın, dünyada yeterli beslenme sınırı altında kalan insanların sayısı gittikçe artmaktadır. Artan dünya nüfusunun ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak amacıyla gıda üretiminde ortaya konan artış, beslenmenin sürdürülebilirliği açısından bütün ülkelerin öncelikli hedefi haline gelmiştir. Bu hedef doğrultusunda tarım topraklarındaki en önemli elementlerden biri olan azot, toprakta başlıca amonyum (NH_4^+) ve nitrat (NO_3^-) formunda bulunmaktadır. Azot bitkiler için gerekli, makro besin elementlerinden bir tanesidir. Tarım topraklarına uygulanan azotlu gübreler hızlı bir şekilde kayıplara uğramakta ve bu kayıpların belirli oranlarda azaltılması imkân dâhilinde olup, toprağa ilave edilecek doğal toprak düzenleyici materyallerden olan biyokömür, azotu bünyesinde tutarak kullanılan kimyasal gübre miktarını azaltmakta ve birim sahadan elde edilen verimi artırabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; biyokömürlerin azot için bir adsorbant olarak kullanılabileceği araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azotlu gübreler, biyokömür, nitrat yıkanması, besin elementi

ABSTRACT

Regardless of their level of development, agriculture plays an important role in feeding the populations and economies of all countries. The increase in the world population day by day and the effects of global warming being felt more and more have made this sector much more important. Although there have been great advances in agriculture in developing countries in recent years, the number of people who are under the adequate nutrition limit in the world is increasing. The increase in food production in order to meet the needs of the increasing world population has become the primary goal of all countries in terms of sustainability of nutrition. In line with this goal, nitrogen, one of the most important elements in agricultural soils, is mainly found in the soil in the form of ammonium (NH_4^+) and nitrate (NO_3^-). Nitrogen is one of the essential macronutrients for plants. Nitrogen fertilizers applied to agricultural lands are rapidly lost and it is possible to reduce these losses at certain rates. In this study; It has been investigated that biochars can be used as an adsorbent for nitrogen.

Keywords: Nitrogen fertilizers, biochar, nitrate leaching, nutrient

ANADOLU'NUN TÜRK YURDU HALİNE GELMESİNDE ÇEPNİLERİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF CHEPNIS IN TURNING ANATOLIA TO TURKISH HOME

Doç. Dr. Mehibe ŞAHBAZ

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılap Tarihi Bölümü,

Orcid: 0000-0002-0597-925X

ÖZET

Anadolu, jeopolitik konumu itibarıyla tarihin her döneminde birçok kültürden oluşan milletlerin cazibe merkezi olmuştur. Bu özelliğinden dolayı tarihi safahat sürecinde birçok din ve kültürden oluşan medeniyetlerin istilasına uğramıştır. Birçok kültüre ev sahipliği yapan Anadolu'ya Türkler, kitleler halinde birçok akınlar yaparak bölgeyi yakından tanımışlardır. Nihayetinde Anadolu'ya yapılan bu akınlar 1071 yılında gerçekleştirilen Bizans İmparatorluğu ve Büyük Selçuklu Devleti arasında gerçekleşen Malazgirt Savaşı'nda Bizanslıların yenilmesiyle Türkmen kitlelerine açılmıştır. X. asra gelindiğinde, Türk dünyasını temsil eden büyük Türk topluluklarından biri de Oğuz Türkleri idi. Oğuzlar, X. asırda 'da devam eden Türk dünyasındaki siyasi çalkantılarda "Yabgu Devleti" adı altında bağımsız bir şekilde siyasi birliklerini devam ettirmişlerdir. Oğuz Yabgu Devleti bu dönemde Hazar denizi ile Seyhun nehrinin ortalarında göçebe ve yarı yerleşik olarak yaşayarak Oğuz boylarını hâkimiyetleri altında toplamayı başarmışlardı. X. asırda Oğuzların Bozok ve Üçok olarak iki kola ayrıldığını ve 24 Oğuz boyundan meydana geldiğini görmekteyiz. Ancak yine asırda Oğuz Yabgu Devletinde siyasi çekişmelerden dolayı birçok boy göç etmek zorunda kalmıştır. Bu boylardan olan Çepnilerde bu Türkmen akınları sırasında Anadolu'ya gelerek, bölgenin Türkleşmesinde önemli rol üstlenmişlerdir. Anadolu'nun hemen hemen her tarafında yurt tutan Çepnilerin Orta Anadolu'da faaliyet gösteren Danişmendli Beyliğinin içerisinde yer alarak Anadolu'nun Türk iskânına açılmasında önemli bir rol oynadığı görülmektedir. Çalışmamızda Oğuzların önemli bir boyu olan Çepnilerin Anadolu'ya gelişleri ve hangi bölgelere iskân ettirildiklerinin yanı sıra Çepnilerin iskân ettirildikleri bölgelerdeki siyasi, sosyal, dini ve ekonomik faaliyetleri üzerinde durularak, Anadolu'nun Türkleşmesindeki rollerinin günümüzdeki yansımalarını ortaya çıkarmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oğuzlar, Anadolu, Akınlar, Çepniler, Kültür.

ABSTRACT

Due to its geopolitical location, Anatolia has been the center of attraction for nations of many cultures in every period of history. Due to this feature, it has been invaded by civilizations consisting of many religions and cultures in the historical phase. Anatolia, which is home to many cultures, got to know the region closely by making many raids in masses. Ultimately, these raids to Anatolia were opened to the Turkmen masses after the Byzantines were defeated in the Battle of Manzikert, which took place in 1071 between the Byzantine Empire and the Great Seljuk State. By the 10th century, one of the large Turkish communities representing the Turkish world was the Oghuz Turks. Oghuzs continued their political union independently under the name of Yabgu State during the political turmoil in the Turkish World in the X. century. In this period, the Oghuz Yabgu State managed to gather the Oghuz tribes under their domination by living as nomadic and semi-sedentary in the middle of the Caspian Sea and the Seyhun river. In the X. century, we see that the Oghuzs were divided into two branches as Bozok and Üçok and consisted of 24 Oghuz tribes. However, in the century, many tribes had to emigrate due to political conflicts in the Oghuz Yabgu State. The Chepni from these tribes came to Anatolia during these Turkmen raids and played an important role in the Turkification of the region. It is seen that the Chepnis, who settled in almost every part of Anatolia, played an important role in the opening of Anatolia to Turkish settlement by taking part in the Danishmend Principality operating in Central Anatolia. In our study, the arrival of the Chepni, an important tribe of the Oghuzs, to Anatolia and the regions where they were settled, as well as the political, social, religious and economic activities of the Chepni in the regions where they were settled, is to reveal the current reflections of their role in the Turkification of Anatolia.

Keywords: Oghuz, Anatolia, Akınlar, Chepni, Culture.

İSLAMİYET ÖNCESİ TÜRK DEVLETLERİNDE TIBBIN UYGULAYICILARI: OTACILAR

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE IN PRE-ISLAMIC TURKISH STATES: HERBALISTS

Doç. Dr. Mehibe ŞAHBAZ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılap Tarihi Bölümü,
Orcid: 0000-0002-0597-925X

ÖZET

Tarihin ilk dönemlerinden itibaren hastalıklar, insanoğlu için büyük tehlike oluşturmuş ve insanoğlu bu hastalıklarla baş etmenin yolarını aramıştır. Bu bağlamda değerlendirecek olursak tıbbın tarihi, tarih öncesi çağlardan itibaren başlamıştır. İnsanoğlu bazen gözlem yaparak bazen de deneme-yanılma yoluyla birtakım tedaviler uygulayarak, hastalıkları tedavi etmenin yollarını bulmuştur. Böylece İnsanoğlunun hastalıklara karşı olan tutumu ilkel toplumlardan itibaren büyük değişim ve gelişim göstermiş ve tıp ilmi, dünyanın en eski uygarlıklarından başlayarak en erken gelişen kültürlerden biri olmuştur. Dünyanın en kadim devletlerinden olan Türklerin ilk ana yurdu Orta Asya, yani Türkistan, Güney Sibirya, Doğu ve Batı Türkistan'ı içine alan, Tanrı Dağlarının güneyinde ve Cungarya Bozkırlarının kuzeyinde kalan bölgede Türkler göçebe bir hayat tarzı sürdürdükleri için Uygurlara kadar Türk topluluklarında ilmî anlamda bir tıp anlayışı oluşmamıştır. Uygurlara kadar Türkler, Bozkır kültürü gereği doğayla iç içe yaşayarak savaşçı bir ruha sahip olarak, sağlık sorunlarını deneme yanılma ve yoluyla geliştirdikleri halk hekimliği ile gidermeye çalışmışlardır. İslam Öncesi Türk devletlerindeki inanca göre evde bir hastalıktan ya da yaşlılıktan dolayı ölmek utanç verici bir durum iken, düşmana karşı bir savaşta ölmek ise onur vermekteydi. Bu onurdan kendilerini alıkoyacak ya da hayatlarına devam etmelerine engel olacak bir hastalıkla karşılaştıkları zaman ise dönemin şartlarına göre oldukça pratik sayılabilecek bazı uygulamalarda bulunmuşlardır. İslamiyet Öncesi Türk devletlerinde, Tanrı inancı her zaman merkezde olmuştur. Gök Tanrı inancında din görevlisine kam, şifacı da denilirken daha sonraları kam yerini tıbbı bilen, eğitim görmüş ve tedavi eden hekimler "otacılar" olmuştur. Bu hekimler hastalığı kendilerine has usullerle teşhis ve tedavi etmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkler, Tıp, Hastalık, Otacı, Tanrı.

ABSTRACT

Since the first periods of history, diseases have posed a great danger to human beings and mankind has sought ways to cope with these diseases. If we evaluate it in this context, the history of medicine started from prehistoric times. Mankind has found ways to treat diseases, sometimes by observing and sometimes by applying some treatments through trial and error. Thus, the attitude of mankind towards diseases has shown great change and development since primitive societies, and the science of medicine has become one of the earliest developing cultures, starting from the oldest civilizations of the world. The first homeland of the Turks, which is one of the most ancient states in the world, is Central Asia, that is, Turkistan, South Siberia, East and West Turkestan, in the south of the Tian Shan and north of the Cungarya Steppes, since the Turks lead a nomadic lifestyle, there is a scientific interest in Turkish communities up to the Uyghurs. medicine did not exist. Turks, until the Uyghurs, have tried to solve their health problems with folk medicine that they have developed through trial and error, by living together with nature as a requirement of the steppe culture and having a warrior spirit. According to the belief in the pre-Islamic Turkish states, while it was a shame to die at home due to an illness or old age, it was an honor to die in a war against the enemy. When they encountered a disease that would prevent them from this honor or prevent them from continuing their lives, they made some practices that could be considered quite practical according to the conditions of the period. In pre-Islamic Turkish states, belief in God has always been at the center. In the belief of the Sky God, the religious official was called a kam and a healer, but later on, the physicians who knew the place of cam medicine, were educated and treated became "herbalists". These physicians diagnosed and treated the disease with their own unique methods.

Keywords: Turks, Medicine, Disease, Herb, God.

GELENEKSEL YOLLARLA ÜRETİLMİŞ ŞALGAM SULARINDAN İZOLE EDİLEN *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* SUŞLARININ ÖN TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF PRE-TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* STRAINS ISOLATED FROM TRADITIONALLY PRODUCED SHALGAM BEVERAGES

Arş. Gör. Dr. Halil İbrahim KAHVE
Aksaray Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6599-1309

ÖZET

Şalgam suyu mor havuç, şalgam turpu, bulgur unu (setik), ekşi hamur, kaya tuzu ve suyun fermantasyona bırakılmasıyla elde edilen geleneksel fermente bir içecektir. Fermantasyon sonunda asitliği yüksek, kırmızı renkli, hafif ekşimsi ve bulanık bir içecek elde edilmektedir. Diğer fermente ürünlerde olduğu gibi şalgam suyunun kalitesi de onun sahip olduğu mikroflorasına göre değişmektedir. Bu flora çeşitliliği üretim yöntemine göre değişmekle birlikte genellikle çok defa pasajlanarak zenginleştirilmiş ekşi hamur veya bunların eksraktlarına bağlıdır.

Yapılan bu araştırmada, Adana, Konya ve Aksaray illerinde geleneksel üretim metoduyla üretilmiş üç farklı şalgam suyundan maya izolasyonu yapılmıştır. Mayaların izolasyonu için Sabouraud %4 Dextrose Agar kullanılmış ve ekilen petriler 28 ºC'de 5 gün inkübasyona bırakılmıştır. Gelişen mayalar rastgele seçilerek DNA'ları izole edilmiştir. Türlerin tanımlanma işlemi için daha önce iPBS-PCR markör yöntemiyle oluşturulan veribankası kullanılarak benzer bant profili veren *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* suşları belirlenmiştir. Doğrulama için rastgele seçilen 4 suş sekans analizine tabi tutulmuş ve identifikasyon sonuçları kesinleştirilmiştir.

Çalışmanın ikinci kısmında, izole edilen 23 *S. cerevisiae* suşunun ön teknolojik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda suşların farklı sıcaklık, pH, tuz, laktik asit ve asetik asit konsantrasyonlarında gelişebilme yetenekleri belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre suşların 3 tanesi 8 ºC' de, 10 tanesi 37 ºC' de, 6 tanesi %5 NaCl konsantrasyonunda, 8 tanesi 2.5 pH derecesinde, 4 tanesi %5 laktik asit konsantrasyonunda ve son olarak 1 tanesi %1 asetik asit konsantrasyonunda gelişme göstermiştir. Analiz sonuçları, üstün sonuçlar veren suşların belirlenebilmesi için Temel Bileşen Analizi' ne tabi tutulmuştur. Temel Bileşen Analizi sonuçlarına göre, AD2 suşu umut verici sonuçlar ortaya koymuştur. Bu suşun olası starter kültür kombinasyonlarında kullanılabilmesi için probiyotik özellikler yönünden kapasitesinin belirlenmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maya, şalgam, iPBS, teknolojik.

ABSTRACT

Shalgam is a traditional fermented beverage produced by fermenting purple carrot, turnip radish, bulgur flour (setik), sourdough, rock salt and water. A red, slightly sour, cloudy beverage with high acidity is produced at the end of the fermentation process. Like other fermented foods, shalgam's quality differs depending on its microflora. Although the production technique can affect the flora variety, it usually depends on sourdough or extracts that have been enriched by passing many times.

In this research, yeast isolation was made from three different turnip juices produced by traditional production methods in Adana, Konya, and Aksaray provinces. Sabouraud 4% Dextrose Agar was used to isolate yeasts and incubated at 28 ºC for 5 days. The colonies were randomly selected for DNA isolation. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains with similar band profiles were determined by using the database created with the iPBS-PCR marker method to identify the species. For validation, 4 randomly selected strains were subjected to sequence analysis, and the identification results were finalized.

In the second part of the study, preliminary technological properties of 23 isolated *S. cerevisiae* strains were determined. In this context, the ability of the strains to grow at different temperatures, pH, salt, lactic acid and acetic acid concentrations was determined. According to the results obtained, 3 of the strains developed at 8 ºC, 10 of them at 37 ºC, 6 of them at 5% NaCl concentration, 8 of them at 2.5 pH, 4 of them at 5% lactic acid concentration and finally 1 of them at 1% acetic acid concentration. The results were subjected to Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to identify strains that gave superior results. According to PCA, strain AD2 showed the most promising results. To use this strain in possible starter culture combinations, it is necessary to determine its capacity in terms of probiotic properties.

Keywords: Yeast, shalgam, iPBS, technological.

DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER IN RADIOGRAPHY USING DEEP LEARNING

Sura Mohammed Majeed Al-Fadhli

Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Technology, Electric Electronic Engineering

Assist. Prof. Dr. Şükrü KİTİŞ

Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Technology, Electric Electronic Engineering

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer and lung cancer are among the most common types of cancer in the world. Breast cancer is one of the most common types of cancer among women and is the second leading cause of death among women worldwide due to insufficient testing to detect the problem in cells and early signs of mutations that accelerate cancer growth. Lack of timely medical attention leads to cell damage, so the only treatment that doctors offer is excision. Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) is the most common subtype of all breast cancers and accurate identification and classification of breast cancer subtypes is an important clinical task and automated approaches can be used to save time and reduce error. Pathologists typically focus on regions containing IDCs to determine the degree of aggression of the entire generation sample. Therefore, a common preprocessing step for automatic aggression classification is to determine the precise IDC within a complete stabilization chip.

In this study, deep learning algorithms are used to predict disease on a prepared dataset and the model is built on a CNN, which is usually used for computer vision tasks. In the dataset used, 279 women were examined and 277,524 samples were extracted (198,738 IDC negative and 78,786 IDC positive). The data set is divided into 80% training data and 20% test data. In our study, CNN Model 1, CNN model 1 with image Genration , CNN Model 2, CNN Model 2 with Image Genration and CNN Model VGG16 were applied as image processing. In these five models applied, the highest value in terms of accuracy was obtained in the first CNN model with 0.81. The same procedures were adapted to the lung cancer dataset to ensure the accuracy of these models. In the lung cancer dataset (110 patients, 1190 images, 40 malignant, 15 benign, 55 normal), the first CNN model was found with an accuracy of 0.97. As a result, it can be said that the first CNN model, which is one of the models applied in image processing for the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer and lung cancer, was successful.

This research aims to take advantage of the role of artificial intelligence in reading magnetic resonance images, increase accuracy in diagnosis and use an interactive system that supports decision making and questioning in suspicious areas to detect breast cancer. In this way, early and accurate diagnosis is planned, mortality is reduced, treatment success is ensured and morbidity risks are reduced.

Keywords: CNN, Deep Learning, Breast cancer, Lung cancer, image processing

BİLGİSAYAR OYUNLARININ OYUNCULARIN DİNİ HAYATINA ETKİSİ

IMPRESSION OF COMPUTER GAMES ON GAMER'S RELIGIOUS LIFE

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Erol SUNGUR
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi,
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7311-3415

ÖZET

Her toplumun kendi kutsal ayinleri bir ciddiyet içerir. Oyunun da aynı ciddiyete hâkim olabileceğini gözden kaçırmamak gerekir. Özellikle oyuncunun kendisini oyuna bütün varlığıyla adaması, oyunun sadece bir oyun olmaktan çıkmasını beraberinde getirir. Oyundaki bir eğlence kıvanca, hafiflik coşkuya dönüşebilir. Bu coşku, dinsel bir vecd haliyle ayırt edilemez bir benzerlik taşır. Bu açıdan Huizinga oyunu; ayin, dua gibi kutsal ve dini kavramlarla özdeşleştirir. Çünkü ona göre bir çocuk, sporcu, aktör vs. oyun oynadığının farkındadır ve aynı zamanda bu oyun, oynayan kişiyi bu dünyanın ötesinde bir yerlere götürür. Ayinsel eylem, katılımcılarını başka bir dünyaya ilettiğinden oyunla bir özdeşliğe sahiptir. Huizinga'ya göre oyun ile ayin arasındaki en temel benzerlik, hem oyunun hem de ayinin sınırlandırılmış, tayin edilmiş bir zamanda ve mekânda icra edilmesidir.

Bilgisayar oyunları, oyunculara bu tür dini boyutlar sunabildiği gibi aynı oyunlar, oyuncuların dini hayatlarında belli etkilere ve yönlendirmelere sahiptir. Bu etkinin durumunu tespit etmek için niteliksel bir alan araştırması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada durum deseni modeli kullanılmıştır. 15 bilgisayar oyuncusundan oluşan çalışma grubundan yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat sorularıyla ve kartopu tekniğiyle veriler toplanmıştır. Bu veriler anlayıcı ve yorumlayıcı sosyoloji perspektifinden analiz edilmiştir. Din Sosyolojisi alanında daha önce bilgisayar oyuncuları üzerine böyle bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu açıdan araştırmanın alan literatürüne önemli bir katkı sağlayacağı öngörülmektedir.

Araştırmamız sonucunda bilgisayar oyunları ile dini hayat arasındaki ilişkide, olumlu bir bağlantı olduğunu söyleyenler sadece 2 kişi olmuştur. Katılımcılarımızın çoğunluğuna göre bilgisayar oyunları dini hayata olumlu bir katkı sunmamaktadır. Sonuç olarak bilgisayar oyunlarıyla dini hayat arasındaki etkileşim çeşitliliğini oyuncular üzerinden şöyle tasnif edebiliriz:

- Bu etkinin oyunun özelliğine ve türüne göre değişeceğini düşünenler.
- Oyunlarda dinin olmadığını veya çok az olduğunu, oyunun dini hayata hiç etkisinin bulunmadığını söyleyenler.
- Bu etkide dinin konumunun nötr olduğunu söyleyenler.
- Oyunun ibadeti etkilemeyeceğini bunun bireyle ilgili olduğunu söyleyenler.
- Oyunların dini hayatı olumsuz etkilediğini düşünenler.
- Oyunların dini hayatı olumlu etkilediğini düşünenler.
- Dini açıdan oyunlardaki çoğulcu ortamı kültürel bir zenginlik ve fırsat olarak görenler.
- Laiklik/sekülerlik nedeniyle oyun ile din etkileşimini birbirinden ayıranlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Sosyolojisi, Bilgisayar Oyunları, Dini Hayat.

ABSTRACT

Sacraments of every society involve a seriousness. It should not be overlooked that the game can have the same seriousness. Especially dedicating of gamer, himself to the game with all his being brings with the fact that the game is not just a game. A fun can turn into pleasure and casualness can turn into enthusiasm in the game. This enthusiasm bears an indistinguishable resemblance to a religious ecstasy. When considered from this point of view, the Huizinga game; identifies with religious concepts and sacrificing such as ritual and prayer. Because, according to Huizinga, a child, athlete, actor etc. is aware of playing a game and at the same time, this game takes the player to a place beyond this world. The ritual act has an identity with the game, as it conveys its participants to another world. According to Huizinga, the most basic similarity between the play and the ritual is that both the play and the ritual are performed in a limited, determined time and place.

Computer games can offer such religious dimensions to the gamers, also the same games have impressions and directions to the gamers towards their spiritual lives. A qualitative field study was conducted to determine the status of this effect. The case study model was used in the research. Data were collected from the study group consisting of 15 computer players, with semi-structured interview questions and snowball technique. These data were analysed from the perspective of understanding and interpretive sociology. There hasn't been found such study yet on computer gamers before in the field of Sociology of Religion. At this point, it is estimated that the research will contribute to the field literature.

As a result of research, only 2 participants said that there is a positive corelation between computer games and religious life. Computer games has no positive contribution to their religious life according to most of our participants. As a result of that we can classify the interaction diversity between computer games and religious life through the players as follows:

- Some of gamers who think that this effect will be able to change with the feature and type of the game.

- Some of gamers who say that the game has no effect on religious life and there is no place for religion in the game or may be slightly

- Some of gamers who say that the position of religion is neutral.

- Some of gamers who say that the game has no impression on the worship, its impression would be personal.

- Some of gamers who think that the games negatively influence on religious life.

- Some of gamers who think that the games positively influence on religious life.

- Some of gamers who criticise the pluralistic environment of the games as a cultural variety and opportunity in terms of religion.

- Some of gamers who divide the corelation between game and religious impression over secularism.

Keywords: Sociology of Religion, Computer Games, Religious Life

AVRUPALI MİLLİ FUTBOLCULAR İÇİN "GÖRECELİ YAŞ ETKİSİ" DURUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF "RELATIVE AGE EFFECT" FOR EUROPEAN NATIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Dr. Bahadır BAYARSLAN
İstanbul Topkapı Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1665-7846
Dr. Ali ÇEVİK
Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3664-6626

ÖZET

Sporcuların yaş gruplarına göre doğum tarihleri baz alınarak gruplandırılması bireysel ve takım sporlarında oldukça yaygındır. "Göreceli Yaş Etkisi" olarak bilinen fenomen, aynı yıl içinde doğum tarihine göre gruplandırma yöntemlerine dayanan ve spor başarısını etkileyebilecek bir faktör olarak görülmektedir. Birçok çalışma, sporda göreceli yaş etkisi olgusunun etkilerini incelemiştir. Bu çalışmada, en üst seviye milli futbolcuların ''Göreceli Yaş Etkisi'' durumundan etkilenip etkilenmediğini görmek amacıyla, Avrupalı seçkin profesyonel milli futbolcuların doğum tarihleri karşılaştırılması ile incelenmesi amaçlamıştır.

Araştırmanın modeli "Temel Nitel Araştırma" olarak, araştırmadaki veri toplama tekniği ise "Doküman İncelemesi" olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmadaki verilerin analizi ise betimsel analiz biçimi olan Miles ve Huberman modeline göre yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini; FIFA ve UEFA tarafından düzenlenen uluslararası futbol turnuvalarına katılan milli futbolcular, örneklemini ise şampiyonluk yaşamış milli takım futbolcuları oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın veri analizinde; 1930 ve 2021 yılları arasında gerçekleşmiş olan uluslararası dünya ve Avrupa Futbol Şampiyonalarında başarılı milli takımlar ve takım kadrolarına ait araştırmaya katkı sağlayacak yazılı dökümanlardan yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada, FIFA ve UEFA tarafından düzenlenen şampiyona finallerinde başarılı milli takım futbolcularının doğum yıllarına göre spora başlama zamanlarına dair bilgileri detaylı olarak incelenmiştir.

Profesyonel seviye futbolda, Avrupa ülkelerinden başarılı milli takım futbolcularının sayısal olarak "göreceli yaş etkisi" açısından yılın ilk aylarında doğum durumunun baskın olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak; elit seviye profesyonel milli futbolcular için göreceli yaş etkisinin 2000'li yılların öncesinde negatif, 2000 yılı ve sonrasında ise pozitif eğilim gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Farklı turnuvalarda başarılı milli takım oyuncuları birlikte incelendiğinde ise toplamda 582 futbolcu için doğum yılları baz alındığında yılın ilk 6 ayında doğan sporcuların sayısının daha fazla olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, Şampiyon, Milli Takım, Futbolcu, Göreceli Yaş Etkisi

ABSTRACT

It is quite common in individual and team sports to group athletes according to their age groups based on their date of birth. The phenomenon known as the "Relative Age Effect" is seen as a factor that can affect sports success based on the methods of grouping by date of birth in the same year. Many studies have examined the effects of the relative age effect phenomenon in sports. In this study, it was aimed to examine the European elite professional national football players by comparing their birth dates in order to see whether the top national football players are affected by the "Relative Age Effect".

The model of the research was determined as "Basic Qualitative Research" and the data collection technique in the research was determined as "Document Analysis". The analysis of the data in the research was made according to the Miles and Huberman model, which is a descriptive analysis form. The universe of the research; National football players participating in international football tournaments organized by FIFA and UEFA, and national team football players who have won the championship constitute the sample. In the data analysis of the research; Written documents that will contribute to the research of successful national teams and team cadres in the international world and European Football Championships that took place between 1930 and 2021 were used. In the study, the information of successful national team football players in the championship finals organized by FIFA and UEFA, according to their birth years, was examined in detail.

In professional level football, it has been seen that the birth status of the successful national team football players from European countries is dominant in the first months of the year in terms of the "relative age effect" numerically. In conclusion; It was concluded that the relative age effect for elite level professional national football players showed a negative trend before the 2000s and a positive trend after the year 2000. When the successful national team players in different tournaments are examined together, it is seen that the number of athletes born in the first 6 months of the year is high for a total of 582 football players, based on their birth years.

Keywords: Football, Champion, National Team, Player, Relative Age Effect

TEK YÖNLÜ KARBON FİBER TAKVİYELİ POLİAMİD 6 KOMPOZİTLERİN SIKIŞTIRMA KALIPLAMASINDA PROSES-PERFORMANS İLİŞKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PROCESS-PERFORMANCE RELATIONSHIPS IN COMPRESSION MOULDING OF UNIDIRECTIONAL CARBON FIBER REINFORCED POLYAMIDE 6 COMPOSITES

Canbek GİRAY
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Makine Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0009-0004-2322-7221
Prof. Dr. Mihrigül EKŞİ ALTAN
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Makine Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2140-8884

ÖZET

Sürekli karbon fiber takviyeli termoplastikler, yüksek mukavemet-ağırlık oranı, yüksek kırılma tokluğu, uzun raf ömrü ve geri dönüştürülebilirlik gibi avantajlı özellikleri nedeniyle son yıllarda araştırmacılar arasında büyük ilgi görmektedir. Bu özellikler onları spor, ulaşım, havacılık ve otomobil endüstrilerinde kullanım için ideal hale getirmiştir. Termoplastik kompozit malzemeler, termoset polimerleri kapsayan bazı önemli avantajlara sahiptir. İşleme açısından bakıldığında, yüksek hacimli üretimleri destekleyen daha kısa ve daha otomatik döngülere izin verirler. Fiber takviyeli termoplastikler kullanılarak karmaşık geometriler üretilebilir ve otomatik fiber yerleştirme gibi tekniklerde kullanıma izin verirler. Kürlenme reaksiyonunun olmaması nedeniyle termoplastik kompozit malzemeler geri dönüşüm için de uygundur, bu da daha çevre dostu ve sürdürülebilir bir üretim anlamına gelir. Elyaf takviyeli termoplastikler, çeşitli yapısal şekillere hızlı bir şekilde ısıyla şekillendirilebilme avantajına sahiptir.

Karbon fiber takviyeli termoplastik'ler arasında, tek yönlü (UD) karbon fiber takviyeli poliamid 6 (CF/PA6) nispeten düşük maliyeti, iyi işlenebilirliği, kimyasal direnci ve yüksek mekanik performansı nedeniyle son zamanlarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kullanılan malzeme UD CF/PA6'dır. Farklı işleme sıcaklıklarının, kalıplama süresinin, soğutma hızlarının ve ön ısıtma durumunun CF/PA6 laminatlarının konsolidasyonu ve bağ mukavemeti gelişimi üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Çeşitli proses parametreleri laminat kalitesini ve performansını etkilemektedir. Üretimde üç farklı sıcaklık (220-240-260 ˚C) ve üç farklı kalıplama süresi (5-15-30 sn), yavaş-hızlı soğutma hızı ve ön ısıtmalı-ön ısıtmasız koşullarıdır.

Bu çalışmada mekanik testler için kama soyma ve çekme testi kullanılmıştır. Kama soyma test yöntemi, CF/PA 6'nın bağlanma mukavemetini ölçmek için kullanılır. Çekme testi, bir polimer kompozit numuneyi kırmak için gereken kuvveti ve numunenin bu kırılma noktasına kadar ne ölçüde gerildiğini veya uzadığını ölçmek için kullanılır. Amaç, tek yönlü (UD) karbon fiber polyamid 6 (CF/PA6) pre-preg bantların sıkıştırma kalıplama işlemi parametrelerini laminatın mekanik özellikleriyle ilişkilendirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sıkıştırmalı kalıplama, Poliamid 6, Prepreg tek yönlü bant

ABSTRACT

Continuous carbon fiber reinforced thermoplastics have attracted great interest among researchers in recent years due to their advantageous properties such as high strength-to-weight ratio, high fracture toughness, long pot life and recyclability. These characteristics have made them ideal for use in the sports, transportation, aerospace and automobile industries. Thermoplastic composite materials have some important advantages cover thermoset polymers. From a processing point of view, they allow shorter and more automated cycles supporting high-volume productions.Complex geometries can be produced using fiber-reinforced thermoplastics, and techniques such as automated fiber placement can be use. Due to the lack of curing reaction, thermoplastic composite materials are also suitable for recycling, which means a more environmentally friendly and sustainable production. Fiber-reinforced thermoplastics have the advantage of being thermoformed quickly into a variety of structural shapes.

Among carbon fiber reinforced polyamide thermoplastics, unidirectional (UD) carbon fiber reinforced polyamide 6 (CF/PA6) has been widely used recently due to its relatively low cost, good processability, chemical resistance and high mechanical performance. The material used in this study is UD CF/PA6 tapes. In this study The effect of different processing temperatures, moulding time and cooling rates on the consolidation and bond strength development of the CF/PA6 laminates is investigated.

Various process parameters affect laminate quality and performance. Three different temperatures (220-240-260 ˚C) and three different moulding times (5-15-30 sec) will be used in production. The other parameter is two different cooling rates, slow and fast. The last parameter is the preheating condition.

In this study, tests wedge peel and tensile are used for the specimens. The wedge peel test method are used to measure the bond strength of CF/PA 6. Tensile testing is used to measure the force required to break a polymer composite specimen and the extent to which the specimen stretches or elongates to that breaking point.The goal is to correlate the compression molding process parameters of unidirectional CF/PA6 prepreg tapes to the mechanical properties of the laminate.

Keywords: Compressions molding, Polyamide 6, Prepreg unidirectional tape

ADSORPSİYON İŞLEMİ İLE DENİZ SUYUNDAN TUZ GİDERİMİ AMAÇLI ADSORPTİF MEMBRAN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE DESALİNASYON UYGULAMASI

DEVELOPMENT OF ADSORPTIVE MEMBRANE FOR SALT REMOVAL FROM SEA WATER BY ADSORPTION PROCESS AND APPLICATION OF DESALINATION

Tuana Sultan ÖZMEN
Kocaeli Universitesi Mühendislik Fak. Kimya Müh. Böl.
ORCİD: ID/ 0000-0001-7713-5235
Prof. Dr. Nilüfer HİLMİOĞLU
Kocaeli Universitesi Mühendislik Fak. Kimya Müh. Böl.
ORCİD: ID/ 0000-0002-2627-8890

ÖZET

Nüfus artışı, sanayileşme, iklim değişikliği ve çevre kirliliği temiz ve kullanılabilir suyun önemini açıkça göstermektedir. Desalinasyon işlemi deniz suyu gibi tuzlu sulardan tuz giderimi ile temiz/kullanılabilir su üretim tekniğidir. Desalinasyon işleminde kullanılan evaporasyon, ters osmoz, buhar sıkıştırmalı adsorpsiyon, elektrodializ gibi diğer tekniklere göre adsorpsiyon kolay uygulanabilen ekonomik bir yöntemdir. Adsorbsiyon işleminde doğru adsorban geliştirilmesi işlemin başarısını artıracaktır. Bu çalışmada geliştirilen adsorptif membranın adsorban olarak kullanımı literatürde bir ilk olup, adsorpsiyon ile desalinasyon uygulaması araştırma ve geliştirilmeye açık bir alandır. Zeolit çevre dostu bir adsorbandır, ancak işlem sonrası sudan ayrılması, kurutulması gibi ilave işlemler gerektirir. Zeolitin bir polimer film içine katılmasıyla hazırlanan bir adsorban ile bu işlemlere gerek kalmamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada polivinil alkol (PVA) ve doğal zeolit klinoptilolitten oluşan adsorptif membran hazırlanmıştır. Sentetik olarak hazırlanan 35 g/L konsantrasyonundaki tuzlu sudan, hazırlanan adsorptif membran kullanılarak oda sıcaklığında adsorpsiyon yöntemi ile tuz giderimi yapılmıştır. % 5' lik PVA çözeltisinden elde edilen saf membranın su sorpsiyonu ve klinoptilolit katkılı kompozit membranın tuzlu su sorpsiyonu; sorpsiyon testleri ile belirlenmiştir. Saf membranın şişme derecesi % 266, kompozitin şişme derecesi % 195 dir. Şişme derecelerinin değerleri incelendiğinde adsorptif kompozit membranın desalinasyon için kullanıma uygun olduğu görülmüştür. Hazırlanan adsorptif membranla yapılan desalinasyon çalışması sonucu çözeltilerin iletkenlik değerlerinin ölçülmesi ile tuz tutma değerleri belirlenmiştir.

% 5' lik olarak hazırlanan PVA çözeltisine, polimerin % 40' ı oranında zeolit katılarak dört farklı kompozit membran hazırlanmıştır. Birinci kompozit (A1) kurutulmuş zeolitin polimere katılması ve glutaraldehit ile çapraz bağlanması, daha sonra kurutulması ile hazırlanmıştır. İkinci kompozit (A2) kurutma sıcaklığından daha yüksek sıcaklıkta aktifleştirilmiş zeolitin polimere katılması ve glutaraldehit ile çapraz bağlanması ve kurutulması ile hazırlanmıştır. Üçüncü kompozit (A3) aktifleştirilmiş zeolitin polimere katılması ve düşük orandaki glutaraldehit ile çapraz bağlanması ve kurutulması hazırlanmıştır. Dördüncü kompozit (A4) aktifleştirilmiş zeolitin polimere katılması ve çapraz bağlama yapmadan kurutulması ile hazırlanmıştır. Elde edilen tuz tutma dereceleri sırasıyla A4>A3>A2>A1 şeklindedir. Tuz tutma değerleri (R) ise R_{A1}: % 30.3, R_{A2}: % 35.33, R_{A3}: % 42.17, R_{A4}: % 99.97 dir.

Doğal zeolit klinoptilolitin tuz tutma özelliği yüksek hidrofilisiteye sahip PVA polimeri ile birleştirilerek elde edilen adsorptif membrana tuz tutma yeteneği kazandırılmış ve deniz suyundan tuz ile suyun ayrılmasında yüksek tuz tutma oranı elde edilmiştir. Geliştirilen adsorptif membran potansiyel adsorban olarak gelecek vadetmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, Membran, Desalinasyon

ABSTRACT

Desalination is a technique of producing clean/usable water by removing salt from salty waters such as sea water. Compared to other techniques such as evaporation, reverse osmosis, vapor compression adsorption, and electrodialysis used in the desalination process, adsorption is an easily applicable and economical method.

In this study, an adsorptive membrane consisting of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and natural zeolite clinoptilolite was prepared. Salt removal was performed from the synthetically prepared brine at 35 g/L concentration by adsorption method at room temperature using the prepared adsorptive membrane. Water sorption of pure membrane obtained from 5% PVA solution and brine sorption of clinoptilolite-doped composite membrane; determined by sorption tests. The swelling degree of the pure membrane is 266% and the swelling degree of the composite is 195%. When the values of swelling degrees were examined, it was seen that the adsorptive composite membrane was suitable for using desalination. Salt retention values were determined by measuring the conductivity values of the solutions as a result of the desalination study performed with the prepared adsorptive membrane.

Four different composite membranes were prepared by adding zeolite at the rate of 40% of the polymer to the 5% PVA solution. The first composite (A1) was prepared by adding dried zeolite to the polymer and crosslinking with glutaraldehyde, then drying. The second composite (A2) was prepared by adding activated zeolite to the polymer and crosslinking with glutaraldehyde and drying at a temperature higher than the drying temperature. The third composite (A3) was prepared by adding activated zeolite to the polymer and crosslinking and drying with low glutaraldehyde. The fourth composite (A4) was prepared by adding activated zeolite to the polymer and drying it without crosslinking. The obtained degrees of salt retention are A4>A3>A2>A1 respectively. Salt retention values (R) are RA1: 30.3%, RA2: 35.33%, RA3: 42.17%, RA4: 99.97%.

The salt holding property of natural zeolite clinoptilolite is combined with PVA polymer with high hydrophilicity, and a high salt retention rate is achieved.

Keywords: Adsorption, Membrane, Desalination

AMELİYATHANEDE POZİSYON VERMEYLE İLİŞKİLİ KOMPLİKASYONLAR

COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO POSITIONING IN THE OPERATING ROOM

Arş. Gör. Pervin KÖKSEL

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

ORCHID NO: 0000 0001 9451 9978

Arş. Gör. Sema KONATEKE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi

ORCHID NO:0000 0002 1436 6869

ÖZET

Cerrahi geçirecek hastalarda genel anestezi sonrasında anestezi uzmanı ve cerrah tarafından ameliyat bölgesine, süresine ve çeşidine göre pozisyonlama yapılır. Cerrahi sırasında hastaya verilen anestezi ve pozisyonlara bağlı olarak sıklıkla postüral hipotansiyon, periferik sinir hasarı ve basınç yaralanmaları gelişebilir. Ayrıca hastalara verilen pozisyon çeşidine göre komplikasyonlar da değişkenlik gösterir. Cerrahide ameliyat sırasında hastaya verilen pozisyonlar genellikle sırtüstü, yüzüstü, litotomi, yan ve tam oturur trendelenburg, ters trendelenburg olmak üzere yedi çeşittir. Ameliyatlarda sıklıkla verilen sırtüstü pozisyonda baş boyun altı, bel boşluğu, dirsekler, diz altı, topuklar üzerinde basınç artışına bağlı basınç yaralanmaları ve sinir hasarları, ayak düşmesini, batın içi organların diyafragmaya basısı sonucu akciğer perfüzyonunda azalma, atelektazi, hipoventilasyon, aspirasyon ve pnömoni gelişimi, venöz dönüşte yaşanan problemler sonucu miyokard hasarı ve pulmoner ödem; trendelenburg pozisyonuna bağlı karın içi basınç artışı, akciğer fonksiyonel rezidüel kapasitesi azalma ve atelektazi, endotrakeal tüpün kayması sonucu hipoksemi, cerrahi süresinin uzamasıyla oküler ve kraniyal basınç artışına sekonder görme kaybı, retina dekolmanı, laringeal-farengeal ödem, venöz dönüş artışıyla kalbin ön yükünde artma; ters tredelenburg pozisyonunda venöz dönüşte azalma, hipotansiyon, derin ven trombozu, lateral pozisyonda; göze bası sonucu retina arter trombozu, prone pozisyonunda venöz dönüş azalması, hipotansiyon, fowler pozisyonuna bağlı, anestetik maddenin vazodilatör etkisiyle birlikte hipotansiyon, inspirasyon sırasında venöz hava embolisi litotomi pozisyonuna bağlı polpiteal arter tıkanıklıkları, lateral pozisyonda altta kalan taraftaki akciğer dolaşımının artıp üstteki akciğer dolaşımında azalma komplikasyon olarak görülebilmektedir. Pozisyonlama ile ilişkili komplikasyonlar ise hastalarda memnuniyette, konforda azalma, hospitalizasyon sürecinin uzaması, cerrahi kalite düşmesi ve maliyet artışı gibi birçok sorunu beraberinde getirir. Bu nedenle cerrahi ekibin pozisyonlama sürecinde gelişebilecek komplikasyonları tayin etmesi için eğitimler verilmesi, gelişecek komplikasyonların yönetmesi için kanıt temelli çalışmalar yapılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ameliyathane, Ameliyathanede Pozisyon Verme, Komplikasyonlar

ABSTRACT

After general anesthesia in patients who will undergo surgery, positioning is made by the anesthesiologist and surgeon according to the operation area, duration and type. Postural hypotension, peripheral nerve damage and pressure injuries may develop depending on the anesthesia and positions given to the patient during surgery. In addition, complications vary according to the type of position given to the patients. In surgery, the positions given to the patient during the operation are generally seven types: supine, prone, lithotomy, side and fully seated trendelenburg and reverse trendelenburg. Pressure injuries and nerve damage due to increased pressure on the head and neck, waist cavity, elbows, knees, and heels in the supine position, which is often used in surgeries, foot drop, decrease in lung perfusion as a result of compression of the abdominal organs on the diaphragm, atelectasis, hypoventilation, aspiration and pneumonia development, myocardial damage and pulmonary edema as a result of problems with venous return; increased intra-abdominal pressure due to trendelenburg position, decreased functional residual capacity of the lung and atelectasis, hypoxemia due to slippage of the endotracheal tube, loss of vision secondary to increased ocular and cranial pressure with prolonged surgery, retinal detachment, laryngeal-pharyngeal edema, increased preload of the heart with increased venous return; decreased venous return in the reverse tredelenburg position, hypotension, deep vein thrombosis, in the lateral position; retinal artery thrombosis as a result of eye pressure, decreased venous return in prone position, hypotension, hypotension due to the fowler position, with the vasodilator effect of the anesthetic substance, venous air embolism during inspiration, polypiteal artery occlusions due to lithotomy position, increase in the lung circulation in the lower side and decrease in the upper lung circulation in the lateral position seen as a complication. Complications related to positioning, on the other hand, bring along many problems such as decrease in patient satisfaction and comfort, prolongation of hospitalization, decrease in surgical quality and increase in cost. For this reason, it is necessary to provide training for the surgical team to determine the complications that may develop during the positioning process, and to conduct evidence-based studies to manage the complications that will develop.

Keywords: Operating Room, Positioning in the Operating Room, Complications

PERİOPERATİF OPTİMİZASYON- BAĞIRSAK HAZIRLIĞI

PERIOPERATIVE OPTIMIZATION- BOWEL PREPARATION

Arş. Gör. Pervin KÖKSEL

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

ORCHID NO: 0000 0001 9451 9978

Arş. Gör. Sema KONATEKE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi

ORCHID NO:0000 0002 1436 6869

ÖZET

Preoperatif dönemde mekanik bağırsak hazırlığının yapılması bağırsak içeriğindeki bakterileri azaltarak bağırsak cerrahisinin enfeksiyöz risklerini, yara yeri enfeksiyonunu ve intraabdominal apse, anastomoz kaçağını önlemek, cerrahın görüşünü kısıtlamayan ortam sağlamak, tanı sürecinin etkin yönetilmesini sağlamak amacıyla yaklaşık yüz yıldan beri uygulanmaktadır. Hazırlık genellikle bağırsak içeriğindeki bakterilerin azaltılması amacıyla preoperatif antibiyotik başlanması ve mekanik hazırlık olarak yapılmaktadır. Ancak preoperatif dönemde antibiyotik kullanılmasının enfeksiyöz komplikasyonlara etkisinin olmadığı hatta diyare, psödomembranöz enterokolit görülme insidansını arttırdığı, mekanik bağırsak hazırlığında ise intestinal bakterilerin sayısı azaltırken konsantrasyonda değişikliğe neden olmadığı, feçesin daha katı hale gelmesiyle kontaminasyon riskini arttırdığı saptanmıştır. Ayrıca hastalarda meydana gelen rahatsızlık, uzun süren hospitalizasyon ve sıvı elektrolit dengesizlikleri gibi dezavantajların görülmesi bağırsak hazırlığı sürecinin tekrar gündeme gelmesine ve rehberler geliştirilmesine yol açmıştır. Bağırsak hazırlığı için geliştirilen prokollerden biri de Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (Cerrahi Sonrası İyileşmeyi Hızlandırma) ERAS'dır. Protokol cerrahi sürecin optimizasyonunun sağlanması amacıyla cerrahi kaliteyi arttırmayı hedeflemiş olup multidisipliner yönetim gerektirmektedir. ERAS içeriğini preoperatif dönemde kanıt düzeyi yüksek ve öneri düzeyi güçlü olan mekanik bağırsak hazırlığının yapılmamasının da yer aldığı perioperatif süreci kapsayan ana başlıklardan oluşmaktadır. Protokole göre elektif kolon cerrahilerinde mekanik bağırsak hazırlığından kaçınılması gerekliliği böylece dehidratasyon, ileus, sıvı elektrolit dengesizliği, enfeksiyöz komplikasyonlar anastomoz kaçağı gibi komplikasyonların ve hospitalizasyon sürecinin azalacağı belirtilmiştir. Cerrahi geçirecek hastaların iyilik halinin korunması, güvenliğin sağlanması, mümkün olan en kısa zamanda normal fonksiyonların dönmesi amacıyla hastaların preoperatif dönemde bağırsak hazırlığını doğru şekilde yönetmek, konuyla ilgili eğitimler vermek, güncel kanıtların oluşması için kanıt temelli çalışmalar yapılması gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Preoperatif dönem, Bağırsak hazırlığı, ERAS protokolü

ABSTRACT

Mechanical bowel preparation in the preoperative period has been applied for nearly a century to reduce the bacteria in the intestinal contents, to prevent the infectious risks of intestinal surgery, wound infection and intra-abdominal abscess, anastomotic leakage, to provide an environment that does not restrict the surgeon's vision, and to ensure effective management of the diagnostic process. Preparation is usually done as preoperative antibiotic initiation and mechanical preparation to reduce bacteria in the intestinal contents. However, it was determined that the use of antibiotics in the preoperative period did not have an effect on infectious complications and even increased the incidence of diarrhea and pseudomembranous enterocolitis. In addition, the disadvantages such as discomfort in patients, long hospitalization and fluid electrolyte imbalances have led to the re-introduction of the bowel preparation process and the development of guidelines. One of the protocols developed for bowel preparation is Enhanced Recovery After Surgery ERAS. The protocol aims to increase the surgical quality in order to optimize the surgical process and requires multidisciplinary management. The content of ERAS consists of the main topics covering the perioperative process, including the absence of mechanical bowel preparation, which has a high level of evidence and a strong recommendation level in the preoperative period. According to the protocol, it was stated that mechanical bowel preparation should be avoided in elective colon surgeries, so that complications such as dehydration, ileus, fluid-electrolyte imbalance, infectious complications, anastomotic leakage, and hospitalization would decrease. In order to protect the well-being of the patients who will undergo surgery, to ensure safety, and to return to normal functions as soon as possible, it is necessary to conduct evidence-based studies in order to correctly manage the bowel preparation of the patients in the preoperative period, to provide training on the subject, and to create up-to-date evidence.

Keywords: Preoperative period, Bowel preparation, ERAS protocol

DO-178C/DO-331 UYUMLU MODEL TABANLI TASARIM YAKLAŞIMI İLE UÇUŞ KONTROL SİSTEMİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM WITH THE DO-178C/DO-331-COMPLIANT MODEL-BASED DESIGN APPROACH

Yunus ERTUĞRUL
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mekatronik Mühendisliği ABD.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5711-5920

Prof. Dr. Cenk ULU
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Makine Fakültesi, Mekatronik Mühendisliği

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8588-6247

ÖZET

Hava araçlarının en önemli sistemlerinden biri olan uçuş kontrol sistemi yazılımının "beklenen fonksiyonu icra edebilmesi" ve bu fonksiyonu icra ederken "diğer sistemleri negatif yönde etkilememesi gerekmektedir. Bu yüzden bu yazılım, bu iki kuralın uyum yöntemi DO-178C yazılım rehber dokümanına ve bu dokümanın eki olan Model Tabanlı Tasarım teknolojisini açıklayan DO-331 standardına göre geliştirilmelidir.

Bu çalışmada DO-178C/DO-331 Model Tabanlı Tasarım yaklaşımıyla F-16 savaş uçağına üç eksende kararlılık ve kontrol artırıcı sistemler tabanlı uçuş kontrol sistemi geliştirilmiştir. F-16 nonlineer sistem modeli olarak Minnesota Üniversitesi'nin oluşturduğu model kullanılmıştır. İlk olarak yazılım tarafına yönelik sistem gereksinimleri (YTYSG) belirlenmiş, sonrasında bu gereksinimlerden daha detay bilgilere sahip üst seviye gereksinimler oluşturulmuştur. YTYSG ve üst seviye gereksinimler geliştirildikten sonra iki set arasında çift yönlü izlenebilirlik bağlantıları Simulink Requirements Editor aracında kurulmuştur. Sonrasında üst seviye gereksinimlere göre Simulink ortamında, alt seviye gereksinimleri temsil eden uçuş kontrol sistemi modeli geliştirilmiştir. Model ve üst seviye gereksinimleri arasında izlenebilirlik bağlantıları eklenmiştir. Daha sonra uçuş kontrol sistemi modelinin üst seviye gereksinimlerle doğrulanması Simulink Test Manager arayüzünde oluşturulan model simülasyon testleri aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. DO-331 rehber dokümanından gelen model simülasyon aktivitesi henüz koda geçmeden model üzerinde simülasyonlar çalıştırarak olası hataların olup olmadığını test etmektedir. Bu testler esnasında model kapsama analizleri de yapılmıştır. Modelde simülasyonu sırasında test edilmeyen herhangi bir elemanın olup olmadığını denetleyen bu analiz sonucunda %100 başarım oranına erişilmiştir. Bu da geliştirilen uçuş kontrol sistemi modelinde herhangi eksik bir kapsama olmadığını göstermektedir. Model Tabanlı Tasarım teknolojisinin model üzerindeki son aktivitesi standartlara uyumluk kontrolüdür. Simulink'in Model Advisor aracı ile uçuş kontrol sistemi modelinin DO-178C/DO-331 standartlarına uyumluluğu kontrol edilmiş ve herhangi bir hata ile karşılaşılmamıştır. Nihayetinde bu aktivite ile süreç sonlanmış ve DO-331 Model Tabanlı Tasarım yaklaşımıyla F-16 savaş uçağına uçuş kontrol sistemi geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: DO-178C, DO-331, Model Tabanlı Tasarım, İzlenebilirlik, Doğrulama

ABSTRACT

The flight control system software, which is one of the most important systems of aircraft, shall be able to "perform the expected function" and "not affect other systems negatively while performing this function." Therefore, this software shall be developed according to the DO-178C software guidance document, which is the method of compliance of these two rules, and the DO-331 standard, which is an appendix to this document and explains the Model-Based Design technology.

In this study, a flight control system based on three-axis stability and control augmentation systems is developed for the F-16 fighter aircraft by using the DO-178C/DO-331 Model- Based Design approach. The plant model provided by the University of Minnesota is used as the F-16 nonlinear system model. First, the system requirements allocated to software (SRATS) are developed, then high-level requirements with more detailed information are created from these requirements. After the SRATS and high-level requirements are developed, bidirectional traceability links between the two sets are established in the Simulink Requirements Editor tool. Then, according to the high-level requirements, a flight control system model is developed in the Simulink environment, representing the low-level requirements. Traceability links between the model and high-level requirements are added. Then, the verification of the flight control system model with high-level requirements is carried out through model simulation tests created in the Simulink Test Manager interface. The model simulation activity coming from the DO-331 guide document tests whether there are any possible errors by running simulations on the model before the code development process. During these tests, model coverage analyses are also performed. As a result of this analysis, which checks whether there is any element that is not tested during the simulation in the model, a success rate of 100% is reached. This shows that there is no missing coverage in the flight control system model developed. The last activity of Model-Based Design technology in the model development phase is the control of conformance to the DO-178C/DO-331 standards. Conformance of the flight control system model with DO-178C/DO-331 standards is checked with the Simulink Model Advisor tool and no errors are found. Finally, the process is concluded with this activity, and the flight control system is developed for the F-16 fighter aircraft with the DO-331 Model-Based Design approach.

Keywords: DO-178C, DO-331, Model-Based Design, Traceability, Verification

INVESTIGATION OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN CORUM

Yusuf Erhan AKDENİZ
Hitit Üniversity, Graduate Education Institute
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5680-3334
Asst. Prof. Dr. Şenol YAVUZ
Hitit Üniversity, Osmancık Ömer Derindere Vocational School
ORCID N0: 0000-0001-6261-9296

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 is to show proactive approaches to protect employees against work accidents and occupational diseases. According to the OHS Law No. 6331, employers are obliged to provide occupational health and safety services for their employees. Employers try to ensure the occupational safety and health of their employees by appointing a certified occupational safety specialist and an occupational physician in accordance with the hazard class of the workplace. Occupational safety specialist and occupational physician are obliged to provide guidance to the employer on workplace surveillance, environmental measurements, preparation for emergencies, risk assessment and various issues. With the studies carried out, it is tried to prevent or reduce the severity of occupational accidents. 88% of occupational accidents are caused by dangerous behaviors of employees, 10% by dangerous situations in the workplace and 2% by natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Therefore, in terms of the fact that 98% of occupational accidents are caused by the human factor, occupational accidents can be minimized with OHS applications made for employees and employers. Work accidents have a great material and moral impact on the country's economy. Mining and construction works are at the top of the accident rates.

In this study, it has been tried to investigate the occupational accidents that resulted in death or disability of more than 10% in the province of Çorum. With the examination, in which sectors the accidents occurred and for what reasons, the faults of the people who caused the accident, the loss of earning power in the profession and statistical information were collected, detailed information about the accidents were graphed, and the results were tried to be interpreted. As a result of the study, it has been observed that the most fatal and injury occupational accidents occur in the construction and subsequently the transportation sector. When these sectors are examined in detail, it has been determined that the OHS culture is not fully established and there are deficiencies in the implementation of legislative obligations.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Accidents, Çorum, İnvestigation,

MELEKOTU (*ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS*) BİTKİSİNİN YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SURFACE PROPERTIES OF ANGELICA PLANT (*ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS*)

Melek Kübra HABİPOĞLU
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
Arş. Gör. Dr. Birol IŞIK
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9323-3780
Prof. Dr. Fatih ÇAKAR
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6192-1370

ÖZET

Melekotu bitkisinin Asya, Amerika ve Avrupa bölgelerinde bilinen dokuz çeşidi bulunmaktadır. Bu türleri farklı toplumlarda özellikle kökleri şifalı bitki olarak kullanılmaktadır. Melekotu bitkisi gibi doğada bol miktarda bulunan tıbbi bitkilerin atık kısımlarının kullanımıyla, düşük maliyet ve yüksek verim sağlayarak, su kirliliğini arttıran ve çevre için ciddi tehdit oluşturan boyaların, adsorpsiyon yöntemi ile filtrelenmesi ve uzaklaştırılması sağlanabilmektedir.

Malzemelerin yüzey özelliklerinin belirlenmesi, ilgili malzemelerin endüstriyel alanda kullanılabilirliği ve uygulama alanlarının çeşitlendirilebilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yüzey özellikleri, malzemenin ıslanabilirlik ve yapışkanlık gibi birçok özelliği ile bağlantılıdır. Bir malzemenin yüzey özelliklerinin, özellikle yüzeyin asitlik ve bazlığının belirlenmesi o malzemenin adsorplama özelliği ve kirletici seçiciliği (katyonik, anyonik veya non-iyonik) hakkında fikir vermektedir. Ayrıca, dispersif yüzey enerjisi de malzemenin yüzey davranışının incelenmesinde oldukça önemli bir fizikokimyasal parametredir. Bu tür özellikler ters gaz kromatografi yöntemiyle kolay bir şekilde belirlenebilmektedir. Ters gaz kromatografisi yöntemi malzemelerin yüzey özelliklerini belirlemede, kolay uygulanabilen, yüksek doğrulukta sonuçlar veren, maliyeti düşük ve yüksek verime sahip bir yöntemdir. Son yıllarda araştırmacılar tarafından yaygın olarak tercih edilmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile ters gaz kromatografi metodu kullanılarak, melekotu bitkisinin gövde kısmının yüzey özellikleri incelenmiştir. Bitkinin gövde kısmı çalışmada sabit faz olarak kullanılmıştır. Yüzey özellikleri, 30–55 ^{o}C sıcaklık aralığında, n-hekzan, n-heptan, n-oktan, n-nonan, n-dekan, tetrahidrofuran, aseton, etil asetat, kloroform, diklorometan ve dietileter çözücüleri kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Bitki gövdesinin, çözücüler ile gösterdiği etkileşimler yoluyla alıkonma davranışları incelenmiştir. Deneysel çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar ile alıkonma diyagramları çizilmiştir. Alıkonma diyagramlarından yola çıkarak melekotu bitkisinin gövde kısmının dispersif yüzey enerjisi, asitlik-bazlık sabitleri, adsorpsiyon entalpisi, entropisi, Gibbs serbest enerjisini içeren yüzey özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlara göre melekotu bitkisinin gövde kısmının asidik karakterde olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Melekotu, Ters Gaz Kromatografisi, Yüzey Özellikleri

ABSTRACT

There are nine varieties of angelica plant known in Asia, America and Europe. These species are used as medicinal plants in different societies, especially the roots. By using waste parts of medicinal plants such as angelica plant, which are abundant in nature, it is possible to filter and remove dyes that increase water pollution and pose a serious threat to the environment by adsorption method, providing low cost and high efficiency.

The determination of the surface properties of the materials is of great importance in terms of the usability of the related materials in the industrial field and the diversification of the application areas. Surface properties are related to many properties of the material such as wettability and stickiness. Determining the surface properties of a material, especially the acidity and alkalinity of the surface, gives an idea about the adsorbing property and pollutant selectivity (cationic, anionic or non-ionic) of that material. In addition, dispersive surface energy is a very important physicochemical parameter in examining the surface behavior of the material. Such properties can be easily determined by the inverse gas chromatography method. The inverse gas chromatography method is an easy-to-apply, high-accuracy, low-cost and high-efficiency method for determining the surface properties of materials. It has been widely preferred by researchers in recent years.

In this study, the surface properties of the stem part of angelica plant were investigated by using reverse gas chromatography method. The stem part of the plant was used as the stationary phase in the study. Surface properties were determined using n-hexane, n-heptane, n-octane, n-nonane, n-decan, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, ethyl acetate, chloroform, dichloromethane and diethyl ether solvents at a temperature range of 30–55 °C. The retention behavior of the plant body through its interactions with solvents was investigated. Retention diagrams were drawn with the results obtained from the experimental studies. Based on the retention diagrams, the surface properties of the stem part of angelica plant, including dispersive surface energy, acidity-basicity constants, adsorption enthalpy, entropy, and Gibbs free energy, were determined. According to the results obtained from the studies, it was determined that the stem part of the angelica plant has an acidic character.

Keywords: Angelica Sylvestris, Inverse Gas Chromatography, Surface Properties

TOPRAKTAN İZOLE EDİLEN BAZI BAKTERİLERİN MİKROBİYAL SELÜLOZ ÜRETME ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATİON OF THE MİCROBIAL CELLULOSE PRODUCTION CHARACTERITICS OF BACTERİA SOME ISOLATED FROM SOİL

Nazlı Betül YILDIRIM
Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyoloji/Mikrobiyoloji
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4675-2964
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İdris BEKTAŞ
Amasya Üniversitesi, Suluova Meslek Yüksek Okulu
ORCID NO: 000-0001-7409-4837

ÖZET

Endüstride alanda çok yoğun olarak kullanılan en önemli bileşikler başında gelen selüloz bitkilerde hücre duvar yapısında bulunan biyopolimer bir bileşik olup hücre duvarının temel yapı maddesidir. Selülozun ana maddesi ise odun ve pamuktur. Selülozu bitkiden elde etme yönteminde lignin ve hemiselülozdan ayrılması gerekmektedir. Bu işlem ise oldukça masraflı bir işlem ve aynı zamanda zordur. Buna ek olarak da en önemlisi olarak kağıt eldesinde sahip olduğumuz orman yapısı azalmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalarda ve teknolojinin de ilerlemesiyle birlikte bitkiler olmadan da bazı özel bakteriler tarafından saf selüloz üretilebildiği belirlenmiştir. Aynı zamanda ve bu selülozun saf olarak elde edilebilmesinin yanında yüksek su tutma kapasitesi gibi özelliklere belirlenince bu konu üzerinde araştırmalar sürekli artmaktadır. Bakteriyal selülozun(BC) bir çok kullanım alanı bulunmaktadır. Özellikle sağlık alanında yapay kan damarı geliştirilmesinde, ilaç endüstrisinde, diş implant sanayisinde, gıda alanında kıvam artırıcı olarak, kozmetik ürünlerde ve elektronik endüstrisinde kullanılmaktadır. BC bitkisel selüloz ile aynı moleküler yapıdadır ve mikroorganizmalar tarafından hücre dışına salınan bir biyopolimerdir. Bu çalışmada araştırma kapsamında topraktan izole edilen bakterilerin BC üretip üretememe yetenekleri belirlendikten sonra, *elde edilen izolatlar arasında selüloz üretme özellikleri karşılaştırması yapılmıştır. Bu yöntem ile en etkili ve fazla selüloz üreten bakteriler belirlenmiştir. Elde ettiğimiz* BC *örnekleri fotoğraflarla ve ölçüm sonuçları tablolaştırılarak bununla ilgili bilgiler verilmiştir.*Aynı zamanda topraktan izole edilen bakteriler ile BC üretimi ve selülozun karakterizasyonu amaçlanılmıştır. Topraktan yapılan izolasyon çalışmasına toplam 12 bakteri izole edilmiştir. Bu bakterilerden 3 izolatın bakteriyel selülozun ürettiği tespit edilmiştir. Toraktan izole edilen BC üreten bakterilerin MALDİ TOF tanı sonuçları ise *Bacillus amyloliqoefaciens* spp plantarum CICCC 20037 CICC, *Entorobacter cloacae* 13159 1 CHB, *Bacillus atrophaeus* DSM 5552 DSM olarak tanılanmıştır. İzolatlar arasında 4.01 g/l ile en yüksek miktarda yaş ağırlıkta BC üreten NBY-7T kodlu izolat *Entorobacter cloacae* 13159 1 CHB olurken, en düşük miktarda ise 2.5 g/l ile NBY-2T kodlu *Bacillus amyloliqoefaciens* spp *plantarum* CICCC 20037 CICC izolatı olmuştur. Üretilen BC'ların analizi FTIR ve analizi ve SEM görüntüleme yöntemi ile karakterize edilmiştir.Yapılacak bir sonraki çalışmalar ile bakterilerin farklı pH ve sıcaklıkta BC üretme potansiyelleri belirlenebilir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakteriyel Selüloz, Biyopolimer, Toprak Bakterisi

ABSTRACT

Cellulose, which is one of the most important compounds used extensively in the industry, is a biopolymer compound found in the cell wall structure of plants and is the basic building material of the cell wall. The main material of cellulose is wood and cotton. In the method of obtaining cellulose from plants, it must be separated from lignin and hemicellulose. This process is a very expensive and at the same time difficult process. In addition, most importantly, the forest structure we have in paper production is decreasing. In the researches and with the advancement of technology, it has been determined that pure cellulose can be produced by some special bacteria without plants. At the same time, when this cellulose can be obtained pure, as well as its high water holding capacity, researches on this subject are constantly increasing. Bacterial cellulose (BC) has many uses. It is used especially in the development of artificial blood vessels in the field of health, in the pharmaceutical industry, in the dental implant industry, as a thickener in the food field, in the cosmetic products and in the electronics industry. BC has the same molecular structure as vegetable cellulose and is a biopolymer released out of the cell by microorganisms. In this study, after determining the ability of bacteria isolated from the soil to produce BC or not, a comparison of cellulose production characteristics between the obtained isolates was made. With this method, the most effective and excess cellulose producing bacteria were determined. The BC samples we have obtained are given with photographs and the measurement results are tabulated and information about this is given. At the same time, it was aimed to produce BC and characterize cellulose with bacteria isolated from the soil. A total of 12 bacteria were isolated from the soil isolation study. It was determined that 3 isolates of these bacteria produced bacterial cellulose. MALDI TOF diagnostic results of BC-producing bacteria isolated from the thorax were identified as *Bacillus amyloliqoefaciens spp plantarum* CICCC 20037 CICC, *Entorobacter cloacae* 13159 1 CHB, *Bacillus atrophaeus* DSM 5552 DSM. Among the isolates, *Entorobacter cloacae* 13159 1 CHB was the highest amount of BC-producing NBY-7T isolate in wet weight with 4.01 g/l, while the lowest amount was NBY-2T coded *Bacillus amyloliqoefaciens spp plantarum* CICCC 20037 CICC isolate with 2.5 g/l. The analysis of BCs was characterized by FTIR and analysis and SEM imaging method. With the next studies, the potential of bacteria to produce BC at different pH and temperature can be determined.

Keywords: Bacterial Cellulose, Biopolymer, Soil Bacteria

COĞRAFİ AĞIRLIKLI REGRESYON ile ÜLKELERİN EKONOMİK RİSK ANALİZİ

ECONOMIC RISK ANALYSIS of COUNTRIES with GEOGRAPHICALLY WEIGHTED REGRESSION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yusuf KALKAN
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, KADMYO, Muhasebe ve Vergi Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4246-8624
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şafak Sönmez SOYDAŞ
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, İrfan Can Köse MYO, Mülkiyet Koruma ve Güvenlik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7174-8652

ÖZET

Ekonomik risk, ülkedeki makroekonomik koşulların yatırımları ve şirket beklentilerini etkileme olasılığını ifade eder. İş yapmak veya yatırım yapmak her zaman bir risk unsuru barındırır. Ekonomik riskler genellikle öngörülmesi zor olan risklerdendir. Yatırımcılar ve ilgili taraflar açısından ülkelerin ekonomik risklerinin ölçülebilmesi, mevcut ekonomilerinin güçlü ve zayıf yanlarını değerlendirilebilmesine imkan tanımaktadır. Bu kapsamda 2021 yılında 163 ülkenin The PRS Group: ICRG derecelendirme kuruluşunun metodolojisi kullanılarak ekonomik risk (ER) puanları hesaplanmıştır. ICRG kuruluşunun belirlediği ekonomik risk faktörlerinin (Kişi Başı GSYİH, Reel GSYİH Artışı, Enflasyon Oranı, GSYİH'nın %'si olarak Bütçe Dengesi ve GSYİH'nın %'si olarak Cari Hesap) her birine verilen puanların toplamı, ülkelerin ekonomik risk puanlarını oluşturmaktadır. Bu hesaplamaya göre ülkelerin aldıkları puan arttıkça riskleri azalmaktadır.

Çalışmanın amacı ülkelerin hesaplanan ekonomik risklerinin mekansal (komşuluk) ilişkilerini Coğrafi Ağırlıklı Regresyon (CAR) ile analiz etmek ve CAR modeli sayesinde elde edilen ER'nin tahmini değerlerinin hesaplanan değerler ile karşılaştırmasını yapmaktır. Çalışmada mekansal otokorelasyon için Moran I, ülkelerin risk sınıflandırmaları için Jenks Natural Breaks (JNB), mekansal regresyon analizi için CAR ve CAR ile karşılaştırmak için Sıradan En Küçük Kareler (OLS) yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. ER'nin lokal R2 değerleri 0,9251 ile 0,9372 arasında değerler almıştır. Bu değerler, ülkelerin komşu ülkeleriyle ER açısından güçlü mekansal ilişkilere sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. ER göstergesinin mekansal ilişkilerinin Asya ülkelerinde çok daha güçlü olduğu ortaya çıktı. Güney Amerika kıtasındaki ülkelerde ise mekansal ilişkinin zayıflamasına rağmen güçlü sayılabilecek düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. CAR modeli sonucunda elde edilen ER'nin tahmini değerleri ile gözlenen değerlerinin birbirine yakın oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Bu da kurulan CAR modelinin performansının iyi olduğunu ve gerçek değerlere çok yakın değerlerde tahmin ettiğini göstermiştir. Ayrıca ülkelerin tahmin edilen ve gözlemlenen değerleri JNB yöntemi ile sınıflandırıldığında bazı ülkelerin farklı sınıflarda yer aldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik Risk, Mekansal Otokorelasyon, Coğrafi Ağırlıklı Regresyon

ABSTRACT

Economic risk refers to the possibility that macroeconomic conditions in the country will affect investments or company expectations. Doing business or investing always carries an element of risk. Economic risks are often difficult to predict. Measuring the economic risks of the countries in terms of investors and interested parties allows to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their current economies. In this context, economic risk (ER) scores of 163 countries in 2021 were calculated using the methodology of The PRS Group: ICRG rating agency. The sum of the scores given to each of the economic risk factors (GDP Per Capita, Real GDP Growth, Inflation Rate, Budget Balance as % of GDP and Current Account as % of GDP) determined by the ICRG organization constitutes the economic risk scores of the countries. According to this calculation, the higher the score the countries get, the lower their risk.

The aim of the study is to analyze the spatial (neighborhood) relations of the calculated economic risks of the countries with Geographical Weighted Regression and to compare the estimated values of the ER obtained by the CAR model with the calculated values. In the study, Moran I for spatial autocorrelation, Jenks Natural Breaks (JNB) for risk classification of countries, CAR for spatial regression analysis and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) methods to compare with CAR were used. The local R2 values of the ER ranged from 0.9251 to 0.9372. These values showed that countries have strong spatial relationships with their neighboring countries in terms of ER. The spatial relationships of the ER indicator turned out to be much stronger in Asian countries. In countries in the South American continent, on the other hand, it was determined that the spatial relationship was at a level that could be considered strong despite weakening. It has been determined that the estimated values of the ER obtained as a result of the CAR model and the observed values are close to each other. This showed that the performance of the established CAR model was good and it estimated very close to the real values. In addition, when the estimated and observed values of the countries were classified by the JNB method, it was seen that some countries were in different classes.

Keywords: Economic Risk, Spatial Autocorrelation, Geographically Weighted Regression

BİST İMALAT SANAYİ FİRMALARINDA ETKİNLİK ANALİZİ

EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN BIST MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COMPANIES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şafak Sönmez SOYDAŞ
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, İrfan Can Köse MYO, Mülkiyet Koruma ve Güvenlik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7174-8652
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yusuf KALKAN
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, KADMYO, Muhasebe ve Vergi Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4246-8624

ÖZET

Bilindiği üzere ülkede faaliyette bulunan şirketlerin etkin olup olmadığı hem rakip firmalar hem de şirket paydaşları için son derece önemlidir. Şirketlerin paydaşlarından bankalar, şirketlere fon sağlayıcılar olarak vermiş oldukları fonların geri dönüşünü garanti altına almak için, yatırımcılar, yaptıkları yatırım sonucu kar elde etmek başka bir deyişle zarar etmemek için, devlet ise genel ekonomik şartları dengede tutmak ve vatandaşlarının refahı için şirketlerin etkin olup olmadıkları ile ilgilenmektedirler. Ayrıca bir ülkede faaliyetlerine devam eden ve özellikle üretime katkı sağlayan şirketler genel ekonomi için belirleyici olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, veri zarflama analizi yöntemi ile şirketlerin performansını belirlemek ve şirketlerin etkinliklerini değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada, 2018-2021 yılları arasında BİST'de imalat sanayinde faaliyette bulunan 16 firmaya ait finansal oranlar kapsama dâhil edilmiştir. Girdi olarak kullanılan finansal oranlar (Cari Oran, Finansal Kaldıraç Oranı, KVYK / Toplam Pasif, Maddi Duran Varlıklar / Özkaynaklar ve Uzun vadeli Borçlar /Toplam Aktifler) ve çıktı olarak kullanılan finansal mali oranlar (Net Kar / Öz sermaye, Net Kar / Toplam Aktif, Net kar /Satışlar, Alacak Devir Hızı ve Stok Devir Hızı) olacak şekilde iki kısma ayrılmış ve Excel ortamında şirketlerin etkinlik skorları belirlenmiştir.

Analiz sonucunda, kapsama alınan 16 şirketten 2018 yılı için 1 şirket, 2019 yılı için 5 şirket, 2020 yılı için 7 şirket ve 2021 yılı için 7 şirketin etkin olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bu şirketler içerisinde, Burçelik Bursa Çelik Döküm Sanayii Anonim Şirketi, Çemtaş Çelik Makina Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, Demisaş Döküm Emaye Mamülleri Sanayi Anonim Şirketi bahse konu yıllarda etkin olmayan şirketler sınıfında yer almıştır. Son yıllarda üst üste iki yıl sadece Cemaş Döküm Sanayi Anonim Şirketi ve İzmir Demir Çelik Sanayi Anonim Şirketi etkin olan şirketler sınıfında yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Veri Zarflama Analizi, İşletme Etkinliği, Bist

ABSTRACT

As it is known, the effectiveness of companies operating in the country is extremely important for both competitor companies and company stakeholders. Banks, one of the shareholders of the companies, are interested in the return of the funds they have given to the companies as funders, the investors are interested in the efficiency of the companies in order to make a profit as a result of their investment, in other words, not to make a loss, while the state is concerned with keeping the general economic conditions in balance and for the welfare of its citizens. In addition, companies that continue their activities in a country and especially contribute to production are decisive for the general economy. The purpose of this study is to determine the performance of the companies and to evaluate the efficiency of the companies with the data envelopment analysis method. In the study, the financial ratios of 16 companies operating in the manufacturing industry in the BIST between the years 2018-2021 are included in the scope. Financial ratios used as inputs (Current Ratio, Financial Leverage Ratio, KVYK / Total Liabilities, Tangible Fixed Assets / Equity and Long-term Liabilities / Total Assets) and financial financial ratios used as outputs (Net Profit / Equity, Net Profit / Total Assets) , Net profit /Sales, Receivable Turnover and Inventory Turnover) and the efficiency scores of the companies were determined in the Excel environment. As a result of the analysis, it was understood that 1 company for 2018, 5 companies for 2019, 7 companies for 2020 and 7 companies for 2021 were found out of the 16 companies included in the scope. Among these companies, Burçelik Bursa Çelik Döküm Sanayii Anonim Şirketi, Çemtaş Çelik Makina Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, and Demisaş Döküm Enamel Mamülleri Sanayi Anonim Şirketi were included in the class of inactive companies in the aforementioned years. In recent years, for two years in a row, only Cemaş Döküm Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and İzmir Demir Çelik Sanayi Anonim Şirketi have been included in the class of active companies.

Keywords: Data Envelopment Analysis, Business Efficiency, Bist

KONYA KARAPINAR YEKA-1 GÜNEŞ ENERJİ SANTRALİ (FAZ-1) ENERJİ ANALİZİ

KONYA KARAPINAR YEKA-1 SOLAR POWER PLANT (PHASE-1) ENERGY ANALYSİS

Miraç Can ÖZTÜRK
Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4665-0378
Doç. Dr. Battal DOĞAN
Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5542-4853

ÖZET

Güneş enerjisi en büyük yenilenebilir enerji kaynağıdır. Bu nedenle, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında elektrik üretimi için en çok tercih edilen kaynaklardan birisi güneş enerjisidir. Bu çalışmada, çift yüzlü (bifacial), monokristal güneş panellerinden oluşan ve tek eksende güneş takip sistemli şebekeye bağlı bir güneş enerji santrali üzerinde değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.Konya'nın Karapınar ilçesinde, 37°45 ve 37°47 kuzey enlemleri ile 33°33 ve 33°35 doğu boylamları arasında bulunan bu santral için termodinamiğin 1.yasası kullanılarak enerji analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Enerji analizinin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için 6 ay boyunca (20221 yılının Ağustos, Eylül, Ekim, Kasım, Aralık ve 2022 yılın Ocak ayı) her ay 30 günlük veri toplanmıştır. Santralden toplanan maksimum çıkış güç üretimi, güneş ışınım şiddeti, rüzgar hızı, FV hücre sıcaklığı, ortam sıcaklığı, albedo katsayısı ve FV modül temizlik oranı verileri santrale ait SCADA sisteminden elde edilmiştir.

Santralden alınan günlük verilerin ortalama değerleriyle aylık değerler hesaplanmıştır. Aylık veriler kullanılarak santralin termal enerji, doldurma faktörü, enerji verimliliği, maksimum elektrik verimliliği ve güç dönüştürme verimliliği sırasıyla 248.87 MW, 0.61, %75.48, %36.40, %22.34 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Enerji verimliliği santralde elde edilen elektrik enerjisinin giriş enerjisine oranı olarak bulunmuştur. Santrallerde karşılaştırma mamacıyla kullanılan güç dönüştürme verimliliği ise sistemden üretilen maksimum gerçek elektrik gücünün giriş enerjisine oranı olarak hesaplanmıştır.Aylık verilere göre yaz mevsiminden kış mevsimine doğru gidildikçe santralin termal enerji kayıpları, enerji verimliliği ve maksimum elektrik verimliliği azalırken doluluk faktörü ve güç dönüştürme verimliliği artmaktadır. Güneş enerji santrallerinin güneş ışınımının yeterli olduğu soğuk ortamlarda daha verimli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak olumsuz hava şartları (kar, yağmur vs.) güneş enerji santralinin verimlilik değerlerini azaltmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güneş, Fotovoltaik, Termodinamik, Enerji, Verim

ABSTRACT

Solar energy is the largest renewable energy source. Therefore, one of the most preferred sources for electricity generation among renewable energy sources is solar energy. In this study, evaluations were made on a grid-connected solar power plant consisting of bifacial, monocrystalline solar panels and a single-axis solar tracking system.Energy analysis was carried out using the 1st law of thermodynamics for this power plant located in the Karapınar district of Konya, between 37°45 and 37°47 north latitudes and 33°33 and 33°35 east longitudes.In order to carry out the energy analysis, 30 days of data were collected every month for 6 months (August, September, October, November, December of 2021 and January of 2022).Maximum output power generation, solar radiation intensity, wind speed, PV cell temperature, ambient temperature, albedo coefficient and PV module cleanliness rate data collected from the plant were obtained from the SCADA system of the plant.

Monthly values were calculated with the average values of the daily data taken from the power plant.Using monthly data, the thermal energy, filling factor, energy efficiency, maximum electrical efficiency and power conversion efficiency of the plant were calculated as 248.87 MW, 0.61, 75.48%, 36.40%, 22.34%, respectively. The energy efficiency was found as the ratio of the electrical energy obtained in the power plant to the input energy.The power conversion efficiency used in the power plants for comparison purposes is calculated as the ratio of the maximum real electrical power produced from the system to the input energy.According to the monthly data, thermal energy losses, energy efficiency and maximum electrical efficiency of the plant decrease, while the occupancy factor and power conversion efficiency increase as we go from summer to winter.It has been determined that solar power plants are more efficient in cold environments where solar radiation is sufficient. As a result, adverse weather conditions (snow, rain, etc.) reduce the efficiency values of the solar power plant.

Keywords: Solar, Photovoltaic, Thermodynamics, Energy, Efficiency

FİBONACCİ DİZİLERİ İÇEREN BAZI OPERATÖRLERLE YAKLAŞIM

APPROXIMATION WITH SOME OPERATORS INCLUDING FIBONACCI SEQUENCES

Doç. Dr. Nazmiye GÖNÜL BİLGİN,
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6300-6889
Doktora Öğrencisi Gürel BOZMA,
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0916-5894
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Esat BARS,
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1756-653X

ÖZET

Doğrusal pozitif operatörle fonksiyonlara yaklaşım Korovkin teoremi ve benzeri önemli teoremleri temel alan matematiğin önemli bir alt dalıdır. Bu teorinin amaçlarından birisi de çalışması daha kolay ve uygulamada kolaylık sağlayacak operatörler bulabilmektir. Bu maksatla ilk olarak Bernstein polinomları ile başlayan çalışmalar daha sonra birçok farklı operatör ve genelleştirmeleri yardımıyla devam etmiştir. Kurulan operatörlerin matematikten yararlanan farklı alanlarda yer bulması ile bu operatörler farklı bilim alanlarında çalışan araştırmacılarında dikkatini çekmeye başlamıştır. Operatörlerin özellikle grafiksel açıdan iyi yaklaşım yaptığı durumların gözlenebiliyor olması uygulamalı alanlara oldukça büyük kolaylık sağlamaktadır.

Klasik yakınsama ile başlayan çalışmalar farklı yakınsaklık türlerinin gelişmesi ile farklı bir boyut kazanmıştır. İstatiksel yakınsaklık yardımıyla yapılan doğrusal pozitif operatörlerin yaklaşım özelliklerinin incelendiği araştırmalarında katkısıyla ekonomi alanındaki çalışmalar içinde bu tarz operatörlerin kullanılabilirliği artmıştır.

Finansal piyasalar için önemli bir uygulama alanı olan kavramlardan biri de Fibonacci dizisidir. Fibonacci dizisi, her sayının kendisinden önceki ikisinin toplamı ile elde edildiği ve ardışık iki sayının oranının altın orana yakın bir değer verdiği bir sayı dizisidir. Finansal piyasa uygulamalarında Fibonacci dizileri yardımıyla bir pazarın nerede direnç ve destekle karşılaşabileceğiyle birlikte yeni bir trende girmeden önce konsolide olabileceği hakkında fikir sahibi olabiliriz.

Günlük hayatta ve doğada birçok örneğiyle karşılaştığımız bu diziler kullanışlı olması nedeniyle matematiğin birçok alanının da gelişmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Sayılar teorisi merkezli çalışmalardan sonra bu dizi ve bu dizi yardımıyla tanımlanan polinomlar, Matris Teori ve Fark Denklemleri alanlarında önemli çalışmaların yapılmasına katkı sağlamıştır. Hazırladığımız çalışma ile Fibonacci dizileri yardımıyla inşa ettiğimiz operatörün sürekli fonksiyonlara yaklaşım yapabildiğini göstermek ve fonksiyonel analiz alanında bu dizilerin bir uygulamasını ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Daha sonra bu operatörün bir modifikasyonu tanımlanarak integrallenebilir fonksiyonlar için de önemli yaklaşım özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fibonacci Dizisi, Doğrusal Pozitif Operatörler, Korovkin Teoremi, Yaklaşım Hızı

ABSTRACT

Approximation to functions with linear positive operator is an important sub-branch of mathematics based on Korovkin's theorem and similar important theorems. One of the aims of this theory is to find operators that are easier to work with and will provide convenience in practice. For this purpose, the studies that first started with Bernstein polynomials continued with the help of many different operators and their generalizations. These operators have begun to attract the attention of researchers working in different fields of science, as the defined operators find a place in different fields that benefit from mathematics. Being able to observe the situations where the operators make a good approach especially in terms of graphics provides great convenience to the applied fields.

Studies that started with classical convergence gained a different dimension with the development of different convergence types. With the contribution of studies examining the approximation properties of linear positive operators defined with the help of statistical convergence, the usability of such operators has increased in studies in the field of economics.

One of the concepts that has an important application area for financial markets is the Fibonacci sequence. The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence of numbers in which each number is obtained by the sum of the two preceding it, and the ratio of two consecutive numbers gives a value close to the golden ratio. With the help of Fibonacci sequences, we can get an idea of where a market may encounter support and resistance, as well as consolidate before entering a new trend.

These sequences, which we encounter with many examples in daily life and in nature, allow the development of many areas of mathematics due to their usefulness. After studies centered on number theory, this sequence and the polynomials defined with the help of this sequence contributed to important studies in the fields of Matrix Theory and Difference Equations. With the study we have prepared, it is aimed to show that the operator we constructed with the help of Fibonacci can approximate continuous functions and to present an application of these in the field of functional analysis. Then, a modification of this operator is defined and important approximation properties for integrable functions are examined.

Keywords: Fibonacci Sequence, Linear Positive Operators, Korovkin Theorem, Rate of Convergence

AISI 304 ÖSTENİTİK PASLANMAZ ÇELİK LEVHALARIN DELİNMESİNDE TAKIM GEOMETRİSİ VE İŞLEME PARAMETRELERİNİN YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜĞÜNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF TOOL GEOMETRY AND MACHINING PARAMETERS ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS IN THE DRILLING OF AISI 304 AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL PLATES

Dr. Mahmut ÇELİK
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4272-1319

ÖZET

Metallerin kullanılabilir nihai ürüne dönüştürülmesi esnasında çok sayıda şekillendirme ve ısıl işlem gibi prosedüre ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Makine elemanlarının imalatı esnasında en çok kullanılan yöntemlerden bir tanesi de talaşlı imalat olup talaşı imalat içerisinde en sık kullanılan işlemlerden bir tanesi de delme işlemidir. Delme işlemi makine elemanının bireysel kullanımının yanı sıra birden fazla makine elemanının montajı için de gereklidir. Delme işlemi esnasında işlem parametreleri delik yüzey kalitesi üzerinde büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada AISI 304 östenitik paslanmaz çelik malzemeden üretilmiş levhalar K 20 kalitesindeki karbür takımlarla delme işlemine tabi tutulmuşlardır. Delme işlemi sürekli delme şeklinde kuru ortamda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kesme hızı, ilerleme miktarı ve uç açısı parametrelerinin 3'er farklı seviyede değiştirildiği çalışmada delme parametrelerinin yüzey pürüzlülüğü üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak ilerleme miktarı ve kesme hızındaki artışla birlikte yüzey pürüzlülük değerlerinin arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Uç açısı parametresinin ise yüzey pürüzlülüğü üzerinde en etkili parametre olduğu ve uç açısının artmasıyla yüzey pürüzlülüğünün keskin şekilde arttığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Delme, Uç Açısı, Yüzey Kalitesi

ABSTRACT

During the transformation of metals into a usable final product, a large number of procedures such as forming and heat treatment are required. One of the most used methods during the manufacture of machine elements is machining, and one of the most frequently used processes in machining is drilling. Drilling is required for the individual use of the machine element as well as for the assembly of more than one machine element. During the drilling process, the process parameters are of great importance on the hole surface quality.

In this study, plates made of AISI 304 austenitic stainless steel material were drilled with K 20 quality carbide tools. Drilling was carried out in a dry environment as continuous drilling. The effects of drilling parameters on the surface roughness were investigated in the study in which the cutting speed, feed rate and tip angle parameters were changed at 3 different levels.

As a result, it was determined that the surface roughness values increased with the increase in feed rate and cutting speed. It has been observed that the tip angle parameter is the most effective parameter on the surface roughness and the surface roughness increases sharply with the increase of the tip angle.

Keywords: Drilling, Tip Angle , Surface Quality

BİLGİ TOPLUMUNDA ÖĞRETMEN YETİŞTİRME VE TÜRKİYE'DE ÖĞRETMEN YETİŞTİRMEYE YÖNELİK SORUNLARA ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ[1]

TEACHER TRAINING IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHER TRAINING IN TURKEY

Dr. Öğretim Görevlisi HASAN BOZASLAN
Dicle Üniversitesi, Ziya Gökalp Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü,
Orcid Numarası: 0000-0002-8458-890X

ÖZET

Sanayi toplumundan bilgi toplumuna geçiş sürecinde eğitim sisteminde değişiklikler olmuştur. Modern eğitimden bilgi toplumu eğitimine geçişte bilgiler, beceriler ve tutumlar değişmiştir. Düşünme biçimlerinin değişmesi yeni bir toplum türünün dinamiklerini tetiklemiştir. Sanayi toplumunun kitlesel eğitim sisteminde uygulanan kuram, model, strateji, yöntem, teknik, kavram öğretim teknikleri, bilgi toplumu eğitim sisteminde değişime uğramıştır. Bu değişen kavramları öğretecek eğitmenler eğitim fakültelerinde yetiştirilmektedir. Eğitim fakültelerinde öğretmen adaylarını yetiştirecek akademisyenlerin de bilgi toplumu eğitim standartlarını özümsemesi ve bu alanda eğitilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu araştırmada bilgi toplumu eğitim sisteminde öğretmen yetiştirme, Türkiye'de öğretmen yetiştirmede yaşanan sorunlar ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm modeli önerilmiştir. Türkiye'de öğretmen yetiştirmede tespit edilen sorunlar; öğretmen adaylarının seçiminde kullanılan ölçütlerin ve öğretmen atama kriterlerinin bilgi toplumu öğretmenini yetiştirme açısından yetersiz oluşu, öğretmen seçimi için yapılan sınavların kapsam geçerliliği açısından düşük geçerliliğe sahip oluşları, Eğitim Fakültelerine öğrenci alınırken öğrencilerin sadece bilişsel alanına göre seçim yapılması, öğretmen atamasında kullanılan seçme ve yerleştirmeye yönelik yapılan sınavın eğitim bilimleri, konu ve genel kültür genel yetenek alanlarına yönelik verilen yüzdeliklerin sorun teşkil etmesi, bilgi toplumu eğitim standartlarının eğitim fakültelerine yansımaması, Akademisyenlerdeki nitelik ve niceliksel yetersizlikler, Hizmet-içi eğitimin bilgi toplumu eğitim kriterlerine yönelik olmayışı, hizmet içi eğitimde niteliksel sorunların olması, öğretmenlerin atama sonrası kendilerini güncelleyememeleri, eğitim fakültelerinde eğitim bilimleri alanına yönelik ders saatlerinin yetersizliği gibi sorunlardır.

Anahtar kelimeler; Bilgi Toplumunda Öğretmen Yetiştirme, Türkiye'de Öğretmen Yetiştirme

[1] Bu Çalışma, "BOZASLAN, Hasan (2019). Eğitim Açısından Türkiye'de Bilgi Toplumu Yapısına Geçişi Engelleyen Faktörler. İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doktora Tezi, Malatya, (Danışman: Prof. Dr. Feridun Merter)" doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.

ABSTRACT

There have been changes in the education system in the process of transition from industrial society to information society. Knowledge, skills and attitudes have changed in the transition from modern education to information society Education. The change in ways of thinking has triggered the dynamics of a new type of society. The theory, model, strategy, method, technique, concept teaching techniques applied in the mass education system of the industrial society, information society has undergone changes in the education system. Instructors who will teach these changing concepts are trained in the faculties of education. Academicians who will train teacher candidates in the faculties of education should also assimilate the education standards of the information society and be trained in this field. In this research, teacher training in the information society education system, the problems experienced in teacher training in Turkey and the solution model for these problems were proposed. Problems identified in teacher training in Turkey; the criteria used in the selection of teacher candidates and the criteria for teacher appointment are insufficient in terms of training the information society teacher, the exams for the selection of teachers have low validity in terms of scope validity, When recruiting students to the Faculties of Education, choosing only according to the cognitive field of the students, educational sciences of the examination for selection and placement used in the appointment of teachers, the percentages given for subject and general culture general ability areas constitute a problem, information society education standards are not reflected in the faculties of education, Qualification and quantitative inadequacies in academics, The fact that in-service training is not aimed at the training criteria of the information society, having qualitative problems in in-service training, teachers are unable to update themselves after assignment, problems such as the inadequacy of course hours in the field of educational sciences in the faculties of education.

Keywords; Teacher Training in Information Society, Teacher Training in Turkey

A STUDY ON THE PARTICIPATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN CAMEROON'S BASIC EDUCATION

Prisca Amarachi ETEH
Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Near East University, North Cyprus
Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI
Educational Administration, Supervision; Near East University; North Cyprus

ABSTRACT

Most third-world nations, especially those in Africa, are known for having high levels of corruption. Corruption is a global issue that is characterized by fundamental forms of dishonesty and the abuse of power. The primary school curriculum in Cameroon still has to do a lot to combat corruption. There is proof that certain primary school officials who are in charge of stopping corruption are also involved in the scheme to bribe pupils. The aim of this study is to evaluate the contributions made by primary school leaders to the fight against corruption in educational settings. The article used Cameroon as a case study and concentrated on the consequences of corruption, various forms of corruption, and certain administrative strategies employed by administrators to eradicate corruption. So after using the conventional least square method to correlate the results, it was discovered that most participants believed that teachers are to blame for the occurrence of some corrupt acts, which may be brought on by the late payment of salaries. This conclusion was reached after reviewing the perpetrators of fraudulent activities in primary schools in the Republic of Cameroon. The methodology for this study was quantitative research. Tutors, other authorities, and those selected through random sampling are the study's potential respondents. A questionnaire will be used to solicit their ideas and opinions. 250 questionnaires were given to responders from a sample of 8 elementary schools by the researchers. 121 surveys were valid. A Descriptive and inferential statistics analytic method was used to analyze the data. The study aims to advance information and support school officials' efforts to control and slow corruption's explosive growth. The research recommends that primary school directors be equipped with the knowledge and skills required to fight corruption.

Keywords: corruption, management, conflict, primary education

A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CHILDREN'S SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS: YAOUNDE, CAMEROON.

Chinyeaka Mercy ATTAH
Computer Information Systems, Near East University, North Cyprus
Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI
Educational Administration, Supervision; Near East University; North Cyprus

ABSTRACT

This study attempted to comprehend how parents and teachers regarded their preschoolers' readiness for academic and socioemotional learning as well as the development of life skills during the COVID-19 outbreak. This study involved 18 parents and guidance in Yaounde, all of who had children in the nursery school during the school shutdown, and social distancing were enforced. The main subject that arose was how the epidemic affected children's educational settings. This study had several limitations, including limited sample size, gaps in the interviews, and doing the study during a pandemic. Future studies might employ a bigger sample size, and the outcomes should be validated by a quantitative method research design. The results of this study will help understand the effects of the learning setting on children during the outbreak because there is a lack of research on the effects of COVID-19 on young kids enrolled in nursery schools. This will also assist them in making plans for appropriate responses, such as remote learning, to better prepare them for such circumstances in the future.

Keywords: COVID-19, school preparedness, learning settings, preschool kindergarten.

A STUDY ON FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN THE CAMEROONIAN ADAMAWA REGION: THEIR LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCES

Roland NDUKONG TANGIRI
Educational Administration, Supervision; Near East University; North Cyprus

ABSTRACT

In this study, female elementary school head teachers in Cameroon's Adamawa area were asked about their leadership experiences. The goal of the study was to characterize the leadership philosophies these headteachers utilized to implement reforms in their schools. Twelve female elementary school head teachers were interviewed using a qualitative methodology. Themes were then found after reviewing the interview transcripts. With the use of the Nvivo 12 program, the researchers employed a descriptive-analytic approach. The study's conclusions showed that the leaders received unofficial mentoring and professional growth assistance and that the community needed them to act as transformational leaders who maintained tradition while also serving as national role models. As a result of the population's acceptance, the repercussions of gender norms and stereotypes were apparent. The chief educators preferred relational leadership along with decisions made focused on care. They emphasised the necessity to improve learning chances for their kids and show concern for their welfare. In order to encourage collaboration that led to reforms to enhance students' learning, they tried to educate all stakeholders. By using power within themselves rather than a power over leadership, they got beyond their societies' custom of upholding the status quo.

Keywords: female leadership, Primary School, Experience.

HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT ON REACTIVE MICROPOLAR FLUID COMPRISING THERMPHORESIS, BROWNIAN MOTION AND OHMIC HEATING EFFECTS GENERATED BY STRECHED SHEET

Fatunmbi, E. O[1]. and Agbolade O. A[2].

[1-2]Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

An investigation into heat transfer enhancement mechanism of an electrically conducting micropolar fluid flow with tiny nanoparticles is examined in this article. A mathematical model comprising of an applied magnetic field, Ohmic heating, themophoresis and Brownian motion effects is developed for a two-dimensional vertically stretched device. The model is transformed from partial into ordinary differential equations by means of appropriate similarity variables while the numerical solution is carried out using Runge-Kutta Fehlberg method with shooting techniques. The parametric analysis of the physical quantities on the flow and temperature profiles are demonstrated via tables and graphs while the findings show that an increase in the magnetic field term caused a decline the velocity profiles of the micropolar fluid nanofluid while simultaneously reducing the thickness of the boundary layer of momentum. There is a rise in the temperature distribution with enhancement of Ohmic heating, thermophoresis and magnetic field parameters. Also, the concentration field of the nanoparticles profile decreases when the chemical reaction and Brownian motion terms improved but thermal radiation parameter strenghtened the heat distribution.

Keywords: Heat transfer, Brownian motion; Micropolar fluid; Ohmic heating; Thermophoresis

A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED FOR TWO-WHEELER BIKES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BAJAJ RAMBHA AUTO SERVICES, VITA

Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai
Asso Prof, Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technology,
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India.
Orcid Number: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3386-1248
Ms. Komal Sunil Bhosale
Student, PRN No. 2140008
Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technolog, sangli, India.

ABSTRACT

This study is regarding the Marketing Strategies implemented for Two-Wheeler Bikes with special reference to Bajaj Rambha Auto Services, Vita. This study is done in the two wheeler market of Vita city. This study focuses on the environmental factors affecting Bajaj Rambha and also the analysis done for the two wheeler. The analysis of consumer behaviour is also undertaken in this study like the purchase behaviour, decision making and buying roles. The study also focusses on competitor analysis of Bajaj Rambha.

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAHYADRI STARCH & INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD. (MIDC, MIRAJ)

Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai
Asso Prof, Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technology,
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India.
Orcid Number: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3386-1248
Ms. Rutuja Chandrakant Koli
Student, PRN No. 2140004
Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Sangli, India.

ABSTRACT

This study is about the four aspects of financial management of a firm. The case study is related to Financial Statement Analysis with special reference to Sahyadri Starch & Industries Pvt. Ltd. (MIDC, Miraj). Even though a number of conventions and assumptions have been propounded in accountancy, their use is affected by the personal judgment of accounts. The financial statements are affected by the personal judgment of accountants and such as they are subjective documents. With the assistance of a Financial Statement, the researcher has studied the financial health of the company. Hence this paper is to know the financial position of Sahayadri Starch & Industries Pvt. Ltd.

Keywords:- Financial Management, Accountancy, Sahayadri Starch & Industries.

AN ANALYSIS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VITA MERCHANTS BANK OPERATIONS

Dr. Mrs. Seema S. Desai
Asso Prof, Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technology,
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India.
Orcid Number: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3386-1248
Ms. Bharati Ankush Suryawanshi
Student, PRN No. 2140007
Department of Management Studies
Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Sangli, India.

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the impact of working capital management on the financial performance of Vita Merchants Bank operations. This study also aims to analyse the working capital management of units which are small and medium sized firms. Findings show that there is a significant difference in managing working capital among small, medium and large firms. Also, it is found that number of days' collection period, number of days' payable period and number of days' inventory holding period positively impact the financial performance of Vita Merchants Bank operations measured by return on assets and net operating margin.

Keywords: working capital, financial performance, Vita Merchants Bank

NONSPESİFİK ÜLSERATİF KOLİTİN FARMAKOTERAPİSİ İÇİN YENİ FIRSATLARIN VE PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNİ İYİLEŞTİRME YOLLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMALI ANALİZİ

FARPHARMACOTHERAPY OF NON-SPECIFIC ULCERATIVE COLITS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE ITS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

P.H. Necefguliyeva, I. N. Qasimova
Azerbaycan Tıp Üniversitesi, M.A.Topchubashov adina Elmi Cerrahi Merkez, Bakü, Azerbaycan

ÖZET

Çalışmamızın amacı, spesifik olmayan ülseratif koliti olan hastalarda kompleks tedaviyi iyileştirerek sonuçları iyileştirmekti.

Gereç ve yöntemler: 2008'den 2022'ye kadar kontrolümüzde 171'i kadın, 90'ı erkek olmak üzere 261 nonspesifik ülseratif kolit tanılı hasta vardı. Hastaların yaşları 16 ile 68 arasında değişiyordu. 58 hastada total kolit, 84 hastada sol taraflı lezyon, 119 hastada proktit ve proktosigmoidit vardı. Bu hastaların kompleks tedavisinde antiinflamatuar ilaçlar - aminosalisilatlar - sülfasalazin veya salofalk, kortikosteroidler; immündepresanlar kullanıldı. Salofalk, proktit sırasında fitil olarak, sol taraflı lezyonlarda mikro lavman olarak ve genel olarak tablet şeklinde kullanıldı. Metipred, karmaşık tedavi sırasında bir kortikosteroid olarak kullanıldı. Distal lokalize lezyonlarda ve I-II derece lezyonlarda hidrokortizon rektal damla veya mikrolavman şeklinde reçete edilir. 6-merkaptopürin ve azatiyoprin esas olarak immündepresanların kompleks tedavisinde kullanılmıştır. Bu tedavi rejimini alan hastaların çoğunda akut fazın ortadan kalkması ve remisyon sağlandı. Sol taraflı ülseratif koliti olan 11 hastada kalın barsak perforasyonu nedeniyle acil cerrahi, subtotal kolon rezeksiyonu ve kolostomi uygulandı. Ameliyattan 6 aydan 2 yıla kadar, kalın bağırsağın korunan kısmı mumlar ve mikro lavmanlar, topikal mesalazin, metronidazol ve bağırsak antiseptikleri gibi hormonlarla rehabilite edildi. Daha sonra ameliyatın ikinci aşamasında kolostomi iptal edilerek bağırsak geçirgenliğini geri kazandırma operasyonu gerçekleştirildi. Sol taraflı ülseratif koliti olan 13 hastada akut toksik dilatasyon gözlendi. Toksik dilatasyonu olan 7 hastada konservatif tedavi ile durum stabilize edildi, diğer 6 hastada konservatif tedavi işe yaramadığı için cerrahi uygulandı - kalın bağırsağın subtotal rezeksiyonu, ileostomi yapıldı. Bu hastalarda ameliyattan sonraki 6 ay ile 2 yıl arasında kalın bağırsağın korunan kısmına hormonlar, lokal mesalazin, metronidazol, fitiller ve mikro lavman şeklinde bağırsak antiseptikleri enjekte edildi. Daha sonra operasyonun ikinci aşamasında ileostomi iptal edilerek bağırsak geçirgenliğini geri kazanma operasyonu gerçekleştirildi. Total koliti olan 6 hastada konservatif tedavi işe yaramadı, dışkı günde 14-16 kez kanlı ve mukusluydu, hastalık psödopolipozis ile şiddetlendi, radikal cerrahi uygulandı. Postoperatif 6 aydan 2 yıla kadar, hastalar konservatif olarak, yukarıdaki etkiye göre rektal damlalar ve mikro lavmanlar şeklinde esas olarak hidrokortizon ile tedavi edildi. Sonuç olarak, rektumdaki süreç tamamen iptal edildi ve hastalar ileostomi kapatılarak bağırsak geçirgenliğini sağlamak için bir ameliyat geçirdi. Tedavi geçmişine karşı, proktitli hastaların %100'ünde olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

Sonuç: Gözlemlerimize göre, non-spesifik ülseratif kolitli hastalarda antiinflamatuar aminosalisilatlar sülfosalazin veya salofalk, kortikosteroidler ve immündepresanlar ile kompleks tedavi, hastalarda hızlı aktivasyona, akut dönemin hızlı bir şekilde ortadan kaldırılmasına, erken taburcu olma gibi olumlu bir yönteme sebep olmuştur. Zamanında yapılan ameliyat da kendi sırasında hastaların olumlu sonuç almasını sağlar. Ameliyattan sonra vakaların %70-80'inde olumlu sonuç alınmaktadır. Yıllık koruyucu muayene önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: ülseratif kolit, toksik dilatasyon, cerrahi tedavi

ABSTRACT

The aim of our study was to improve outcomes by improving complex therapy in patients with non-specific ulcerative colitis.

Materials and methods: From 2008 to 2022, there were 261 patients diagnosed with non-specific ulcerative colitis under our control, of whom 171 were women and 90 were men. The age of the patients ranged from 16 to 68. 58 patients had total colitis, 84 patients had left-sided lesions, 119 patients had proctitis and proctosigmoiditis. In the complex treatment of these patients, anti-inflammatory drugs - aminosalicylates - sulfasalazine or salofalk, corticosteroids; immunodepressants were used. Salofalk was used as a suppository during proctitis, as a microenema in left-sided lesions, and in general form as a tablet. Metipred was used during complex therapy as a corticosteroid. Hydrocortisone is prescribed in the form of rectal drops or microenemas in the case of distal localized lesions and I-II degree lesions. 6-mercaptopurine and azathioprine were mainly used in the complex therapy of immunodepressants. Elimination of the acute phase and remission was achieved in the majority of patients who received this treatment regimen. In 11 patients with left-sided ulcerative colitis, emergency surgery, subtotal resection of the colon and colostomy were performed due to perforation of the large intestine. From 6 months to 2 years after surgery, the preserved part of the large intestine was rehabilitated with candles and microenemas, topical mesalazine, metronidazole, and hormones such as intestinal antiseptics. Then, in the second stage of the operation, an operation to restore intestinal permeability was performed with the cancellation of the colostomy. Acute toxic dilatation was observed in 13 patients with left-sided ulcerative colitis. In 7 patients with toxic dilatation, the condition was stabilized with conservative therapy, and in the other 6 patients, because conservative therapy did not work, surgery was performed - subtotal resection of the large intestine, ileostomy was performed. Hormones, local mesalazine, metronidazole, suppositories and intestinal antiseptics in the form of microenemas were injected into the preserved part of the large intestine in these patients between 6 months and 2 years after the operation. Then, in the second stage of the operation, an operation to restore intestinal permeability was performed by canceling the ileostomy. In 6 patients with total colitis, conservative treatment did not work, stools were bloody and mucous 14-16 times a day, the disease was aggravated by pseudopolyposis, radical surgery was performed. From 6 months to 2 years postoperatively, patients were treated conservatively, mainly with hydrocortisone as rectal drops and microenemas, according to the above effect. As a result, the process in the rectum was completely canceled and the patients underwent an operation to restore intestinal permeability by closing the ileostomy. Against the background of treatment, favorable results were obtained in 100% of patients with proctitis.

Conclusion: According to our observations, complex therapy with anti-inflammatory aminosalicylates sulfosalazine or salofalk, corticosteroids and immunodepressants in patients with non-specific ulcerative colitis was a favorable method that led to rapid activation of patients, quick elimination of the acute period, early discharge from the hospital and a significant reduction of relapses, complications and during the surgery performed on time allows patients to get a positive result. Positive results are achieved in 70-80% of cases after the operation. Annual preventive examination is recommended.

Key words: ulcerative colitis, toxic dilatation, surgical treatment

ASSESSMENT OF MEMBER'S SATISFACTION FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATION OF KIEN GIANG PROVINCE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Duong Ngoc Thanh
(Orcid ID: 0000-0002-0276-1570)
Mekong Delta Development Research Institute, Can Tho University
MSc. Tran Thanh Sang
People's Committee of Phi Thong Commune, Rach Gia City, Kien Giang Province

ABSTRACT

In the general context of the whole country as well as of the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam in order to develop a cooperative economy, taking agricultural cooperatives as the core. This is one of the strategic guidelines of Vietnam to develop the agricultural sector towards industrialization and modernization. The new model of agricultural cooperatives is considered as a key institutional and organizational solution for economic development of cooperation and association in production and consumption production of agriculture.

The main objective of the study is to assess the status and satisfaction of cooperative members with the activities of agricultural cooperatives. Data sources used in the study include secondary data and primary data from reports of the Department of Cooperatives, Statistical Yearbooks of the province/district over the years, reports related to the research topic. In addition, the information was directly interviewed by 250 members who are participating in agricultural cooperatives in Tan Hiep and Chau Thanh district, Kien Giang province. Descriptive statistics method; Cronbach' alpha test, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and multivariate regression model analysis to evaluate the factors affecting the satisfaction of the cooperative members for the cooperative in the study area.

The results of the regression model have 8 factors/variables affecting the general satisfaction of members with agricultural cooperatives including factors/variables: managers (F1), income improvement opportunities and employment (F2), member participation (F4), market advantages (F5) , state support (F6), joint problem solving (F8), participation Training (X3) and production experience (X5) have a significant difference of 1%.

Keywords: agricultural cooperatives, agricultural cooperative members, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), satisfaction.

CHITOSAN/STARCH-DOPED MNO_2 NANO COMPOSITE SERVED AS DYE DEGRADATION, BACTERIAL ACTIVITY, AND IN SILICO MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY (PUBLISHED IN MATERIALS TODAY NANO IN 2022)

Anum Shahzadi[1*]

[1] Faculty of Pharmacy, The University of Lahore, Lahore 54000, Pakistan.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4717-4177

ABSTRACT

In this study, the impacts of polymer doping on a metal oxide nano composite (MnO_2) were investigated. The polymers tested were starch (St) and chitosan (CS). The co-precipitation approach was used to dope St-MnO_2 with CS at a range of different concentrations, including 0%, 2%, 4%, and 6% by weight. The ternary system was subjected to a number of different characterization approaches so that the structural, optical, and morphological analyses could be determined. The purpose of this research was to investigate the impact of doping-dependent MnO_2 on the degradation of methylene blue dye and the killing of bacteria. The morphology of the nano composite was observed by a transmission electron microscope, which verified the development of nano rods of MnO_2. The degradation of methylene blue dye was examined in a number of different pH settings, and the antibacterial activity was determined using *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* as test organisms. It is reported in the literature that a binary blend of CS and MnO_2 gives degradation of methylene blue up to 95% in 90 min; however, our ternary system enables sharp dye degradation up to 97.4% in just 5 min in the presence of $NaBH_4$. It was revealed that substantial degradation and higher antibacterial efficiency were obtained after doping. Furthermore, in silico docking analysis revealed the secret behind microbicidal efficiency of CS/St-MnO_2 nano composite and suggested β-lactamase inhibition mechanism for in vitro findings. For β-lactamase enzyme against *E. coli*, the best-docked conformation perceived for St-MnO_2 exhibited H-bonding interactions with Ser236, Asp242, and Gln235, yielding a binding score of 2.27, whereas CS/St-MnO_2 showed metal contact interaction with Asp242, Gln235, Ala230 , Glu228, Arg232, and Gly36 with overall binding score 5.32. A similar fashion was seen for St/MnO_2 and CS/St-MnO_2 NCs binding into the active pocket of the β-lactamase *S. aureus* enzyme with general binding energy 3.30 and 6.49, respectively. The H-bond interactions with Tyr519, Asp73, Thr600, Glu602, Gln521, Ser403, Ser598, Lys597, and Asn464 were particularly notable.

Keywords: Metal oxide, Chitosan, Starch, Co-precipitation, Catalysis, Molecular docking

THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY

Major Gheorghe GIURGIU[1], Prof. dr. Manole COJOCARU[2] SciRes I, EuSpLM

[1]Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5449-2712
[2]Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania

ABSTRACT

Background Nutrients are the substances found in food which drive biological activity, and are essential for the human body. Several studies have emphasized that some nutrients may increase an individual risk for cancer, while others may be protective. Dietary nutrients may be converted into metabolites by intestinal microbes that serve as biologically active molecules affecting regulatory functions in the host.

Objectives To demonstrate role of nutrients as functional foods in the management of immunity.

Materials and methods This includes the role of macronutrients, micronutrients, and the gut microbiome in mediating immunological effects. Nutritional modulation of the immune system has applications within the clinical setting, but can also have a role in healthy populations, acting to reduce or delay the onset of immune-mediated chronic diseases. Ongoing research in this field will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the role of diet and nutrients in immune function

Results Probiotics may restore the composition of the gut microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to gut microbial communities, resulting in amelioration or prevention of gut inflammation and other intestinal or systemic disease phenotypes. A well-functioning immune system is critical for survival. The immune system must be constantly alert, monitoring for signs of invasion or danger. Cells of the immune system must be able to distinguish self from non-self and furthermore discriminate between non-self molecules which are harmful (e.g., those from pathogens) and innocuous non-self molecules (e.g., from food).

Conclusion This presentation describes how diet and intestinal luminal conversion by gut microbes play a role in immune-mediated chronic diseases.

Keywords: nutrients, gut microbiota, immunomodulation

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIOLABELED IMAGING AGENT FOR NUCLEAR MEDICINE PROCEDURES

Tahseen Abbas

Government College University Faisalabad

Hiba Shahid

Government College University Faisalabad

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to label the cefditoren with ^{99m}Tc to treat and diagnose deep-seated infections, to synthesize the ZnO nanoparticles and to check the antioxidant activities of nanoparticles. The yield of ZnO nanoparticles before treatment with HNO_3 solution was 40 % and after treatment with HNO_3 solution was 47 %. In FRAP assay, the range of % inhibition of ZnO nanoparticles was noted between 0.01 to 26.8 %. The % inhibition of sample were decreased as the concentration of sample decreased. ZnO nanoparticles of selected medicinal plant's seeds showed the total phenolic contents in the range of 1.053±1.234 to 1.735±3.148 mg GA/ 100g of ZnO nanoparticles after treatment with HNO_3 solution and 0.5895±2.0025 to 0.9975±1.175 mg GA/100g of ZnO nanoparticles before treatment with HNO_3 solution. The optimized parameters such as amount of reducing agent, concentration of cefditoren, reaction time and pH was studied on the labeling yield of ^{99m}Tc-cefditoren complex. The labeling yield of the desired complex was almost 88 % by using 1 mg of cefditoren; 100 µg $SnCl_2.2H_2O$ at pH 5 and 40 min reaction time. Radiolabeled complex was characterized by using instant thin layer chromatography. Biodistribution was also study in both normal and infected mice with *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. Both thighs of the infected mice were dissected and T/NT ratio for ^{99m}Tc-cephradine complex were 1.07 ± 0.42 and 3.56 ± 0.76 after one and four hour of post injection.

Keywords: FRAP assay, ZnO nanoparticles, cefditoren, ^{99m}T, labeling, Biodistribution, *Staphylococcus aureus*

ANTIOXIDNT, ENZYME INHIBITION AND TOXICOLOGY STUDIES OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS

HIBA SHAHID

Government College University Faisalabad

Tahseen Abbas

Government College University Faisalabad

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work was to study the biological activities of methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta*, *Calendula officinalis* and *Murraya koenigii* on alpha-amylase at varying concentrations. Antioxidants obtained from selected medicinal plant extracts should be able to produce the desired redox reaction, be physiologically inert, non-toxic, effective in low concentrations, and should provide prolonged stability to the formulation. The comet assay's detection of DNA damage highly depends on the cells in the selected therapeutic plant components. Environmental pollution is a major factor that has an impact on human lives as it damages cell DNA.

The % radical scavenging activity was performed by using DPPH and FRAP antioxidant assays. The % inhibition of methanolic extracts were performed by using α-amylse and urease inhibition assays. The toxicology studies were performed by using comet assay to check the selected plants extract's potential to damage DNA. The % inhibition of methanolic extracts of alpha amylase was noted in the range of 11.49 to 50.56 % and IC_{50} in the range of 04.09±0.05 to 07.39±0.23 µg/ mL respectively at the mentioned concentrations. The % urease inhibition range of leaf extracts at 300 to 400 rpm of *Tagetes erecta* were in range of 52.32 to 2.11 %. Methanolic extracts of *Tagetes erecta* showed the total phenolic contents in the range of 0.03±0.24 to 0.42±0.63 mg GA/ 100g for leaf extracts and 0.006±0.39 to 0.09±0.28 mg GA/100g for stem extracts. 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g TPC of curry leaves and 0.02±0.32 to 0.17±0.38 mg GA/ 100g, 0.001±0.39 to 0.18±0.39 mg GA/100g for leaf and stem extracts of *Calendula officinalis*. According to researchers, the total phenolic contents in a plant largely contribute to antioxidant activity. The % radical scavenging activity of leaf extracts of *Tagetes erecta* was noted in the range of 2.13 to 76.13 % and 3.73 to 46.31 % by using DPPH and FRAP antioxidant assays.

The current experiment showed that NDEA increased DNA damage, as indicated by the lengthening of the comet tail. Ingestion of *T. erecta* leaf extract significantly reduced protein and lipid oxidation and lessened DNA damage, which is interpretable as a decrease in oxidative stress brought on by NDEA. The results of the work therefore, clearly indicate the potential of these extracts to manage hyperglycemia and oxidative stress. The evaluation of enzyme inhibition and antioxidant potentials of plant extracts has been done by using 96-well microplate reader technique. Data obtained has been statistically analyzed using appropriate statistical tools.

Keywords: *Tagetes erecta, Calendula officinalis, Murraya koenigii,* antioxidant, enzyme inhibition, comet assay, evaluation and statistical analysis

EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME ON SEED VIABILITY OF DURUM WHEAT

Dr. ZEMOUR Kamel,

Tissemsilt University, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Algeria

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0459-0031

ABSTRACT

Seeds are an important factor in determining good production, but they can undergo several alteration processes that can affect their qualities. Among these factors, the sotrage period can be important. For that and in order to determine the effect of storage time on the viability and germination of seeds, 3 storage periods (2017, 2018 and 2020) of three durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) genotypes (Bousselam, Vitron and Siméto) were adopted. The obtained results show that there is no effect of storage time on the viability and germination of seeds from the studied genotyps. On the other hand, a varietal effect was observed for the length of the coleoptiles and of the roots after 72 hours. In fact, the Bousselam genotype hilghlighed a high values of these last two parameters (root and coleoptiles length). However, soluble sugars accumulation decreases with the lengthening of the storage periods.

This result can be concluded that storing seeds as spikes gives the seeds the possibility of maintaining their viability (longevity) for a longer period.

Keywords: Durum wheat, storage, germination, viability, soluble sugars.

CURRENT TRENDS IN MEDICINAL PLANT RESEARCH AND NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS

R.Jothi lakshmi* [1], Dr.R.Srinivasan [2], R.Devi [1], S.Kalaivanan[1]
1. Associate Professor 2. Dean and Professor
Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath institute of higher education and research. Chennai.

ABSTRACT

Neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, are a growing concern worldwide due to their significant impact on the aging population. Despite extensive research, effective treatments for these diseases are still limited. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the use of medicinal plants to treat neurodegenerative disorders, as they contain various bioactive compounds that have been shown to have neuroprotective effects. This review highlights the current trends in medicinal plant research for neurodegenerative disorders. It discusses the bioactive compounds found in medicinal plants that have shown promise for treating neurodegenerative disorders, including flavonoids, terpenoids, and alkaloids. The review also discusses the mechanisms of action of these compounds and their potential therapeutic benefits. Furthermore, the review explores the challenges associated with using medicinal plants as treatments for neurodegenerative disorders, including standardization, safety, and efficacy. The review also highlights the importance of collaboration between traditional medicine practitioners and modern medicine researchers to maximize the benefits of medicinal plants in treating neurodegenerative disorders. Overall, the review suggests that medicinal plants may offer promising treatments for neurodegenerative disorders and that further research is needed to fully understand their potential therapeutic benefits. Medicinal plants have been used for centuries to treat various ailments, and recent research has highlighted their potential for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. This review aims to provide an overview of the current trends in medicinal plant research for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. Various medicinal plants and their active compounds have been shown to have neuroprotective effects, such as reducing oxidative stress, inflammation, and amyloid beta accumulation in the brain. Some of the most promising plant-based compounds for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders include curcumin, resveratrol, and epigallocatechin gallate.In addition, advances in technology have enabled the identification and isolation of novel compounds from medicinal plants, which can be used to develop new therapeutic agents. These compounds include alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, and phenolic acids.Overall, medicinal plants represent a promising source of new therapies for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. However, further research is needed to better understand their mechanisms of action and to develop effective and safe treatments based on these natural products.

Keywords: Neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Amyloid beta accumulation, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids

EXTRACTION, MODIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOPOLYMERS NATIVE TO AVOCADO SEEDS

Muhammad Shahid* and Fozia Anjum

[1]*Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan.

2Department of Chemistry, Govt. College University, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

Avocado seeds are waste agro-industrial by-products which can be used as a huge source of unconventional starches. Microwave assisted extraction technique has been employed which has been shown to be inexpensive, efficient, rapid and a simple extraction technology for the extraction of polymer starch from avocado seed, as only water is used as extracting solvent. However, this did induce some differences in properties and structure of polymer starch such as granular structure, solubility, water absorption capacity, different size and structure of chains and molecular weight. In the current research, starch extracted from microwave assisted extraction shows chains of small size as compared to conventional extracted starch chains. The small chain starch extracted by using this protocol can provide a variety of new applications; can be used in biotechnological projects (formation of oligomer with bio activity and nanoparticle formations). MAE starch showed high solubility so can give better water dispersion in the food industry. The applications of polymer starches in world is huge and modifications in starches are so many that they formulate innumerable applications. Avocado seed starches have a great potential in food applications as meat production, sauces, candies, drinks and bread products. This polymer starches have wide range of applications in pharmaceutical industry, biodegradable polymer for packaging of food to prevent the plastics, better antibacterial activity and a good antioxidant.

Keywords: Avocado, biopolymer, microwaves, gelling agent

THE IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICY ON KOSOVO'S FOREIGN TRADE

Prof. Ass. Dr. Agim BERISHA
College of Business, Faculty of Economics, Kosovo

ABSTRACT

Taxes are considered one of the instruments of the fiscal policy of great importance which affects the process of international exchange. The influence of the taxation in international exchange depends from the status and objective national economy.

Negative trading balance is only one of the economic problems by which Kosovo is facing. Kosovo institutions are aware that change of this reality requires a comprehensive economic and political approach and reforms in a manner to change operational environment, with a view to improve competitive position of Kosovo in global market. Kosovo is public-spirited for trade liberalization. The participation in regional and worldwide mechanisms for facilitation of trade was one of the main objectives of the policies of the Kosovo's institutions. Trade is a multidimensional concept which has influence almost in all social and economic fields of life. However, the international trade of Kosovo is dominated by imports, whereas the export is in the lowest level, resulting in this way in a high commercial deficit. So, the Kosovo since the after-conflict period is very dependent by the import and trends indicate that in a short time period is very difficult to be expected considerable changes.

Key words: Foreign trade, Fiscal policy, export, import.

COMPOSITE WORDS IN THE ECOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Pitkevich N. V.
Student
Baranovichi State University,
Baranovichi, Belarus
Dyrda J.N.
Senior lecturer, Baranovichi State University
Baranovichi, Belarus
Zhukovskaya E. M.
Student
Baranovichi State University,
Baranovichi, Belarus

ABSTRACT

This article examines one of the productive models of word formation in the German language – stem-composition – on the example of ecological vocabulary. The objective of the research is to examine the use of composite words in German ecological texts, as this topic is very popular nowadays. The subject of the study is composite words, which convey complex concepts and express the content of whole sentences.

Composites are words produces by stem-composition – method of derivation in which two roots or two word bases consisting of a root and an affix, or two grammatically formed words, or several roots or bases of words are combined into one lexical unit having the characteristics of a word. The following regularities may be distinguished in composite formation: The last word is the main word in compound words, and by it the gender of the noun as a whole is determined, and the meaning of the word is made concrete by the first component. It is a very productive method of word formation in German.

The first component plays an important role in the formation of composites. In German the first component of a compound noun can be of any part of speech. The second component of a compound adjective can be expressed by: a noun, an adjective, a verb base, a numeral, a pronoun, a preposition. A compound verb can have a verb, a noun, an adjective, a numeral and an adverb as its second component. Thus, the following conclusion can be made that the compositional potential of a noun is greater than that of an adjective, verb or other part of speech.

In accordance with their meaning three groups of compounds can be distinguished: 1) terms whose constituent words fully correspond to the meaning of all the constituent parts, 2) terms in which some constituents have lost all or part of their meaning, 3) terms in which the constituent parts have completely lost their meaning.

The use of composites in speech has a number of reasons making the speaker use a particular composite. These include amplification of expression and the naming of complex concepts as well as the replacement of obsolete expressions with new ones.

Key words: ecological terminology, word formation, composites, stem-composition.

PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF GERMAN TOPONYMS USED IN THE PROFESSION OF GEOECOLOGIST

Dyrda J.N.
Senior lecturer, Baranovichi State University
Baranovichi, Belarus
Zvezdilina K. V.
Student
Baranovichi State University,
Baranovichi, Belarus
Mishukova E. M.
Student
Baranovichi State University,
Baranovichi, Belarus

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the specifics of translating German toponyms (names of any geographical objects) into Russian. Toponyms, as is known, appeared in ancient times. Each nation has its own peculiarities of toponymy. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the study of toponyms today has an impact on the development of a language that reflects the specifics of an ethnic group. The study of German toponyms aroused the interest of linguists only in the second half of the XX century. They have a number of features. This is due to the geographical location of the country, its history, as well as directly with the people themselves and their culture. Linguists distinguish 4 layers of toponyms among them: Celtic, Roman, Slavic and Germanic. The main feature of German toponyms is the presence of two roots in the word. Periphrases are used in the names of many cities and localities. Most German toponyms can cause difficulties when translated into Russian. This is due to the fact that one of the roots of the word has a different lexical meaning in the Russian language. Many toponyms are also part of German phraseological units. Thus, toponyms occupy an important place in the culture of each nation. Toponyms directly determine the close connection between the professions of a linguist and a geographer. A detailed study of toponymy and its development helps to create various maps more correctly and without errors, distinguish objects by name from each other, reflect changes on political and other maps of the world, and so on.

Key words: toponym, translation, the German language.

ONLINE PILGRIMAGE RITUALS IN INDONESIA

Muhammad KURNIAWAN

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-6052-3243

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

SUSMININGSIH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2670-6138

Ali MUHTAROM

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3070-8638

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the application of online pilgrimage rituals in Indonesia. This study uses a systematic literature review method. The data sources for this research come from books, journals, and other literature related to online pilgrimage rituals in Indonesia. Research data analysis uses Nvivo as an application used by researchers to process and analyze qualitative data and literature review data. The results of this study are that online pilgrimage rituals have many advantages and disadvantages. One example of its advantages is in the operation of being cost-effective. Therefore, there is no reason for the congregation to be unable to attend. The disadvantages of carrying out online Hajj rituals include reducing ukhuwah between congregations, becoming an obstacle for elderly congregations who are less knowledgeable about information technology, receiving material by congregations that are not supervised. Another problem is that when performing online rituals, not all congregations understand information technology. Several unexpected incidents may occur here, such as when it is time for rituals, and elderly congregations who are hard of hearing so they don't understand what is being conveyed. Surely the congregation will get tired of seeing the monotonous discussion by just staring at the smartphone screen. Therefore, even though there have been many innovations and changes from year to year, as we are now entering the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, which has many advantages and disadvantages, not all activities will be suitable for this era. As with rituals which are urgent activities before pilgrims carry out the pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: Rituals, pilgrimage, and online

RELEVANCE OF REGION-RELATED CONTENT USAGE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING

Nina Zakharchenia
senior lecturer, Baranovichi State University, Belarus
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5001-9748

ABSTRACT

In the modern world the education of a cultural person is regarded as an issue of paramount importance as the future of mankind largely depends on the dialogue of cultures. Alongside with such trends in higher education as internationalisation, globalisation and academic mobility, regionalisation claims to make a valid contribution to that goal.

Regionalisation is reflected in the content of education, where it is represented by the regional component of syllabi, oriented at local cultural and historical values, knowledge, skills and competencies.

University education realizes the approach that involves the use of region-related content as a means of teaching a foreign language, as a source of knowledge.

The regional aspect of foreign language training plays a significant role in shaping students' socio-cultural competence. Socio-cultural competence presupposes both the knowledge of the target culture and the ability to talk about homeland, to present a region in an intercultural dialogue. In order to be able to use different strategies of interaction with representatives of other cultures, students need to have a good knowledge of their own culture and native language, and the peculiarities of communication in their own community. A student should be able to interpret the meaning of statements, based on the cultural characteristics of the dialogue participants.

Forming only linguistic competence may not ensure successful intercultural communication, nor does it free students from the barriers that arise, which may be caused by insufficiently developed socio-cultural competence.

Reliance on the regional aspect in foreign language training can contribute to the actualisation of native culture values and acquisition of foreign language culture on the basis of cultural juxtaposition. Native speakers are more interested not in their own countries, but in the peculiarities of our country, in particular of the region.

Integration of region-related content brings education closer to real life, promotes pride and respect to both local and target cultures which, in its turn, helps to form students' socio-cultural competence and make them efficient participants of intercultural communication process.

Keywords: regionalisation, region-related content, foreign language training, socio-cultural competence, culture.

DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING IN SOUTHERN UKRAINE

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Sergiy LAVRENKO

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of Agriculture, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Oksana LIUBENKO

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of livestock production technology, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Nataliia LAVRENKO

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of Land Management, Geodesy and Cadaster, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Olena VEDMEDENKO

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of livestock production technology, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Natalia KORBYCH

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of livestock production technology, Kherson, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

The world market of beekeeping products is developing intensively, the need is growing every year. Therefore, the production of high-quality beekeeping products, as a component of the state strategy of a competitive agricultural sector, should be formed at a qualitatively new level, taking into account the achievements of scientific and technical progress. There is a prevailing opinion that improving the quality of products in the conditions of an imperfect market will lead to an increase in additional costs and cost price, which in turn will have a negative effect on the profitability of agricultural commodity producers. However, in the conditions of globalization of the economy in general and food markets in particular, failure to comply with domestic, European and international quality standards means the manufacturer's uncompetitiveness, which in the short and medium term will lead to an increase in basic and transaction costs, a decrease in market share and the loss of national consumers. China, Turkey, the USA, Ukraine and Argentina are among the top five countries - the largest producers of honey. The largest producer of honey to date is China, whose average annual production was 450.7 thousand tons, which is almost five times higher than the average annual production volume of Turkey (92.5 thousand tons) or Ukraine (70.3 thousand tons).

The development of strategically important directions for the development of innovative technologies in beekeeping for modeling and forecasting the flow of natural processes of climate change in the South of Ukraine will ensure the elevation of the national production of bee products in Ukraine to a qualitatively new level of world leaders in the field is a particularly relevant area of research.

Keywords: beekeeping, honey, technology, Southern Ukraine.

BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN PARK ZONES

Student, Dynys DAVYDENKO,

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Faculty of Fisheries and Nature Management, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Sergiy LAVRENKO

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of Agriculture, Kherson, Ukraine

Ph.D., Associate Professor, Ivan MRYNSKII

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of botany and plant protection, Kherson, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

Parks in cities are an integral component of any urban city. The park zone is an oasis of people's recreation, an object of oxygen production, etc., therefore, the use of poisonous substances to protect natural objects is impossible. The use of pesticides to control plant pests can have serious effects on the environment and human health. An element of biological protection can be the use of natural exterminators of pests - birds. Birds play an important role in ecology, performing tasks such as pollinating flowers and dispersing plant seeds. Birds can help reduce the population of many plant pests because they are their natural predators. Such beautiful creatures as birds can attract visitors to the park and become the subject of scientific research.

Using bird feeders and birdhouses for birds is an easy, effective and environmentally friendly way to control various insects. As soon as they find a feeder, the birds return to the park to hunt insects and thus reduce their numbers. In addition, using a bird feeder can benefit neighbors and raise awareness of the need to protect wildlife.

The application of the mentioned measures in the park area of the Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University for 10 years led to a significant increase in the bird population, the creation of an ecological recreation area in the city, and significantly reduced the number of pests not only in the park, but also in the surrounding areas. Overall, using this is a successful and environmentally responsible method of pest control.

Keywords: biological protection, city, birds, pesticides, pests.

CANCER SW620 CELLS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Noorjahan Banu Mohamed Alitheen

Universiti Putra Malaysia, Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology

Yazmin Hussin

Universiti Putra Malaysia, Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology

ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common type of cancer worldwide and a leading cause of cancer death. There are many treatments that can be applied such as surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy. However, these treatments may give side effects to the patients. One of the alternative ways to fight cancer is by using natural products. Curcumin is a compound of the rhizomes of *Curcuma longa* that possesses a broad range of pharmacological activities. Curcumin has been studied for decades but due to its low bioavailability, its usage as a therapeutic agent has been compromised. This leads to development of chemically synthesized curcuminoid analogue, DK1, to overcome its drawbacks. This study aims to examine the anti-metastasis potential of DK1 against colon cancer cell line SW620 by *in vitro* scratch assay, as well as Transwell migration and invasion assays. In addition, anti-angiogenesis assays such as HUVEC and rat aortic ring assays were also performed. This study found that DK1 possesses anticancer potential through the MTT viability assay against the metastatic colon cancer cell line, SW620, with a half-maximal inhibitory concentration of 14.5 µM. Significant anti-metastatic potential of DK1 was exhibited in the scratch assay where the gap closure of the scratch after 48 hours of DK1 treatment showed 15% gap closure compared to 85% gap closure in the untreated control. Significant ($p<0.05$) reductions of migrated and invaded cells were observed in SW620 exposed to IC_{50} treatment where both assays showed 60.87±13.30% and 54.56±13.01%, respectively. Also, following DK1 treatment, the tubular formations by the HUVEC and neovascularisation in the rat aortic assay showed significant ($p<0.05$) reduction at 35% and 42%, respectively. As a conclusion, DK1 could be considered as one of the potential anti-metastatic candidates for colon cancer treatment.

Keywords: Curcumin analog, SW620, colon cancer cells, anti-metastasis

FACILE SYNTHESIS OF COPOLYMERIZED CELLULOSE GRAFTED HYDROGEL DOPED CALCIUM OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES WITH IMPROVED ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY FOR ANTI-ARTHRITIC AND CONTROLLED RELEASE OF DOXORUBICIN FOR ANTI-CANCER EVALUATION

Iram Shahzadi,

Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore Punjab Pakistan

Anum Shahzadi,

Faculty of Pharmacy,The University of Lahore, Punjab Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The combination treatment is considered an approach to attaining synergistic impact while minimizing applied dosage. Hydrogels are analogous to the tissue environment attributed to hydrophilic and porous structure. Despite extensive study in biological and biotechnological domains, their restricted mechanical strength and limited functionalities impede their potential uses. Emerging strategies are centred on research and developing nanocomposite hydrogels to combat these issues.

Herein, we prepared copolymerized hydrogel by grafting polyacrylic acid P(AA) onto cellulose nanocrystals (CNC) and adding CNC-g-PAA as dopant (2 and 4 wt%) in calcium oxide (CaO) nanoparticles to generate an effective hydrogel doped nanocomposite (NCH) (CNC-g-PAA/CaO) for biomedical applications such as anti-arthritic, anti-cancer, and antibacterial investigations alongside their comprehensive characterization. CNC-g-PAA/CaO (4 %), compared to other samples, had a substantially higher antioxidant potential (72.21 %). Doxorubicin, a potential chemotherapeutic drug, was then effectively loaded into NCH (99 %) via electrostatic interaction, and pH-triggered based release was found to be >57.9 % in 24 h. Furthermore, molecular docking investigation against targeted protein Cyclin-dependent kinase 2 and in vitro cytotoxicity study verified the improved antitumor effectiveness of CNC-g-PAA and CNC-g-PAA/CaO. These outcomes indicated that hydrogels might serve as potential delivery vehicles for innovative multifunctional biomedical applications.

Keywords: Cellulose nanocrystals, Poly-acrylic acid, Nanocomposites hydrogel

MELANOSELLA MORS APIS

Academician, Principal Res.Fell., Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC
Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia,Belgrade,Serbia
Prof. Dr. Narcisa MEDERLE
Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania", Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Timisoara, Romania
Senior Res.Assoc. Dr. Nemanja ZDRAVKOVIC
Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia,Belgrade,Serbia
Prof.Dr. Vesna KARAPETKOVSKA-HRISTOVA
Faculty of Biotechnological Science, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Bitola, Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Nada PLAVSA
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia
Ing.Milan STEVANOVIC
Academy of Beekeeping and Apitherapy of Serbia, Belgrade,Serbia

ABSTRACT

Melanosella Mors Apis is a common name for several queen diseases. It belongs to the group of fungal diseases that damage the ovaries of queens, whether they are older or younger. Diseased ovaries change color, from pale yellow to brown-black, and the consequence is arrowhead. The most important melanoses are:

-Black eggs: Black grain like matter in ovary tubes. Caused by low temperatures – dysfunction of the metabolism of melanine reserves. The consequences are the degeneration of ovarian tissue. A colored granular mass is created in them, especially in the egg maturation zone so that we have black eggs. Some authors mention that fungi are also present in the mass of degenerative tissue

-Melanosis H: Nodular black lesions in ovary, vagina, rectum and poison gland. Caused by fungus *Melanosella mors apis*. Infection peroraly by pollen.

-Melanosis B: Ovaries become black (no nodules), disease takes time to completely manifest. Mostly in young queen bees. This disease develops slowly, in the beginning the queen lays eggs normally, and sterility occurs only in the advanced stage of the disease. Caused by *Aerobacterium cloacae jordani*.

- Laying immature eggs: It happens that healthy young queens (sometimes even older ones) lay eggs in which the embryo dies very quickly. The eggs dry quickly and the bees throw them out. It is believed that the cause is genetic in nature, so such nuts should be replaced.

- Unfertilized eggs: This phenomenon is observed most often in young queens. They lay unfertilized eggs because they have not previously mated with drones. Scientists have determined that this phenomenon can also occur due to the death of spermatozoa in the uterus, and in old queens, when the spermatozoa supply is used up.

Keywords: Melanosella Mors Apis, queen bee, sterility

STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

Zohaib Hassan Sain

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the online instruction given to students during the COVID-19 epidemic. At the four universities of Lahore city that were the center of the study, 650 students pursuing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees participated. A mixed method was used to design the research using both qualitative and quantitative components. An online survey was employed during the quantitative phase. Online in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview form were carried out during the qualitative phase. Local Lahore, Pakistan, inhabitants were among the responses. The content analysis led to the identification of 21 categories and three major themes. The following themes were accomplished: "It could have been better!" for their suggestions, "Face-to-face education is better!" for the bad parts of the student's experiences, and "Better than nothing!" for the positive aspects of their experiences. It has been decided that a technology approach should be employed to further expand the distance education curriculum in the four universities that have been selected.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Online Education, University Students.

THE OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS LEARNED IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Zohaib Hassan Sain

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is based on exploratory research to identify "The Overview of Problems Learned in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan". The exploratory research approach is used to achieve the objectives of the study in less time and with inexpensive means. For the last few years, Pakistan is facing a lot of challenges in the education sector such as curriculum, few training institutions, corruption in education, teachers' behavior, and less research work. Emerging Issues in the education sector are fewer training institutions and the trend toward research work which is essential to follow for the growth and strength of any economy. The purpose of our research is to identify the major challenges in the educational sector in Pakistan which the educational sector is suffering for the last few years. The researcher used triangulation to carry out the reliability and validity of the data for results. So, to conduct this triangulation the researcher used questionnaires for the students, questionnaires for the teachers, and interviews with the management. . In this regard primary data was collected from the focused group of students using a sample of 100 questionnaires for each university filled by the students of the selected five universities. The findings highlight the positive relationship of quality education with curriculum, few training institutions, corruption in education, teachers' behavior, and less research work. These challenges caused restrictions in accomplishing competent teaching and learning with respect to quality education. According to the current situation in Pakistan, the same challenges are being faced.

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

PECULIARITIES OF USING SOCIAL NETWORKS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Irina Kopytich
Senior lecturer
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3899-5149
Alina Koval
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0005-4739-8460
Elizaveta Shilovich
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0004-1938-1912

ABSTRACT

One of the main parts of informatization of education is the use of information technologies in educational disciplines.

One of the forms of interactive learning is teaching students using the Internet, which helps to solve a number of didactic tasks, such as increasing the visibility of tasks, the implementation of personality-oriented and differentiated approaches to learning is a social network, offering its users a variety of tools for interaction with each other.

Social networks are particularly suitable for learning foreign languages, because of the communicative orientation underlying foreign language learning which finds its implementation on the Internet.

The largest social network is Facebook, which provides for the possibility to create groups of different directions. For example, it could be a community aimed at the foreign language audience, where the development of reading and writing skills will be provided through text messages as well as through messages on the community wall. Listening skills will be developed by listening to and downloading audio and video recordings, as well as through video contact with native speakers. Speaking is also realized through video communication with a native speaker or a teacher.

However, there are a number of problems related to the use of social networking in the educational process. For example, lack of networking etiquette, low level of teacher motivation and information competence, high workload in organizing and supporting the learning process for the teacher, lack of open access to social networks from classrooms.

To solve the above-mentioned problems, it is necessary to develop effective methods for applying social media in the educational space. Of course, social networks are not the main means of online learning, but their potential in solving educational tasks is currently underestimated by the professional community.

Keywords: social networking, educational process, networking etiquette, network learning.

THE SPECIFICS OF INTERNET-SPEECH OF TWITTER USERS

Irina Kopytich
Senior lecturer
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3899-5149
Anastasiya Novik
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
Dominika Shcherba
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-1931-1514

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, communication on the Internet is a mass phenomenon, bringing together people with different background, professions, nationalities, etc., in common interests or needs.

The peculiarities of virtual communication include:

1. Prevalence of written form of communication.
2. Anonymity.
3. Regulations – communication is carried out only by the rules of the moderators of the service, which mainly include a ban on the use of profanity, obscene words and context
4. Internet communication requires neither much time nor money, that's why it is popular, effective and affordable.
5. The basic principle of Internet language is to fit a maximum amount of information into a message in a minimum number of keystrokes, using mainly abbreviations.

Internet language users are differentiated by age and professional criteria, by the level of computer technology proficiency, etc., and only a small part of the language is accessible to all, a common one. In addition, any user or group of users is characterized by the use of different types of vocabulary: jargon, slang, professionalisms, historicisms and literary words. Slang is mostly used by the young. Slang allows users to distinguish themselves from others, to shield themselves from serious, literary speech of adults, to have their secrets, their way of self-expression, to resist boring traditional language patterns. Thus, it is the younger generation that owns most of the new words and meanings. According to the type of word formation, Internet slang can be divided into the following groups: abbreviation, synonymy, abbreviation, calquing, substitution of names with similar words by property or pronunciation, etc.

The study of Internet slang is an important task, both for the study of the Internet language, and for lexicology in general.

Keywords: Internet slang, Twitter, lexicology, neologisms, abbreviations.

STRESS AND COPING MECHANISM OF MARITIME STUDENTS: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM

CHRISTIAN JAY B. GUILLERMO
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0009-0002-8705-5217
JOHN JIMBER P. LAO-ANG JR.
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID NO; 0009-0008-8902-8961
EULYSIS A. NAGANGI
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID NO: 0009-0000-7763-2856
WHEA A. TALADHAY
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID NO: 0009-0007-9630-869X
ANALIZA GRUSPE-TABERDO Ph.D., Ed.D., MNSA
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2226-3472

ABSTRACT

Stress is a natural phenomenon leading to sadness, frustrations, and nervousness. Therefore, a good coping strategy is needed in order to control stress. This study aims to identify the stressors and stress management utilized by 100 fourth year students of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering and Bachelor of Science in Marine Tranportation aged 22-27 years old. This study utilized a quantitative –desriptive research design.The respondents were selected using random-convenient sampling method**.** A researcher-made questionnaire in Google Forms was the main data gathering instrument. Data were analysized using percentage, weighted mean and t-test. Data shows that Academic stressors ranked first with weighted mean of 3.082. Psychological stressors comes in second with weighted mean of 2.968. Environmental stressors ranked as third with a weighted mean of 2.94 and physical stressors ranked as fourth with a weighted mean of 2.92. On the other hand, physical coping mechanism ranked first with weighted mean of 3.44. Environmental coping mechanism ranked second with weighted mean of 3.36.Academic coping mechanism ranked as third with wieghted mean of 3.35 and psychological coping mechanism ranked as fourth with an average weighted mean 3.34. Data also shows that there is no significant difference in the stressors experienced and coping mechanisms of the respondents when grouped according to course and age. Proposed intervention program are recretional activities, extension of rest hours, symposium and counseling to help the students manage and reduce their stress and keep their mental health at ease.

Keyword: Stress, Coping Mechanism, Quantitative, Maritime, Philippines

TRADITIONAL USES, PHYTOCHEMISTRY, TOXICOLOGY, AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CISTUS LADANIFERUS L.: A REVIEW

Omar BENAMARI[1]*, Amin SALHI[1], Amina LABHAR[1], Mhamed AHARI[1], Soufian EL BARKANY[2], Hassan AMHAMDI[1].

[1] Team of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences and Technics Al-Hoceima, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco.

[2] Laboratory of Molecular Chemistry, Materials and Environment (LMCME), Department of Chemistry, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Nador, Mohamed First University, Oujda, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

Cistus ladaniferus L. also commonly known as rock rose is a medicinal plant belonging to the Cistaceae family, is an abundant and widespread plant resource in the Iberian Peninsula, also present in the South of France and North Africa; Since antiquity, this plant has been used in traditional medicine to treat various illnesses such as diarrhea, catarrh, and the pain associated with menstruation and other diseases; currently, it is widely used in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries.

This review provides a critical summary of the current studies and a comprehensive overview of the traditional use, Phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of C.ladanifer L.

The potential benefits of this species are related to the presence of polyphenolic compounds in its composition. However, more research is needed to establish beneficial effects in humans.

Keywords: Cistus ladaniferus L., Traditional uses, Phytochemical, Pharmacological activities.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETENCY OF MARITIME STUDENTS TOWARDS AN IMPROVED MARITIME COMPETENCY

JENSKI E. PACA
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0009-0007-8291-1092
HUMPHREY GIOVANI S. MAMILIG
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0009-0005-63648503
JET JET B. GUMAWI
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID:0009-0005-6364-8503
SAMUEL SCHUMANN M. JESUITAS
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0009-0003-7392-5696
ANALIZA GRUSPE-TABERDO Ph.D., Ed.D., MNSA
College of Marine Transportation
Philippine Merchant Marine Academy
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2226-3472

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze how teacher, student, environment, emotional and physical facotrs affect the competency of Maritime students in the never-ending innovation of the Marine Industry. The quantitative-descriptive research design was utilized. A researcher made questionnaire in google forms was the main data gathering instrument sent to The researcher utilized a researcher made survey questionnaire sent to 52 Marine Engineering students and 38 Marine Transportation students. Data were analyzed using percentage, weighted mean, t-test and ANOVA. Data shows that Teacher factor which includes personality and teaching skills has the greatest effect on students' competency with weighted mean of 3.41, followed by student factor – interest in academic and study habits with weighted mean of 3.38.Ranked third is environmental factor–relationship, quasimilitary training and academic infrastructure and facilities with weighted mean of 3.27. Ranked fourth is physical factors with weighted mean of 3.21. Lastly, emotional factor-anger,fear and happiness with weighted mean of 3.11. Data also shows that there is no significant difference between the factors affecting the students' competency when grouped according to course and age. To improve students' competency, it is recommended that there should be a real life ship vessel and student's berthing on ship at port for students' familiarization. A free monthly medical check up and an anger prevention program should also be conducted.

Keywords: competency, maritime, quantitative analysis, Philippines

THE OUTCROPS OF THE SUBATLASIC GROUP (PALEOCENE-EOCENE) AT THE LEVEL OF BOUMALNE SYNCLINE - THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS.

Dr. Said MOUJANE[1],
Prof. Dr. Ahmed ALGOUTI[1],
Prof Dr. Abdellah ALGOUTI[1]
Dr. Maryam ERRAMI[1]
Dr. Hanane TOUDAMRINI[1]
Dr. SABER SOUDDİ[1]
Dr. Saloua AGLI[1]

1Cadi Ayyad University, Faculty of Sciences Semlalia, Department of Geology, Geoscience, Geotourism, Natural Risks and Remote Sensing Laboratory (2GRNT). BP 2390, 40000, Marrakech, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The eastern part of the Ouarzazate basin is among the areas influenced by eustatic variations of an epicontinental sea during the Paleogene. These bathymetric variations provided a sedimentary legacy, named the subatlasic group, in the areas of Boumalne-Imiter (Boumalne syncline), the southern slope of the Central High Atlas. This work concerns a study of the microfacies coupled with a macroscopic description of the carbonate formations along the outcrops of three main formations from the base to the top, the formation of Assaghemou/Jbel Guressif, of jbel Talouite and that of Ait Ourithane respectively. From this study it was concluded that the paleoenvironment and the depositional environment of these formations was an environment characterized by a transgressive - regressive regime. Of which the basal formation (Assaghmou/Jebl Guerssif), Upper Danian- Lower Thanetian, characterizes a period of retrograde favors a fossiliferous accumulation indicates a deep and relatively agitated environment. While the Jbel Talouite formation, Upper Thanitian- lower Ypresian, shows a progradation phase influenced by a continental regime. At the top, Ypresian, the Ait ourithane formation was formed in a shallow and less agitable marine context.

keywords: Subatlasic group, Paleogene, Microfacies, Boumalne Syncline, Central High Atlas.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Mai'latul KHOİRİYAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0003-5708-1577

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the development of digital micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the development of digital micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research literature review concluded that the role of digital technology has a significant influence on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. The decrease in revenue turnover experienced by business actors is a problem that must be overcome immediately. The existence of large-scale social restrictions has caused many consumers to then maintain distance and divert purchases digitally. Several sectors of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that have not adapted digitally are ultimately greatly affected and close their stores. Even so, the Covid-19 pandemic has indirectly prompted new changes in Indonesian business. Social media and market place as intermediaries can be a concept to make it easier for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to get wider marketing access. This business model comes from a combination of digital technology and entrepreneurship which then produces new characteristic phenomena. In an effort to develop digital micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), several things need to be considered, including production quality, production capacity, and digital literacy. These three things must be considered by MSMEs so that businesses opened in the digital realm can last a long time.

Keywords: COVID-19, enterprise, and digital.

QUANTIFICATION OF HYDRIC EROSION IN THE AMEZMIZ BASIN USING PAP/CAR (WESTERN HIGH ATLAS-MOROCCO).

Saloua Agli*, Algouti Ahmed, Algouti Abdellah, Toudamrini Hanane, Moujane said, Errami Maryam, kabili salma, soudi saber

Department of Geology, Geoscience Geotourism Natural Hazards and Remote Sensing Laboratory (2GRNT), University of Cadi Ayyad, Faculty of Sciences, Semlalia, BP 2390, 40000 Marrakesh, Morocco

ABSTRACT

In the High Atlas of Morocco, soil erosion is a serious problem that leads to the destruction of cultivable land and consequently the feeding of water by a high concentration of solid material that could have a negative impact during flood events and could result in a significant silting of reservoirs. The management of watersheds is necessary and a priority in order to limit the damage caused by erosion. Thus, a study was conducted to achieve this objective which is to identify the vulnerable areas to hydric erosion based on the contributions of remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in the basin of Amezmiz, which is located in the Western High Atlas of Morocco, it has a series of litho-stratigraphic ranging from Paleozoic to Tertiary. The methodology adopted in this study consists in studying the influence of several factors on soil erodibility, such as: lithology, precipitation erosivity, slope, fractures, land use and vegetation cover. These factors are combined through a PAP/CAR method, to facilitate the spatial analysis and quantification of sensitive areas to hydric erosion in the Amezmiz basin. The maps obtained from each parameter are integrated into a GIS to establish the hydric erosion vulnerability map, which will be validated by observations in the terrain.

Keywords: Western High Atlas of Morocco, watershed of Amezmiz, hydric erosion, remote sensing, GIS, PAP/CAR.

DOCKING SCORING AND 2D QSAR STUDY OF SEVERAL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES

Dr. Chennai YASSMINE

Mohamed khaidhar University, Faculty of exact science

Prof. Dr. Oassaf MEBARKA

Mohamed khaidhar University, Faculty of exact science

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of female cancer. One class of hormonal therapy for breast cancer drugs -non steroidal aromatase inhibitors- are triazole analogues. In this work a fundamental and original research was made on the molecule of triazole heterocyclic, whose the aim is to predict the reactivity and biological activity studied of the compound. It is based on different computational and approaches used in computer aided -drug-design. (SPR, QSAR, molecular docking, ADMET).

Docking process, the interaction and binding of ligands – protein were done and visualized using software Molegro Virtual Docking.

A study of structure – property relationships (SPR) for 1,2,3 triazole derivatives has been carried.

A linear quantitative structure activity relationship model is obtained using Multiple Linear

Regression (MLR) analysis as applied to a series of triazole derivatives with inhibitory activity of the aromatase. The accuracy of the proposed MLR model is illustrated using the following

evaluation techniques: cross validation, and external test.

Molinspiration and ADMETSAR web servers used to calculate ADMET and physicochemical

properties of the target compounds respectively.

The results are reported and discussed in the present investigation. A close agreement with

experimental results was found which improves the affinity of the present work.

Keywords: 1,2,3-triazole, aromatase inhibitory, density functional theory, QSAR, MLR, ADMET, docking molecular

EARLY LIASSIC DEPOSITS OF THE TIGHZA BASIN (MARRAKECH HIGH ATLAS, MOROCCO): NEW ADDITIONAL DATA ON THEIR PALEOENVIRONMENT, SEDIMENTOLOGY, AND PALAEOGEOGRAPHY

Dr.Maryam Errami[1],

[1]Cadi Ayyad University, Faculty of Semlalia, Department of Geology
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Algouti[1],
Prof. Dr. Abdellah Algouti[1],
Dr.Saloua Agli[1],
Dr.Said Moujane[1],

Dr.Hanane Toudamrini[1]

ABSTRACT

The early Liassic formations of the eastern edge of the Marrakech High Atlas (Morroco) contain mostly shallow marine carbonate sediments. A detailed sedimentological study of Tighza sections reveals five major environments that make up a depositional profile succession grading from tidal-flat to subtidal environment. This liasic carbonate succession has been subdivided into 21 megafacies units, the majority of which represent an inner part of the ancient high atlasic Carbonate Platform in this area. Five facies types are distinguished in the Hettangian deposits of the Ait Ras formation on the basis of sedimentary structures, bioturbation intensity, and composition of trace fossil and benthic fauna associations. The Ait Bouli formation of Early Sinemurian age displays seven facies whereas; the Late Sinemurian deposits attributed to Ait Chitachene formation comprise nine lithofacies types. Sequence stratigraphic studies of theses carbonate successions of platform in Tighza area have identified a sedimentary cyclicity mostly produced by relative oscillations of sea level. In addition, this study demonstrates that eustacy and variations in the carbonate factory might be as significant as tectonics in sequence development and platform drowning in carbonate platforms within rift basins.

Keywords: Marrakech High Atlas, Tighza area, Early Liassic deposits, Carbonate platform.

APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS FOR GROUNDWATER POTENTIALITY MAPPING (ZONE MEJJAT, MARRAKECH, MAROC)

Dr. Toudamrini Hanane,[1]
Prof. Dr. Algouti Ahmed[1]
Prof. Dr. Algouti Abdellah[1]
Dr. Agli Saloua[1]
Dr. Kabili Salma[1]
Dr. Moujane Said[1]
Dr. Nafouri Imane[1]
Dr. Errami Maryam[1]
Dr. Elkhounaijri Hayat[1]

1Cadi Ayyad University, Faculty of Sciences Semlalia, Department of Geology, Geoscience, Geotourism, Natural Risks and Remote Sensing Laboratory (2GRNT). BP 2390, 40000, Marrakech, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

Groundwater recharge is important for the sustainable management of freshwater resources, especially in arid regions. In this study, we discuss some of the important methods of groundwater recharge using artificial intelligence.

A database of water point inventories was prepared and arbitrarily divided, 75% formation inventory and 25% validation. The groundwater recharge potential map was generated using some effective factors (Remote Sensing, GIS, and Geological Maps), such as elevation, LS Factor, Topographic Moisture Index, fault density, Multi-Resolution Valley Bottom Flatness Index, curvature, precipitation, etc.

Subsequently, the groundwater recharge potential map artificial intelligence was validated using the ROC-AUC (Receiver Operating Characteristic-Area Uunder Curve). Based on the validation, the analysis obtained better results. Furthermore, the accuracy of these MLAs is included in the excellent class, based on the threshold of the ROC curve. Finally, a method of confirming the usability of the thematic map based on the flow rate of the boreholes and springs in the study area, showed that this model is accurate with satisfactory results.

Keywords: Groundwater, Machine Learning, Algorithms, Nappe Mejjat, Random Forest

RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG WOMEN IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES: BASIS FOR DEVELOPING A DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Virginia D. Natividad-Franco[1], Ph.D
College of Information and Communications Technology
Bulacan State University, Philippines
ORCID 0000-0003-1693-1232
(corresponding author)
Maybelle N. Dela Cruz[2], MBA
Bulacan State University, Hagonoy-Campus

ABSTRACT

Coastal counties are exposed to natural disasters. Disasters have plagued humanity since our creation. They are often seen as unanticipated developments that could harm companies or communities. Disaster risk includes deaths, injuries, and damage to properties, operations, and services. At the time of a disaster, women are more at risk than men, and they have higher chances of suffering disproportionately from disasters. The study aimed to assess the risk among women in coastal communities and serve as a basis for crafting a disaster management program. The subject of the study was the purposely selected women in coastal communities from barangay Namayan and barangay Caliligawan in the City of Malolos, Bulacan, Philippines, during the last quarter of the year 2022. It utilized a mixed-methods type of research. The current situation of disaster management and the problems during a disaster in coastal communities were identified. Training on disaster management is conducted to help women prepare and respond when disaster comes. The training was evaluated and got a weighted mean of 4.65. The participants strongly agreed that the objective of the training was attained. Lastly, a disaster management program was crafted.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Coastal Communities, Women, Risk Assessment

ECONOMIC RECOVERY STRATEGY IN THE COVID-19 ERA

Asmitiya MEILINDA
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0405-9256
UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the strategy for economic recovery in the era of Covid-19. This research uses a literature review approach that originates from journals and web pages related to economic recovery strategies in the Covid-19 era. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Many countries have introduced or adopted mixed programs to save the small and medium enterprise sector or MSMEs. First, provide salary subsidies to MSMEs that are unable to pay the salaries of their employees. Second, encourage the development of entrepreneurial innovation in order to absorb unemployed workers. Third, provide a suspension of settlement of MSME obligations or debts both for tax obligations and business loan obligations. Fourth, provide loans directly to MSME actors so they can have sufficient capital to maintain business. Fifth, encourage the digitization of MSME businesses so that they can continue to operate in conditions where there are restrictions on people's movements. Countries that provide loans directly to MSME actors so they can have sufficient capital to maintain business include: Malaysia, the Netherlands, British China, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, South Korea, Australia and Italy. Countries that encourage the digitization of MSME businesses so they can continue to operate in conditions where there are restrictions on people's movements include: Malaysia. China, Japan, South Korea and Italy. Only four countries have encouraged the digitization of MSME businesses, even though digitization is needed during this pandemic, for example, in Italy, which built a digital portal that is provided free of charge to MSMEs so that they can continue to run their business during the pandemic.

Keywords: Strategy, Economic Recovery, Covid-19

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND MEGA FLOOD 2022 AND ITS IMPACT ON YIELD PERFORMANCE OF WHEAT CROP IN SINDH-PAKISTAN

Dr.Faiz Muhammad Shaikh
Professor & Chairman
Deptt: of Agri: Economics
SZABAC-Dokri-Campus of Sindh Agriculture University Tando jam
Shoukat Rafiue Awan
B#6 Ayaz Gul street, Sector one Township
Sukkur
Dr.Nadeem Bhatti
Vice Chancellor
Lahore Leads University
Dr.Anwar Ali Shah G.Syed
Professor Emeritus
IBA-University of Sindh Jamshoro

ABSTRACT

This research investigates Impact of Climate Change and Mega flood 2022 and its impact on yield performance of Wheat crop in Sindh-Pakistan. Data were collected from 200 growers from Shikarpur, Sukkur, Larkana, and Kandhkot/Kashmore District. It was revealed that after Maga flood 2022 that affect not only yield performance of wheat crop by average 51/m/per acre compare to last year65mounds/ acre. This year 30 percent yield was decreased compare to last two years. It was further revealed due to unexpected rains in the month of March 16-19 in various areas affected the wheat crop by 10 percent decrease in the yield. Due to this climate change we have to think different by producing Akbar and Abdul Sattar variety which was less affected during this period compare to TD1 and other varieties.

Key Words: Climate Change, Mega flood 2022, Wheat Production, value addition

MODELLING THE SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF TRAVEL MODES FOR TOURISM ACTIVITIES: A TOURIST-BASED PERCEPTION STUDY IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

Umar Obafemi SALISU,
ORCID: 0000-0003-1630-3420
School of Transport and Logistics, Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye,

Prof. Samuel G. ODEWUMI
ORCID: 0000-0001-7262-0362
School of Transport and Logistics, Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria

Dr. Forson Ibraheem ABDUL-AZEEZ
ORCID: 0000-0002-6279-0445
School of Transport and Logistics, Lagos State University, Ojo, +234, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Tourism which has been a catalyst of improving quality of life and unique form of economic diversification and environmental sustainability since time immemorial, is yet to fully maximize its benefits in Nigeria due to its obvious operational and management challenges. In this view, this study examined and modelled the tourists' satisfaction with the quality of travel mode for tourism activities in Lagos State, Nigeria, in order to understand the deficient travel mode service quality attributes for planning and management purposes. The study examined the tourist profiles; the travel characteristics of tourists in Lagos State; the service quality of travel modes for tourism activities in the study area; and the statistical influence of the service quality of travel modes on the overall satisfaction with travel modes for tourism activities in Lagos State.

This study adopted a survey research design, and a multistage sampling technique was used to administer 2,250 copies of a questionnaire to tourists in the study area. The frequency percentage tables, weighted index analysis, and binary logistics regression (BLR) model were used to achieve the data analysis.

Major findings revealed that most respondents (above 60%) are male within the active age group of 18–53 years, and committed between 10 and 20% of their annual income to tourism. Most of the tourists (above 55%) are Nigerians. They came for leisure visits through public and private modes, covering above 60km and planned for 2 or 3 overnight stays. Furthermore, findings revealed a poor rating of most of the service quality attributes of travel modes for tourism activities, as most respondents noted that three namely: reliability, trust, and empathy dimensions out of the five evaluated dimensions are unsatisfactory and do not meet their expectations. The result of the BLR model revealed that the service quality of travel modes statistically influences overall satisfaction with travel modes ($\chi 2 = 586.893$, $p = 0.000$).

This study concludes and recommends best strategies to improve the service quality of travel modes for tourism activities in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Lagos State, Nigeria, Service Quality Attributes, Travel Modes, Tourism Activities

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE IN BASIC NECESSITIES DURING RAMADAN IN BATANG REGENCY

Sheylomitha Suryaning PUTRI
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7628-9942
Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776
Ade GUNAWAN
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-1780-2831
Rıa Anisatus SHOLİHAH
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4113-7284

ABSTRACT

Ramadan fasting and Eid al-Fitr are considered to be annual rituals that affect people's consumption patterns, especially Muslims in Batang Regency. This consumption pattern results in increased demand for staple goods. The increase in demand that is not matched by a limited supply of goods is the law of demand that when demand rises while supply is limited, prices will rise. This study aims to explain the causes of the increase in staple food prices in Batang Regency during Ramadan. This research uses a literature review approach from books and journals related to the price of staples during Ramadan. The literature review of this research resulted in the following conclusions: the cause of the increase in the price of essential commodities in Batang Regency occurred because the cooking activities of housewives increased. This has led to inadequate availability of staple foods. This causes the price of food and staples to increase rapidly. And to meet these needs, traders are forced to carry out distribution further than usual, which results in an increase in commodity prices in Kabupaten Batang. The increase in staple food prices is also influenced by the erratic climate in Kabupaten Batang. This often makes farmers overwhelmed and confused. These uncertain climatic conditions often make their harvest time unclear. This condition can disrupt agricultural commodities. So that it has an impact on the scarcity of staples. This scarcity can later cause the price of staples to rise drastically.

Keywords: Price Increase, Foodstuffs, Ramadan.

ESTIMATION OF SOME HEAVY METALS AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN SELECTED FRUITS IN KATSINA METROPOLIS

Dr. Abubakar Sani*[1], Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro[1], Dr. Kabir Musa Galadanchi[1], Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman[2] and Abdulrashid Yusuf[3]

[1]Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Umaru Musa Yaradua University, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[2]Department of Chemistry, Federal Collage of Education, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[3]Department of Chemistry, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

The estimation and health risk assessment of some heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Co, Cu and Pb) in selected fruits (Banana, Orange and Watermelon) in Katsina metropolis were determined. The samples were collected from five street-vendors of different locations (Sites A, B, C, D and E). The samples were blended and made to liquids using a kitchen blender except Banana which was air-dried and made to powder by a wooden pestle, mortar and sieved. The samples were digested by a mixture of two acids (HNO_3:$HClO_4$ = 3:1). The results for the concentrations of the heavy metals were determined using AAS, for which the levels Metal Pollution Index (MPI) and Hazard Quotient (HQ) for risk assessment were obtained. The results showed that, the levels of Cd in all the samples ranged from 0.02ppm to 0.5ppm, Cr ranged from 0.18ppm to 1.32ppm, Co from 0.44ppm to 1.17ppm, Cu from 0.47ppm to 5.75ppm and Pb ranged between 0.09ppm and 0.85ppm. The levels of Cd in most of the samples were found to be lower than that of the WHO/FAO maximum permissible limit of 0.2mg/kg, except in banana, orange and watermelon from side D with 0.4ppm, 0.5ppm and 0.5ppm respectively which are above Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL). However, the levels of Pb in most of the samples were found to be above WHO/FAO MPL of 0.3mg/kg except in banana and orange from site A with 0.10ppm and 0.10ppm respectively which are within the MPL. The overall levels of Cr, Co and Cu in all the samples were found to be within the MPL of 50mg/kg, 50mg/kg and 40mg/kg respectively. The values for MPI in all the samples were found to be in the range of 0.0008mg/kg to 0.2033mg/kg. All the values were less than 1 (<1) which indicate no health risk. The HQ values for all the heavy metals investigated, ranged from 0.0008mg/kg to 7.4875mg/kg. However, the values were found to be less than 1 (<1) in almost all the samples except Cr in banana (sites A & B) with values of 1.02648mg/kg and 1.02414mg/kg respectively and Cu with 1.092mg/kg to 4.38165mg/kg in most of the samples. All the results obtained are comparable to those available in literatures. Despite the higher concentration levels of Cd and Pb observed, MPI and HQ were found to be less than or equal to 1, indicating the safe consumption of the fruits. It is recommended that, periodic monitoring for toxic metals in the fruits should be prioritized.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF CHEWSTICK TREE; A FAMILY OF *ANOGEISSUS LEIOCARPUS* FOR MALARIA CURE

Dr. Abubakar Sani*[1], Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro[1], Dr. Kabir Musa Galadanchi[1], Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman[2] and Abdulrashid Yusuf[3]

[1]Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Umaru Musa Yaradua University, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[2]Department of Chemistry, Federal Collage of Education, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[3]Department of Chemistry, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Nigeria has been known for its rich biological diversity. Malaria is one of the leading infectious diseases in many tropical regions, including Nigeria. Many of the inhabitants use plants as remedies against fever and acute malaria. For this study, a medicinal plant '*Anogeissus leiocarpus'* (chewstick tree) was selected which has a major area of interest to source its phytochemicals using its leaves and stem-back for quinine that is safer and more effective anti malaria agent in Nigerai. The aim of the present study is to investigate the presence of phytochemicals and to determine the total quinine contents used for malaria cure in the leaves and stem-back of the plant. Soxhlet apparatus was used for the organic solvent extraction. Solvents used were water, methanol, ethanol, and acetone. Total phenolic and quinine contents of the aqueous extracts of the plant were determined by the Folin-Ciocalteus reagent method whereas total flavonoid contents of the aqueous extracts were determined by the Dragendroff's reagent and Mayer's reagent. Proteins, carbohydrates, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, saponins, were detected in the plant tested. Total Quinine content were 16.5mg/gm and 17.2mg/gm, phenolic contents obtained were 17.4mg/gm, 17.8mg/gm of the leaves and stem-back extract and total flavonoid contents obtained were 8.7mg/gm and 9.6mg/gm of the extract for the plants respectively. Our findings provided evidence that crude aqueous and organic solvent extracts of these tested plant contain medicinally important bioactive compounds especially quinine and it justifies their use in the traditional medicines for the treatment of different diseases especially malaria. Therefore, extracts from this plant could be seen as a good source for useful drugs. Also, the traditional medicine practice is recommended for this plant

Keywords: Anogeissus leiocarpus, phytochemicals, quinine, phenols, tannins, flavonoids.

THE EFFECT OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE; A CASE STUDY OF MANI ZONAL EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORATE, KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA.

Abdul'aziz Halliru Doro*[1], Dr. Fatima Binta Suleiman[2] and Umar Sani Ahmed[3]

[1] Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[2] Department of Chemistry, Federal Collage of Education, Katsina State, Nigeria.

[3]Department of Technical Education, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to investigate the effect of parent-child interaction and academic achievements of Junior Secondary School students in Mani Zonal Inspectorate of education, Katsina state. The research studied some of the influential factors that students' academic performance. Three (3) research questions were formulated and three (3) hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive Survey research (cross sectional) was employed for the study. The population of the research is derived from JSS III students in the sampled junior secondary schools/sections in the zone with number of 15,630 students in the four (4) Local Government Areas in the zone. The parents' population was obtained from members of the parents of all the students in the sampled schools. The sample size was 327. Stratified random sampling was used and in addition, simple random sampling was used in getting the students' sample. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to summarize the data. Also, inferential statistic of Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and t-test were both used for testing the hypotheses. The findings showed that, positive and significant correlation exists between parent-child interactions and the students' academic performance. It is also found that there is a significant difference in academic performance on the basis of gender. However, there is no significant gender difference in parent-child interaction. Based on these findings, it is recommended that parent should always have quality time to interact with their children. The interaction should be given to all, irrespective of gender difference. Creating better relationship with their children through interaction will serve as the most effective way that translates into good academic performance.

Keywords: Parent-Child Interaction, Academic Performance, Gender, Junior Secondary School.

DISCOVERY OF NEW AROMATASE INHIBITORS FOR BREAST CANCER TREATMENT USING COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN (CADD) METHODS

Dr. Said El Rhabori

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1468-950X

Dr. Abdellah El Aissouq

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6909-9828

Dr. Yassine El Allouche

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-6048-974X

Prof. Dr. Samir Chtita

Laboratory Laboratory of Analytical and Molecular Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2344-5101

Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalil

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9815-2744

ABSTRACT

Conducting research on potential cancer treatments can be a time-consuming, expensive and arduous process. However, computer-aided drug design (CADD) and bioinformatics tools can accelerate drug design, reduce costs and enhance efficiency. This study aimed to identify and propose novel treatments for breast cancer by assessing 3D-QSAR and molecular docking of thioquinazolinone derivatives with aromatase (PDB ID: 3S7S). A CoMSIA models with high Q^2, R^2 and R^2_{pred}values were constructed and the model's predictive ability was assessed through external validation using a test set. The research findings indicated that electrostatic, hydrophobic and hydrogen bond donor/acceptor fields play critical roles in treating breast cancer. Based on these findings, a series of highly effective new aromatase inhibitors were designed and the most promising model was used to predict their inhibitory activities. Additionally, pharmacokinetic features of the medication candidates were analyzed through ADMET investigation.

Keywords: Breast cancer, bioinformatic, CADD, Molecular docking QSAR, ADMET

$B_{p,q}^{s,\tau}$ - ESTIMATES NEAR FOR SOLUTIONS OF SOME LINEAR ELLIPTIC SYSTEMS

Dr. SRHIRI Halima,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

Prof. Dr. ALLALOU Chakir,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

Prof. Dr. HILAL Khalid,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

ABSTRACT

We give an a-priori estimate near for solutions of higher order elliptic systems in the Besov-type spaces $B_{p,q}^{s,\tau}$. This work extends the results found in Campanato spaces for elliptic systems , also extends some results found in the scalar case in Besov, type-Besov spaces. We show that the method used for the scalar case works for systems.

Keywords: Besov-type spaces $B_{p,q}^{s,\tau}$, Apriori estimates, elliptic systems,

IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL BENZODIAZEPINE-1,2,3-TRIAZOL DERIVATIVES AS BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS THROUGH 2D-QSAR AND DOCKING STUDIES

Dr. Yassine El Allouche

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-6048-974X

Dr. Abdellah El Aissouq

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6909-9828

Dr. Said El Rhabori

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1468-950X

Prof. Dr. Hicham Zaitan

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2542-3240

Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalil

Laboratory of Processes, Materials, and Environment (LPME), Faculty of Science and Technology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9815-2744

ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurological disorder that commonly affects the elderly and is the primary cause of dementia. One of the distinct features of this illness is the selective death of neurons in areas of the brain responsible for learning and memory. Despite various computational studies, a comprehensive treatment for AD remains elusive. Our research focused on a novel series of compounds based on benzodiazepine-1,2,3-triazole and their potential to inhibit butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE), an enzyme linked to AD. We discovered that these compounds had a greater effect on inhibiting BuChE than acetylcholinesterase. Our goal was to identify the significant parameters responsible for the variance in the activity of these compounds and predict new, more potent compounds. We employed a two-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationship (2D-QSAR) analysis on a dataset of 25 compounds and a test set of 6 compounds. The multiple linear regression (MRL) method was used to construct the QSAR model, which produced an R2 value of 0.77 and an RMSE value of 0.25. Overall, our study provides crucial insights into the potential of benzodiazepine-1,2,3-triazole derivatives in inhibiting BuChE, which may be significant in the development of novel AD treatments. By identifying the key 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.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, QSAR, BuChE

https://orcid.org/0009-0000-6048-974X

STUDY OF FRACTIONAL BLACK-SCHOLES MODEL WITH NEW CONFORMABLE DERIVATIVE

Phd Student. AIT BRAHIM Abdessamad,

LMC Laboratory, FST, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, Beni-Mellal, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to study the fractional black scholes option pricing model. We discuss some definition and different new comformable derivatives, which are useful for further developemnt of fractional black-choles formula.

Keywords: fractional black scholes, option pricing, new comformable derivative.

ASSESSMENTS OF SOME ANIMAL BONES BIOCHAR AS PADDY RICE PROTECTANTS AGAINST RICE WEEVIL, *SITOPHILUS ORYZAE* L. [COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE]

Kayode David Ileke[1*] and Ayomide Anuoluwapo Ojomo[1]

[1]Department of Biology, School Life of Sciences, Federal University of Technology, P. M. B. 704, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria

***Corresponding author:** Dr. K. D. Ileke, Department of Biology, School of Life Sciences, Federal University of Technology, P. M. B. 704, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

The rice weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae* is a field to store insect pest of stored paddy. Peasant farmers produce huge tons of rice yearly and majority of it were lost as a result of inadequate storage structures and insect pests attack due to poor handling. This research evaluated the insecticidal activities of femurs of cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*) and Chicken (*Gallus gallus*) biochar against *S. oryzae*. The parameters assessed include adult mortality, adult emergence, weight loss, seeds damage and weevil perforation index. The biochar were applied at dosages of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1.0 g/ 20 g of paddy rice.

Results: The results showed that all the tested biochars and extracts significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduced the population of adult *S. oryzae* on treated paddy rice. The biochar of the animal bones were effective as the dosage increases. Pig biochar at dosage 0.2g caused 36.67% mortality of adult *S. oryzae*, followed by cow biochar that evoked 20% rice weevil mortality after 24 hours of treatment. The lethal dosage of cow, pig and chicken biochar at which 50% (LD50) population of rice weevil response after the first day of exposure were 0.83g, 0.43g and 0.90g respectively. The use of animal bone biochar as bio-insecticides in the control of rice weevil in stored paddy should be advocated. They could be incorporated as an eco-friendly control measures to reduce environmental pollution caused by the use of synthetic chemical insecticides.

Keywords: Biochar, *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Gallus gallus*, *Sitophilus oryzae*

EXISTENCE AND ULAM-HYERS STABITLITY RESULTS TO FUZZY FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS VIA HILFER FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE

Dr. Aziz El Ghazouani,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University,

Beni Mellal, Morocco

Prof. Dr. M'hamed El omari,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University,

Beni Mellal, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Said Melliani,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University,

Beni Mellal, Morocco

ABSTRACT

This work investigates the existence and Ulam-Hyers results of non-local fuzzy fractional boundary value problems via Hilfer fractional derivative of order $2 < \alpha < 3$. We show the existence and uniqueness of our problem's solution by Banach fixed point theorem. Then, utilizing the fixed-point condition, we verify the UH stability result. Lastly, we complete our study with an illustrative example.

Keywords: Banach fixed point theorem; Ulam-Hyers stability results; Hilfer derivatives; Boundary value problems; fuzzy fractional differential equations.

APPLICATION OF AN RQFSM MODEL (REACH, QUALITY, FIDELITY, SATISFACTION, MANAGEMENT) FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES

Dr. Asma Awan,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Social & Behavioral Health, School of Public Health
Prof. Dr. Manoj Sharma,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Social & Behavioral Health, School of Public Health

ABSTRACT

Process evaluation is a form of program evaluation that applies descriptive and analytical research methods to compare the delivery of the components of the program that were originally intended by the planners. The community-based participatory process evaluation (CBPE) synthesizes the evaluation data to inform program policies and public health practices. In Nevada, large inequities exist in both access and delivery of quality healthcare, a problem that became amplified during the COVID-19 pandemic. A community-based participatory evaluation utilizing the RQFSM (reach, quality, fidelity, satisfaction, management) model was conducted by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas in the United States during 2021-2022. One of the process evaluation's principal functions is to utilize qualitative and quantitative evaluation data to assess the program methodologies and practices. The RQFSM model for the process evaluation of community-based programs effectively analyzes interventions and project outcomes to improve the quality of healthcare services, increase access to healthcare services, and provide education.

A mixed methods analytical approach was employed using multiple data sources for the 22 organizations. Qualitative and quantitative data were extracted from the process observations (*n=33*), semi-structured project personnel (*n= 39*) and community members' interviews (*n=40*), focus group discussions (*n=16*), uniform quarterly reports *(n=45*) and annual satisfaction survey (*n=1*) which was collected from a sample of about 1,200 Nevada residents. The Gap Analysis based on the RQFSM model revealed the need to increase local relationships, cross-sector engagement across all partner organizations, and assistance to underprivileged populations.

This community-based participatory evaluation addressed the social determinants of health and assessed the multi-pronged community programs and resources directed toward the diseases and conditions that were prevalent among minority and underserved populations. The study conformed to the principles of the RQFSM model of process evaluation. It is a dynamic model for participatory process evaluation to translate evaluation data into actionable guidelines for policymakers and providers.

Keywords: Process Evaluation, RQFSM Model, Community-Based Participation

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A STRATEGIC ECONOMIC RESOURCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROATIA'S CREATIVE CITIES

(ON THE EXAMPLE OF ZAGREB AND ILICA)

Polya YORDANOVA

University of Veliko Tarnovo "St. St. Cyril and Methodius", Faculty of History, Department of Geography, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study is to draw attention to the importance of cultural heritage for individual cities, as well as for the preservation of national identity and to prove that it is a key strategic resource in shaping creative cities. Cultural heritage can be analyzed from an interdisciplinary perspective, but its main connotation is a common resource of humanity in all its particularity and diversity...

Methodology: Historical-geographic narrative, analysis and synthesis of statistical data and official information, case studies, comparison and summary of methods were used.

Exposition: Heritage can also be seen as part of the creative industries. According to Yakovlevich (2000), the city is a complex product, with each value seeking its place in the city's identity. Social, political and economic changes in the modern globalization world are a threat to the city's identity.

Case studies from the creative cities of Graz and Zagreb are good examples of the extent to which the creative industries facilitate the creation of a symbolic, cultural and socio-economic identity of the two cities, not only for their residents but also for a much wider audience, thanks to their wealth of cultural heritage

The main and characteristic of this relatively new sector is that "it is based on copyright and brings together cultural and creative potentials of a larger number of creative stakeholders" (Tomašević, 2015, 17). The creative economy is an evolving concept that uses creative potential as a key factor in generating economic growth and development.

Innovation: The Ilica project, in our opinion, is an excellent example of the revitalization of the city's urban center, of individual fragments, streets and squares, to become again full of "certain values important to the local population and community

The bottom line is that cultural heritage builds and protects national identity through the development of creative cities.

Recommendations: Missionary responsibility to improve cultural, artistic and heritage creativity in the name of necessity and continuity in relation to the binding cultural-historical heritage should be the focus of the creative city, within the concept of cultural and creative industries. Because the cultural identity of a city is the basis of its urban identity...

Keywords: cultural heritage, national identity, Graz and Zagreb, individual

A GENERALIZED ROUGH CONVERGENCE IN NEUTROSOPHIC NORMED SPACES

Ph.D. Scholar SK Ashadul Rahaman[1], Assoc. Prof. Vakeel A. Khan[2]

[1] Department of Mathematics, Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh -202002(INDIA),
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-4813-6965,
[2] Department of Mathematics, Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh -202002(INDIA),
ORCID: ID/ 0000-0002-4132-0954

ABSTRACT

Today, in the field of mathematics, Fuzzy theory has become an extensive area of research. In 1965, L. A. Zadeh introduced the concept of fuzzy sets as a generalization of crisp sets. Later, Atanassov proposed a broader class of sets that he called Intuitionistic fuzzy sets. The basic idea was to introduce a dual notion of the membership function of a fuzzy set, called the non–membership function. Recently, based on the Neutrosophic set theory, Kirisci proposed the notion of Neutrosophic metric (normed) space, which generalizes the notion of intuitionistic fuzzy metric (normed) spaces.

An originally convergent sequence sometimes cannot be determined exactly, one has to do with an approximated sequence by introducing an upper bound of approximation error. To address difficulties of this nature, it was Phu, who suggested the idea of rough convergence of sequences in a finite dimensional normed linear space by defining the roughness degree. In this research article, we proposed a generalized notion of rough convergence of sequences to the setting of Neutrosophic normed spaces. Here, we have shown that this notion of convergence generalizes several sumability methods of convergence of sequences along with the rough convergence. Also, we investigated the analytic and geometric properties of the limit set of this novel convergence. Furthermore, we define the concept of rough cluster points in the Neutrosophic normed setting and investigate the connections between it and the limit of the aforementioned convergence of sequences.

Keywords: Neutrosophic normed space, statistical convergence, rough convergence, generalized statistical convergence.

FUNCTIONAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN TYPES OF VERBS AND SENTENCE ELEMENTS

Prof. Dr. Dervish ALIMI
State University in Tetovo (North Macedonia)

ABSTRACT

Usually, Morphology studies the parts of speech, of which the most relevant syntactical constituent of the clause and the sentence in general on one side. On the other hand, the functional syntax studies the sentence elements which are simultaneously interacting with the type of verbs depending on the aspect of transition or lack transition of the action on the object and the direct or indirect direction o the transition, as well as on the interaction with the linking verbs with the complement of the subject and so on. Functionally, the Predicater as heart or nucleus of the sentence is in the same time a specific type of verb, describing either the action of the doer and the situation of which the subject is. Conclusively there is a functional interaction and correlation between the types of verbs as words or parts of speech and the information about the participants in the event and the sentence elements as constituents of the sentence. Those who are familiar with the analysis of types of verbs, are in the same time strongly and very well qualified to identify the elements of the sentence, because they are possessing the information about the subject as a doer of action, the action i.e. the predicater as the main verb within the clause or the sentence, the direct and indirect object of the transmitted action, and the adjunct expressing the circumstances in which the main action occurs. All these elements are in fact the constituents of the sentence, as well as the classification in basic sentence patterns...

Kew words: verb, action, situation, transition, direction circumstance, subject, object, predicater, clause, sentence, sentence patterns and constituents, etc.

HOW PEACEFUL PROTEST LED TO VIOLENCE: ADDRESSING ROLES OF MUSLIM SCHOLARS, WESTERN IDEOLOGY, AND TRAGEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH END SARS PROTEST IN NIGERIA

Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu
Mailing address: Khazar University (Neftchilar Campus) 41 Mehseti Str., AZ1O96, Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

This topic discusses some heartbreaking occurrences that dented the potentiality of some Nigerian Muslim scholars. Recently, a movement tagged “end SARS” just occurred in Nigeria. SARS refers to Special Anti-Robbery Squad, a Nigerian Police Force unit created in late 1992 to manage crimes linked to robbery, vehicle theft, cattle rustling, firearms, and kidnapping. The end SARS movement was a protest by Nigerian youths against the Republic of Nigeria government to disband SARS because of its brutality. Sincerely, several cases and facts have buttressed the police brutality in Nigeria. Incidentally, while this discussion is not about SARS, the focus is on Islamic rules on protest against leaders or government. It is linked with SARS because of misleading “fatwa” on the protest which, encouraged the majority of Nigerian Muslim and non-Muslim youths to participate in the movement that ended in a series of calamities cum atrocities. Indeed, as it was the case in Nigeria, many Muslim facilitators around the world equally legitimize protest with baseless arguments.

Keywords: Protest; end SARS; violence; scholars; tragedies; Muslim scholars.

APPLICATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION FOR REMOVAL OF NICKEL FROM ELECTROPLATING WASTEWATER

Ali Zamani,

International Hellenic University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry

Prof. Dr. Konstantinos Dermentzis,

International Hellenic University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry

ABSTRACT

Nickel is a toxic heavy metal and nickel compounds, for instance nickel sulfide, are suspected to cause cancer. Industrial effluents from electroplating industries contain high amounts of nickel ions, which are of considerable concern because of their high toxicity and no biodegradability. Only 30-40% of the metal amount that is used in plating processes is effectively utilized i.e. plated on the articles. The rest contaminates the rinse waters during the plating process when the plated objects are rinsed upon removal from the plating bath. Waste streams from nickel electroplating industries may contain up to 500 ppm Ni2+ ions, which according to environmental regulations worldwide must be controlled to an acceptable level (<2 ppm) before being discharged to sewage systems.

In this work, the performance of electrocoagulation with aluminum electrodes for removing nickel from synthetic model aqueous solutions and actual electroplating wastewater was studied. All parameters affecting the electrocoagulation process, such as initial pH, current density, initial metal ion concentration and electro-processing time were investigated.

The removal efficiency is very high in the pH range 4-10. Increased current density accelerated the electrocoagulation process, however, on cost of increased energy consumption. By applying a current density of 30 mA/cm2, initial Ni2+ ion concentrations of 100-300 mg/Lit were quantitatively reduced under the admissible limits in only 10-20 minutes of electrolysis time respectively. A considerable amount of energy can be recovered by the electrochemically generated hydrogen gas at the cathode.

The electrocoagulation process has proved to be efficient in removing Ni2+ ions also from actual electroplating effluents, where an initial Ni2+ ion concentration of 215 mg/Lit fell under the legal permissible limits in 20 minutes. The proposed electrochemical process is a safe and cost-effective way for remediating industrial wastewaters laden with heavy metals, such as nickel.

Key words: electrocoagulation, electroflotation, sacrificial aluminum anode, nickel electroplating wastewater.

DESIGNING PUBLIC PARKS WITH FENG SHUI AND MATHEMATICS: A CASE STUDY

Bui Man Nghi

Faculty of Architecture, University of Architecture Ho Chi Minh city, Viet Nam

Bui Anh Tuan*

Department of Mathematics Education, Teachers College, Can Tho University, Viet Nam

ABSTRACT

Famous public parks in the World often create important highlights for cities. Each park carries in it a design depth from traditional to modern architectural philosophies. This article presents some design elements of Luu Huu Phuoc park, a famous place in the heart of Can Tho City (Vietnam), from the perspective of Feng Shui and Mathematics. The results of the study provide some quantitative and qualitative data to show the blend between traditional architectural views as Feng Shui and contemporary scientific styles.

Key words: Architecture, Feng Shui, Mathematics, Public park, Can Tho city.

GENDER EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE INDIAN SCENARIO

Dr. Keshab Chandra Mandal
S.M. Nagar Derozio Smriti Vidyalaya
Orchid Id: ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3863-7739

ABSTRACT

In the last seven decades, the United Nations has achieved significant results in advancing gender equality. A lot of laws, treaties, charters, conventions and other measures have been adopted by the UNO to empower women and close the gap of inequality between men and women. Many democratic countries have formulated gender-specific laws and policies for empowerment of women. The Government of India also undertook various measures to bring about gender parity since Independence in 1947. The Constitution of India granted equal rights and freedom to its women citizens at par with men without any discrimination on the basis of race, religion or color. The major steps toward gender empowerment were the enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992, which provided reservation of seats for women in the three-tier *Panchayats* (rural local bodies) and Municipalities. These twin Acts ensured one million women to get elected in different tiers of local government. But only participation of a large number of women in political institutions is not enough, because that does not essentially guarantee their empowerment. It is necessary to understand how far women are effectively participating and taking decisions in these institutions.

On the above backdrop, a research study was conducted in three Indian states viz. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and West Bengal with a view to examine the actual status and position of women, and the extent of their empowerment through participation in local governments. The research was based on both secondary as well as primary data.

The analysis of field data reveals that, women do not play equal role and assume equal position in society, politics, economy, education, administration, judiciary and other sectors except taking some household decisions. The present study has established that, women *gram panchayat* presidents or *sarpanches* are mostly not allowed to participate actively in the decision making bodies, instead their husbands play the actual roles. A lot of measures are required to be taken for their actual empowerment.

Keywords: empowerment of women, government of India, gender equality, local government

ROUGHNESS IDEALS IN ORDERED Γ-SEMIRINGS

Dr. Faraj.A.Abdunabi

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Ajdabyia University, Benghazi, Libya

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1310-5023

ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the definition of rough k-ideal and m−k ideal in ordered Γ-semirings as an extension of the notations of k-ideal and m−k ideal, respectively. Moreover, it considers the rough k- Ideal and m−k ideals in ordered Γ-semirings by using the concepts of the rough set. However, some properties of these approximations of m−k ideals in ordered Γ-semirings are studied.

Keywords: Ordered Γ-Semirings, Lower Approximation, Upper Approximation, K-Ideal, K-M Ideal, Rough Set.

A NOISEY LACUNARY CUBIC SPLINE INTERPOLATION AND A SIMPLE NOISY CUBIC SPLINE QUASI INTERPOLATION ERROR ANALYSIS

[1]G.Mahanta, [2]C. Parida, [3]D. Mohanty

[1,2,3] Department of Mathematics C. V. Raman Global University, Bhubaneswar, India

HIGLIGHTS OF THE PAPER

1. A Noisy Laundry Cubic spline error analysis has been considered.
2. A derivative of approximation boundaries is applied.
3. Approach for error analysis and Surface fitting cubic spline are incorporated.

ABSTRACT

Its main purpose is to provide analysis of two errors novel based on cubic spline algorithms. Patchy interpolation is one, while extremely basic quasi-interpolation is the other. From the noisy function data, the novel approach can rebuild the function and its first two derivatives. The method's clear error range is demonstrated and proved. Numerical comparisons and testing are carried out. The effectiveness of our strategy is demonstrated by numerical results.

Keywords-Cubic spline, Error in Cubic Spline, Lacunary cubic spline interpolants

DYNAMICS OF MOTIVATION – EXPLORING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DROPOUT FROM HIGHER EDUCATION

Petra Kecskés[1*]

[*1]Széchenyi István University, Faculty of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of International Studies and Communication, Győr, Hungary.

ABSTRACT

It is necessary to deal with the exploration of motivation both individually and on group-level since in different communities and groups the dynamics of motivators and motives can overwrite the individual dimensions of motivation. These effects can influence the motivation level of the group as well as the individuals who are part of this group. The objective of this research is to give an overview of discovering motivation on both – individual and group – levels from a theoretical perspective. As the dropout from higher education is a relevant problem, the research deals with exploring the factors that affect the motivation of higher educational students individually and on community level. The empirical research applies firstly interviews with students that support the identification of the different motivational factors, and secondly the method of Motivation Map is used to get a better understanding of these factors individually and also on the small group of students level. The results show that it is necessary to use qualitative research method in order to explore the topic itself and a step-by-step approach is also needed. The motivational factors mentioned by the interviewees can be classified based on previous research and that these factors are not always conscious especially in smaller group of students. The findings of the research are helpful to get a diverse picture about the motivation of students, thus the study offers topics and directions which should be taken into account when mentoring students, furthermore gives new perspectives on how to reduce dropout from higher education.

Keywords: motivation, education, higher education, dropout.

MANAGERIAL ATTITUDE ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Mr Dawit Negussie Tolossa, Research Scholar

Dr Hemal B. Pandya, Professor

S.D. School of Commerce, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad 380009, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT

Purpose - This paper aims to present a systematic literature review (SRL) on Managerial attitudes toward export performance. Literature reviews have been considered an essential practice to assess the nature of the wide range of knowledge in different fields of inquiry, allowing future development. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) are used to study and assess the nature and quality of the systematic review paper published on the managerial attitude toward export performance.

Design/methodology/approach - All systematic reviews published across 112 managerial attitudes on export performance journals 2016-2022 were considered for this review. The study's results portray multiple limitations in the design, organization, and execution of current systematic reviews.

Findings – this search found that 15 out of 112 papers specifically analyze. In particular, this work highlights 15 documents that are direct or indirect. This paper's descriptive review results emphasize that none of the contributions considers the qualitative analysis of the managerial attitude on export performance.

Practical implications – this paper suggests that managers, entrepreneurs, and investors with the power to make executive decisions must consider the contributions of managerial attitude on export performance.

Originality/value – the study contributes to having more knowledge of the managerial attitude on export performance from the literature review.

Key terms: - Systematic literature review, managerial attitude, export performance

EVALUATION OF SELECTION PRACTICE AND EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT IN YENAGOA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA.

Fakidouma Ayatari Gilbert [a]

Ndubuisi-Okolo Purity Uzoamaka [b]

Eze Solomon Uchechukwu [c]

[a-c] Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between selection practice and employee commitment in Yenagoa Local Government Council of Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design using modified standardized structured questionnaire to elicit data. The population was obtained from Yenagoa Local Government Council (LGC) during field survey. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in selecting the staff from among eight (8) local government Areas (LGCs) of the state. The sample size and number of units allocated to each department was determined using Taro Yamane and Bowley's Proportional Allocation Formulae respectively. Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient was used to test the formulated hypothesis on the platform of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21.0. The finding revealed a positive significant relationship between selection practice and employee commitment in Yenagoa Local Government Council of Bayelsa State, Nigeria. We recommended that the council needs to foster an ideal selection practice to forestall counter-productive work behaviour.

Keywords: selection practice, employee commitment, Bayelsa State.

SHORT DENTAL IMPLANTS WITH A PLATFORM SWITCH AND A LASER MICRO-GROOVED CORONAL DESIGN SUPPORTING SINGLE CROWNS IN PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ATROPHIC POSTERIOR JAWS: A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Rodolfo Reda[1,*], Renzo Guarnieri[2], Alessio Zanza[1], Marco Seracchiani[1], Dario Di Nardo[1], Luca Testarelli[1]

1) Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy;
2) Private Periodontal Implant Practice, 31100 Treviso, Italy

ABSTRACT

The implant-prosthetic rehabilitation of the atrophic posterior maxilla represents an important and current challenge in dentistry due to both the bone density and the anatomical limitations. This multicenter retrospective study aimed to evaluate implant success, marginal bone loss, peri-implant complications, and implant/patient-related risk factors around 132 short laser micro grooved platform switched dental implants used for prosthetic rehabilitation of atrophic posterior jaws. A chart review was used for this retrospective multicenter study which involved five private dental clinics. Variables, such as age, sex, smoking habits, history of periodontitis, systemic diseases, medications, anatomical location, diameter and length of implants, crown-to-implant ratios and type of placement were collected. A total of 132 short implants placed in 84 patients followed for 3/5 years (mean time 4.2 ± 0.8 years) were reviewed. Eight short implants failed. Peri-implantitis was reported as the primary cause of failure (5/8, 62.5%). Cumulative success rates were 93,9% and 95% for implant- and patient-based analyses, respectively. The mean marginal bone loss was 0.38 ± 0.7 mm at mesial and 0.39 ±0.6 mm at distal aspects. Univariate regression models revealed that the following characteristics, female, smoking and history of periodontitis, have a significant negative influence on short implant success at the implant and patient levels. Platform switch, laser-microgrooved short implants in atrophic alveolar ridge of posterior jaw showed high success rates after 3/5 years of function with stable marginal bone levels.

Keywords: Short dental implant, platform switch and a laser micro-grooved collar.

STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GOYOR SARUNG COMPANY

Karina Atha NABILA

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0009-1195-2289

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the importance of strategy to achieve a company goal. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to strategies for achieving a company goal. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Strategic management is a series of decisions and actions that result in the formulation and implementation of plans to achieve company goals. The development of the times continues to progress in various fields, especially in the field of business. Micro-economic businesses must provide different innovations in running their business, in order to increase consumer interest. However, seeing the number of competitors and the rapid development of technology and the large number of young people who prefer to work in large industries rather than being woven craftsmen, this has an impact on the human resources of goyor sarong craftsmen. The efforts made by the goyor woven sarong craftsmen are to find a boss or boss who manages as many woven sarong businesses as possible. Likewise, the increase in innovation comes from requests from superiors. Delivery of various types of motifs obtained from superiors. The role of the CEO becomes a very important role because most of the results depend on the position of the CEO. To increase consumer demand, it will be followed by the number of employees working. Therefore the absorption of labor can form increased business productivity. As a result, employment can affect business productivity growth. Increased absorption of labor can be achieved by adding capital to each industry, resulting in more raw materials or business development (more business). This means that the more businesses that are developed or established, the more workers will be hired. The positive relationship that arises between income and the number of workers is a form of efficient allocation of factors of production that benefits the company, so that if there is a decrease in income, these funds will be channeled to other factors of production. production that can result in the same reduction in margin costs. In addition, to increase employment, the higher the labor force productivity, the higher the labor productivity, and the higher the production volume, the higher the productivity.

Keywords: Effort, Strategy, management.

THE PROBLEM OF DRUG USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF Z GENERATION

Social Work Researcher Alexandra Puscov[1]

[1]"Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Faculty of Educational Science, Psychology and Social Work,Arad, Romania.

Associate Professor Dr. Remus RUNCAN[1]

Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Psychology and Social Work, Arad, Romania

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-1282-4942

Associate Professor Dr. Patricia RUNCAN[2]

[2]West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Psichology and Sociology, Timisoara, Romania

[2]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-3346-0762

ABSTRACT

The free world we live in has made teenagers more predisposed to reaching for addiction at a lower age than in previous years. The multiple drugs available on the market and streets caused a clash with morality.

Trying to find a reason for this behavior might be hard, but there are always little clues and many common factors for every user. From their low self-esteem to the pressure, they feel when enjoying a night out or simply a parental imprint on their actions. Various reasons for various people, but a solution for each one of them.

This study traces down the common reasons users follow in developing an early addiction, and why they keep on doing it.

Keywords: dependency, teens, Z generation, drugs, alcohol

THE USE OF PROBIOTICS AND THEIR METABOLITES IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF TUMOUR CELLS

K.R.Padma

Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati,AP (Corresponding Author).
Orcid no:0000-0002-6783-3248

K.R.Don

[2]Reader, Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (BIHER) Bharath University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
Orcid No: 0000-0003-3110-8076.

P.Josthna

Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati,AP

B.Kishori

Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati,AP

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a lethal malignancy with significant clinical importance that continues to be one of the main causes of sickness and death. Before now, there hasn't been a good treatment for it. It is questionable if the synthetic medications and conventional chemotherapeutic treatments used to treat cancer are stable and safe. As the majority of patients cannot afford these medications, they are lowering the patient's quality of life or causing the emergence of drug resistance. The gut microbiota is crucial to the body's ability to maintain homeostasis. Due to the positive effects on the human body connected to the prevention and support of the treatment of many chronic diseases, including cancer, without experiencing any negative side effects, probiotics have grown in medical relevance. This review's objective was to compile the available data on probiotic bacteria' role in cancer prevention. A lot of data suggests that probiotic use can help prevent cancer and enhance anti-cancer treatments. The use of dairy products and the incidence of colorectal and colon cancer are correlated, according to multiple cohort studies. The idea of employing probiotic bacteria as medication delivery vehicles has recently gained traction because of multiple articles revealing promising outcomes. Probiotic bacteria and gut microbiota are likely to play a significant role in cancer prevention and therapy over the next several years.

Keywords: Cancer, homeostasis, cancer prevention and therapy, chemotherapeutic treatments, Probiotic bacteria

SELF-COLORED LEATHER MAKING IN FAWN SHADES BY APPLICATION OF A RESORCINOL BASED SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENT ON SHEEP CRUST

Ms. Mrs. Sarwat Jahan Mahboob*
PCSIR, Leather Research Centre
Mrs. Tahira Ayaz
PCSIR, Leather Research Centre
Ms. Urooj Alam
NED University of Engineering and Technology, National Centre of Artificial Intelligence
Dr. Rajkumar Dewani
PCSIR, Leather Research Centre
Dr. Muhammad Kashif Pervez
PCSIR, Leather Research Centre

ABSTRACT

Leather is obtained through chemical processing of animals skins. Tanning is carried to stabilize the collagen protein of skin. Retanning is carried out as the primary tanning is in-sufficient to improve the quality, dye ability, fineness and fullness. The re-tanning agents can be of two types, inorganic and organic. Inorganic tanning agents are chromium, aluminium and zirconium salts etc. Whereas organic tanning agents are aldehydes, vegetable, syntans and resin tannins types. A resorcınol based syntan, *named as Res-Acrylan,* after synthesis at lab sclae, was applied on sheep's crust *during leather processing, produced* the self-colored leather in different fawn shades, with excellent physical and chemical properties. Sulphonation of resorcinol was carried out with H_2SO_4, to give *2,4-dihydroxybenzene sulphonate,* then mixture of citric acid, salicylic acid, sodium phthalate was added. After that poly acrylic acid is reacted with this to obtain the *2-hydroxy-4-((2-methylbutanoyl)oxy)benzene sulfonate, followed by treatment with sodium carbonate to give the product, (sodium 2-hydroxy-4-((2-methylbutanoyl)oxy)benzene sulfonate)$_n$, as Resorcinol based syntan, named as Res-ACrylan.* Leather is produced with good physical and chemical properties, so t*he product has potential application in leather industry as an eco-friendly approach to leather making by eliminating the use of any dye or formaldehyde and conventional dyeing process.*

Keywords: Leather, Syntan, Resorcinol, Self-Colored

Acrylan based syntan ***Sheep Crust*** ***Resorcinol-Fawn Self-Color Leather***

ANALOG ELECTRONICS LABORATORY COURSE WITH LTSPICE SIMULATION – EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

Dr. R Gunabalan,

Vellore Institute of Technology – Chennai, School of Electrical Engineering

Ms. F Ruby Vincy Roy,

Vellore Institute of Technology – Chennai, School of Electrical Engineering

Ms. Itirshree Ghatuari,

Vellore Institute of Technology – Chennai, School of Electrical Engineering

ABSTRACT

Experiential learning is a renowned model in engineering education which is focussed on active participation of learners. It is a learner-centric teaching method which mainly focusses on learners than teachers. It promotes creativity and knowledge on real-world experiences and develops competence in skills. The simulation based learning is one of the experiential learning methods commonly preferred during and after Covid'19 pandemic. It helps to understand the concepts easily by designing and simulating the circuits with standard equations and procedures.

The open source simulation software is an option for every individual student to design and validation of analog circuits for skill enhancement. In this paper, the applications of LTspice for analog integrated circuits are presented with necessary circuits, procedure and simulation waveforms. The linear and nonlinear applications of operational amplifiers and 555 timer circuits are presented. It is a great opportunity for undergraduate electrical and electronics engineering students to participate and experience the open source simulation tool for immersive and active learning.

Keywords: Analog integrated circuits, engineering education, experiential learning, LTspice, Simulation

STABILIZATION OF DEGENERATE WAVE EQUATIONS

Dr. Karima LAOUBI

University M'hamed Bougara of Boumerdes, Algeria

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2862-0212

ABSTRACT

We study a wave equation in a 2 dimensional space with a general diffusion coefficient which degenerates on part of the boundary. We prove a negative result when the diffusion coefficient degenerates too violently (i.e. when $\mu a > 2$) and the blow-up of the observability time when μa converges to 2 from below. Thus, using the HUM method we deduce the exact controllability of the corresponding degenerate control problem . We conclude the paper by studying the boundary stabilization of the degenerate linearly damped wave equation and show that a suitable boundary feedback stabilizes the system exponentially. We extend this stability analysis to the degenerate nonlinearly boundary damped wave equation, for an arbitrarily growing nonlinear feedback close to the origin. This analysis proves that the degeneracy does not affect the optimal energy decay rates at large time. We apply the optimal-weight convexity method together with the results of the previous section, to perform this stability analysis.

Keywords: stabilization, Controllability, degenerate wave equations, Cauchy problem.

THE LINK BETWEEN REFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION WITH PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Syasi Tri ANISA
UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3945-9343
Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA
UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

Reforestation is the replanting of deforested forests. Then what is the connection between reforestation and people's welfare? People's welfare is related to comfortable, good, prosperous conditions and fulfillment of all needs. Matters related to community welfare can be obtained through the implementation of reforestation and afforestation. The territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with a tropical climate has an invaluable asset, namely fertile soil. Planting fertile soil with a variety of economically valuable vegetation accompanied by proper processing by good human resources can increase domestic production which of course can be a source of people's welfare. Reforestation and afforestation are two appropriate steps in realizing people's welfare. Community welfare cannot be achieved if the community does not optimize the potential in the surrounding environment. Green plants around us are one of the potentials that can bring many benefits if we process them properly. Therefore, improving the quality of human resources is also very necessary in managing the environment in order to achieve social welfare. This study aims to find out what is the relationship between reforestation and afforestation with people's welfare. In this study, qualitative research methods were used through literature review from several book sources. From these data it can be concluded that reforestation and afforestation are closely related to people's welfare**.**

Keywords: reforestation, welfare, people, environment, benefits

CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS

Mr. Kumail Raza

Mathematics department, Kohat University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

A topological descriptor is a numeric value derived from a molecular structure that reflects significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. Various physical properties, chemical reactivity, and biological activity are correlated with the chemical composition based on its algebraic value. This work examines algebraic graphs. Algebraic graph theory basically explores the link between abstract and linear algebra and graph theory. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G. The commuting graph $C(G, X)$ of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if $xy = yx$. This work discusses several degree-based and distance-based topological descriptors of commuting graphs of semi-dihedral groups. Furthermore, the atom-bond connectivity index and its fourth version, the Wiener index and its reciprocal, the geometric-arithmetic index, Schultz molecular topological index, harmonic index, Harary index, and the general Randić index will be calculated.

Keywords: Topological Indices, Semi-dihedral group, Commuting graphs.

THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ABUSE ON CHILD MENTALITY

Dina Nazilatul HIDAYAH

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2469-634X

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

Child sexual abuse is still a serious problem in developing countries. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the impact of sexual abuse on the mentality of children. This research method uses descriptive research methods. In this study, the process of obtaining data to support research results was carried out through the stages of library research sourced from books and journals related to the factors causing sexual abuse of children. The results of this study show that girls who experience sexual abuse tend to later choose same-sex partners, develop fear, frequent nightmares, and prolonged anxiety, shame and fragile self-confidence. In addition, there will be severe depression, deep anxiety, trauma, personality disorders, and stress experienced by victims can interfere with brain function and development. Psychological impact such as feelings of fear that are often experienced by victims. This fear arises in the form of fear of certain people, certain body shapes, and certain places. The deep psychological wounds of serious sexual abuse require more serious and integrated treatment for victims. This treatment should also be carried out by a female expert to help the victim adapt to recover faster. In addition, the identity of the victim also needs to be kept secret, either for the sake of visum, investigation, or psychological examination and other purposes.

Keywords: Impact, Sexual Abuse, Child Mentality

DETERMINANTS OF INDIAN FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN METRO CITIES

Assoc. Prod. Dr. Sabyasachi Tripathi
Department of Economics, Adamas University, Kolkata, India

ABSTRACT

Though the current economic research has significantly considered gender issues in various topics, it has highly neglected entrepreneurship activities. The empowerment of female-owned entrepreneurship can increase dangerously low female participation rates in developing counties. On the other hand, rapid urbanization in emerging countries is concentrated in large cities. This paper's primary goal is to look into the economic factors that influence female owned businesses in 52 Indian metropolises. The analysis uses unit-level data from the National Sample Survey (NSS) on unincorporated non-agricultural firms, employment and unemployment, and consumption expenditure. The descriptive results show that women's proprietorship is much lower than its counterpart. The Probit regression results at the individual level show that women entrepreneurs do not have a bank account or computer but use the internet, are not registered under any act or authority, do not pursue mixed activities, and do not expand considerably. They mainly operate within household premises with a limited number of months and duration of a day undertaking mainly contract basis. They also face several problems that hinder their activities. City-level factors such as work participation rate, the magnitude of consumption expenditure, higher level of general and technical degrees, and vocational training are essential for creating female owner entrepreneurship. City-level poverty and inequality also adversely affect it. Government assistance in finance and registering with a placement agency helps a lot. State-level Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, and Gender Inequality Index are also significant. Finally, we propose important policies to enable the city environment to improve women's entrepreneurship activities for higher and sustainable economic development.

Key Words: Female, entrepreneurship, agglomeration, poverty, inequality, development, India

JEL Classifications: J16, L26, O10, R00, R12

PSALMS 16:4 AND INTERNET FRAUDSTERS IN NIGERIA

Favour C. Uroko (Ph.D)
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies,
Faculty of the Social Sciences,
University of Nigeria Nsukka

ABSTRACT

This article examines the increasing spate of internet fraud in Nigeria and the Old Testament's intervention in it. Youth in Nigeria see internet fraud as the simplest and fastest route to making quick wealth. There is hardly a month that goes by without the news of one internet fraud or another flooding the internet. Internet fraudsters seem to be increasing in number, and sometimes they are not ashamed of showing off their ill gotten wealth on social media. Internet fraudsters, also known as Yahoo boys, frequently use yahoo free e-mail accounts to commit crimes. The fraudulent business became prevalent in Nigeria in 2000 with the accessibility of the Internet. Youths who engaged in the fraud scam became rich overnight, with or without their parents' knowledge. They owned expensive cars, houses, jewelry, and more. They are highly respected and often initiate their peers into the scam. These internet fraudsters used to target Nigerians who had bank accounts, but today they net victims all over the world, consequently dragging Nigeria`s already soiled reputation through even more dirt. Psalms 16:4 maintains that anyone who indulges in evil, will end in sorrow. In this verse, David insists that he will have nothing to do with evildoers, which in this case are the internet fraudsters. Findings reveal that greed, peer pressure, sex debuts, and family pressure are some of the factors that have led to increased internet fraud in Nigeria. This study adopted literary analysis. Recommendations were discussed.

Keywords: fraud, internet, Yahoo Yahoo, Psalm 16:4, crime, cyber crime.

THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL WEALTH ON CORRUPTION MOTIVATION

Sani MAHESWARI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1471-3739

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of wealth on corruption motivation. This research method uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the influence of material wealth on corruption motivation. The results of this research literature review conclude that various factors that influence corruptive behavior are known, one of which is the influence of material wealth on corruption motivation. Material wealth can be a motivation for individuals to commit acts of corruption, especially if these individuals have access to power and resources that allow them to enrich themselves. This study aims to examine the effect of material wealth on corruption motivation and efforts to resolve it in Indonesia. Material wealth can affect corruption motivation because wealthy people tend to have greater access to resources, power, and information. Acts of corruption are often committed by public officials, but can also be committed by other individuals. Corruption has a very detrimental impact on the development of a country, including Indonesia. Corruption leads to ineffective budget allocation, uneven development, and social injustice. Material wealth includes assets such as money, property, vehicles, and investments. Material wealth can influence motivations for corruption in several ways, such as accessing resources and power, addressing financial needs, perceptions of corruption, and environmental and people influences. Acts of corruption are often committed by public officials, but can also be committed by other individuals.

Keywords: Wealth, material, and corruption.

EXAMINING STAKEHOLDERS' ROLES IN ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM-AN INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

Muhammad Muzamil Sattar

Fabiola Sfodera

PhD Candidate, Communication Social Research and Marketing Department, Sapienza University Rome

Professor, Communication Social Research and Marketing Department, Sapienza University Rome

ABSTRACT

Tourism planning and development has revolved around sustainability concepts and issues. Addressing concerns on sustainability, environmental conservation, and local community involvement has become increasingly challenging. However, the past studies are limited in terms of how tourism stakeholders interact and how this interaction can be beneficial in achieving sustainability. Today the era has changed and the audience are now available on virtual or online modes rather than the physical ones. Based on this and existing frameworks, we propose an extended framework along with roles and responsibilities of each, adding the online communities including travel vloggers in this. A systematic literature is done to identify the role of new stake holder, online communities, in creating sustainable tourism in the market.

Key Words: Sustainable Tourism, Stakeholders' Role, Online Actors, SLR

EFFECTS OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON THE MARKETING OF SELECTED STABLE FOODS AMONG MARKETERS IN NIGERIA.A CASE STUDY OF IBADAN, THE THIRD LAGEST CITY IN NIGERIA

Dr. Olawale Julius ALUKO

Federal College of Forestry, Jericho, Ibadan, Nigeria

ORCID Number:0000-0003-3227-6645

Mrs. Felicia Temitope ADELUSI

Federal College of Forestry, Jericho, Ibadan, Nigeria

ORCID Number: 0000-0002-6076-8199

Mrs Folasahde OJO-FAKUADE

Federal College of Forestry, Jericho, Ibadan, Nigeria

ORCID Number: 0009-0004-2810-0692

ABSTRACT

In Nigeria, the aftermath effect of policies adopted to mitigate the spread of the Coronavirus in 2019, specifically the restrictions of movement and economic activities resulted in hardship among the populace. These restrictions during the period directly reduced economic output and household incomes for a large share of the residents who were unable to participate in any activities. Consumer demand is also curtailed through measures that prevent consumers from spending money on non-essential goods and services. The study examined the effects of Covid 19 pandemic on the marketing of selected stable foods among marketers in selected local government areas within Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Multistage sampling techniques were used to select one hundred and fifteen (115) respondents in the study area. Primary data were collected using interview guides with questionnaires and focus group discussions. The data were analyzed with both descriptive and inferential analysis.

It was revealed that more than half (61.7%) were female, 79.1% were married and 57.3% of the respondents had a household size between 6-10members. 63.7% of the respondents recorded low level of stable foods products sold during the COVID 19 pandemic, majorities (72.1%) of the respondent experienced negative effect of the pandemic on the marketing of products in the study area. Age (X2= 62.099), household size (X2= 56.84)and religion (X2= 19.680) were significantly related with the perceived effects of Covid 19 pandemic. Also, relationships existed between effects of Covid 19 pandemic and common stable foods sold among marketers in the study area. (X2=1.378).

The study concluded that the lockdown has a lot of negativity on the marketing of stable food despite strategies employed to reduce the effects caused by the Pandemic. Therefore, it is recommended that marketers should be well enlightened on Covid-19 and the need for protection; furthermore government should also support the marketers by giving a bailout through financial support to the people in the study area. The marketers should also embrace new ideas and methods of marketing in online marketing and will help people to cushion the effects in case of any such events in the study area.

Keywords: Pandemic, COVID 19, Marketing, Stable Food

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP OF INFRASTRACTURES AND UTILITY SERVICES IN THE GAMBIA: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Musa MANNEH
Department of Management Sciences - School of Business and Public Administration, University of The Gambia
Dr. Malang B.S. BOJANG
Department of Political Science & Public Administration
Kocaeli University, Turkey.
Ebrima M. CEESAY
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences – School of Arts and Sciences, University of The Gambia

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to critically review the relevant literature on Public-Private partnerships (shortly, PPPs) by evaluating the challenges and opportunities embedded in the usage of public-private partnerships for the provision of infrastructure and energy in The Gambia. Employing a qualitative approach (Neuman, 2000 and Leedy, 1989), data for this study has been collected through database searches. The study follows a disciplined process in conducting a literature review, as suggested by Webster and Watson (2002). The study revealed that the PPP model of development had registered significant improvements in public infrastructure and energy utility services. However, it still faces many challenges in providing adequate and sufficient infrastructures like roads, railways, waterways, hospitals, schools, electricity and telecommunication. Public-Private Partnerships model of development plays an essential role in improving the quality of infrastructure and energy utility service delivery in different countries, particularly in developing countries like The Gambia. In both public infrastructure and energy utility industries, PPPs contribute to skills transfer by the private sector to the public sector and achieving greater efficiency by reducing government bureaucracy and financial burdens. This study contributes to the literature on Public-Private Partnerships, especially in developing countries. Being the first research of its kind in The Gambia, it will inform public policy and highlight challenges that hinder the implementation and delivery of desired objectives in The Gambia

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership, Model of Development, service delivery, The Gambia

APPAREL DESIGN PERSPECTIVES FOR FARM ANIMALS

Maria Khoteeva

The Kosygin State University of Russia, Moscow, Russia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8622-1721

Ptof. Varvara Getmantseva

The Kosygin State University of Russia, Moscow, Russia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0441-3198

ABSTRACT

Every year there is a growing need for the use of smart clothing for animals in agricultural animal husbandry, in particular in pig breeding. The main goal of introducing smart clothing into pig breeding is the ability to track the vital processes of the entire livestock throughout the growth and development of pigs. The development and implementation of new innovative monitoring systems and technologies will improve the productivity of animals, which in turn directly affects the production of high-quality and competitive products.

Clothing design is a labor-intensive process based on systematically obtained data on the external shape and structural features of the human body. Basically, clothing design includes two stages: the development of a basic design (BD) and its further constructive modeling to obtain a model design (MD).

When designing clothes for animals, changes in individual dimensional characteristics and measurements in dynamics are taken into account. For the design of products made of inextensible materials, minimum allowances are laid down, which will ensure freedom of breathing, freedom of movement, and the presence of an air gap for ventilation of the underwear space. When designing products from elastic materials, these allowances can be zero or negative, depending on the coefficient of extensibility of the material. The thicknesses of all materials from which the product will be made are also taken into account to determine the structural allowance for the package of materials.

Keywords: innovative technologies, light industry, farm animals.

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SOME PROPERTIES OF FUZZY BLOCK MATRIX

Mamoni Dhar
Assistant Professor
Department of Mathematics
Science College, Kokrajhar
Assam, India

ABSTRACT

In this article, fuzzy matrices on the basis of reference function are considered and thereafter fuzzy block matrices on this basis are defined. Fuzzy block matrices are very useful and applicable in various situations which involves uncertainties and imprecision. Here some operations on such matrices along with the associated properties are discussed.

Keywords: Reference function, fuzzy matrix, complement fuzzy matrix, block fuzzy matrix

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILLS TEACHING AT PRIMARY LEVEL IN CAN THO CITY

Nguyen Viet Trinh

Graduate Faculty, Can Tho University

ABSTRACT

In the development trend of the times, education not only directs and aims to train human resources to meet the needs of economic and social development but also towards the comprehensive development of each individual, helping learners have full ability to adapt to life towards quality values and happiness. In particular, life skills play an important role in forming self-control and adaptation to changes in the living environment. Recognizing that importance, Can Tho City Department of Education and Training has implemented life skills teaching at primary school level very early to equip students with appropriate knowledge, attitudes and skills, thereby forming behaviors, healthy, positive habits; elimination of negative behaviors and habits in life; provide opportunities for children to be able to handle all problems that occur in daily life. But in fact, the implementation of teaching survival skills faces many difficulties and inadequacies in organization. Therefore, this study aims to survey on teaching life skills to primary school students in Can Tho City, thereby drawing comments on the advantages and disadvantages in teaching. From there, make suggestions to improve quality in the future.

Keywords: primary, life skills, teaching

INVESTIGATIONS of Nb50Ti-CARBON NANOTUBES NANOCOMPOSITES MANUFACTURED BY FAST-SPS

Badis Bendjemil*[1], Khaoula Safi[2], Ilyas Kouahla[2], Jacques G. Noudem[4], Mohamed Mouyane[3], Jérôme Bernard[3], and David Houivet[3]

[1]DGM/FST-Université 08 Mai 1945 Guelma, avenue 19 Mai 1956, CS 401, 24000 Guelma, Algeria
[2]LMS Laboratory, Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, avenue 19 Mai 1956, CS 401, 24000 Guelma, Algeria
[3]LUSAC, EA 4253, 60 rue Max Pol Fouchet, CS 20082, Université de Caen Basse-Normandie (UCBN), 50130 Cherbourg-Octeville, France
[4]ENSICAEN, 6, Boulevard Maréchal Juin, CS 45053 14050 Caen Cedex 04, France

ABSTRACT

The synthesize of β-type Nb50Ti/ SWCNTs intermetallic matrix nanocomposite by mechanical alloying (MA) to ensure the effective distribution of single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) within the matrix. It has been stated by several researchers that during MA of Nb and Ti powder mixtures, NbTi intermetallic compound formation occurs either gradually along milling time, or suddenly through a mechanically self-propagating reaction (MSPR), which occurs after an ignition time of MA. For this purpose, 0.4 and 0.8 wt% of SWNTs were added to the powder mixture before the completion of reaction between Nb and Ti. The resultant powders Nb50Ti intermetallic compound with SWCNTs bulk samples were compacted and then sintered by field actived sintering technic spark plasma sintering method (FAST-SPS) at lower temperature in the range (1273 K and 1473 K) with short time that retained the integrity of SWNTs in the matrix. Structural evolutions were investigated by X-ray diffractometery (XRD). Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) micrographs showed that the offered MA approach caused the SWNTs to uniformly embed in the in situ synthesized NbTi matrix. Meanwhile better distribution of SWCNTs resulted in higher density of FAST-SPS bulk nanocomposite as well as higher hardness up to 6.6 GPa compared to 6.41 of Nb50Ti intermetallic obtained from the same MA time. Fracture toughness showed more than 0.5% increase with bridging and pull out of SWNTs and deflection of cracks as toughening mechanisms.
The total porosity, compressive strength, and compressive elastic modulus of the FAST-SPS fabricated material were determined as 17%, 968 MPa, and 33 GPa, respectively. The alloy's elastic modulus is comparable to that of healthy cancellous bone. The comparable results for the FAST-SPS nanocomposites were 3%, 1400 MPa, and 77 GPa. The alloy's elastic modulus is comparable to that of healthy cancellous bone. This difference in mechanical properties results from different porosity and phase composition of the bot Nb50Ti and β-type Nb50Ti/SWCNTs intermetallic matrix nanocomposite.
Keywords: β-type NbTi, SWCNTs, FAST-SPS, Microhardness, Fracture toughness, Compressive strength, Compressive elastic modu

NİZAMİ GƏNCƏVİ ƏSƏRLƏRİNDƏ İSTİFADƏ OLUNAN TÜRK MƏNŞƏLİ SÖZLƏR

WORDS OF TURKISH ORIGIN USED IN NIZAMI GANJAVI'S WORKS

ASSOC. PROF. Məmmədova Əsmətxanım

Filologiya elmləri üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent

Azərbaycan, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti

ORCID No: 0000-0002-9055-2313

XÜLASƏ

Nizami Gəncəvi (1141-1209) 880 illik zaman məsafəsindən bu gün də mənəvi müasirimiz kimi bizləri şəxsiyyəti, bədii irsi ilə doğru yola hidayət etməkdədir. Nizami əsərləri onun parlaq təfəkküründün, zəngin dünyagörüşünün mükəmməl poetik ifadəsidir. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının nəhəng və bənzərsiz siması Şeyx Nizaminin yaradıcılığına aid çoxsaylı elmi tədqiqat əsərlərinin yazılmasına baxmayaraq, onun zəngin irsinin bu gün də yeni istiqamətlərdə araşdırılmasına ehtiyac vardır.

Türk (azərbaycanlı) olan Nizami Gəncəvi dövrünə söykənərək əsərlərini fars dilində yazmışdır. Dünya ədəbi müstəvisində dahi kimi qəbul olunan gəncəli şairimizin bizə gəlib çatan bədii irs nümunələri dövrün tələblərinə uyğun olaraq əcnəbi dildə qələmə alınsa da onlardakı düşüncə, ifadə tərzi, seçilmiş ibarələr, bədii lövhələr, surətlərin milli özəllikləri bunları təqdim edənin bir türk olması vaxtı ilə elə fars tədqiqatçıların özləri tərəfindən də qeyd olunmuşdur. "Şairin farscası nə qədər rəvan, kamil olsa da, hər halda" məşhur İran alimi Səid Nəfisinin müşahidə etdiyi kimi, "bu farsca bir farsın, tutalım, Firdovsinin farscası deyil". Görkəmli fars alimləri Həsən Dəstgerdi, Səid Nəfisi təsdiqləyir ki, "Nizaminin şeirlərindən türk ətri gəlir". Bundan əlavə, Nizami əsərlərinin özündən çıxış etsək, bəzən ayrı-ayrı fars kəlmələrininin dəqiq mənasını öyrənmək üçün lüğətlərdən istifadə etdiyini də görərik.

Nizaminin ana dilində əsərlər yazması "Leyli və Məcnun" poemasının başlanğıcında aydın şəkildə əks olunur. Əsəri sifariş edən Axistan şahın: "Bu əsəri türkcə yazma, onu fars, ərəb sözləri ilə bəzə"- deməsi mütəfəkkir ustadın sözsüz ki, bu vaxta qədər türk dilində əsərlər yazmasından xəbər verir. Hökmdarın bu göstərişindən hiddətlənən şair ağrı ilə: "Türkcəmi bu Həbəşdə (qaranlıq mühitdə) alan yox, dadlı dovğamı bir xoş yemək kimi yeyən yox"- deyə şikayətlənir. Tədqiqatımızda Nizami Gəncəvinin beytləri daxilində işlənən "alaçıq", "amac","sorme", "çabok", "xaqan","xatun", "bəyrəğ", "bilək", "dağ", "kuç", "kuçek" kimi leksemləri, hətta türk dilinə məxsus sözdüzəldici suffikslərlə formalaşan türk (Azərbaycan) sözlərinin iştirak etdiyi beytləri əsərlərindən seçib, araşdırmaya cəlb etmişik.

Qeyd etməlyik ki, bu və bir çox başqa tutarlı faktlar hansı dildə yazıb-yaratmasından asılı olmayaraq, Nizami Gəncəvinin Azərbaycan xalqının dünya ədəbiyyatına bəxş etdiyi misilsiz düha, fonemen olduğunu bir daha sübut edir.

Açar sözlər: Nizami Gəncəvi, Azərbaycan şairi, Xəmsə, fars dili, Azərbaycan dili, türk sözü

ABSTRACT

As our spiritual contemporaries from 880 years ago, Nizami Ganjavi (1141-1209) is directing us in the right direction with his personality and artistic heritage. Nizami's works are the ideal poetic representation of his astute reasoning and wide-ranging worldview. Despite the fact that Sheikh Nizami, a significant and unique personality in Azerbaijani literature, has been the subject of a great deal of scholarly inquiry, there is still a need to examine his rich legacy in fresh ways.

Based on his era, Nizami was an Turk (Azerbaijani) who wrote in Persian. Despite the fact that the works of our Ganjali poet, who is revered as a genius everywhere, were written in a foreign language, the Persians themselves eventually realized that the person who presented them was a Turk based on the way they thought, certain expressions, artistic plates, and national characteristics of the images in them. Regardless of how fluent and perfect the poet's Persian is, as the famous Iranian scholar Said Nafisi observed, this Persian is not the Persian of, say, Firdowsi. Nizami's poems have a Turkish flavor, according to Hasan Dastgerdi and Said Nafisi. In addition, Nizami reports that he sometimes consults explanatory dictionaries of the Persian language to learn the exact meaning of individual Persian words".
The letter of Akhistan Shah, who commissioned the work at the beginning of the "Leyli and Majnun" masnavi, is one of the strong evidences proving that Nizami wrote works in his native language: "Don't write this in Turkish; instead, embellish it with Persian and Arabic words". It means that he has written works and ghazals in Turkish until this time. In addition, the poet, who was enraged by this word of the Shah, wrote: "There is no one who buys Turkish in this Habash (dark environment). There is no one who eats my tasty dovga (it is a national meal of Azerbaijani cuisine) as a pleasant meal. We chose lexemes from Nizami Ganjavi's verses, including "alachiq," "amac," "sorme," "chabok," "khagan," "khatun," "bayrag," "bilek," "dag," "kuch," and "kuchek," and even verses containing Turkish (Azerbaijani) terms produced with word-correcting suffixes from the Turkish language, for this study.
These examples once again prove that Nizami Ganjavi is an incomparable genius and phoneme gifted to world literature by the Azerbaijani people, regardless of the language in which he writes.

Key words: Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijani poet, Khamsa, Persian language, Azerbaijani language, Turkish word

REFORM OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

ORTAK TARIM POLITIKASI REFORMU: DENEMELER VE SIKINTILAR

Prof. Dr. Süreyya YIĞIT

Professor of Politics and International Relations

School of Politics and Diplomacy, New Vision University, Tbilisi, Georgia.

ORCID No: 0000-0002-8025-5147

ABSTRACT

The creation, in 1962, in the wake of the Treaty of Rome of the CAP, gave the illusion that the national protectionist tendencies of the past century in Europe had been ruled out. The CAP was in no way an original entity within Europe. On the contrary, it was part of a framework of agricultural policies inherited from the end of the 19th century. The CAP can be considered a culmination, a partial pooling of pre-existing national policies. There needs to be more than economic imperatives to understand the emergence of the CAP.

Agricultural Europe began to take shape when the socialist regimes of Eastern Europe were consolidating and displaying their will to overcome the results of capitalism. Faced with the threat - the CAP, although included in the Treaty of Rome, was not consolidated until 1962, i.e. one year after the construction of the Berlin Wall - Europeans, governments, and professional organisations saw in the European Economic Community and the agricultural policy a means to preserve prosperity and peace. Task sharing would naturally assign France the role of leading agricultural power to promote the strategic designs of nascent Europe. This was “natural” insofar as the geophysical conditions were favourable, but above all, because of a desired policy of transforming agriculture without upsetting the social order by relying on an institutionalised compromise between the components of the national economy so that the penetration of this sector into the world of commerce and trade was accepted. This primary function of the CAP would be supplemented by a strictly hexagonal vision of the common agricultural market. Promoting strong and modern agriculture was part of the central idea of Gaullism, the national independence and the diplomatic weight of France. The law of agricultural orientation of 1960-62 corresponded to this logic. It also allowed Europe to seek the path of a European alliance, and more precisely, a Franco-German one, capable of hindering the American omnipotence of the world economy.

This research will highlight and explore the various reforms of this policy from its inception to the present day. It also discusses the evolution of the legal and financial tools it has adopted to regulate agriculture and rural areas within the various Member States of the European Union.

Keywords: Agriculture, European Union, Common Agricultural Policy, France, Rural Development

ÖZET

OTP'nin Roma Antlaşması'nın ardından 1962'de oluşturulması, Avrupa'da geçen yüzyıldaki ulusal korumacı eğilimlerin dışlandığı yanılsamasını verdi. OTP hiçbir şekilde Avrupa içinde orijinal bir oluşum değildi. Aksine, 19. yüzyılın sonlarından miras kalan tarım politikaları çerçevesinin bir parçasıydı. OTP bir doruk noktası, önceden var olan ulusal politikaların kısmi bir havuzu olarak kabul edilebilir. OTP'nin ortaya çıkışını anlamak için ekonomik zorunluluklardan daha fazlasına ihtiyaç var.

Tarımsal Avrupa, Doğu Avrupa'nın sosyalist rejimleri güçlenirken ve kapitalizmin sonuçlarının üstesinden gelme iradesini gösterirken şekillenmeye başladı. Tehditle karşı karşıya kalan - OTP, Roma Antlaşması'na dahil olmasına rağmen, 1962'ye kadar, yani Berlin Duvarı'nın inşasından bir yıl sonrasına kadar konsolide edilmedi - Avrupalılar, hükümetler ve meslek kuruluşları, Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'nu ve tarım politikasını refah ve barışı korumanın bir yolu olarak gördü. Görev paylaşımı, doğal olarak Fransa'ya, gelişmekte olan Avrupa'nın stratejik tasarımlarını desteklemek için lider tarımsal güç rolünü verecekti. Bu, jeofizik koşullar elverişli olduğu ölçüde "doğal"dı, ama her şeyden önce, ulusal ekonominin bileşenleri arasında kurumsallaşmış bir uzlaşmaya güvenerek toplumsal düzeni bozmadan tarımı dönüştürmeye yönelik arzu edilen bir politika nedeniyle, bu sektörün nüfuz etmesi ticaret ve ticaret dünyasına kabul edildi. OTP'nin bu birincil işlevi, ortak tarım pazarına ilişkin katı bir şekilde altıgen bir vizyonla desteklenecekti. Güçlü ve modern tarımı teşvik etmek, Fransa'nın ulusal bağımsızlığı ve diplomatik ağırlığı olan Gaullizm'in ana fikrinin bir parçasıydı. 1960-62 tarımsal yönelim yasası bu mantığa karşılık geldi. Aynı zamanda Avrupa'nın, Amerika'nın dünya ekonomisindeki her şeye kadirliğini engelleyebilecek bir Avrupa ittifakı ve daha doğrusu bir Fransız-Alman ittifakı yolunu aramasına izin verdi.

Bu araştırma, başlangıcından günümüze kadar bu politikanın çeşitli reformlarını vurgulayacak ve keşfedecektir. Ayrıca, Avrupa Birliği'nin çeşitli Üye Devletlerinde tarım ve kırsal alanları düzenlemek için benimsediği yasal ve mali araçların gelişimini tartışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım, Avrupa Birliği, Ortak Tarım Politikası, Fransa, Kırsal Kalkınma

MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING OF SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS USING FLYBACK CONVERTER

Fatima Id Ouissaaden[1], Said Dlimi[1*], Fahd Elmourabit[1] and Abdelaziz Khoukh[1]

[1]LSTIC, Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco

ABSTRACT

In this manuscript, we investigate the performance of two different maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithms, perturb and observe (P&O) and fuzzy logic, to extract the maximum power under normal conditions and partial shaded conditions. A solar photovoltaic generator and flyback converter are used for simulation and modeling the MPPT systems using MATLAB SIMULINK. The flyback converter was selected because of its simple design and isolation property. This work demonstrates that the use of the fly back converter improves the load power. Also, it presents a comparison, between the MPPT techniques previously stated, in terms of the extracted power, MPPT efficiency, the ability to track global maximum power point (MPP).The simulation results prove the ability of the fuzzy logic technique to track the MPP during normal conditions and partial shaded conditions. However, the perturb and observe (P&O) technique failed to track the MPP during the partial shaded conditions.

Keywords: MPPT, P&O, fuzzy logic, partial shading, photovoltaic, flyback converter.

CYBERCRIME: A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE EXPLICIT EFFECT OF HACKING ON MODERN SOCIETY

Moses Adeolu AGOI

Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.

ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8910-2876

Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI

ObafemiAwolowo University, Osun Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The explicit impact of the internet on modern society is immense and uncontrollably felt in all of its spectrums. Overall, the advent of the internet has aided the growth and development of the society but concurrent introduced a number of negative values into its spheres through malicious activities referred to as cyber crime (Saban, et al., 2002). According to Wall (2008), the focus of cyber crime can either be on the use of the internet to commit an offence or the unlawful breeching of the integrity of a system (hacking). Kunz and Patrick (2004) defined Hacking as the act of gaining unauthorized access to a network or computer system and in some cases making unlawful use of this access. This paper is a descriptive survey of hacking and its explicit effect on modern society. The paper discussed the basic concept of hacking and the implications on various aspect of the society. In order to collect relevant data that can be used for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to gather information from respondents which were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper inferred that hacking enables online identity theft, exposes user's sensitive data and risk user's privacy. Overall, if preventive measures are not put in place, hacking effectually result to frauds and societal insecurity.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Technical Review, Hacking, Modern Society.

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE FROM FIGURATIVE ART AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ACHIEVING LEARNING OUTCOMES IN BIOLOGY

Mentor: **Candidate:**

Prof. Ass. Dr.Ruzhdi Kuçi **Donika Sylejmani**

University Of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina"

Master Of Teaching With Specialization In Biology

ABSTRACT

Based on one of the principles of the Kosovo Curriculum Framework that promotes integrated and coherent learning, this paper aims to highlight the interrelationship between subjects (of different curricular areas) but also to identify the assistance that can be to offer a possible cooperation of teachers of different subjects to the satisfactory achievement of learning outcomes in the subject of biology. We are dealing with the application of knowledge of fine arts and physical education in achieving learning outcomes in the contents of the subject of biology in certain chapters in the eleventh and twelfth grades, ie students in the age group 16-17 years. The study was conducted by surveying students and teachers of two high schools "Xhevdet Doda" in Pristina and the private school "International Maarif Schools of Kosovo" located in Qollopek, Lipjan. The research methodology used is qualitative and quantitative. Data collected through questionnaires were analyzed through relevant research programs. Survey questionnaires and protocols for individual interviews were used to collect data. The research question is: To what extent is knowledge from fine arts and physical education applied in achieving learning outcomes in biology course contents? While the hypothesis is: Knowledge from fine arts and physical education is not sufficiently applied in achieving learning outcomes in the contents of the biology course.

The results showed that between figurative art and biology there is a significant positive relationship in the use of schemes and drawings in biology books, their application by the teacher during the explanation but also their use by students during learning. However, in the application of knowledge from physical education, students, although they emphasized that their teacher does not link these two subjects, they showed positive knowledge and evaluations on certain topics related to these subjects that have been examined in this research. It is worth mentioning that biology teachers stated the lack of cooperation with the teachers of the above mentioned subjects for various reasons.

Keywords: Application, art, biology, learning outcomes, physical education.

WATER HYACINTH CONTROL METHODS? RAPID EVIDENCE REVIEW

Samson Mideksa, PhD

Dagmawit Solomon, MPH

Firmaye Bogale, MPH

Yoseph G/yohannes, PhD Fellow

Mamuye Hadis, PhD

Taye Tessema, PhD

Desalegn Ararso, PhD Fellow

Ermias Wolde, MPH

Tsegaye Getachewu, MPH

Sabit Ababor, MPH

Tesfaye Dagne, MPH

Zelalem Kebede, MPH

Frehiwot Teka, MPH

Worku Gemechu, MPH

Bayeh Ashenafi, PhD

Ashenif Tadele, MPH

Ashenafi Assefa, MPH

Getachew Tolera, MD.

Getachew Addis, PhD

Ethiopian Public Health Institute (Ethiopia)

ABSTRACT

Background: Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) is a perennial, mat-forming, aquatic plant, free-floating or anchored in shallow water, usually 10-20 cm high but up to 1m when growing in dense mats. This plant can cover lakes and wetlands entirely, outcompeting native aquatic species, reducing fish oxygen and creatinine levels. The most visible impacts include: restricting proper water flow, interference with fishing, and affect tourism.

Objective: To provides available evidence on the control methods of water hyacinth.

Methods: The methods used to prepare in this rapid evidence review were adapted from the SURE Rapid Response Service. In this review, we have searched for relevant studies about the control methods of water hyacinth. We identified the Population, Concept and Context (PCC) with respect to the objective of the review to facilitate searching of relevant articles.

We identified 42 relevant documents from different data source including TEEAL, PubAG, JSTOR, AGRIS, D SPACE, and grey literature. The searching was made in English language and no date restriction. The last search was made on December 05, 2020. Accordingly, we found several relevant studies including peer reviewed journal articles, literature reviews, forum and proceedings that provide evidence about the effectiveness of water hyacinth control methods. The methodological quality of the included studies was not assessed since we included all types of studies.

Result: The control methods of water hyacinth include physical, biological, chemical, and integrated control approach. Biological control is the most preferred (efficient, cost effective and safe to the environment) form of control, either on its own or in combination with other techniques. This method is especially effective for long-term results. While, physical and chemical controls are effective for short-term results. Chemicals have rarely been used with complete success, owing to the need for repeated treatment over a long period. Besides, use of chemical controls may have an impact on organisms living in water bodies.

Conclusion: Biological control method is regarded as the most preferred form of control and can provide a long-term solution. Physical and chemical controls are effective for short-term result.

OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE MAKING OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS OBSERVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Prof. Dr. Jugoslav Jovičić

University of Banja Luka, Institute for Genetic Resources,

Bulevar Petra Bojovića 1A,
78000 Banja Luka, Bosnia and Hercegovina
https://orcid.org/0009-0005-6866-5505
Associate Professor, Jelena Lutovac
Megatrend University, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 117, 11070 Novi Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6995-3297

ABSTRACT

An overview of the effects of the business environment in relation to making valid business decisions for the company's operations in realistic transitional conditions is of great importance.

This should be taken into account when determining the framework of international cooperation, which is of particular importance for small and weak economies that are in the process of transition.

This applies especially to the observation of agrarians and business operations of companies in that area. For the operation of a large number of heterogeneous transition companies, it is important to determine the framework of possible influences on the process of making business decisions.

Top management in companies creates the conditions for adaptation to: the economic environment, internal control conditions related to the improvement of overall operations, and adaptation to the business policy of state authorities.

Only in this way is it possible to successfully carry out overall positive business operations in companies.

By taking into account all the mentioned factors, the company's top management has realistic conditions for achieving overall positive business.

Keywords: **e**nvironment, agricultural enterprise management, international cooperation.

OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE MAKING OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS OBSERVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Associate Professor, Jelena Lutovac
Megatrend University, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 117, 11070 Novi Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6995-32971A
7 **Prof. Dr. Jugoslav Jovičić**

University of Banja Luka, Institute for Genetic Resources,

Bulevar Petra Bojovića 1A,
78000 Banja Luka, Bosnia and Hercegovina ,

https://orcid.org/0009-0005-6866-55058000

ABSTRACT

An overview of internal factors that can influence business decision-making is an important segment related to making valid business decisions. The above can be viewed through the international framework of cooperation.

This is of particular importance for the observation of an agricultural enterprise, because a whole series of internal influences on the overall business takes place in it.

Appreciation of internal factors that affect the overall business, such as heterogeneous factors affecting the business of a large number of companies, manifests itself differently in relation to the size of the company, as well as in relation to a whole range of other factors that can affect the functioning of many companies.

A large number of heterogeneous internal factors that can affect the overall operations of numerous companies is the standard for making future business decisions. It should be emphasized that it is important to establish a functional framework of possible internal influences on the process of making business decisions in companies.

Top management in companies creates conditions for adaptation in relation to the mentioned factors, namely: internal control, internal audit, financial management and control, all with the aim of overall adaptation to making valid and sustainable business decisions.

Taking into account internal factors on real business decision-making in companies is of great importance for bringing about an overall positive result of business operations in companies.

Keywords: internal influencing factors, company management, decision-making.

OVERVIEW OF GENERAL RISK FACTORS FOR ESTABLISHING THE MAKING OF VALID BUSINESS DECISIONS IN HETEROGENEOUS AND AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Associate Professor, Ognjen Bakmaz

High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350, Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina

https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-3676-5553

Associate Professor, Biljana Bjelica

High School for Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350 Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina,

https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7285-9630

Associate Professor, Jelena Lutovac

Megatrend University, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 117, 11070 Novi Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6995-3297

ABSTRACT

An overview of general risk factors that can affect the overall establishment of making valid business decisions in heterogeneous companies is of particular importance for the operations of numerous companies.

In transition economies, top management should pay special attention to business and risk factors if they manage agricultural enterprises. That management is of great importance for reducing costs, increasing income, as well as for overall successful business.

Reducing the risk and impact on making valid business decisions should be an imperative of the overall business.

The general risk factor can influence the overall making of valid business decisions in the company's operations.

There are many risk factors and they affect the overall operations of a large number of legal entities. In this paper, the authors pointed out the importance of factors such as: the influence of the public sector, the financial sector, the industrial sector, trade, transportation, agriculture and other factors.

Risk factors must essentially be recognized by the top management, because the reality of the overall economic operation can strongly affect the operation of numerous companies.

The intensity of their impact on the company's operations is very different, and the basic observation could be focused on the fact that they influence with the intensity of risk from a small to a strong impact.

Keywords: internal influencing factors, company management, decision-making.

FUNDAMENTALS OF REGULATING FINANCIAL REPORTING IN AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ENTERPRISES WHICH ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR THE OVERALL ECONOMY IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Associate Professor, Biljana Bjelica

High School for Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350 Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina,

https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7285-9630

B **Associate Professor, Ognjen Bakmaz**

High School of Service Business East Sarajevo - Sokolac, Cara Lazara, 71350, Sokolac, Bosnia & Herzegovina,

https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-3676-5553

Associate Professor, Jelena Lutovac

Megatrend University, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 117, 11070 Novi Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6995-3297

ABSTRACT

The importance of establishing regulated business relations within the overall regulation of the financial reporting framework according to the top management of the company.

The basics of regulating financial reporting in agricultural and other companies that are of great importance for the overall economy in transition economies are fundamentally based on real financial and other reporting from all parts of the company, which is intended for the top management of the company.

The reports in the mentioned companies should be realistic, honest and intended for users, that is, intended for a certain level of business managers in the companies. It is not the same whether financial reporting takes place in developed economies or in economies that are economically less developed.

Apart from the highlighted importance of the importance of proper financial reporting, it is necessary to have established frameworks in which it will be possible to observe the overall compilation of financial reports.

It is important to point out the importance of mandatory financial reporting, which is carried out regularly during a certain time interval, as well as the fact that periodic reporting can be carried out by order of top management or state authorities.

Financial reporting should be carried out based on the guidelines received by the company's top management, as well as specified reporting frameworks, reporting deadlines, i.e., financial reporting should implement standards in its work that follow the work and compilation of all reports in companies.

Keywords: financial reporting, top management, company.

SWITCHING FREQUENCY AND MODULATION INDEX EFFECT ON TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION OF A SINUSOIDAL PULSE WIDTH MODULATION VOLTAGE SOURCE INVERTER

Ramzi EL IDRISSI[1]*

[1] LPMAT Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences Aïn Chok (FSAC), Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

Abdelkabir BACHA[2]

[2] LRI Laboratory, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

Fatima LMAI[3]

[3] LPMAT Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences Aïn Chok (FSAC), Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

ABSTRACT

One of the problems that often exists in the conversion process in inverters is the existence of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD). The THD is a measurement of the harmonic distortion presents in a signal and is defined as the ratio of the root mean square of the harmonic content, including the harmonic components. Expressed as a percent of the fundamental. Maintaining a low level of THD in inverters is important in order to maintain the desired operation. The reduction of THD provides a way to eliminate the harmonics present in the inverter output voltage and improve the power quality. According to the IEEE 519 standard, the maximum permissible THD for low voltage application must be whitin 5%. The switching frequency is one of the important aspects in the design of an inverter, as the quality of the waveform is related to its value. This paper presents a technique to analyze THD content, by changing the switching frequency and changing the values of modulation index. Following that, a comparison study is made between the Bipolar and Unipolar Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM). This study concerns the total harmonic distortion of the output voltage for the two topologies by keeping the load value as constant. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analysis is performed under different conditions of modulation index and switching frequency to show the total harmonic distortion of output voltage of a Single-Phase Inverter.

Keywords: Single-Phase Inverter, THD, Modulation Index, Switching Frequency

ANALYSIS OF THE WIRLING FLUID FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN UNIFORM AND DECREASED VARYING DIAMETER TWISTED TRIANGUIAR TUBE

Prof. Dr. Khudheyer S. Mushatet

Thiqar University, Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Department

Dr. Haiyder M. Hmood

Thiqar University, Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering

ABSTRACT

The turbulent heat transfer enhancement in a uniform and varying diameter twisted triangular tube has been conducted. A Triangular twisted tube was tested for different values of decreased-diameter ratio as Dr = 0.25, 0.5 and 1 respectively. The study was in turbulent flow for Reynolds number ranges (Re = 5000 to 25000) and a constant twist ratio Tr = 5. The governing equations considered in the analysis of the flow field and thermal field were the momentum, continuity and energy equations while the turbulence influence was by a k-$\mathcal{E}$ model. The solution of the governing equations was done by ANSYS Fluent 17.1 based on a finite volume method. The computational data show that the twist ratio and diameter ratio play efficient role in controlling the heat transfer enhancement index, pressure drop and overall performance. The findings showed the average Nusselt number is slightly increased with decreased the diameter of a twisted triangular tube as compared with uniform diameter twisted tube, while the opposite happened for thermal enhancement index and overall performance.

Keywords: Twisted tube, whirling flow, CFD.

DESIGN OF MOBILE ROPEWAYS BASED ON A COMPLEX MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Prof. Dr. Alexander V. Lagerev

Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University, Institute of Fundamental and Applied Research

ORCID: 0000-0003-1618-3844

Prof. Dr. Igor A. Lagerev

Academician I.G. Petrovskii Bryansk State University, Physics and Mathematics Faculty

ORCID: 0000-0002-0921-6831

ABSTRACT

Mobile ropeways, in which technological equipment is installed on self-propelled wheeled or tracked chassis with high load capacity and cross-country ability, are a promising type of transport vehicles for moving cargo or passengers in remote areas or in areas of natural and man-made disasters. In order to create a scientific basis for designing and modeling work processes during the operation of such rope machines, a complex of scientific research was carried out within the framework of grant No. 22-29-00798 of the Russian Science Foundation. A complex mathematical model is a set of interrelated mathematical models of its main subsystems, which is formed according to the modular principle and allows taking into account various variants of the design and functional purpose of the transport system. When constructing it, it is advisable to use approaches and principles of system analysis. For the possibility of further decomposition or aggregation of the specified model, it is advisable to identify characteristic subsystems in its structure that have a pronounced physical unity and, as a result, can be considered as independent components. These subsystems are interconnected, since the design of the ropeway and the totality of the work processes occurring during its operation are unambiguously expressed by the composition of structures, physical and mechanical properties and locally occurring work processes during the operation of these subsystems, taking into account the interaction and mutual influence of subsystems. Thus, from the point of view of system analysis, a mobile ropeway can be represented as a six-component system "carrying-traction rope system – technological equipment – base chassis – control system - support base - environment". The value of a complex mathematical model in the design lies in the fact that it provides an assessment of load parameters when performing various transport and technological operations, on the basis of which it is possible to evaluate the power, strength, kinematic, dynamic, energy and other key operational properties of a mobile ropeway, its reliability and efficiency.

Keywords: Mobile Ropeway, Design, Modeling, System Approach

NANOPARTICLE - WIRE ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING ENHANCED METAL MATERIALS FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING: REVIEW

Yousri A. Baji*[,1], Adnan A. Ugla[1], and Hassan J. Khaudair[1]

Mechanical Engineering Department, College of Engineering, Advanced Manufacturing Technology Research Group, University of Thi-Qar, Al-Nasiriyah 64001, Iraq.

ABSTRACT

Economically producing large-scale metal mechanisms at relatively high deposition rates has allowed significant progress to be made in the explanation of the Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM) process. Additive manufacturing's (AM) restricted material options continue to be a big hurdle for cutting-edge machines. Because of their potential to alter the fundamental material properties, nanomaterials can be used to greatly enhance AM materials. In an effort to enhance the qualities of the manufactured item, the authors of this study give a literature analysis of previous works in which nanostructures are introduced into the AM process. Particular attention is paid to the use of metal, ceramic, and carbon nanomaterials in additive manufacturing processes as stereolithography, laser sintering, fused filament fabrication, and shaped metal deposition. The resolution of this article is to review the relevant literature, highlight recent achievements, and discuss the potential benefits that could result from combining AM and nanotechnology.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing; Wire arc additive manufacturing; Nanoparticle Martials.

A MESHLESS METHOD FOR SIMULATION OF GROUNDWATER RANDOM FLOW IN HETEROGENEOUS POROUS MEDIA

Ph.D student. Fouzia Shile,

Ibn Zohr University, Faculty of sciences Agadir, Engineering sciences laboratory

ABSTRACT

In this work, we present numerical investigations on the accuracy and convergence properties of a local meshless approach for modeling random flows in heterogeneous aquifers. More precisely the radial basis functions partition of unity method is tested on two-dimensional benchmark flow problems. The random hydraulic conductivity is log-normally distributed. To generate their fields, we employ the Kraichnan algorithm. The quality of the methods is assessed for increasing the number of random modes and for increasing the variance of the log-hydraulic conductivity fields with Gaussian and exponential correlations. Furthermore, to verify the efficiency of the presented approaches, we used the method of manufactured solutions. Moreover, results were also confirmed through comparison with the Finite Difference Method (FDM). We prove that the radial basis function partition of the unity method performs better in terms of accuracy and computing time.

Keywords: meshless method, partition of unity, porous media, random flow

FRAILTY, MULTIMORBIDITY AND POLYPHARMACY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE USING THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Prof. Dr. Ângela SIMÕES

Local Health Unit of Castelo Branco/ Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, Portugal,

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1535-9350

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aging of the population is unprecedented in human history, with different patterns and disease trajectories and the increase of frailty. Frail elderly people usually have a high burden of symptoms, are recurrently admitted to acute hospitals, with high rates of visits to emergency departments (ED) and are the main consumers of medication and social support services.

Objectives: Describe the sociodemographic, multimorbidity, frailty and polypharmacy of the elderly admitted to an ED.

Methodology: Descriptive, retrospective study. Through random sampling, the variables were extracted from 8082 ED episodes of people aged 65 or over. Statistical analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics® version 20, with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: 57% of the elderly admitted to the ED are women, with a mean age of 81.52 years (79.93 in men). 66.3% are married and 54.6% live exclusively with their spouse. 66.2% do not have formal social support. 51.5% have no schooling. 40.9% had two or more admissions to the ED in the last year, and 62.3% were polymedicated. 28.7% are vulnerable and 43.6% are fragile (higher severity levels - 14.1%).75% of the elderly presented a severe score of multimorbidity. Linear regression indicates that there are significant differences in polymedication, level of frailty and multimorbidity related with sex and age. And there is a positive correlation between multimorbidity and level of frailty.

Conclusion: Adequate care planning for a heterogeneously aging population is a challenge, because in addition to age not being a sensitive predictor of mortality, there is notable variation in the way older people react to illness and trauma. This study reveals some worrying data. Most of the elderly admitted to the ED have a low level of education, with insufficient social support, are polymedicated, have high levels of frailty, multimorbidity and frequently use the ED.

Keywords: Frailty, Multimorbidity, Polypharmacy, Elderly

INVESTIGATING THE PERFORMANCE AND AESHTETICS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ENVELOPE BEHAVIOR THE VENTILATED FAÇADE IN ARID ZONES IN M'ZAB VALLEY, ALGERIA

MEKKI Sana[1]
[1]University of Mohammed Khider, Department of Architecture, Biskra, Algeria,

SRITI Leila[1]
[1]University of Mohammed Khider, Department of Architecture, Biskra, Algeria.

ARIGUE Bidjad[1]
[1]University of Mohammed Khider, Department of Architecture, Biskra, Algeria,

GIOVANNI Santi[2]
[2]University of Pisa, Department of Energy, Systems, Territory and Construction Engineering, Pisa, Italy

ABSTRACT

In recent years in Algeria, household energy consumption has increased considerably due to the growing comfort needs of occupants and the rapid growth of the housing stock as a result of an acute housing crisis. To meet this need, a large number of dwellings have been built without considering their thermal quality, which has led to over-consumption of energy for heating and cooling, particularly in the south of the country where the majority of buildings are constructed with concrete blocks, despite the fact that the climate is very harsh in summer and winter [1]. The production of the necessary energy is becoming increasingly expensive for the state, which subsidises its price, but it also has a harmful impact on the environment through the release of greenhouse gases, especially as the residential and tertiary sectors in Algeria are among the most energy-intensive, consuming 41% of final energy [2]. In recent years in Algeria, household energy consumption has increased considerably due to the growing comfort needs of occupants and the rapid growth of the housing stock as a result of an acute housing crisis. To meet this need, a large number of dwellings have been built, but without taking into consideration their thermal quality, which has led to an over-consumption of energy for heating and cooling, particularly in the south of the country where the majority of buildings are constructed with concrete blocks, despite the fact that the climate is very harsh in both summer and winter [1]. The production of the necessary energy is becoming increasingly expensive for the state, which subsidises its price, but it also has a harmful impact on the environment through the release of greenhouse gases, especially as the residential and tertiary sectors in Algeria are among the most energy-intensive, consuming 41% of final energy [2].

The choice of a high-performance envelope is an important decision in the architectural design process due to the complexity of its hyper-interested aspects. The ventilated facade, as a multifunctional envelope within the thematic. The ventilated façade, as a multifunctional envelope within the thematic perspective of high-energy performance and thermal comfort buildings. This paper summarises a research undertaken with the aim of testing and evaluating the impact of the ventilated façade on thermal comfort in arid thermal comfort in arid zones. For this purpose, the thermal behaviour of the ventilated façade is studied under the climatic

conditions of the city of Ghardaia (hot and arid climate). The investigation has crossed techniques, it has involved both The investigation crossed techniques, it concerned both measurements taken in situ on a real case, the elaboration of a reduced cell as well as the simulation carried out by the Energy Plus" software. Empirical verification in the form of a questionnaire survey was also carried out to allow the evaluation of the aesthetic quality of this façade according to the MATEA model.

Key words: ventilated facade; thermal comfort; performance; aesthetics; arid zones.

GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS FOR THE QUASI-GEOSTROPHIC EQUATIONS IN FUNCTION SPACES CHARACTERIZED BY SEMIGROUPS

Dr. KHAIDER Hassan,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

Prof. Dr. ALLALOU Chakir,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

Prof. Dr. AZANZAL Achraf,

Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing,

Sultan Moulay Slimane University

ABSTRACT

In this work we have shown the existence and uniqueness, the analyticity of the solutions and the decay estimates of the solutions of the quasi-geostrophic equation (QG) in the Besov-Morrey spaces carterized by semigroup $\mathbf{T}\alpha := e^{-t(-\Delta)^{\alpha}}$, noted by $\mathbf{N}p^{\lambda}$. If we assume that the initial data θ_0 are small and belong to the Besov-Morrey critical spaces, we obtain the global well-posedness results of the QG equation..

Keywords: Quasi-geostrophic equation, Besov-Morrey spaces carterized by semigroup, global well-posedness , analyticity of the solutions.

ONE POT LOW TEMPERATURE HYDROTHERMAL SYNTHESIS OF ZNSN(OH)$_6$ AND ZNSNO$_3$ AND THEIR ELECTRO CHEMICAL SENSING PERFORMANCE

Mohammad Imran[1,2 *†], Eun-Bi Kim[1], Mohammad Shaheer Akhtar [3], Dong-Heui Kwak[2], Sadia Ameen[1],

[1]Advanced Materials and Devices Laboratory, Department of Bio-Convergence Science, Jeonbuk National University, Jeongeup Campus, 56212, Republic of Korea
[2]Environmental Engineering Laboratory, Department of Bioactive Material Sciences, Jeonbuk National University, Jeonju 54896, Republic of Korea,
[3]New & Renewable Energy Material Development Center (NewREC), Jeonbuk National University, Jeonbuk, Republic of Korea

ABSTRACT

Heavy metal ions is an incredibly toxic pollutants to the atmosphere. Thus a rapid and sensitive detection method is important for toxicological assessment, ecological protection and human health. In this work, ZnSn(OH)$_6$ and ZnSnO$_3$ were synthesized by a simple hydrothermal method. The influences of reaction conditions on the formation of ZnSn(OH)$_6$ and ZnSnO$_3$ were investigated in detail. The one pot hydrothermal synthesized ZnSn(OH)$_6$ and ZnSnO$_3$ exhibited a cube like structure with the average size of 20~25nm. The structural charezation exhibiting the diffraction peaks are well matched to JCPDS cards 73-2384 and 71-2184. The cyclovoltammetry and linear sweep analysis were used to describe the electrochemical sensing behavior of hydrothermal synthesized ZnSn(OH)$_6$ and ZnSnO$_3$ nano materials towards the detection of heavy metal ions.

Keywords: Hydrothermal Synthesis, Electro Chemical, Cyclic Voltammetry, Liner Sweep Voltammetry.

SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NOVEL DECAVANADATE, $Mg(H_2O)_6(C_4N_2H_7)_4V_{10}O_{28}\cdot 4H_2O$, WITH A POTENTIAL ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Myriam Louati[1], Regaya Ksiksi[1,2], Ines Elbini-Dhouib[3], Saoussen Mlayah-Bellalouna[3], Raoudha Doghri[4], Najet Srairi-Abid[3] and Mohamed Faouzi Zid[1]

[1]University of Tunis El Manar, Faculty of Sciences of Tunis, Laboratory of Materials, Crystal Chemistry and Applied Thermodynamics, 2092 El Manar II, Tunis, Tunisia
[2]University of Carthage, High Institute of Preparatory Studies in Biology and Geology (ISEP-BG) of Soukra, Tunisia
[3]University of Tunis El Manar, Pasteur Institute of Tunis, LR20IPT01, Biomolecules, Venoms and Theranostic Application Biomolecules Laboratory, 1002, Tunis, Tunisia
[4]Laboratory of Anatomo-Pathology, Hospital Salah Azaiez, Tunis, Tunisia

ABSTRACT

A novel decavanadate compound, $Mg(H_2O)_6(C_4N_2H_7)4V_{10}O_{28}\cdot 4H_2O$, was synthesized by slow evaporation at room temperature and characterized through single crystal X-ray diffraction and IR spectroscopy. The compound crystallizes in a monoclinic system, $P2_1/n$ space group with a=10.661(5) Å, b=21.256(9) Å, c=10.767(5) Å, β=102.82(4)°, Z=2 and a volume of 2379.13(2) $Å^3$. The compound structure consists of centrosymmetric decavanadate groups, $Mg(H_2O)_6$ polyhedral, $(C_4N_2H_7)^+$ cations and water molecules linked through N-H…O and O-H…O hydrogen bonds. The three-dimensional Hirshfeld surface (3D-HS) and the relative two-dimensional fingerprint plots (2D-FP) revealed that the structure is dominated by H…O/O…H and H…H interactions. Interestingly, the synthetic compound inhibited the growth of three invasive cancer cell lines; U87 (glioblastoma), IGR39 (melanoma) and MDA-MB-231 (triple negative breast cancer) by a dose dependent manner with an IC_{50} values of 2 µM for both U87 and MDA-MB-231 cells and 3 µM for IGR39 cells.

Keywords: Decavanadate, Synthesis, Crystal structure, Hirshfeld surface analysis, IR, Antitumor activity.

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OPTIMIZING NON-LINEAR MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM USING ADMISSIBLE ORDER RELATION

Bishakha Rani Bhagwan Sahu · P. Kumar

SRM Institute of Science and Technology, India.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, a generalized interval vector space is investigated and defined as an ordered relation in the form of a bijective linear transformation of it's onto a real vector space. The ordered relation is utilized to formulate an interval optimization problem in the same way as a classical multi-objective programming problem. A methodology has also discussed the existence of efficient solutions for non-linear multi-objective interval optimization problem using admissible order relation. Various numerical examples are described to illustrate and substantiate all developed concepts. Furthermore, the multi-objective portfolio rebalancing problem for a time horizon is designed based on the developed interval vector optimization. An algorithm has been proposed using exhaustive solution technology to achieve an efficient investment strategy. Finally, its applicability and efficacy are analyzed using data sets from the Bombay Stock Exchange India.

Keywords: Multi-objective optimization problem · Interval vector space · Interval analysis theory · Interval optimization problem · Admissible order relation · Efficient solution · Portfolio selection.

EVIDENCE OF ENHANCED INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF FERULIC ACID ETHYL ESTER TOWARDS MODULATING FIBRILLATION AND DISASSEMBLING INSULIN FIBRILS

Sadia Malik
Predoctoral Fellow (ICMR-SRF)
c/o Prof. Rizwan Hasan Khan
Interdisciplinary Biotechnology Unit
Aligarh Muslim University

ABSTRACT

The conversion of native conformation of protein into proteotoxic insoluble entities is not only confined to the protein misfolding diseases(PMDs) but also associated with pharmaceutically important proteins like insulin during the process of manufacturing/administration. Also all the neurodegenerative diseases are marked with increased level of oxidative stress. Thus finding anti-aggregation agents having anti-oxidant potential is utmost important to combat these complications. Herein, we performed biophysical, computational and imaging techniques to decipher the anti-aggregation propensity of a naturally occurring hydroxycinnamate- Ferulic acid ethyl ester(FAEE) that can cross blood brain barrier. Rayleigh light scattering(RLS) measurements, dye binding assays, Circular dichroism(CD) and Dynamic light scattering(DLS) measurements confirmed the efficient inhibition of insulin fibrillation by FAEE. The Stern-Volmer plot analysis reflected both the static and dynamic quenching mechanism of insulin by FAEE. Molecular docking and simulations results showed that FAEE bind and stabilizes the monomeric state of insulin with binding energy -6.3kcal/mol. Moreover, the inhibiting effect of FAEE on the elongation phase of onward fibrillation in addition with triggering its fibril disassembling capability was also investigated. Both the stabilization of the protein structure and the restriction of monomers recruitment necessary for the fibrillar growth acts synergistically in providing FAEE its anti-aggregation effect. Appearance of significantly lesser and shortened fibrils in FAEE presence was depicted by transmission electron microscopy. Overall, our finding establishes for the first time the anti-amyloidogenic role of lipophilic FAEE which can cross blood brain barrier. These findings may inspire the development of FAEE based formulations that could possibly treat amyloid-related diseases.

INTERVAL-VALUED Q-RUNG ORTHOPAIR FUZZY ACZEL-ALSINA OPERATIONS-BASED BONFERRONI MEAN AGGREGATION OPERATORS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

Wajid rasool

Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK,

ABSTRACT

As a generalization of interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy sets, a consciousness of interval-valued q-rung orthopair fuzzy sets (IVq-ROFSs) is an efficient tool for addressing uncertain information in broader space due to the adaption of the adjustable parameter $q \geq 1$. In the present article, we devise Aczel-Alsina operations to interval-valued q-rung orthopair fuzzy (IVq-ROF) utilizing AczelAlsina t-norm and t-conorm. Based on these operations, we originate a series of aggregation operators, including IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina weighted averaging (IVq-ROFAAWA) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina ordered weighted averaging (IVq-ROFAAOWA) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina hybrid averaging (IVqROFAAHA) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina weighted geometric (IVq-ROFAAWG) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina ordered weighted geometric (IVq-ROFAAOWG) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina hybrid geometric (IVq-ROFAAHG) operator, IVq-ROF Aczel-Alsina weighted Bonferroni mean (IVq-ROFAAWBM) operator. Some required properties of the formulated operators are verified, and their interrelatedness is shown exhaustively. At last, based on the designed operators, a decision-making approach is devised for ranking the alternatives in the IVq-ROF environment. Further, an illustrative example is addressed to demonstrate its practicability and usefulness, which is then tested by comparing the outcomes to other prevailing approaches.

Keywords: Fuzzy set , Intuitionistic fuzzy set, q-rung orthopair fuzzy set, interval-valued q-rung orthopair fuzzy set

URDU WORD SENSE DISAMBIGUATION: A SURVEY

Dr. Ali Saeed,

University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Mr. Farhatullah

University of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Word sense disambiguation (WSD) is the ability to computationally determine the meaning of words in context. WSD is regarded as an AI-complete problem, which is a challenge whose solution is at least as hard as the most challenging AI issues. WSD surveys are crucial because they inform the research community about the resources and techniques created for a specific language and the ones that are still required. Many surveys on the WSD issue have been carried out for a variety of human languages including English, Arabic, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam, but not for Urdu. This article fills this gap by providing a thorough survey with an emphasis on the Urdu WSD challenge. The four elements are the main focus of the article (1) resources developed for Urdu WSD, including structured and unstructured (2) methods designed for Urdu WSD (machine learning and text processing) (3) evaluation measures used for the Urdu WSD (4) The discussion of applications, unresolved issues, and upcoming directions.

Keywords: Word Sense Disambiguation, Urdu language processing, and Urdu WSD resources

ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS AS A NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVE IN *CIRRHINUS MRIGALA* FINGERLINGS

Adan Naeem*, Syed Makhdoom Hussain, Danish Riaz

*Fish Nutrition Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Since bacterial infections are becoming more and more resistant to antibiotics, probiotics are the best alternative for the sustainability of aquaculture. Probiotics are a feasible dietary supplement as they improve fish's overall health and ability to grow while becoming more eco-friendly and cost-effective. The main aim of this study was to assess the effects of probiotics on growth performance and nutrient utilization in *Cirrhinus mrigala* fingerlings. A trial of 60 days was carried out and 15 fingerlings were put in each tank. *Moringa oleifera* seed meal (MOSM) was used as a basal diet. Seven test diets were prepared, one of which was without supplementation and other test diets had varying levels of probiotics, such as 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 gkg^{-1}. All the *C. mrigala* fingerlings were fed 2 times a day and feces were collected until trial was finished. After recording all the data, analysis was done. The results indicated that the fingerlings fed probiotic supplement of 2 gkg^{-1} level showed the best outcomes. The maximum WG (18.31g), WG % (246%), SGR (1.38) and minimum FCR (1.39) were recorded in 2 gkg^{-1} level of probiotics. The maximum nutrient absorption was also recorded in 2 gkg^{-1} level of probiotics. Overall, it was assessed that *C. mrigala* fingerlings fed with MOSM based diet supplemented by 2 gkg^{-1} probiotics improved the growth performance and nutrient digestibility.

KEYWORDS : Probiotics; growth performance; nutrient digestibility; *C. mrigala*

ROLE OF PROBIOTICS SUPPLEMENTATION IN IMPROVING GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY OF *CATLA CATLA* FINGERLINGS FED SUNFLOWER MEAL BASED DIET

Eman Naeem*, Syed Makhdoom Hussain, Danish Riaz

*****Fish Nutrition Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to determine the efficacy of probiotics (Protexin®) supplementation on growth performance and nutrient digestibility of *Catla catla* fingerlings fed sunflower meal (SFM) based diets. Before the start of trial, fingerlings were acclimatized for two weeks in specially designed V-shape water tanks having 70 liters water capacity. Graded levels of probiotics (0 g/kg, 0.5 g/kg, 1 g/kg, 1.5 g/kg, 2 g/kg, 2.5 g/kg and 3 g/kg) were supplemented in basal diet to formulate six test diets and one control diet (0 g/kg). Chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3), an inert marker, was added at the rate of 1% in all experimental diets. Three replicate groups of 15 fingerlings, each were fed at the rate of 4% of their live wet weight and feces were collected twice a day. Feces were collected carefully to prevent nutrient leaching and oven dried at 65°C. Supplementation of probiotics resulted in a significant ($p<0.05$) increase in growth performance, nutrients bioavailability and hematological indices of fish. Maximum growth performance and nutrient digestibility of fingerlings were observed at 2.5 g/kg level of probiotics supplementation. Inclusion, probiotics supplementation at the level of 2.5 g/kg was found more effective compared to other supplemented levels

Keywords: *Catla catla*, Probiotics, Growth performance, Nutrient digestibility

MICROLINGUISTIC, MACROLINGUSSTIC, THEORETICAL, AND APPLIED LINGUISTIC SUBJECTS OF LINGUISTIC

Syafiq Yagdhon Alfani1 , Ika Rinanti2

State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahman Wahid of Pekalongan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Since the first human appeared on this earth, human life has always been filled with alternation of generations: the old generation is replaced by a new one and what is now considered a new generation, later it will be replaced by a newer generation, and so on. Likewise with science, every period there is always a revision so that the theory is more perfect so that it can be called a law; The results of these scientific studies are expected to be useful for the benefit of mankind in practical everyday life. For this reason, it is necessary for the new generation to continue to actively study their respective objects of study, without putting aside the roles of the older generations who have inspired them. This study used a qualitative method with data sources obtained through literature studies by trusted sources and then linked to theory. then the purpose of this research is to find out some theories and branches of linguistics then can have a good impact and increase the knowledge of the readers. The word linguistics comes from the Latin lingua which means language. According to Pringgodigdo and Hasan Shadili, as quoted by Mansoer Pateda, "linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics according to As Hornby means the science of language or a method of studying languages. while the word applied means to use or use. So it can be concluded that applied linguistics is the utilization of knowledge about the natural language produced by language researchers which is used to increase the success of practical tasks that use language as a core component.

Keywords: Language, linguistics, generations.

RESEARCH OF MODERNIZED DISC TURBINE

Candidate of technical sciences. Viktor Lyssenko,
Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai,
laboratory of innovations and nanotechnologies, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

The paper presents theoretical and experimental studies of a modernized disk hydraulic turbine. As a result of theoretical studies, analytical expressions were obtained to determine the power on the shaft of a modernized turbine depending on the water flow rate, geometric parameters of the turbine and the empirical dependences of the coefficients of viscous friction and friction on a wetted surface, and as a result of experimental studies, the influence of useful resistance on the turbine shaft on its speed was determined rotation, power and energy conversion efficiency of pressure water flow.

The obtained analytical value of the power on the turbine shaft is 14-18% higher than the experimental value. This is due to the fact that the analytical dependence does not take into account the amount of power that is spent on overcoming mechanical resistances in bearings and turbine seals.

Thus, the developed analytical calculation methods and dependencies for determining the power on the shaft of disk hydraulic turbines are applicable for engineering calculations of these turbines. This is possible with appropriate correlation of dependencies taking into account power losses in the bearing assembly and seals.

Keywords: Hydrodynamic analysis, cavitation, disk turbine, viscous friction, Coriolis forces, power, efficiency.

REVISIT INTENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM: DESTINATION AUTHENTICITY VERSUS HOSPITALITY

Dr Ahmad Azmi M. Ariffin,
UKM-Graduate School of Business, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Dr Jabar Salah Mansour.
Sabha University, Libya

ABSTRACT

The primary goal of this research is to compare and contrast the effects of destination authenticity and host hospitality on repeat visit intent in the context of cultural heritage tourism. According to Garrod and Fyall's (2000) work, heritage tourism in this study refers to "built heritage," which includes historic sites, monuments, memorials, as well as distinctive landscapes and architecture. Cultural tourism, on the other hand, focuses on "local culture heritage," which includes presentations of traditional lifestyles and distinctive social practises of the local people (Beeta& Shukla 2013). Based on the foregoing, it is expected that both authenticity and hospitality will play critical roles in determining the success of cultural heritage tourism. However, which one is more influential and should be the focus of tourism marketing efforts? The study's fieldwork takes place in Malacca, which was designated as Malaysia's first World Heritage City by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2008. This study included 500 tourists who were chosen using a purposive sampling technique. Surprisingly, the results revealed that the host's hospitality, as well as the hospitality of the local people, have stronger associations with the intention to revisit a cultural heritage destination than destination authenticity.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage Tourism, Destination Authenticity, Local Hospitality, Revisit Intention.

ORCID: 0000-0002-6204-8304

TO THE QUESTION OF THE STATE FORMATION OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA: NOT ONLY WEST-EUROPEAN STATES WERE REAL STATES

LİTVANYA BÜYÜK DÜKALIĞI'NIN DEVLET OLUŞUMU SORUSUNA: SADECE BATI AVRUPA DEVLETLERİ GERÇEK DEVLETLER DEĞİLDİ

Research Fellow dr. Sándor FÖLDVÁRİ
Debrecen University, Debrecen, Faculty of Humanities
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7825-0531

ÖZET / ABSTRACT

There was a puffer-state between the west, Roman Catholic part of Europe in the Middle Ages, and the evolving Muscovy, which began to grow in the 14th c., the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (furthermore GDL). By the 1300s, it reached its borders from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Already in 1219, it was of such strength that the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia, a Slavic State, made a peace treaty with it, being humble for the GDL. Thus, this date of 1219 must be accepted for the beginning of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Therefore, we cannot agree with Rowell, who dates the beginning of the Lithuanian state to the very end of the 13th century (1295), which contradicts the peace treaty in 1219. However, the beginning of the GDL is counted by some authors from the coronation of Mindaugas (Mindog in Slavic sources) in 1253, which was not continued, it did not mean the grounding of any dynasty, moreover, this first and only king was murdered by his Lithuanian elite. Thus, he remained an episodic Lithuanian king, although his son also was permitted by the Roman Pope to be crowned. However, the Pope appeared to forget the fact that nobody requested his permission for what to do and how to do it in the GDL and the Lithuanians did not desire any western power of the Roman Pope over themselves. However, the day of his coronation of him is the greatest national holiday of Lithuania since 1990, celebrating the "great" heroic past. Cultivation of heroes to demonstrate the glorious past is an integrated component of Lithuanian "political theology", albeit it may sometimes cover the scientific research by a pink fog. That fact, Lithuanian grand dukes ruled before Mindaugas already, even significantly, and the Lithuanian state remained a 'grand duchy' after him, therefore, it was not subordinated under the indirect political rule of the Roman Pope. On the other hand, it was not a 'pagan' state at all, in contrary to Rowell, 1994, even if Lithuanians cultivated pagan costumes as their confessional identification. The Lithuanian rulers often married Slavic princesses of Orthodox confession, and they baptized themselves, too, according to Orthodox Christianity, thus by the Byzantine-rite form of the Christian religion. Their chancellery was managed in the Church Slavic language, their clerks were Slavic priests and scribes of Orthodox Christianity, and the Orthodox metropolitan in Kyiv (now Ukraine), the chief priest of the Slavic, Orthodox believers, was a well-integrated subject of the Lithuanian Grand Dukes, after Lithuanians conquered the former territories of the Kyivan Ruś, except for the Nordic and Eastern lands. Therefore, it was a de facto Christian state with a huge number of Orthodox believers and a written chancellery language, the local redaction of the Church Slavonic. This was very similar to the role of Latin language played in West Europe. It was a powerful and dynamically developing state in Eastern Europe from the early 13th up to the late 14th cc administered in the local variation of the Church Slavonic language.

Anahtar Kelimeler / Keywords: Grand_Duchy_of_Lithuania, Eastern_Europe, Kyivan_Ruś, state_building

USE OF ENVIROMANTALLY FRIENDLY MSTERIALS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY

Gorohkhova Ksenia Pavlovna
FSBEI "Russian State University named after A. N. Kosygin ", Russia
ORCID № 0000-0002-7615-6007
Kopylova Maria Dmitrievna
FSBEI "Russian State University named after A. N. Kosygin ", Russia
ORCID № 0000-0003-0394-2119

ABSTRACT

One of the main problems of our time is ecology, namely environmental pollution. This problem inextricably linked with any human activity. For example, everyone uses clothes.
Besides that garments help us look spectacular, express yourself or to be comfortable in various climatic conditions. Unfortunately, the fashion industry is one of the main causes of environmental pollution. According to Greenpeace 100 billion pieces of clothing are produced annually in the world. The volume of fashion industry waste reaches 92 million tons. The solution to the problem may be the selection of innovative materials that reduce the amount of pollution.
Eco-friendly materials include cotton, organic linen, silk, wool. They are created from natural raw materials that are grown without the use of chemicals and pesticides, which is less harmful to the environment. But often they have such qualities as creasing, shrinkage, pelleting, which is not practical. Therefore, now more and more new materials are being developed that do not harm nature and are biodegradable.
Silk production involves the killing of silkworms, so an alternative was invented - rose petals left over from production.
To obtain wool, it is necessary to cut down forests for pastures, therefore, "vegetable cashmere" was created from soybeans left over from the production of tofu.
Another example is algae bioplastic, which can even be used to make waterproof fabric, which New York-based designer Charlotte McCurdy was able to create. And Algalufe is producing a cotton-like feel from algae, which could market such fabrics.
Based on the analysis of various methods of environmentally friendly materials and their properties, fabrics have been studied that can be used in garments and promoted on the market not only by designers, but also in mass production.

Keywords: environmental pollution, materials, vegetable cashmere, algae bioplastic.

TREATMENT OF TEXTILE DYE WASTEWATER WITH BACTERIAL ISOLATES

Shumaila Mumtaz[1], Saimah Khan[2]*
[1] Department of Chemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, India
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-6483-4325
[2*]Department of Chemistry, Integral University, Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

One of the oldest and biggest industries in the world is the textile industry and it is also a significant source of water pollution which is a serious environmentalissue due to the discharge of colored wastewater containing various dyes and chemicals. Textile industry employs azo, reactive, triphenyl methane and anthraquinone dyes. These dyes are not entirely used up during coloration process due to their complicated chemical structure resulting in water pollution and can cause major harm to human health and ecology. Therefore, it is essential to treat textile dye wastewater to reduce the negative impact of textile industry on the environment.

Bacterial isolates have emerged as an effective and sustainable approach for the treatment of textile dye wastewater because they have the ability todeterioratea wide range of dyes without producing any toxic byproducts that can harm the environment. These isolates are common in soil, water, and sediments and they areoften adapted to specific wastewaterconditions. Bacterial isolates are versatile and efficient in degrading colored dyes due to their ability to adapt to various environmental conditions and their cost effectiveness.

This study covers the different types of bacterial isolates that have been effectively used in the treatment of textile dye wastewater, the mechanism of dye removal and the factors that influences the effectiveness of bacterial isolates in wastewater treatment.

Keywords: textile dye, wastewater, bacterial isolates.

BUTTERFLIES OF JAGODINA (SERBIA) (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIOIDEA & PAPILIONOIDEA)

Boban Stanković,
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6724-3638
Department of Environmental Protection, City of Jagodina

ABSTRACT

A total of 92 butterfly species (Hesperioidea and Papilionoidea) were recorded between 1993-2018 as a result of fieldwork carried out at 28 localities in the vicinity of Jagodina: Hesperiidae – 10 species, Papilionidae – 5, Pieridae – 14, Riodinidae – 1, Lycaenidae – 23, Nymphalidae – 39. The faunistic composition of butterflies of the region is represented by seven groups of faunal elements: Euro-Siberian with 54 species (58.7% of total), Euro-Oriental 24 (26.1%), Holarctic 7 (7.6%), Euro-Meridional 4 (4.5%), Mediterranean 1 (1.1%), Cosmopolitan 1 (1.1%) and Tropical 1 (1.1%). Additionally, 13 species are strictly protected by law within the Republic of Serbia. The high butterfly diversity, with 92 species of which five are target species, indicates that the Jagodina region could be considered for as a potential Prime Butterfly Area (PBA).

Keywords: Butterflies, Papilionidae, Jagodina, Serbia.

DIFFERENCES IN THE QUALITY OF ORGANICALLY AND CONVENTIONALLY GROWN GRAPES - MICROBIOME, MYCOTOXIN CONTENT, PESTICIDE AND SULPHUR RESIDUES

Prof. Dr Ireneusz Ochmian,
West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin, Department of Horticulture, Poland
ORCID-0000-0002-3606-1927
Prof. Dr Magdalena Błaszak,
West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin, Department of Bioengineering, Poland
Prof. Dr Marcelina Krupa-Małkiewicz,
West Pomeranian University of Technology SzczecinDepartment of Genetic, Plant Breeding and Biotechnology, Poland

ABSTRACT

Fruit and especially grapes are characterised by a very diverse microbiome present on them. The most common filamentous fungi on the fruit are Alternaria, Botritis, Cladosporium, Fusarium, Cladosporium, Rhizopus, Mucor. The high content of simple sugars and low pH contribute to this. This is a suitable habitat for yeasts, but also moulds and bacteria. Micro-organisms are a bigger problem on organic plantations, where plant protection products are limited. Allowed in organic cultivation on vineyards are mainly preparations based on sulphur and copper compounds

In recent years, they can also be used in limited amounts, resulting in increased pressure from these pathogens. Sulphur, which is present in wine as a preservative added during the technological process, is also an allergen. Therefore, the main objective of the study was to obtain wine that would not contain sulphur compounds. The differences in the microbiological and chemical composition of fruit/must/wine obtained from a plantation cultivated conventionally with synthetic plant protection products and an organic plantation with limited use of sulphur and copper compounds are also shown.

The Solaris grape cultivar was used for the study. It is an early cultivar with light/yellow fruit. The fruit was collected from an organic and conventional plantation located near Szczecin, north-western Poland. The area is influenced by a maritime climate (wet in winter and spring) and a continental climate (dry in summer). It was found that microorganisms - bacteria, fungi and moulds - were detected on both organic and conventional fruit. There was a greater diversity of these on the organic fruit. Despite the presence of fungi, no mycotoxins were detected. Also, no pesticide residues were detected in samples from the organic field, while significant levels of two pesticides were found in conventional fruit.

The sulphur used as recommended for plant protection was also detected in the must and the wine produced from it. The wine was not preserved with this compound; all the sulphur was

introduced with the fruit. The level was high enough, >10 mg/L, that the wine could not be classified as sulphite-free.

However, the use of sulphur compounds at the very beginning of the growing season, followed by its replacement with alternative products, allowed it to be almost completely eliminated from the wine.

The research was funded by project No. 00020.DDD.6509.00056.2019.16 carried out under the Rural Development Programme - Action WSPÓŁPRACA M16.

Keywords: cv. Solaris, sulphites, bacteria, fungi, cultivation method, northern Europe

EFFECTS OF CHITOSAN AND *META*-TOPOLIN ON MICROPROPAGATION OF *VITIS VINIFERA* L.

Prof. Marcelina Krupa-Małkiewicz,

West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin,

Department of Plant Genetics, Breeding and Biotechnology

ORCID 0000-0002-4333-9122

Prof. Ireneusz Ochmian

West Pomeranian University of Technology Szczecin,

Department of Horticulture

ORCID 0000-0002-3606-1927

ABSTRACT

Grapes are one of the most important fruit plant species in a dynamic, belonging to a group of foods rich in antioxidant compounds. To achieve high-quality crops it is important to determine optimal growth conditions. In addition to traditional plant propagation techniques, biotechnological methods are used. The efficiency of chitosan (CH) and *meta*-Topolin (mT) on *in vitro* growth and adaptation to greenhouse conditions of *V. vinifera* cv. Johanniter and Hibernal were investigated. After the initiation stage, explants were transferred on Woody Plant Media (WPM) with chitosan of molecular weight 3.33 kDa at the concentrations of 10, 20, and 40 ppm or WPM with *m*T at concentrations of 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mg l^{-1}. WPM without the addition of CH or *m*T was used as a control. Among the tested combinations, the maximum mean root length of cvs Hibernal and Johanniter (12.18 cm and 12.65 cm, respectively) and the number of new leaves (5.9 and 8.15, respectively) were recorded on WPM with 10 ppm of CH. As the concentration of CH in the medium increased, the length of shoots and roots decreased. The highest percentage of acclimatised plants was obtained on WPM medium ('Hibernal') and WPM with 40 ppm of CH ('Johanniter'). The addition of *m*T had a negative effect on the morphological traits measured, regardless of the concentration used. Leaves of explants from this medium were more yellow and red compared to the control. None of the explants obtained on this medium produced roots.

This research was funded by project No. 00020.DDD.6509.00056.2019.16 carried out under the Rural Development Programme – Action WSPÓŁPRACA M16.

Keywords: Biologically Active Substance, *In Vitro*, Cytokine, Winegrape

RECOGNITION AND EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES IN THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS, LITERATURE REVIEW

Rezarta STENA[1], Klara HYSENAJ[2], Armelda TETA[3], Blerina BANI[4]

[1,2,3,4] University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani", Faculty of Medical and Technical Sciences

ABSTRACT

Osteoporosis is one of the most frequent metabolic bone diseases, characterized by a progressive reduction of bone mass and destruction of its microarchitecture, which increase the risk of spontaneous fractures. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the effectiveness of physiotherapeutic techniques, through a review of international literature, in improving the quality of life of menopausal women with osteoporosis and preventing the progression of this pathology and its complications. Currently, this treatment is not widely used among this population in Albania. Recognizing, educating, and treating these patients with physiotherapeutic techniques will raise awareness of this pathology.The study presents a theoretical-scientific overview based on evidence. From 2010 to 2022, the key words physiotherapy, menopause, osteoporosis, and physical exercise were searched in the databases PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, Pedro, and physiotherapeutic evidence guidelines.After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, only 10 articles were selected that met all the requirements for our study. In the selected articles, the physiotherapeutic techniques applied were different, but the results in all studies were similar. The most important findings of these studies were improvements in posture, balance, movement coordination, and pain intensity, as well as a reduction in the number of falls and fractures, significantly improving the functionality and quality of life of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. In three studies, referring to the duration of the application of physiotherapeutic techniques, around 12 months, the improvement of bone mineral density was also referred to as a result of the study. Patients who have followed regular physiotherapeutic programs attached to pharmacological treatment refer to improved functionality and quality of life. These methods should be presented from a theoretical-practical point of view to all physiotherapists and included in their professional practices to improve the conservative management of patients with postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Key words: osteoporosis, physiotherapy, menopause

EUROPEAN FINTECH'S CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Prof. Asoc. Dr. Orkida Ilollari,

Mediterranean University of Albania, Faculty of Economic Science

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7169-9256

PhD(c) Elona Shahini

Mediterranean University of Albania, Faculty of Economic Science

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8871-6382

ABSTRACT

One of the economic sectors in Europe that has recently had the highest growth is financial technology, or fintech. By giving customers innovative and affordable options, fintech companies are upending traditional financial services. The important companies, trends, challenges, and opportunities in the European fintech market are highlighted in this study.

Popular fintech businesses can be located across Europe, including:

-TransferWise (formerly known as Wise), a peer-to-peer money transfer service with a UK base, offers less expensive international money transfers.

-Revolut is a UK-based digital banking company that provides customers with a mobile app for money management.

-With its headquarters in Germany, N26 is a mobile bank that offers free international transfers and no fees for foreign transactions. Businesses can use the one platform provided by Adyen, a payment processing company with its corporate headquarters in the Netherlands, to collect payments both online and off.

-With the aid of the online payment system provided by the Swedish business Klarna, customers can make a purchase now and pay later.

As the result he European fintech market is a vibrant industry with lots of room for growth and innovation. It does, however, have several problems that need to be fixed. The industry will develop and keep having an impact on how financial services are provided in Europe and elsewhere.

Keywords: Fintech; Digital Banking; Financial Institutions; Fintech Market.

PROCESS INTENSIFICATION TO ENHANCE MIXING USING MICROFLUIDICS

Dr. V. N. Lad

Department of Chemical Engineering, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology – Surat, India

ABSTRACT

The adoption of process intensification for chemical reactions and operations helps decreasing energy requirements, size of the equipments and the amount of waste products. Integration of the sophisticated process control mechanism with the process intensification ultimately results in safer processing of materials with precise control. The concept of tiny equipments, microreactors and micromixers help achieving the process intensification for the desired segments during chemical processes. The present work demonstrates the use of microfluidics for achieving enhanced degree of mixing in the microfluidic device which can be integrated easily to attain higher throughput to meet the process requirements. The geometrical design of the microchannels is of utmost importance for the development of efficient micromxers. The experimental findings showed the attainment of comparatively higher degree of mixing using micromixers than that of conventional techniques, in addition to offer an energy efficient option for the compact micromixers.

Keywords: Laminar Flow, Microchannel, Microfluidics, Miniature Mixing Device, Process Intensification.

MEASUREMENT OF EXTENT OF MIXING IN CONTINUOUS STIRRED TANK REACTORS

Dr. V. N. Lad

Department of Chemical Engineering, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology – Surat, India

ABSTRACT

Appropriate design and operation of the reactor plays an important role in achieving the degree of mixing of the reactor contents in order to attain desired degree of conversion. Velocity and flow rates of the streams entering in to the continuous stirred tank reactor, the design of impeller, rotational speed of impeller and ultimately, the fluid dynamics inside the reactor play crucial roles for the extent of mixing in the reactor. Present paper demonstrates the effects of flow patterns inside the continuous stirred tank reactors on the degree of mixing of the reactor contents. The speed of impeller, angle of entry of the impeller, viscosity of the fluids present in the reactor are found to play vital role on the fluid dynamics. Radial flow turbine impellers have been found suitable for fluids having viscosity up to 30 Pa s, and found the optimum rotational speed of 80 revolutions per minute for the current experimental reactor. The formation of the vortex was observed with comparatively higher rotational speeds, leading to inefficient degree of mixing in comparison with the power consumption. The geometry of the reactor or the orientation of the impeller have found directly affected the vortex formation, and ultimately the degree of mixing.

Keywords: Computational Fluid Dynamics, Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor, Diffusion, Mixing Index, Vortex

POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ASHWAGANDHA (*WITHANIA SOMNIFERA*) EXTRACT AGAINST NEUROLOGIC COMPLICATIONS OF INDUCED DIABETES IN MALE RATS

Heba A. Hashem[1] ; Zohour I. Nabil[2] ; Heba N. Gad EL-Hak[3]

Zoology Department, Faculty of Science, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.

ABSTRACT

The current study evaluates the ashwagandha supplement's therapeutic effects against diabetes induced neurologic complications, inflammation and oxidative damage in male rats. Diabetic rats were given ashwagandha extract orally once a day for 6 weeks at doses of (100&200 mg/kg BW). At the conclusion of the treatment, the behavioral tests (HPT, NBT and FST) were conducted. Brain OS markers (MDA, SOD, CAT, and GSH) and serum pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6) as well as AChE and serotonin levels were determined. The histopathological analysis of brain (cerebral cortex and cerebellum) and sciatic nerve was conducted. The administration of ashwagandha extract to diabetic rats showed significant reversal of disturbed antioxidant status and oxidative damage. Response latencies during HPT were significantly increased while both crossing time and immobilization time significantly decreased during NBT and FST, respectively under ashwagandha root extract treatments. A significant increase in SOD, CAT, GSH, and serotonin levels was observed while there was a significant decrease in serum TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, and AChE in both ashwagandha treated diabetic groups. Furthermore, the histopathological changes in brain and sciatic nerve sections were both reversed by ashwagandha root extract. As a result of our research, ashwagandha root extract, which is rich in phenolic compounds, modulates both OS and inflammation markers.

Keywords: Diabetes; Ashwagandha; Oxidative stress; pro-inflammatory cytokines; Depression; Brain; Sciatic nerve

GREEN FINANCE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Prof. Ass. Dr. Ermela Kripa

Catholic University, "Our Lady of Good Counsel", Economic Faculty

Prof. Ass. Dr. Orkida Ilollari

Mediterranean Albanian University, Economic Faculty

ABSTRACT

The current world context is characterised by a strong transition phase towards a cleaner and more sustainable world. The crises that have affected the world economy and the current environmental and social crisis have questioned at the modern economic system for solutions regarding the economic, environmental and social future for all countries.

Green finance is a financial activity that promote better environmental sustainable outcomes, using different financial instruments such as: a variety of loans, debt structures and different investments.

Finance, like many other realities, is trying to adapt to changing times and circumstances, offering significant help, so that this change takes place as quickly as possible. This is possible through green finance management, witch refers to the practice of managing financial resources in an environmentally sustainable manner. This involves making investment decisions that take into account environmental factors such as climate change, pollution, and natural resource depletion.

This work aims to analyze the problems and different challenges that developed and developing countries faces regarding investment decision for sustainable finance.

This paper suggests that the government should create a green financial system through policies and regulation. Financial institutions should actively produce innovative green financial products and support the development of enterprises and the enterprises should strengthen their internal management and develop financing channels.

Keywords: Green finance, sustainibaile finance, green finance management, investment efficiency.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF INDONESIA-TURKEY DEFENSE COOPERATION

Dr. Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy,

Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Faculty of Economics and Business

ABSTRACT

Indonesia and Turkey have a long history of diplomatic relations and have developed close economic and cultural ties. In recent years, defense cooperation between the two countries has also increased, with both sides expressing commitments to strengthen the partnership further. This study examines the opportunities and challenges of defense cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey. The research was conducted by collecting data from various literary sources discussing the history and current conditions of defense cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey. It begins by providing an overview of the current state of defense cooperation between the two countries, including joint military exercises and defense industry cooperation. This paper then discusses the strategic significance of this partnership in the context of regional security challenges and global power dynamics. Opportunities for greater defense cooperation include sharing military technology and expertise, joint military training, and joint research and development in the defense industry. However, a number of challenges also need to be addressed, including differences in military capabilities and procurement policies, as well as potential political and diplomatic obstacles. This paper also discusses the challenges facing defense cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey, including differences in political and strategic priorities of the two countries, bureaucratic obstacles to cooperation, and potential political and diplomatic tensions. Based on this analysis, this paper proposes several recommendations to strengthen defense cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey. The deepening of defense cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey has the potential to strengthen regional security and promote greater stability in the international system.

Keywords: Defense Cooperation, Indonesia-Turkey, Opportunities and Challenges

MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENT OF AN EARLY STAGE HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

Dr. Nikola Bošković,

Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Dr. Branislav Radjenović

Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Dr. Marija Radmilović-Radjenović

Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, Belgrade, Serbia

ABSTRACT

Microwave ablation (MWA) is a minimally invasive procedure that uses microwave energy to destroy cancerous tumors. It is typically used to treat small tumors in the liver, kidney, and lungs, as well as other parts of the body. During the procedure, a needle-like probe is inserted through the skin and guided to the tumor using imaging techniques such as ultrasound or CT scan. Once the probe is in place, microwave energy is used to heat and destroy the tumor cells. Microwave tumor ablation has several advantages over traditional cancer treatments such as surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy. It is a minimally invasive procedure that can be performed on an outpatient basis, which means that patients can often go home the same day. It also has a shorter recovery time than traditional cancer treatments, and there is less pain and scarring associated with the procedure.

For this study, three-dimensional simulations were performed by using the COMSOL Multiphysics software package for MWA of real tumor taken from the 3D-IRCADb-01 Database. The obtained simulation results reveal that two-antenna configurations produce more uniform thermal profiles and higher peripheral tissue temperatures.The obtained simulation results reveal that two-antenna configurations produce more uniform thermal profiles and higher peripheral tissue temperatures.

Acknowledgements. This study was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, The Program IDEAS, GRANT No. 7739583, SimSurgery.

Keywords: Two-antenna configuration, microwave ablation, ablation zone, tissue

APPLICATION OF THE MULTI-COMPONENT PLASMA FLUID MODEL IN SIMULATION OF ELECTROSURGICAL PROCEDURE

Prof. Dr. Branislav Radjenović,
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Dr. Nikola Bošković,
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Prof. Dr. Marija Radmilović-Radjenović,
Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Serbia

ABSTRACT

This paper reports on safety challenges regarding sparking as a source of skin burns during electrosurgery. Some risks of complications often depend on a surgeon's knowledge of instruments and safety aspects of technical equipment. In this study, sparking-enhanced skin burns were studied based on the multi-component plasma fluid model. Calculations were performed for different electrode arrangements (cylinder-cylinder, sphere-sphere, and cylinder-sphere) representing shapes of surgical electrodes. The primary goal was to determine the location where sparking starts, as it is one of the *extremely* important factors for the formation of burns during electrosurgery. It was shown that electrode shape and dimension objectively stipulate several factors that may lead to sparking causing severe burns. Sparking occurs most easily when both electrodes are cylindrical. For configurations with one or two spherical electrodes, minimum voltages required for sparking are higher up to 25% and 48%, respectively. With the decreasing radius of the cylindrical electrode, the breakdown voltage may decrease even to 41%. Electrical asymmetries appear to be a response to the non-symmetry of the electric field between the electrodes used in electrosurgery leading to differences in breakdown voltage even to 70%. Results presented here are useful for understanding which electrode configuration will more easily lead to the sparking, to prevent complications of electrocautery procedures.

Acknowledgements. This study was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, The Program IDEAS, GRANT No. 7739583, SimSurgery.

Keywords: Softwer package, Finite Element Method, electrosurgery.

A SIMPLE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF TIO2-CNF NANOMATERIALS WITH IMPOSED PROPERTIES

NUTESCU DUDUMAN C.[1], GÓMEZ DE CASTRO C.[2], HARJA M.[1*]

[1]Gheorghe Asachi Technical University of Iasi, Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Environmental Protection, Department of Chemical Engineering, 73 Prof. dr. docent Dimitrie Mangeron Str., 700050 Iasi, Romania;

[2]Complutense University of Madrid, Faculty of Chemical, Av. Séneca, 2, 28040 Madrid, Spain

ABSTRACT

In this paper we obtained TiO_2 nanocomposites doped with carbon nanofibers. TiO_2 appears to be the most promising and suitable material among photocatalysts, because of its superior photocatalytic activity, chemical stability, low cost and nontoxicity. For this the sol-gel method was used for synthesis starting from diFrent reagents: two titanium precursors (titanium isopropoxide and tetrabutyl orthotitanate), two solvents and two neutralizing agents. TiO_2-CNF has outstanding properties such as high electrical conductivity, nano-diameter, high adsorption and absolute black level which creates an association effect leading to the formation of a catalyst system with high surface photochemical activity. The samples were characterized by methods like Scanning Electron Microscopy, Transmission Electron Microscopy, XRD, DSC and FT-IR.TiO_2-CNF nanocomposites can improve photocatalytic activity. The investigations indicated that the TiO_2 nanoparticles, which have an average particle size of 10–30 nm, had been successfully grown on the surface of CNF. One of the samples with good results was calcined for 2h at a temperature at 400 °C. Also the structure appears more crystalline and we can see the TiO_2 surrounding the CNF.

Key words: titanium oxide, carbon nanofibers, sol-gel method, nanocomposites,

RECOVERY OF VALUABLE MATERIALSS FROM ELECTRONIC E-WASTE

MARTINAȘ-IONIȚĂ S.L. [1,*] CIOBANUG. [1], APOSTOLESCU G.A[1], and **HARJA M. [1*]**

[1]Gheorghe Asachi Technical University of Iasi, Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Environmental Protection, Department of Chemical Engineering, 73 Prof. dr. docent Dimitrie Mangeron Str., 700050 Iasi, Romania

ABSTRACT

The production of electrical and electronic equipment has increased significantly in recent years because of an increase in consumer demand, but their life expectancies have shortened as a result of the rapid advancement of technology. As a result, a significant amount of electronic waste (or "e-waste") is generated every day. Most of these wastes are made up of materials that, if managed improperly, can affect the habitats in which they are placed as well as implicitly the species that inhabit those environments. These wastes typically include refractory oxides, polymers, and metals. If correctly separated and recovered, these materials can have significant economic value. In this study, the primary methods for separating and extracting valuable elements from electrical and electronic trash were evaluated, and the efficiency of these techniques was evaluated in terms of removing the waste. Processes like pyrometallurgical, hydrometallurgical, pyrophysical, and biological processes have all been analyzed.

Keywords: E-waste, Extracțion, Valuable metals, Environment protection, Substance.

SEMI Δ –COMPACT AND LINDELOF TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

DR. RAJA MOHAMMAD LATIF

Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University

Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3140-9581

ABSTRACT

Most references on topological spaces seem to define a compact space in terms of open coverings of a space having finite sub coverings. Formally, we say that a collection of open sets $\{U_i : i \in I\}$, indexed by some set I, is an open covering of a topological space K if $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I} U_i$. We define K to be compact if there exist finitely many open sets $U_{i_1}, U_{i_2}, ..., U_{i_n}$ in the open covering such that $K \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{n} U_{i_j}$. There exist a number of equivalent definitions of a compact space, which we briefly mention here. A topological space K is compact if and only if K has the finite intersection property: if $\{E_i : i \in I\}$ is a collection of a closed sets indexed by a set I such that, for any finite subset $I_0 \subseteq I$, $\bigcap_{i\in I_0} E_i \neq \phi$, then $\bigcap_{i\in I} E_i \neq \phi$. Another equivalent definition is in terms of nets. A topological space K is compact if and only if every net $(x_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda)$ in K has a convergent subnet.

In 2020, T.M. Nour and Ahmad Mustafa Jaber, introduced the class of semi Δ –open sets in Topology. We will extend the concept of compactness via semi Δ –open sets by introducing semi Δ –compact and semi Δ –Lindelof spaces in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including semi Δ –continuous functions and semi Δ –irresolute functions. The objective of this paper is to introduce the new concepts called semi Δ –compact space, semi Δ –Lindelof space, countably semi Δ –compact space, almost semi Δ –compact space, and mildly semi Δ –compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new types of semi Δ –compact spaces in topological spaces.

Key Words and Phrases: Topological space, semi Δ –open set, semi Δ –compact space, semi Δ –Lindelof space, countably semi Δ –compact space, almost semi Δ –compact space, mildly semi Δ –compact space.

α*-CONTINUOUS AND α*-IRRESOLUTE MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

DR. RAJA MOHAMMAD LATIF

Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University

Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3140-9581

ABSTRACT

In 2021, Nadia M. Ali Abbas and Shuker Mahmood Khalil introduced a new kind of notion of an α-open set which is called α^*-open set in topological spaces and investigated some basic properties. In this paper, we introduce α^*-continuous function, α^*-irresolute function, α^*-open function, α^*-closed function, pre-α^*-open function, and pre-α^*-closed function, and investigate several properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, α^*-open set, α^*-closed set, α^*-interior set, α^*-closure set, α^*-continuous function, α^*-iirresolute function, α^*-open function, α^*-closed function, pre-α^*-open function, pre-α^*-closed function.

EXISTENCE OF SOLUTION FOR NONLINEAR PARABOLIC PROBLEMS WITH TWO LOWER ORDER TERMS IN MUSIELAK SPACES

Dr. HADDANI Ismail,

Moulay Ismail University, Faculty of Sciences and techniques, Department of Mathematics

Prof. Dr. DOUIRI Sidi Mohamed

Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, Faculty of Sciences and techniques, Department of Mathematics

Prof. Dr. AIT KHELLOU Mustafa

Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, Higher Normal School, Department of Sciences

ABSTRACT

In this communication, we study the existence of solutions for some nonlinear parabolic with L^1 data of the form $\partial u/\partial t+A(u)+g(x,t,u,\nabla u)+H(x,t,\nabla u)=f$, in the framework of Musielak spaces involving Leray-Lions operator acting from $W_0^{1,x} L_{\varphi}(Q)$ to its dual and two lower order terms. Note that Δ_2-condition is not assumed on the Musielak function and the source term f belongs to L^1 ($\boldsymbol{\Omega}$)..

Keywords: Parabolic equations, Musielak-Orlicz-Sobolev spaces, Lower order term

DEVELOPMENT OF A BOVINE LIVER BIOPSY TRAINING MODEL

Prof. Dr. Filipe Silva

Department of Veterinary Sciences, UTAD, Portugal

Prof. Dr. Isabel Pires

Department of Veterinary Sciences, UTAD, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Liver biopsy is a diagnostic procedure commonly used in veterinary medicine to study liver disease in a range of animal species, including cows. Some common indications for liver biopsy in cattle include clinical signs of liver disease (e.g., anorexia, jaundice, lethargy) and unexplained weight loss. Fatty cow syndrome is a common condition in postpartum cows and has a poor prognosis. Liver biopsy can help in making a therapeutic decision.

However, this technique carries certain risks, including bleeding, infections and damage to other organs, so it should be done by a trained and experienced veterinarian.

The Clinical Skills Laboratory is a structured teaching laboratory that provides hands-on experience to veterinary medicine students in a safe, controlled environment. The laboratory focuses on the development of practical competencies in a variety of veterinary procedures.

In this paper, the authors present the development of a model for performing a liver biopsy in cattle and discuss the importance of the skills lab in the veterinary medicine learning. This model enables students to learn how to perform a liver biopsy in cattle and the basic rules of sampling and fixation of the specimen for histopathological examination. It is accompanied by detailed work instructions and illustrated with images so that the student can perform it by himself.

This kind of laboratory is indispensable for veterinary medical training. It helps students strengthen their skills and confidence, preparing them for a successful career in veterinary medicine. In addition, it allows the execution of techniques that would not be practised in a live animal during classes.

Keywords: Models, Skills Lab, Bovine, Liver biopsy

CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INVARIANTS OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE SUBGROUPS of SL(2, C)

Rimsha,
Kohat University of Science and Technology.

ABSTRACT

A topological descriptor is a numeric value derived from a molecular structure that reflects significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. Various physical properties, chemical reactivity, and biological activity are correlated with the chemical composition based on its algebraic value. This work examines algebraic graphs. Algebraic graph theory basically explores the link between abstract and linear algebra and graph theory. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G. The commuting graph C (G, X) of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if xy = yx. This work examines the Hosoya polynomial, the reciprocal status of Hosoya polynomial, Hosoya index, Harary index as well as the Atomic-bond connectivity index of the simple (without loops or many edges) commuting graphs of finite subgroups of SL(2, C).

Keywords: Topological Indices, Commuting graphs, Hosoya polynomial.

TREATMENT TARGETS for TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

[1] Mahira Amirova, [2]Kalsoom Saleem, [1] Ulviyya Azizova, [1] Samira Bagirova, [1] Farkhanda Rzayeva

[1]Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
[2] Riphah Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Tumors rarely lead to cardiac metastases, but triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) is an exception in this case. TNBC has little to no other treatment options than chemotherapy because these tumor cells do not produce targets for hormone therapy. Thus, they do not express progesterone receptors (they are progesterone receptor negative) or estrogen receptors (estrogen receptor negative), and also do not have enough HER2 protein. Anthracyclines, which are the drugs of choice in the treatment of TNBC, and the most famous of them - doxorubicin, lead to cardiotoxicity due to the induction of free oxygen spices production. Besides, anthracyclines lead to a violation of the duration of the QRS complex, Reducing the toxicity of doxorubicin can be achieved by using vitamin D in parallel without decline of the main drug antitumor activity. The mechanism of vitamin D protective action, perhaps, involves the effect on the differentiation of leukocytes, which creates an additional therapeutic background in the fight against malignantly degenerated cells. It has also been established that the Mediterranean diet (versus the Western one) helps to fight the tumor more effectively. Statistical data indicate that alcohol consumption is an additional factor in the occurrence of a breast tumor, regardless of the type of alcoholic beverage. We present the drugs for the treatment of TNBS, taking into account the mechanism of neoplasia development and aimed at various targets in order to reduce tumor development and metastasis. So, as he targets for tumor growth regulation in TNBC are chosen 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase, poly-(ADP-ribose)-polymerase, fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR), epidermal growth factor receptor, and androgen receptor; immunotherapeutic drugs can be used in treatment of TNBC as well.

BLOOD PARAMETERS FLUCTUATION UNDER TEA and COFFEE ACTIVE COMPONENTS

[1] Mahira Firudin qizi Amirova

PhD, Assoc.Prof. of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University,ORCID:0000-0001-5598-6995, Baku, Azerbaijan

[1] Gulnara Ibrahim qizi Azizova

Doctorate, Prof., head of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku , , ORCID: 0000-0002-0754-3839, +994503553953, Baku, Azerbaijan

[1]Ellada Eldar qizi Huseynov

PhD, Senior Teacher of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, ORCID: 0000-0002-7626-864x, Baku, Azerbaijan

[1]Firangiz Eyvaz qizi Guliyev

PhD, Senior Teacher of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, , ORCID: 0000-0002-2206-1803, Baku, Azerbaijan

[1]Sabina Rafig qizi Guliyeva

PhD in Biol.Sci, Assoc.Prof. of Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Public Health, Azerbaijan Medical University, , Baku, Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The rich composition of tea and coffee affects the metabolism in the body. These caffeinated drinks are rich in methylxanthine alkaloids, mainly caffeine, theophylline and theobromine. There are many reports about the caffeine impact on the body under stress, but nearly no reports on the tea and coffee alkaloids effect at rest. We set ourselves the goal of determining whether there is a significant impact of these beverages on blood testosterone, cortisol and epinephrine concentrations, non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA, also called FFA) and glucose in the young men at rest. The work carried out on 21 healthy young male volunteers that took strong tea or coffee at empty stomach. Those who took a single dose of tea, were divided into two groups: the first group comprised those whose cortisol levels increased after experience with tea, the second group – whose cortisol decreased. The third group comprised persons who took a single dose of strong grain coffee. Cortisol, adrenaline, and testosterone levels were determined as a hormonal panel. To assess the ergogenic response to changes in hormones concentration, glucose and FFA levels in the blood were determined. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann-Whitney method for non-parametric samples and the Wilcoxon test using the İBM SPSS Statics. According to our observations, fasting cortisol levels in systematically consuming caffeine-containing products are significantly higher than in others. Our investigation founds also that coffee causes a significant decrease in cortisol levels at rest, but tea consumption leads to a more pronounced decrease in the cortisol levels than coffee.

Keywords: methylxanthine derivatives; tea; coffee; blood parameters

STUDY OF DRAG REDUCTION BY GUM ARABIC IN CLOSED CONDUIT FLOW

David Chin [#], Siew Boo Keat [#], Kazi Salim Newaz [#], Mohd Nashrul bin Zubir [#]

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya.

ABSTRACT

There is a great scientific interest on induced additives in a close loop piping flow by using small amount of biopolymers to change water flow behaviour considerably. Industries like food, pharmaceutical, petroleum and agriculture are the main industries using biopolymers as drag reducing additives due to cost savings or less investment involvement. The turbulent flow behaviour was interrupted due to several factors such as type of the added polymers, their concentrations, salinity and polarity of the polymers etc. However, the soluble type of polymers was increasing as the alternative sources due to its biodegradable character and the capability to avoid pollution to the environment. Commonly experiments were conducted using gum guar and xanthan gum as some of the drag reducing additives. There are no significant studies about gum Arabic solution as an additive for drag reduction in distilled water. To achieve the objective distilled water was used to dilute the additive, pureness and capability of the generation of repeatability data. The results of gum Arabic additive added water solution could be correlated with the pressure drop data, friction loss and drag reduction percentages of the plane distilled water data. The data were obtained by using gum Arabic concentrations of 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 200 ppm and 300 ppm. The concentrations of additives in distilled water, fluid flow velocity and duration of fluid flow in the pipe flow loop made some significant pressure drop results. Approximately 114% of pressure drop recorded by using 300 ppm gum Arabic concentration at the high velocity range investigated here. Concentration of Gum Arabic below 300 ppm in distilled water provided significant degradation after third run with the interval of 2 hours per run. However, the application of Gum Arabic in drag reduction at higher concentration is appreciable but the slight degradation property of the polymer in course of operation time duration should be taken into account.

There is a great scientific interest on induced additives in a close loop piping flow which introduces drag reduction by using small a little amount of biopolymers, the water transportation and flow behaviour could be considerably changed. Industries like food, pharmaceutical, petroleum and agriculture are the main industries using biopolymers as drag reducing additives due to cost savings or less involvement of investment. The turbulent flow behaviour was interrupted by several factors such as type of the added polymers, their concentrations, salinity, and polarity of the polymers etc. However, the soluble type of polymers was increasing as the alternative sources due to its biodegradable character and the capability to avoid pollution to the environment. Experiments were commonly conducted using gum guar and xanthan gum as some of the drag reducing additives. There are no significant studies about gum Arabic solution as an additive for drag reduction in flowing water. To achieve the objective

distilled water was used to dilute the additive, and utmost precaution was taken to prepare the sample so that the data could be reproducible. The results of gum Arabic additive added water solution were correlated with the pressure drop data, friction loss and drag reduction percentages of the plane distilled water data. The data were obtained by using gum Arabic concentrations of 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 200 ppm and 300 ppm. The concentrations of additives in distilled water, fluid flow velocity and duration of fluid flow in the pipe flow loop made some significant changes in pressure drop results. Approximately 114% of pressure drop recorded by using 300 ppm gum Arabic concentration at the higher velocity within the range investigated here. Concentration of Gum Arabic below 300 ppm in distilled water provided significant degradation after third run with the interval of 2 hours per run. However, the application of Gum Arabic in drag reduction at higher concentration is appreciable but the slight degradation property of the polymer in course of operation time duration should be considered.

Keywords: Drag reduction, Gum Arabic, additive concentration, degradation of polymeric additives, energy saving by additives etc.

THE EFFECT OF PERCENTAGES OF THE ESSENTIAL OILS OF THE LOCAL MARJORAM PLANT AND THE PROBIOTIC ON THE PRODUCTIVE AND SENSORY PERFORMANCE OF LAYING HENS

Hasan Galib Hussin AL-Tameemi and Mohammad I. A. AL-Nuaimi *
*Kirkuk University-College of Agriculture-Animal Production

ABSTRACT

This experiment took place in the poultry field "Al Sayada" affiliated to the Department of Animal Production at the College of Agriculture / University of Kirkuk for the period from 2022/2/20until 12/6/2022 and for 84 days (12 weeks). In this experiment, 160 laying hens, type BROWN LOHMANN were used at the age of 54 weeks. They were randomly distributed into 8 nutritional treatments with 5 replications/treatment (one replication included 4 birds). The first treatment was: control, the second treatment was: the control treatment + probiotic 0.05 / kg feed, the third treatment was: the control treatment + 600 mg marjoram leaf oil / kg feed, the fourth treatment was: the control treatment + 900 mg marjoram leaves oil / kg feed, the fifth treatment was: the control treatment + 1200 mg marjoram leaf oil / kg feed, the sixth treatment was: the control treatment + 600 mg marjoram leaf oil + probiotic 0.05 / kg feed, the seventh treatment was: the control treatment + 900 mg marjoram leaf oil + probiotic 0.05 / kg feed, and the eighth treatment was: the control treatment + 1200 mg marjoram leaf oil + probiotic 0.05 / kg feed. The results of the statistical analysis of the experiment showed that the use of percentages of the essential oil of the local marjoram plant in the diet of laying hens when used with or without a probiotic achieved a significant ($P<0.05$) superiority in egg production rate, egg weight, and egg mass. There were no significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in the feed conversion factor, the amount of feed consumed and sensory characteristics compared to the control treatment.

Keywords: Marjoram essential oil, productive properties, organoleptic properties, Lohmann brown.

THE EFFECT OF ADDING PERCENTAGES OF ESSENTIAL OILS TO THE LOCAL MYRTLE PLANT AND SYNTHETIC ANTIOXIDANT (BHT) TO THE DIET OF LAYING HENS ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND SPECIFIC ANTI-OXIDANT ENZYMES OF "LOHMANN BROWN" BLOOD

Mohammed Abbas Sadeq - Mohammad I. A. AL-Nuaimi AL-Hussaini*
*Kirkuk University-College of Agriculture-Animal Production

ABSTRACT

This experiment took place in the poultry field "Al Sayada" affiliated to the Department of Animal Production at the College of Agriculture in the University of Kirkuk for the period 20/2/2022 - 12/6/2022 for 112 days (16 weeks), 200 laying hens, type "LOHMANN BROWN", at the age of 54 weeks, were randomly distributed to 10 nutritional treatments, with 5 replications/treatment, and one repetition included 4 birds. The treatments represented the first treatment: control. The second: the first treatment and 250 mg of local myrtle oil, the third: the first treatment and 500 mg of local myrtle oil, the fourth: the first treatment and 750 mg of local myrtle oil, the fifth: the first treatment and 1000 mg of oil Local ace, sixth: first transaction and 0.05% of BHT, seventh: second transaction and 0.05% of BHT, eighth: third transaction and 0.05% of BHT, ninth: fourth transaction and 0.05% of BHT, tenth: fifth transaction and 0.05% of BHT respectively. It is clear from the results of the statistical analysis of the experiment that the use of percentages of the essential oil of the local myrtle plant in the diet of laying hens has significantly reduced ($P<0.05$) the percentage of cholesterol, HDL, HDL and albumin, and a significant increase ($P<0.05$) for globulin, as well as a significant decrease recorded ($P < 0.05$) in the mean of MDA and an increase in the rate of GSH during the experimental period compared to the control group in the blood serum of the laying hens "Lohmann Brown."

Keywords: myrtle oil, BHT, laying hens, biochemical characteristics, oxidative enzymes.

RESPONSE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TRAITS OF THE EGG AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION SOME BIOCHEMICAL SERUM PARAMETERS OF LAYERS FED LOW PROTEIN DIETS SUPPLEMENTED WITH TWO SOURCES OF METHIONINE AND LYSINE (SYNTHETIC AND HERBAL)

Nazem Assi, Qadir Zangana and Mohammed I. A. AL-Nuaimy *
*Kirkuk university-Agriculture college-Animal production department

ABSTRACT

In this experiment , the effect of adding two sources of adding two sources of met and lysine (synthetic and methionine) to low protein layer diets on the external and internal traits, egg chemical composition and some serum bio chemical parameters was evaluated A total 320 layers at the age of 45 weeks were randomly assigned to eight treatments with five replicate (cags). T1 :basal diet (16.5% crude protein (c.p) with %0.41 synthetic methionine(M.S), T2: basal diet (16.5% (c.p) with 0.41% herbal methionine (M.H).T3:the basal diet (16.0% c.p with 0.42%(S.M) and 0.05% lysine synthetic (L.S). T4:the basal diet (16.0%, C.P) with (0.42% H.M) and (0.05% H.L), T5:basal diet (15.5% c.p) with (0.42% SM) and (0.12%SL) , T6: basal diet with (0.42% H.M) and (0.045%H.L) T7:basal diet (15% C.P) with (0.148% S.M) and (0.150% H.L) . T8:basal diet (15% C.P) with (0.148% H.M) and (0.150% H.L) . The statical analysis referred no significant differences for the external . quality traits among eggs of the groups birds and relativel weight of the albumin and yolk on other hand differences among the groups birds for yolk index , yolk weight yolk color and Hu unit . Noted no significant differences for the serum glucose , cholesterol , total protein , high – density Lipoproteins , Low – density lipoproteins and serum albumin . while there were significant differences in the % globulins , while there were no significant difference in the % GOT and GPT enzymes.

Key words : Herbal-Met , Herbal lysine, layers , glucose , egg quality.

EXISTENCE OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS IN STUDENT MORAL DEVELOPMENT

Amma Chorida Adila1, Ana Chonitsa

State Islamic University KH Abdurrahman Wahid of Pekalongan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

There are three main competencies that everyone must have to be successful in Era Society 5.0 including creativity, critical thinking, communication and teamwork. Apart from that, this era also gave rise to a renewable society that can use industrial revolution 4.0 innovations through the internet and artificial intelligence to solve various problems. This study uses a qualitative approach with data sources obtained through existing moral problemsin the news then linked to theory. So the purpose of this research is to find out how the existence of Islamic boarding schools can create morals based on religion. The results of the research found that to overcome the problem of moral degradation the efforts made were through education. The function of education is not only as a transfer of knowledge but also instilling commendable morals in students. Within the scope of education, students' character is fostered to recognize responsibility, discipline, and overcome problems in matters that are not listed in the book. Era Society 5.0 own various negative impacts such as the rampant practice of religious politicization and exploitation of religion, hate speech, and hoaxes. Islamic boarding schools are more Islamic educational institutionsput forward manners over knowledge. It is time for generations to be involved in sharing exciting information in accordance with current conditions.

Keywords: Moral degradation, Era Society 5.0, Islamic boarding schools.

MORAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SOCIAL EVIL IN ASLAN GULIYEV 'S NOVELS

Gunel ASKEROVA
AMEA Azerbaijan
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1260-8315

ABSTRACT

The article examines the ideological artistic features of the socio - psychological novels of Aslan Guliyev, a representative of the literary generation of the 80s of modern Azerbaijani literature. The novels. "The Sergeant in civilian clothes", " The Goose and the fish", "In hot and cold countries " are studied and analysed by studying the general features of the writer 's work. Resistance and struggle against the social evil is typical for the creativity of the 80s. It's manifested in a different and original way in Aslan Guliyev 's novels which were written in the years of independence. No matter how strong and comprehensive the evil forces are depicted in the writer 's novels, in the end, beauty, spirituality and justice win.

Spiritual - moral truths constitute one of the leading themes of the late Soviet period literature. Even spiritual - moral problems are considered as a sign showing the general characteristics of the prose of the 1960s - 1980s. The line which started as the spiritual - moral search of an individual and a national person in the 1960s, eventually leads to the denial of the regime. Literary critic Tayyar Salamoglu who studies the novels of these years, points out that: "The pathos of denial is very strong in the novel of the 80s. The system that drags people into social and moral cataclysm is taken as a target of criticism. The conflict between man and society, between man and the existing political system is the basis of artistic conflict".

Almost all the writers who came to literature in the 90s took strength from this pathos of denial and brought the truths of society into their works. Aslan Guliyev is one of the writers who is sensitive to the problems of society and consistently aims at social truths in his work. Aslan Guliyev, who belongs to the literary generation of the 80s, like other generations , witnessed the collapse of social values, profiteering fraud and lies, illegality and immorality in the late Soviet period and wrote this in the fate of his heroes. At the same time, the writer deeply felt the difficulties and problems brought by the independence society and reflected them in the life history of his heroes, drawing attention to important social scenes. In the article everything is comprehensively described and involved in detailed research.

Key words: social psychological prose, moral and ethical problems, social evil, the pathos of denial, social justice.

LOCAL FINANCES IN ALBANIA FOLLOWING THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL REFORM

Dr. Silvana GASHI

University" Aleksander Moisiu" Durres, Albania

Prof. Asoc. Dr. Nevila XHINDI

Mediterranean University of Albania

ORCID 0000-0002-6086-1756

ABSTRACT

Albania recently implemented a comprehensive administrative and territorial reform that aimed to streamline the country's local government system and improve public service delivery at the local level. As part of this reform, the number of municipalities in Albania was reduced from 373 to 61.

This paper focuses on one of the goals of the reform to improve the financial stability of local governments. Prior to the reform, many municipalities in Albania faced significant financial challenges, with limited revenue streams and high levels of debt. The reform aimed to address these issues by giving local governments more control over their finances and providing them with additional resources to fund local projects and services.

Under the new system, local governments in Albania have greater autonomy in managing their finances. They are responsible for collecting local taxes and fees, as well as receiving transfers from the central government. The reform also established a new system for distributing revenue from national taxes, which is designed to provide more funding to municipalities with greater needs.

The reform has also had a positive impact on local government debt. Prior to the reform, many municipalities in Albania were heavily indebted, with some owing as much as 50% of their annual revenue. Under the new system, local governments have been given more control over their budgets, and they are required to adhere to strict fiscal rules designed to promote financial stability.

The paper conclude that the administrative and territorial reform in Albania has had a positive impact on local finances. By reducing the number of municipalities and giving local governments more control over their finances, the reform has helped to promote financial stability and improve public service delivery at the local level.

Key words: local finances, administrative reform, local government, revenues

1877 OSMANLI MECLİS-İ MEBUSANI'NDA TARTIŞMALAR VE ARNAVUTLAR

DISCUSSIONS AND ALBANIANS IN THE 1877 OTTOMAN ASSEMBLY

Dr. Gentrit SMAKAJ

Independent Researcher (Kosova)

ORCİD : 0000-0002-5457-0100

ÖZET

1875-1876 yıllarında Osmanlı Devleti'nin ekonomik durumu büyük ölçüde kötüleşti. Bâbıâli mali olarak iflas etti. Ülke isyan dalgaları tarafından yutuldu. Bulgaristan, Bosna, Hersek ve Arnavutluk'ta köylüler silaha sarıldı. Osmanlı Devleti yeni bir krize girdi. Doğu Krizi, İmparatorluğu Avrupa Devletleri'nin müdahalesiyle tehdit etti. Bu koşullar altında, ilk Osmanlı anayasası için uygun koşullar yaratıldı. Anayasanın taraftarları anayasa reformu için harekete geçtiler. Bunların başında devletin en önemli şahsiyetlerinden biri olan, Tuna Eyaleti'nin Valisi Mithat Paşa gelir.

Sultan II. Abdülhamit 'in Midhat Paşa'yı sadarete getirmesinden birkaç gün sonra, 23 Aralık 1876'da Kanun-i Esâsî resmen ilan edildi. İstisnayı süreçler bir tarafa bırakılırsa 93 Kânûn-ı Esâsîsi bir takım radikal değişikliklerle 1922'de saltanat kaldırılana kadar, 46 yıl hayatta kaldı. 1876 Anayasası'nın ilgili maddelere gereğince seçimer yapılarak toplanmasını emrettiği Meclis-i Mebusan 19 Mart 1877'de toplandı.

Anayasanın ilanından sonra seçim kampanyası başlanmış ve İmparatorluk 29 seçim bölgesine bölünmüştür. 96 milletvekilinden oluşan ilk Meclis sadece iki dönem görev yapabılmiştır. Meclisin ilk dönemi Mart'tan 28 Haziran 1877'ye kadar sürmüş ve ikinci dönem ise 23 Aralık 1877'den 14 Şubat 1878 süresiz tatil edilinceye kadar devam etmiştir. Seçilen mebusların yanı sıra ayan üyeleri de meclise padişah tarafından atanmakta ve Mebusların önemli bir kısmı Müslümanlardan oluşmaktaydı.

Arnavutluk bölgelerinden seçilen 35 milletvekili arasında Abdullah Fraşeri, Kostandin Kristoforidhi, Mihal Harito, Mehmet Ali Vrioni, Jusuf Podgorica vb. bulundular. Mebusların çoğu padişahın güvendiği kişilerdi. Parlamento bu nedenle padişahın ve Bâbıâli'nin itaatkar bir aracı olması isteniyordu. İdare, vilayetlerin yönetimi, belediye teşkilatı, bütçe, basın vb. birçok kanun tasarısı mecliste görüşülmüştür. Görüşmeler sırasında birçok milletvekili yönetimde ve mahkemede düzen eksikliğine dikkat çekti. Bütün Arnavutluk toplulukları arasında en önemlisi İstanbul'daki topluluktur. Bunların içinde Fraşeri ailesinin özel bir konumu vardır. Abdullah Fraşeri 1876'da I. Meşrutiyetin ilaniyla parlementoya Yanya mebusu olarak girmiştir. Abdullah Fraşeri Bey Meclis-i Mebusan'da oldukça aktif şekilde görev almıştır. İşte bu çalışmada 1877 Osmanlı Meclis-i Mebûsanı'nda Tartışmalar ve Arnavutlar Osmanlı ve Arnavut kaynakları ışığında incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Bâbıâli, Sultan II. Abdülhamit, Meclis-i Mebûsanı, Kanun-i Esâsî, Arnavutlar, Abdullah Fraşeri.

ABSTRACT

In the years 1875-1876, the economic situation of the Ottoman Empire deteriorated to a great extent. The Sublime Porte went bankrupt financially. The country was swallowed up by waves of rebellion. In Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania, peasants took up arms. The Ottoman Empire entered a new crisis. The Eastern Crisis threatened the Empire with the intervention of the European States. Under these conditions, favorable conditions were created for the first Ottoman constitution. The supporters of the constitution took action for constitutional reform. Chief among these is Mithat Pasha, one of the most important figures of the state, the Governor of the Danube State.

A few days after Sultan Abdulhamid II brought Midhat Pasha to the Grand Viziership, on 23 December 1876, Kanun-i Esâsî was officially declared. Leaving aside the exceptions, the 93 Law survived for 46 years until the sultanate was abolished in 1922 with some radical changes. The Parliament, which the 1876 Constitution ordered to convene by making elections in accordance with the relevant articles, convened on March 19, 1877.

After the declaration of the constitution, the election campaign started and the Empire was divided into 29 electoral districts. The first Assembly, consisting of 96 deputies, served only two terms. The first term of the Assembly lasted from March to June 28, 1877, and the second term lasted from December 23, 1877 until February 14, 1878 was suspended indefinitely. In addition to the elected deputies, notable members were also appointed to the assembly by the sultan, and a significant part of the deputies were Muslims.

Among the 35 deputies selected from the Albanian regions Abdullah Frasheri, Kostandin Kristoforidhi, Mihal Harito, Mehmet Ali Vrioni, Jusuf Podgorica etc. they were found. Most of the deputies were people whom the sultan trusted. Parliament was therefore required to be an obedient intermediary of the sultan and the Sublime Porte. Administration, administration of provinces, municipal organization, budget, press, etc. Many bills have been discussed in parliament. During the talks, many deputies drew attention to the lack of order in the administration and the court. The most important among all Albanian communities is the community in Istanbul. Among them, the Frasheri family has a special position. Abdullah Fraşeri entered the parliament as the Ioannina deputy with the proclamation of the First Constitutional Monarchy in 1876. Abdullah Frasheri Bey took a very active role in the

Parliament. In this study, the Debates and Albanians in the 1877 Ottoman Parliament were examined in the light of Ottoman and Albanian sources.

Key words: Ottoman Empire, Sublime Porte, Sultan Abdulhamit II, Member of Parliament, Constitution, Albanians, Abdullah Frasheri

A CREDIT RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH USING A MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON ANALYSIS: FINDINGS IN THE TRADE SECTOR

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita TODRI
ORCID: 0000-0002-3825-0780

University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani", Economics Faculty
Emeritus Prof. Dr. Petraq PAPAJORGJI
ORCID: 0000-0002-3833-5215

European University of Tirana, Faculty of Information Technology

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the possibility of credit risk assessment in the Albanian banking system through Artificial Neural Networks, explicitly using the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Analysis in a panel of trade businesses operating in the country. The trade businesses data used are classified into Organizational characteristics (5 patterns) and Financial indicators (18 patterns). They refer to Liquidity (5), Operational Efficiency (4), Leverage (4), and Growth (5) patterns. Thus, 66 trade business data from 2020-2021 have been collected, but only 32 businesses are considered valid for Multilayer Perceptron analysis training purposes.

The first research step before building the multilayer perceptron neural network is the implementation of the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC curve) Analysis at a 95% confidence level, considering as a dependent variable the borrowers 'status [in performing (1) or non-performing (0)].

Then, based on ROC analysis results, a multilayer perceptron network with 14 input layers patterns, 14 customers' patterns factors, and two covariates is implemented. The number of hidden layers is 1, and the number of units in hidden layers is 20.

The activation function used is sigmoid. Based on the MLP statistics, it can be deduced that the use of this approach for credit risk assessment purposes is adequate. Thus, the empirical findings of the research provide banks and even regulators with valuable insights related to using artificial neural network analysis to improve their credit risk assessment procedures.

Keywords: Multilayer Perceptron Analysis, ROC analysis,organizational characteristics, financial patterns, trade businesses

A STUDY ON THE GENERALIZATIONS OF COMPLEX CUBIC FUZZY INFORMATION

Dr. Israr ALI

Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK, Pakistan

Abdul NASİR

Institute of Numerical Sciences, Gomal University D.I.khan, KPK, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Significant development has recently occurred in technology due to swift breakthroughs. Sectors like oil and gas are not an exception to the trend of industries and businesses moving toward a digital system. Digital systems are subject to a number of dangers and threats, which are handled by cyber security. The main purpose of this paper is to study the relationship between cyber-security and cyber-crime. The innovative notions of Complex cubic Pythagorean fuzzy relations (CCuPFRs) are introduced. Additionally, the several CCuPFR types are described, and their traits are covered. The cartesian product is also used in an application that determines the best cyber-security measures to utilise in a certain industry. A comparative analysis also provides an explanation for the presented methods' omnipotence.

Keywords: Complex cubic fuzzy sets, complex cubic Pythagorean fuzzy sets, complex cubic Pythagorean fuzzy relations, cyber security and cyber crime

CONTEMPORARY TIMBER ARCHITECTURE

Peter Kristof Markus

Marcel Breuer Doctoral School of Architecture, University of Pecs, Hungary

ABSTRACT

Sustainability is playing an ever larger and more important role in today's society and economy. It's no different with architecture, as the building industry is one of the largest polluters. There is a will to change this, from both, consumer and developer sides. However, it is quite difficult to find sustainable and green solutions for large scale buildings, especially in dense urban environments. I am investigating the use of sustainable timber construction in contemporary architecture in Hungary, in regards to the local architectural building codes and strict fire safety regulations. Looking at how these regulations can be met with multi storey buildings in urban environments.

Keywords: Architecture, sustainable, timber, CLT

MQL AND DRY ENVIRONMENTS EFFECTS ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS DURING TURNING OF AISI 52100 STEEL

Dr. Chaima SOUAIDI

Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba, Algeria, Faculty of of Technology, Mechanical Manufacturing and Production Engineering

Prof. Dr. Yallese Mohamed ATHMANE

8 May 1945 University, Guelma, Algeria, Faculty of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

The durable Minimum Quantity Lubrication (MQL) technology has been used successfully to improve the machinability of a variety of materials. In this study, A parametric tests were carried out by turning AISI 52100 low alloy steel with CVD coated GC-2015 metal carbide inserts (TiN/Al2O3/TiCN) in both dry and MQL environments. The aim of this research is to evaluate the quality response in terms of surface roughness criteria (Ra, Rz and Rt) while cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut considered as input parameters. Whereas, the cutting speed (Vc) has been modified on three occasions (220, 300, 380) m/min, while the feed rate (f) and the depth of cut (Doc) were held constant at 0.08 mm/rev and 0.4 mm, respectively. The results show that using MQL lubrication reduced the surface roughness for the three speeds tested. The smaller surface roughness values during MQL machining may be caused by enhanced chip removal and control due to the pressure (oil + air) exerted at the workpiece surface, which improves surface quality. Furthermore, the outcomes demonstrate that the surface roughness decreases with increasing cutting speed (Vc). This effect is due to the increased thermal softening at higher cutting speeds, which lead to a reduction in cutting forces and, as a result, a decrease in tool vibration on the workpiece. The results obtained confirm those of the existing literature when using MQL lubrication.

Keywords: Minimum Quantity Lubrication (MQL), Turning, AISI 52100, CBN, Surface Roughness

INDIRECT COMPUTATIONAL SCHEMES FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS FOR A DYNAMIC SYSTEM

Hart L.L.
Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Faculty of Applied Mathematics, Department of Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Cybernetics
ORCID No: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2617-7851
Ruzhevych V.O.
Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Faculty of Applied Mathematics, Department of Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Cybernetics
Diachenko M.A.
Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Faculty of Applied Mathematics, Department of Computational Mathematics and Mathematical Cybernetics

ABSTRACT

Dynamic systems are a part of many applied problems. The development of effective computational schemes for solving dynamic systems optimization problems and their software implementation is an actual problem in the field of applied mathematics and system analysis, also in terms of making informed decisions regarding a specific applied problem [1–3].

In this work, we consider the problem of finding the optimal trajectory of a rocket flight to a circular orbit of maximum radius in a given time [1]. The basis for finding the optimal trajectory is the efficient use of fuel resources and related issues: the choice of technical means of completing the rocket, crew safety, and others.

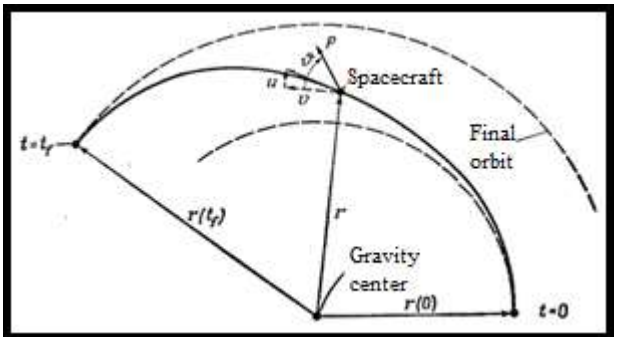

Fig. 1 Scheme of the rocket flight

The physical model that describes the flight of a rocket in the "rocket – gravity center" system was considered, and the corresponding boundary conditions were put forward:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = u, \\ \dot{u} = \dfrac{v^2}{r} - \dfrac{\mu}{r^2} + \dfrac{P\sin(\theta)}{m_0 - |\dot{m}|t}, \\ \dot{v} = -\dfrac{uv}{r} + \dfrac{P\cos(\theta)}{m_0 - |\dot{m}|t}; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} r(0) = r_0, \quad u(0) = 0, \quad v(0) = \sqrt{\mu/r_0}\ , \\ u(t_f) = 0, \quad v(t_f) - 1/\sqrt{r(t_f)} = 0, \end{cases}$$

where P is the known constant thrust of the rocket engine; t_f is the known rocket engine running time; m_0 is the mass of the spacecraft; $\dot{m} \equiv \text{const}$ is the mass fuel consumption; r_0 is the initial orbit of the spacecraft; μ is the gravitational constant of the gravity center. The functions to be found have the following meaning: $r \equiv r(t)$ is the distance from the spacecraft to the gravity

center; $u \equiv u(t)$ is the radial component of velocity; $v \equiv v(t)$ is the tangential component of velocity; $\theta \equiv \theta(t)$ is the thrust direction angle (control variable), $t \in [0;\ t_f]$.

An indirect scheme of the approximate solution of the problem is presented, which is based on the necessary optimality conditions in the form of L.S. Pontryagin's maximum principle and on the shooting method of the numerical solution of the corresponding boundary value problem of the maximum principle [4]. Computational algorithms have been developed and implemented in software, which allow the use of Runge-Kutt and Euler methods adapted to the problem statement for solving auxiliary Cauchy problems, as well as the gradient method of minimizing the generalized residual function for determining the "shooting" parameters. Corresponding software implementation allows you to quickly obtain numerical results with a given accuracy, to analyze the practical convergence and effectiveness of the developed algorithms [5].

The considered problem was specified with data from the research by R.E. Kopp, R. McGill about the launch of a rocket into Mars orbit in the "rocket-Sun" system [1]; the obtained results coincide with the results of the study by H.G. Moyer, G. Pinkham based on the sweep method [6]. The solution obtained with the help of the developed software product is shown in Fig. 2a).

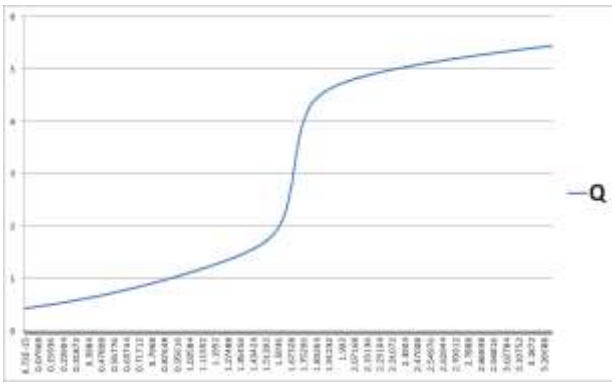

Fig. 2a) Optimal control $\theta(t)$

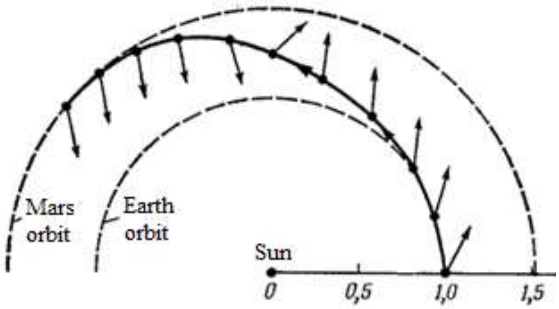

Fig. 2b) Flight trajectory

Judging by the flight path of the rocket shown in Fig. 2b), we can say, that in order to reach the maximum possible radius of the orbit, the rocket must direct the thrust from the center of gravity (the Sun) to accelerate, and on approach to the orbit, direct it to the center of gravity (the Sun) to stop.

Note that the problem statement can be supplemented by phase constraints. These may be, for example, restrictions on the distance from the spacecraft to the gravity center or on the velocity components, and then it is necessary to ensure that the state variables satisfy these constraints throughout the entire flight time. To solve the problem in this case, computational schemes can be applied, based both on the maximum principle and on the penalty method [4]. The latter makes it possible to replace a constrained optimization problem by a series of unconstrained problems whose solutions converge ideally to the solution of the original constrained problem.

The research results can be applied in solving other problems of optimal control for the considered physical model and for more complex nonlinear dynamic systems, including those with distributed parameters. In particular, this research can be extended by the computer simulation of the rocket motion based on the results of the calculations, or by adding other gravitational centers of the Solar System to the physical model of the system to increase the applied value of the calculations. The developed algorithms and the corresponding functionality

of the program can be used in further research during the implementation of other computational schemes and their modifications for applied optimization problems.

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Keywords: Dynamic system, rocket flight, orbit, gravity center, optimal trajectory, phase constraints.

SEQUENCING IDENTIFICATION OF THE PARASITIC NEMATODE *CONTRACAECUM* SPP. IN FISH (*PLANILIZA ABU*) INTENDED TO CONSUMPTION

Assist. Lecturer. Nada Naji,
Department of Biology, College of Education for pure sciences, University of kerbala, Iraq.
0000-0003-0370-6052

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yassir Dakheel Kremsh Alasadiy,

College of Education for Pure Sciences, AL-Muthanna University, Iraq.

0000-0003-2128-7533

Assist. Lecturer. Marwa Jawad

Department of Biology, College of Sciences, University of Kerbala, Karbala, Iraq

0000-0003-2927-9220.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Firas Alali

Department of Veterinary microbiology and Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Kerbala, Karbala, Iraq.

0000-0002-3438-6453.

ABSTRACT

Contracaecum rudolphii Hartwich,1 964 (Nematoda: Ascaridoidea, Anisakidae) is a typical anisakid recorded globally. Consumption undercooked seafood raw or infected, they contain the nematode larvae that cause human anisakiasis. Fish (*Planiliza abu*) specimens were obtained from a local market in Karbala, Iraq, and the fish came from Razzaza Lake. The prevalence of *Contracaecum spp.* parasites was done along (8) months from Jun 2022 to January 2023.

Using ITS1, morphological and molecular analysis of the nematodes Contracaecum spp from fish. Out of 395 fish, 124(31.3%) had visceral infections caused by Contracaecum spp. larval type (L3). The morphological and genetic identification of Contracaecum spp. was validated in the parasitology lab of the veterinary medicine college at Kerbala University. The result showed the infection rates in January 2023, was (46.6%) and less in 2022, September was (20%). The molecular analysis for *Contracaecum spp.* using the ITS1 gene to investigate Contracaecum spp. and to confirm it. The nematode count, number of infected fish, and length were all substantially different at the $P \leq 0.05$. This study detected the isolate=(a1), at the locus=OP787071 and sequencing the parasites. The isolates were confirmed as *Contracaecum rudolphii*, isolate a1 internal transcribed spacer 1, partial sequence. The study consider the first sequencing record for species differentiation as *C. rudolphii* in Razzaza Lake, Karbala province, Iraq. In conclusion, molecular genotyping might be a useful technique for identifying

the Contracaecum L3 larval species., life-cycles biology, transmission methods, and types intermediate hosts.

Keywords: *Contracaecum rudolphii*, Fish, ITS1, zoonosis.

VALORIZATION OF THE NATURAL AND THE ARTIFICIAL WASTE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE

Dr. HANDEL Naoual

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia University, Department of Civil Engineering, INFRARES Laboratory, Souk-Ahras, Algeria

ORCID :0000-0002-5711-9999

ABSTRACT

This study is a contribution to the valorization of the natural and the artificial waste in the confection of the self-compacting concrete. This research work, based on an experimental approach, analyzes the influence of composition parameters on the behavior of SCC in the fresh and cured states.

Three self-compacting concretes formulated with two fillers (granulated slag and limestone). The eco-environmental advantage is the exploitation of the vast areas of granulated slag fillers and limestone available at low cost in our country.

Experimental results showed improvements in the mechanical performance of self-compacting concrete containing a mixture of both fillers (50% granulated slag filler and 50% limestone filler).

Keywords: Waste, Crystallized slag, Performance, Material characteristic, Valorization.

EVALUATION AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS IN A LABORATORY

H. BENNARI*, H. CHAAIR, T. HALIDE, A. NACHAT, S. BELOUAFA

Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment. University Hassan II of Casablanca, Morocco

ABSTRACT

In the absence of a regulation that frames the inspections related to the respect of the modalities and conditions in terms of health and safety in the institutional establishments, notably the research laboratories, it appears that it is very important to work on the evaluation of the risks to which the personnel are exposed. This work was carried out within this context, and with the intention is to put the point on the concept of risks and evaluation of the chemical type of risks to determine the measures and the actions to be put in provision vis-a-vis these risks.

This study focused on the realization of an internal audit, which was carried out via a checklist that constituted the most suitable analysis tool to identify the nonconformities associated with the risks present in the laboratory. Subsequently, we proceeded to the evaluation of these nonconformities (risks), by calculating the rate of conformity and the criticality, which includes 3 parameters (gravity, probability and impact). Finally, a preventive action plan was elaborated, for the most critical points (2.1. Work area) to the least critical (5.11. Layout).

We deduced that the increase of criticality depends on several factors related to the availability of different resources, individual and collective protection dispositions in the laboratory. These results have built a preliminary study to create a visibility on the preventive tools to be made available to manage chemical risks in institutional and also industrial laboratories in order to protect and preserve the good conditions of the working environment and the well-being of the personal on the different aspects.

These different aspects concern the health of the personnel, the infrastructure, the installation and the different regulatory and environmental issues. With regard to the latter, the risk assessment action plan is the pre-requisite for any approach to the prevention of chemical risks and their wastes, which are considered to be among the main pollutants hazardous to the environment.

Keywords: Security, internal audit, criticality, chemicals, environment.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Etleva PETA

Universiteti "Eqrem Çabej", Gjirokastër

Belinda XARBA

Universiteti "Eqrem Çabej", Gjirokastër

ABSTRACT

Providing consumers with the necessary tools that can help them make smart financial choices is nowadays a necessity. Many authors around the world have come to the conclusion that financial education significantly impacts financial behavior. This study was conducted in the Municipality of Gjirokastër, on September 2018, where 583 people were involved.

This article is part of a bigger study conducted on the management of family finances. There are nominal and ordinal variables included in this study, as well *as Chi-square statistical method*. *Microsoft Office Excel* and *Spss Ibm Statistics* are the softwares utilized that helped on the data elaboration.

The analysis of data collected from this study showed that mismanagement of personal finances comes from the absence of information and lack of knowledge around this topic.
The analysis also showed that individuals who have read about family finances are more likely to accurately identify their personal expenses. This meaning, the inclusion of field specialists in the process of awareness and offering of assistance to family economies is critical. This can be done through the publishing of books, leaflets, guides, magazines, internet web pages and other forms of providing information on personal.

Key words: Personal finance, financial literacy, personal expenditures

EFFECT OF EXERCISE AND DAYTIME NAPS ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SELF-ESTEEM: A CASE-CONTROL DESIGN STUDY

Mohammad Ahsan*, Mohammed Feroz Ali**

*ORCID: 0000-0003-0232-3658, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University Dammam, KSA.

**ORCID: 0000-0002-9980-3182, Fiji National University, Fiji.

ABSTRACT

The extent to which exercise and daytime naps are causally related to the mental health and self-esteem is unclear. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of exercise and daytime naps on mental health and self-esteem among health participants. A case-control and pre-test post-test study design was selected to meet the study objectives. Hundred-fifteen participants were participated in this study voluntarily. Participants were randomly recruited into two groups. Group (A) consist of 55 participants; all they were part of interventional group. Group (B) consist of 60 participants as control group. Healthy participants aged between 21-28 years. Mental health was determined using Mental Health Inventory (MHI) and self-esteem was determined using Rosenberg self-esteem scale. Interventional group took part in physical exercise program that included, aerobic, anaerobic, and recreational sports activities, and take a short nap of less than sixteen minutes per day, three times a week for twelve weeks. Whereas control group was free to do daily activities without participation in any type of sports activity or any extra physical activity that belongs to moderate level. The MHI and Self-Esteem data were taken before and after the twelve weeks of intervention from both groups. The results demonstrated significant differences between control and intervention groups for mental health (p=<.001) and self-esteem (p=<.001) at post intervention data. The results showed that the mean rank (62.96) in the intervention group was higher than control group (34.54) for mental health after the intervention. Self-esteem mean rank was greater in intervention group (59.50) than control group (37.65) after the intervention of exercise and a nap. This study concludes that exercise and daytime naps for twelve-week duration significantly enhance the mental health and self-esteem level among healthy participants.

Keywords: Exercise, Daytime Naps, Stress, Depression, Anxiety, Self-Esteem.

ANALYSE DE L'IMPACT DU MICROCREDIT PERSONNEL SUR LA SITUATION DES BENEFICIAIRES DANS LA COMMUNE DE ZE, BENIN

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL MICROCREDIT ON THE SITUATION OF BENEFICIARIES IN THE COMMUNE OF ZE, BENIN

Séraphin MOUZOUN, Miriam Corine Edwige DELLOUH

Abomey-Calavi (Bénin)

RESUME

Dans de nombreux pays du monde, les microcrédits sont de plus en plus promus comme une solution à l'accès limité de la couche défavorisée au crédit bancaire et une stratégie pour la réduction de la pauvreté ainsi qu'à l'autonomisation des femmes. Le dispositif de microcrédit personnel mis en place au Bénin par des structures publiques comme privées a touché depuis, plusieurs milliers de bénéficiaires. L'objectif de cette recherche était de mieux connaître l'impact du microcrédit sur l'évolution de la situation personnelle des emprunteurs. Les données ont été collectées à travers une enquête auprès de 100 bénéficiaires. La technique de collecte des données était basée sur les entretiens individuels. Les résultats des enquêtes montrent que nombreux (63,6%) des bénéficiaires sont ceux qui ont connu une évolution positive de leur situation, ou tout au moins en partie grâce au crédit obtenu. Les situations d'impayés sont peu fréquentes, la part des bénéficiaires pour lesquels le microcrédit aurait pu avoir un impact négatif est très faible (2,6%). Nombreux des emprunteurs indiquent qu'ils ne bénéficient toujours pas de l'accompagnement suffisant de la part des institutions de microcrédits.

Mots-clés : Microfinance, microcrédit, effets, Zè, Bénin

ABSTRACT

In many countries around the world, microcredits are increasingly promoted as a solution to the limited access of the underprivileged to bank credit and a strategy for poverty reduction and the empowerment of women. The personal microcredit system set up in Benin by public and private structures has since reached several thousand beneficiaries. The objective of this research was to better understand the impact of microcredit on the evolution of the personal situation of borrowers. Data was collected through a survey of 100 beneficiaries. The data collection technique was based on individual interviews. The results of the surveys show that many (63.6%) of the beneficiaries are those who have experienced a positive evolution of their situation, or at least partly thanks to the credit obtained. Defaults are infrequent, the proportion of beneficiaries for whom microcredit could have had a negative impact is very low (2.6%). Many borrowers indicate that they still do not benefit from sufficient support from microcredit institutions.

Keywords: Microfinance, microcredit, effects, Zè, Benin

DIFFERENT ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE ELECTROSYNTHESIS OF POLYPYRROLE IN OXALIC ACID AND SODIUM SALICYLATE AQUEOUS MEDIA

Dr. Maryem OUBELLA,

Ibn Zohr University, Faculty of Science, Laboratory of Materials and Environment (LME), Agadir, Morocco

ORCID: 0009-0009-6845-5494

Prof. Dr. Mohamed BAZZAOUI

Ibn Zohr University, Faculty of Science, Laboratory of Materials and Environment (LME), Agadir, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Mohammed MAKHA

Mohamed 6 polytechnic University, Materials Science and Nanoengineering department, Benguerir, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Conductive polymers (CPs) have attracted extensive attention due to their economic importance, good environmental stability and electrical conductivity as well as their useful mechanical, optical and electronic properties. The organic conducting polymers have emerged as a new class of electronic materials with a variety of applications. In this work, the synthesis of polypyrrole as a conducting polymer on carbon steel was studied. The electrochemical behavior of the carbon steel in the absence and in the presence of pyrrole was studied. The electropolymerization of pyrrole (Py) on carbon steel has been performed in the presence of oxalic acid and sodium salicylate media as supporting electrolytes. The oxalic and salicylate counter-ions slow down the iron dissolution (oxidation of steel) by leading to the formation of a passivation layer on the working electrode surface, and the Py electropolymerization starts on. The polypyrrole (PPy) was successfully deposited on carbon steel surface from aqueous solutions of oxalic acid and sodium salicylate by electrochemical methods (electrodeposition) including cyclic voltammetry, chronopotentiometry and chronoamperometry. The polypyrrole (PPy) films electrosynthesized under different electrochemical techniques are uniform. The polymer coatings performed galvanostatically have a cauliflower-like structure and are thicker than those obtained by potentiodynamic mode. The coatings synthesized in salicylate medium showed the same morphology obtained in the case of films synthesized in oxalic acid solution. Several analysis techniques are used to characterize the PPy coatings; particularly, SEM, EDS, FTIR and Raman spectroscopy analysis proved the deposition of polypyrrole coatings.

Keywords: Conducting polymer, oxalic, salicylate, polypyrrole, electrodeposition, cyclic voltammetry

ROLE PLAY IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Irina Lyubanets
Senior lecturer
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8104-9003
Anastasiya Belyanova
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
Anastasiya Aseckaya
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"

ABSTRACT

Abstract. Mastering a foreign language as a means of communication requires the students to be able to orient themselves in a certain situation, find the most effective ways and means of solving arising tasks, predict the results of their learning and communicative activities. All this is possible during role-playing, which creates a simulation of the natural language environment in a foreign language classroom.

The aim of the game is the formation and development of speech skills and abilities of the learners.

Role-playing games are classified in accordance with the:

- purpose (linguistic, speech);
- way they are performed (oral, written, role play, etc.);
- level of complexity (reproductive, creative);
- the number of participants (individual group, paired, frontal);
- type of tasks (operational, tactical, strategic).

The structure of a role-playing game consists of: the roles performed by the trainees in the class; a situation as a way to organize it; the role-playing activities performed by the trainees in a role. The main characteristics of role-playing are: the presence of a game situation; a set of individual roles; mismatch of role aims of the participants in the game, performing different roles; the interaction between the participants in the game; playing one and the same role by different participants, multivariate solutions and group reflection on the process and outcome.

Role play provides individual, paired, group and collective forms of work in the classroom. Role-playing makes it possible to successfully solve the main task – learning to communicate in a foreign language through communication, by activating thought processes, which motivates learners to learn a foreign language.

Role-playing involves players are free to improvise within the chosen rules, determining the direction and outcome of the game.

In our opinion, role-playing allows expanding the repertoire of behavioral reactions, developing such professionally important qualities of personality as creativity, ability to effective interpersonal interaction.

In conclusion it should be noted that role-playing is one of the most effective methods of implementing the communicative principle in teaching a foreign language, highly motivating as it contains a game element and unpredictability of the outcome.

Keywords: role-play, dialogue in a foreign language situation, language environment, a method of learning a foreign language.

THE USE OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Irina Lyubanets
Senior lecturer
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8104-9003
Kuropatenko Pavel
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
Anastasiya Pyshnyak
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"

ABSTRACT

Last decade, thanks to the Internet, we have entered a "new age of teaching". Digital textbooks ("e-textbooks") resemble a printed textbook, focusing on a particular special subject, which is in turn divided into thematic chapters. While some e-textbooks simply reproduce printed materials being, a scanned version of them, others are interactive in many ways: illustrative/ multimedia material; videos depicting dynamic processes and phenomena; and audio segments for listening to enrich the learning experience.

Despite the advantages of e-textbooks, there are a number of barriers to their introduction into education, namely learners limited use of mobile devices which are able to adapt to specific programs and applications. Despite the universal standard for electronic publishing (epub format) companies such as Apple and Amazon have created their own formats. Some e-textbooks exist only in a portable document format (PDF format), while others offer the DjVuReader. Some e-textbooks are freely available on the Internet, while others can only be purchased through publishers' websites. Not surprisingly, because of these variations, the use of e-textbooks in the classroom is low.

Teachers point out that the use of an e-textbook makes it possible to implement two basic principles in teaching: differentiated and individualized approaches. With the help of an electronic textbook it is possible to most effectively train and test such speech activities as listening and reading, as well as to form and develop students' grammar, vocabulary (with a poor vocabulary) and pronunciation skills.

For example, Raymond Murphy's interactive textbooks "The English in Use" in digital form are now available to anyone with a smartphone, tablet or laptop: they can easily be bought online from Amazon, Google Play and the App Store. This undoubtedly opens up new perspectives to learners everywhere. However, now is the time when gradual and partial introduction of electronic educational resources is justified and expedient, as they speed up the learning process, stimulate students' interest in a subject, improve the quality of learning, and individualize the educational process. This makes the learning process accessible and dynamic.

Keywords: electronic textbook, interactive features, multimedia material, illustrative material.

İLKOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÇİZGİ FİLMLERİN EĞİTSEL YÖNÜ HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF CARTOONS

Elif ERCAN
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0614-7797
Zekeriya ATABAY
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
ORCID NO: 0009-0000-9376-105X
Doç. Dr. Mustafa KOCAARSLAN
Bartın Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3918-6589

ÖZET

İlkokul çağındaki çocuklar zamanın çoğunu televizyonun karşısında geçirmektedir. Çocukların bu zaman diliminde çoğunlukla çizgi film izledikleri düşünülmektedir. Çizgi filmler, hem görsel hem işitsel olarak birçok duyu organına hitap ettiği için çocukları etkileme potansiyeline sahiptir. Çocuğun ilgisini ve dikkatini çekmesinin yanı sıra çizgi filmler merak duygusunu da harekete geçirebilmektedir. Merak duygusunun ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte çizgi filmlerin renkli ve eğlenceli dünyasının etkisinde kalan çocuklar, bu yolla kimi zaman farkında bile olmadan yeni bilgiler edinmektedir. Bu yönüyle çizgi filmler çocuklara eğlenirken öğrenme şansı tanımaktadır. Bu bağlamda çocuklara faydalı olabilecek çizgi filmlerin araştırılması ve eğitimde ve öğretim ortamında kullanılmasının önemi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, ilkokul öğretmenlerinin çizgi filmlerin eğitimsel yönü hakkındaki görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan olgubilim (fenomenoloji) deseninden yararlanılmıştır. Katılımcılar amaçlı örneklem yöntemlerinden kolay ulaşılabilir durum örneklemesi ile belirlenmiştir. 2022-2023 Eğitim- Öğretim yılında Şanlıurfa ili Siverek ilçesi farklı ilkokullarda, 1.2.3. ve 4. sınıflarda görev yapan 10 sınıf öğretmeni araştırmanın çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Yüz yüze görüşme şeklinde yapılan araştırmada öğretmenlere 7 soru yöneltilmiştir. Görüşme formunun hazırlanma sürecinde uzman görüşüne başvurulmuş ve böylece nihai form oluşturulmuştur. Her bir soru için ek olarak sonda sorusu hazırlanmıştır. Görüşmede daha etikili ve derinlemesine yanıtlar almak amacıyla gerekli görülen kısımlarda araştırmacılar bu sonda olarak görev yapan sorulardan yararlanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde ise nitel veri analiz tekniklerinden biri olan betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formundaki ana sorular tema olarak kabul edilmiştir. Çalışma grubunu oluşturan öğretmenlere birer kod verilerek ifadeleri analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Katılımcı ifadelerinden doğrudan alıntılar yapılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda verilerden elde edilen tema ve alt temaları tablo halinde sunulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, ilkokul öğretmenlerinin çoğu çizgi filmleri öğretim aracı olarak görmekte ve derslerinde kullanmaktadır. Çizgi filmlerin eğitici ve öğretici olduğunu, dil gelişimini desteklediğini, çoğunlukla değerler eğitiminde kullanıldığını ifade etmişlerdir. Derslerde kullanılan çizgi filmlerin niteliklerini belirtirken şiddet ve olumsuz ögeler içermemesi, anlaşılır bir dili olması, eğlenceli olması, verilmek istenilen bir mesajı olması ve çocukların seviyesine uygun olması gerektiğini ifade etmişlerdir. Çizgi filmlerin en çok Türkçe, Hayat Bilgisi ve Matematik derslerinde etkili olduğunu belirtmişleridir. İlkokul öğretmenleri çizgi filmlerin derslerdeki

sınırlılıklarına ilişkin zaman sıkıntısının problem oluşturduğunu, donanımsal açıdan teknolojik araçların eksik olduğunu, öğrencilerin pasif durumda kalabildiğini ve ayrıca sıkılma ve dikkat dağınıklığı yaşanabildiğini belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çizgi Film, Çocuk, İlkokul Öğretmenleri, Eğitsel Yönü

ABSTRACT

Children of primary school age spend most of the time in front of the television. It is thought that children mostly watch cartoons during this time period. Cartoons, appealing to many sensory organs both visually and audiobically, have the potential to influence children. In addition to attracting the interest and attention of children, the cartoons can also stimulate the sense of curiosity. With the appearance of a sense of curiosity, children who are influenced by the colorful and entertaining world of cartoons are acquired mostly not even realizing new information by this way. In that sense, cartoons get children a chance to learn while having fun. In this context, the importance of researching cartoons which can be useful to children and the importance of using these cartoons in education come out. In this study, it is aimed to determine the views of primary school teachers about the educational aspect of the cartoons. Phenomenology pattern, which is one of the qualitative research approaches, is used in this research. Participants are determined by convenience sampling from purposive sampling methods.In the 2022-2023 academic year, 10 classroom teachers who teach at different primary schools of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades in Siverek district, Sanlıurfa province, constitute the study group of the research. The data of the research is collected with semi-structured interviews. In this research, 7 questions were asked to teachers via face-to-face interviews. In the process of preparing the interview form, an expert opinion was taken and thus the final form was established. In addition to each question, detailed (drilling) questions were prepared. When it comes to the necessity in some parts, the researchers benefited from the questions that work as drilling ones so as to get the effective and detailed answers in the interviews. In the analysis of the data, a descriptive analysis technique is used. The main questions in the semi -structured interview form were accepted as themes. The teachers who are in the study group were given a code and then their expressions were tried to be analyzed. Direct quotes were taken from the participant statements. In this direction, the theme and sub-themes which were obtained from the data are presented in tables. According to the results of the research, most of the primary school teachers see cartoons as teaching aids and they use them in their lessons. The primary school teachers stated that cartoons are educational and instructive. Moreover, the cartoons support language development for those reasons, they are mostly using the cartoons in values education. The teachers stated that the cartoons which are used in the courses must not contain violence and negative elements, must have an understandable language, must be fun, must have a message to be given and must be suitable for the level of children. They stated that cartoons are most effective in Turkish, social studies and mathematics classes. Regarding the limitations of primary school teachers, during the use of cartoons in lessons, they stated that time shortage is a problem, technological tools are missing in terms of hardware, the students could remain in a passive state or could not focus on the whole time, and that they could also be bored and distractive.

Keywords: Cartoon, Child, Primary School Teachers, Educatıonal Aspects

İLKOKUL İNGİLİZCE DERS KİTAPLARININ İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BEKLENTİLERİNİ KARŞILAMA DURUMU

WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS MEET THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Anıl MANGUŞ
Giresun Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1992-1999

ÖZET

Bu çalışma 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Giresun ilindeki Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı resmî ilkokullarda kullanılan İngilizce ders kitaplarının, bu ders kitaplarını kullanan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin yabancı dil öğretimi sürecindeki beklentilerini ne düzeyde karşıladığının incelenmesi üzerine yapılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın veri kaynağı kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem yoluyla seçilen 6 İngilizce öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır. Öğretmenler ile yapılan görüşmelerde yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler tematik analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar İngilizce öğretmenlerinin ders kitaplarını dil öğretiminde kısmen yeterli buldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlkokul İngilizce ders kitapları, Yabancı dil öğretimi, Öğretmen görüşleri

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine the extent to which the English textbooks used in the official primary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Giresun in the 2021-2022 academic year meet the expectations of the English teachers who use these textbooks in foreign language teaching process. The study was carried out with a case study, one of the qualitative research methods. The data source of the study consists of 6 English teachers selected through an easily accessible sample. Semi-structured interview form was used in the interviews with the teachers. The obtained data were analyzed by thematic analysis method. The results obtained in the study showed that the English teachers found the textbooks partially sufficient in foreign language teaching.

Keywords: Primary school English textbooks, Foreign language teaching, Teacher perspectives

İLKOKUL TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARININ SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BEKLENTİLERİNİ KARŞILAMA DURUMU

WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL TURKISH TEXTBOOKS MEET THE CLASS TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Anıl MANGUŞ
Giresun Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1992-1999

ÖZET

Bu çalışma 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Giresun ilindeki Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı resmî ilkokullarda kullanılan Türkçe ders kitaplarının, bu ders kitaplarını kullanan sınıf öğretmenlerinin ana dil öğretimi sürecindeki beklentilerini ne düzeyde karşıladığının incelenmesi üzerine yapılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın veri kaynağı kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem yoluyla seçilen 8 sınıf öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır. Öğretmenler ile yapılan görüşmelerde yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler tematik analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar sınıf öğretmenlerinin Türkçe dersinde kullanılan ders kitaplarını ana dil öğretiminde kısmen yeterli buldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlkokul Türkçe ders kitapları, Ana dil öğretimi, Öğretmen görüşleri

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine to which extent the Turkish textbooks used in the official primary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, in Giresun in the 2021-2022 academic year meet the expectations of the classroom teachers who use these textbooks in mother tongue teaching process. The study was carried out with a case study, one of the qualitative research methods. The data source of the study consists of 8 classroom teachers selected through an easily accessible sample. Semi-structured interview form was used in the interviews with the teachers. The obtained data were analyzed by thematic analysis method. The results obtained in the study showed that the classroom teachers found the textbooks used in Turkish lessons partially sufficient in mother tongue teaching, and they needed different sources other than the textbooks.

Keywords: Primary school Turkish textbooks, Mother tongue, Teacher perspectives

PROTEZ KAYANAKLI PELVİS İÇİ KİTLENİN TANISAL GÜÇLÜĞÜ

DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTY OF INTRA-PELVIC MASS WITH PROSTHESIS NECKLACE

Op. Dr. Burak ÖZTURAN

Acıbadem Kozyatağı Hastanesi, Kozyatağı,İstanbul,Türkiye

Orcıd no: 0000-0002-1296-5059

ÖZET

Giriş

Total kalça protezi (TKP) ilerlemiş artritlerin tedavisinde güvenli bir yöntemdir. İngiltere national registery sistemine göre TKP yapılırken en çok tercih edilen kombinasyon metal-on-polyethlene (MOP) kombinasyonudur. Önceleri metal-on-metal (MOM) oldukça yaygın kullanılması sonrası ortaya çıkan ve bu protezlerle ilişkilendirilen ve bu yüzden kullanımı azalmasına neden olan metal debrise adverse reaksiyon (ARMD) etkileri ve pseudotumorlerin, MOP protezlerde de görüldüğü gösterilmiştir.

Bu vakayı bildirmemizdeki esas amaç MOP protezlerde de oluşabilen pseudotumorlerin intapelvic retroperitenoel yerleşimli olduğunda tanı almasının ne kadar gecikebileceği, bu süreç içinde ne kadar büyüyebileceği ve hastanın tanı alma sürecinde ne kadar çok diğer branşlarda vakit kaybedebileceğini göstermektir.

Vaka

60 yaşında kadın hasta 10 yıl önce sol kalçasında displaziye sekonder koksartroz nedeniyle bir devlet hastanesinde total kalça replasmanı ameliyatı geçirmiş. 1.5 ay sonra kalça ağrısı nedeniyle tekrar başvurduğu merkezde protez dislokasyonu nedeniyle hastaya revizyon operasyonu uygulanmış. Hasta 6 yıl boyunca şikayeti olmadan yaşamını sürdürmüş. 4 yıl önce sol kalçada ağrı ve şişlik nedeniyle başvurduğu acil serviste enfeksiyon hastalıkları kliniğine yönlendirilmiş. Enfeksiyon kliniğinde yatırılarak enfeksiyon açısında değerlendirilen hastada lökositozunun olmaması, CRP ve sedimantasyonunun negatif gelmesi ve yapılan artrosentezde hücre artışı görülmemesi üzerine enfeksiyon dışlanmış. Ortopedi kliniğine konsulte edilmeyen hasta yapılan tetkikler sırasında batında kitle olduğu görülerek genel cerrahi kliniğine yönlendirilmiş. 3 yıl boyunca genel cerrahide takip edilen hastaya girişimsel bir tedavi düşünülmemiş. Bu süreç boyunca sol kalça ağrıları devam eden hasta 4 yılın sonunda kontrol amaçlı ortopedi ve travmatoloji kliniğine yönlendirilmiş.

2020 temmuz ayında ortopedi ve travmatoloji polikliniğinde görülen ve değerlendirilen hasta genel cerrahi, kalp damar cerrahisi ve üroloji kliniğinin de görüşleri alınarak ameliyat için yatırıldı. Kitlenin yapılan histopatolojik incelemesinde pseudo tümoral histiositik granüler kistik kitle olduğu görüldü.

Tartışma ve sonuç

Psudotumor oluşumu sadece MoM protezlerde olmadığı MoP protezlerde de olduğu çeşitli çalışmalarda gösterilmiştir. Klinisyenlerin non-MoM protezlerdeki ARMD yi daha az akla getiriyor olmaları önemli bir eksikliktir. Bizim vakamızda da hastanın psodotumor tanısını alması, MoP protez ameliyatı olması nedeniyle geciktiğini düşünmekteyiz. Hastada bu yüzden uzun süre intrapelvik kitlenin proteze bağlı olabileceği akla getirilmemiş olabilir. Oysa ki bu tür hastalarda erken konulan tanı ile yapılacak erken tedavinin daha iyi klinik sonuçları olacaktır.

Sonuç olarak MoP protezlerde pseudotumor oluşumu gittikçe artmaktadır. Klinisyenler olarak non-MoM protezlerde pseudotumor oluşumu olabileceğini akla getirmeliyiz. Günlük hayatımızda ağrısı olan, direk grafide problem veya litik alan görmesek de şüphelendiğimiz vakalarda MRI ile daha erken tanı koyabiliriz. Erken tanı koyup destruksiyon miktarını sınırlayabilirsek pseudotumorun rezeksiyonu ve protezin uygun şekilde revizyonu sonrasında daha iyi sonuçlar elde edebiliriz.

Anahtar kelimeler: TKP, Pseudutümör, pelis içi kitle

ABSTRACT

DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTY OF A PROSTHESIS-BASED Intra-PELVIC MASS

Introduce

Total hip replacement (THR) is a safe method in the treatment of advanced arthritis. Metal-on-polyethlene (MOP) combination is the most preferred combination for THR according to the UK national registration system. It has been shown that adverse reaction effects to metal debris (ARMD) and pseudotumors, which are associated with these prostheses after the widespread use of metal-on-metal (MOM), and therefore cause a decrease in use, are also seen in MOP prostheses.

The main purpose of reporting this case is to show how late the diagnosis of pseudotumors, which can also occur in MOP prostheses, are located in the intrapelvic retroperitenoel, how much they can grow in this process, and how much time the patient can lose in other branches **in the diagnosis process.**

Case

A 60-year-old female patient had undergone total hip replacement surgery in a state hospital 10 years ago for coxarthrosis secondary to dysplasia of her left hip. After 1.5 months, the patient underwent revision surgery due to prosthesis dislocation in the center where he applied again due to hip pain. The patient lived for 6 years without any complaints. She was referred to the infectious diseases clinic in the emergency room she applied to 4 years ago due to pain and swelling in the left hip. In the patient who was hospitalized in the infection clinic and evaluated for infection, the infection was excluded because there was no leukocytosis, negative CRP and sedimentation results, and no cell increase was observed in the arthrocentesis performed. The patient, who was not consulted to the orthopedics clinic, was referred to the general surgery clinic, as a mass in the abdomen was observed during the examinations. No surgical treatment was considered for the patient, who was followed up in general surgery for 3 years. At the end

of 4 years, the patient whose left hip pain continued, finally applied to the orthopedics and traumatology clinic for control.

The patient, who was seen and evaluated in the orthopedics and traumatology outpatient clinic in July 2020, was hospitalized for surgery after receiving the opinions of the general surgery, cardiovascular surgery and urology clinics. Histopathological examination of the mass revealed a pseudo-tumoral histiocytic granular cystic mass.

Discussion and conclusion

It has been shown in various studies that pseudotumor formation occurs not only in MoM prostheses, but also in MoP prostheses. It is an important shortcoming that clinicians are less suggestive of ARMD in non-MoM prostheses. For this reason, it may not be thought that the intrapelvic mass may be related to the prosthesis for a long time. However, in such patients, early treatment with early diagnosis will have better clinical results.

As a conclusion, pseudotumor formation is increasing in MoP prostheses. As clinicians, we should keep in mind that pseudotumor formation may occur in non-MoM prostheses. Even though we do not see any problems or lytic areas on direct X-ray, we can diagnose earlier with MRI in cases with pain in our daily life. If we can make an early diagnosis and limit the amount of destruction, we can achieve better results after resection of the pseudotumor and appropriate revision of the prosthesis.

Keywords: THP, Pseudotumor, intrapelvic mass

GÜNCEL PİRİŞME TEKNİKLERİ VE BESLENME ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

CURRENT COOKING TECHNIQUES AND ITS EFFECTS ON NUTRITION

Doç. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6447-2419

ÖZET

Son yıllarda hızla değişen yaşam şartlarıyla birlikte çalışan bireylerin sayılarının her geçen gün artması bununla birlikte yoğun iş tempoları ve uzun süren çalışma saatleri beslenmeye ve dolayısıyla yemek hazırlamak için ayırdıkları sürenin azalmasına neden olmuştur. Bu sürenin en aktif kullanılabilmesi için kolay hazırlanan fakat besinsel ve duyusal içerikleri korunabilen, aynı zamanda raf ömrü artırılarak daha uzun süre saklanabilen gıdalara olan talep artmıştır. Bunun için besinlerin lezzet, renk ve görünümün yanı sıra güvenlik gibi nedenlerden dolayı da en uygun pişirme veya ısıl işlem yönteminin seçilmesi gereklidir. Gıdaların besin öğelerinin ve besin değerlerinin korunabilmesi ve zararlı bileşiklerin oluşmasının önlenebilmesi için pişirme yönteminin doğru seçilmesi gereklidir. Geçmiş yıllardan beri en sağlıklı yöntem olarak haşlama, buğulama, fırın ve ızgara gibi yağsız veya az yağda pişirme yöntemleri tercih edilmektedir. Bununla birlikte özellikle günümüzde tüketicilerin taleplerini karşılayabilmek amacıyla geleneksel bu yöntemler dışında birçok farklı pişirme ve muhafaza yöntemleri de tasarlanmıştır. Bu teknikler arasında sous vide, air frying ve oleojelasyon yer almaktadır. Bu derlemede de özellikle bu teknikler ve bunların beslenme üzerine etkileri ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Airfrying, sous vide, oleojelasyon, pişirme, beslenme, gıda endüstrisi

ABSTRACT

The increase in the number of individuals working with rapidly changing living conditions in recent years, however, intense work tempos and long working hours have led to a decrease in the time they allocate for nutrition and therefore to prepare food. In order for this period to be used most actively, the demand for foods that can be prepared easily but whose nutritional and sensory contents can be preserved, and which can be stored for longer periods by increasing their shelf life, has increased. For this, it is necessary to choose the most suitable cooking or heat treatment method for reasons such as taste, color and appearance of foods as well as safety. It is necessary to choose the right cooking method in order to preserve the nutrients and nutritional values of the foods and to prevent the formation of harmful compounds. Since the past years, cooking methods such as boiling, steaming, baking and grilling without oil or in low

oil have been preferred as the healthiest method. However, in order to meet the demands of consumers, many different cooking and preservation methods have been designed apart from these traditional methods. These techniques include sous vide, air frying and oleogelation. In this review, especially these techniques and their effects on nutrition are discussed.

Keywords: Air frying, sous vide, oleojelation, cooking, nutrition, food industry

VEJETARYEN/VEGAN BESLENME DE SÜT BENZERİ ÜRÜNLERİN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK-LIKE PRODUCTS IN VEGETARIAN/VEGAN NUTRITION

Doç. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR,
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6447-2419
YL öğrencisi Erkan ŞENYURT

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitisü, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1925-2526

ÖZET

Beslenme, insanların toplumsal yaşamı, etik ilkeleri, ahlaki değerleri ve dini inançları çerçevesinde değişim ve gelişimler göstermektedir. Günümüzde beslenme modellerinden vejetaryen/veganlık sağlık, gıda sistemindeki hızlı dönüşüm, yaşam tarzındaki değişimler, bireysel tercihler ve çeşitli kaygılar gibi nedenlerle tercih edilmektedir. Giderek artış gösteren vejetaryen ve vegan beslenme şekli artık bir yaşam biçimi ve yaşam felsefesi haline gelmiştir. Turizm, sağlık, giyim ve gıda gibi sektörlerde artan vegan nüfusun göz önünde bulundurulmasıyla yalnızca bitkisel kaynaklı ürünler geliştirilmektedir. Bu ürünlerden bitki bazlı süt ikameleri, görünüş olarak hayvansal süte benzeyen; baklagiller, yağlı tohumlar, tahıllar veya tahıl benzerlerinin suda çözünür özütleridir. Bu ürünlerin enerji veya porsiyon kısıtlaması olmasa da, bu diyetlerin kardiyovasküler başta olmak üzere birçok kronik hastalık için risk faktörü olan obezite veya şişmanlık ve vücut yağlarının azalmasında rolü olduğu gösterilmiştir. Bu derlemede vegan ve vejetaryen kişilerin güvenilir buldukları bu ürünlere ulaşması için hem üreticinin hem de tüketicinin bilinçlendirilmesiyle birlikte gıda innovatif etkiler sonucunda ekonomik, kolay ve bütün bu özel grup beslenme bireylerinin her yerde ulaşabileceği ürün hazırlanmasının dünyadaki gelişmelere de uyum sağlaması açısından önemi vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitkisel bazlı süt, sağlık, pazar durumu, vejeteryan, vegan

ABSTRACT

Nutrition shows changes and developments within the framework of people's social life, ethical principles, moral values and religious beliefs. Today, vegetarian/veganism among nutrition models is preferred for reasons such as health, rapid transformation in the food system, changes in lifestyle, individual preferences and various concerns. Increasingly, vegetarian and vegan diets have become a lifestyle and philosophy of life. Considering the increasing vegan population in sectors such as tourism, health, clothing and food, only plant-based products are developed. Of these products, plant-based milk substitutes are similar in appearance to animal milk; are water-soluble extracts of legumes, oilseeds, grains or grain analogues. Although these products do not have energy or portion restrictions, these diets have been shown to play a role in the reduction of obesity or obesity and body fat, which are risk factors for many chronic

diseases, especially cardiovascular. In this review, it is emphasized the importance of preparing products that are economical, easy and accessible to all these special group nutritionists everywhere, as a result of the innovative effects of food, together with the awareness of both the producer and the consumer, in order for vegan and vegetarian people to reach these products that they find reliable, in terms of adapting to the developments in the world.

Keywords: Plant-based milk, health, market situation, vegetarian, vegan

TÜRKİYE VE FRANSA BAĞLAMINDA YARI BAŞKANLIK SİSTEMİ

SEMI-PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY AND FRANCE

Göktuğ ŞEKER
İnönü Üniversitesi, Siyaset ve Sosyal Bilimler Bilim Dalı Doktora Programı
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1798-5240

ÖZET

Siyaset bilimi alanında çoğu kavramda olduğu gibi hükümet sistemi terimi üzerinde de mutabakat sağlanamamıştır lakin bu kavram akla geldiği zaman özet olarak devletlerin genel olarak ana dayanağı olan erklerin ne şekilde düzenlendiği fikri oluşmaktadır. Demokrasiye uygun bir durum olarak kabul edilmeyen kuvvetlerin bir arada toplanması ve genelde demokrasiyi benimseyen ülkelerde kullanılmakta olan erklerin birbirinden ayrılığını ifade eden başkanlık sistemi, parlamenter sistem ve ikisinin birleşiminden oluşan yarı başkanlık sistemi bulunmaktadır. Ülkemizde 1982 anayasasının 2007 değişikliğinden önceki süreçte parlamentarizm kullanılmıştır. Gelişen çeşitli durumlardan ötürü Türkiye'de yeni bir oluşumun içine girilmiş ve 2007 yılıyla beraber hukuken yarı başkanlığı sistemine geçişe yol açmıştır ama akabinde bu durumda ülkemize çeşitli dezavantajı olduğu için eleştiriye maruz kalmıştır. Fransa 'da ise 1958 Anayasasında yapılan değişikliklerle birlikte yarı başkanlık sistemine geçiş yapılmıştır. Hazırlamış olduğum bu araştırmada, en başta yarı başkanlık sisteminin tarihi seyri üzerinde durulmuş ardından sistemin çeşitli yönlerden olumlu ve olumsuz yönleri değerlendirilmiş ve dünyadaki yansımaları üzerinde durulmuştur. İkinci alt başlığımızda ise Fransa'nın yarı başkanlık sistemi üzerinde durulmuştur son alt başlığımızda da Türkiye'deki yarı başkanlık sistemi tecrübesi çeşitli yönleriyle ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı Türkiye ve Fransa'nın yarı başkanlık anlayışlarını analiz etmektir. Bu amaca giderken de sosyal bilimlerde geçerli olan tekniklerden doküman incelenmesinden yararlanılarak bu yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmadaki temel amaç ilk olarak yarı başkanlık sistemi hakkında bilgi vermek ardından ise yarı başkanlık denildiği zaman ilk akla gelen ülkelerden biri olan Fransa ile bizim ülkemizde kısa bir süre zarfında yaşanmış olan bu sistem hakkında bilgi vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yarı Başkanlık Sistemi, Fransa, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

As in most concepts in the field of political science, there was no consensus on the term government system, but when this concept comes to mind, the idea of how the powers, which are the main pillars of states in general, is organized. There is a presidential system, a parliamentary system, and a semi-presidential system consisting of a combination of the two, which expresses the gathering of forces that are not considered a suitable situation for democracy and the separation of powers used in countries that generally adopt democracy. In our country, parliamentarism was used in the period before the 2007 amendment of the 1982 constitution. Due to various developing situations, a new formation was entered in Turkey and with 2007, it led to the transition to the semi-presidential system, but subsequently, it was criticized for having various disadvantages for our country. In France, the transition to the semi-presidential system was made with the changes made in the 1958 Constitution. In this research that I have prepared, the historical course of the semi-presidential system has been emphasized at first, then the positive and negative aspects of the system from various aspects have been evaluated and its reflections in the world have been emphasized. In our second sub-title, the semi-presidential system of France was emphasized, and in our last sub-title, the experience of the semi-presidential system in Turkey was discussed in various aspects. The aim of the research is to analyze the semi-presidential approaches of Turkey and France. While going for this purpose, this was done by making use of document analysis, one of the techniques valid in social sciences. The main purpose of this study is to first give information about the semi-presidential system and then to give information about this system, which has been experienced in a short time in France, one of the first countries that come to mind when semi-presidentialism is mentioned, and in our country.

Keywords: Semi Presidential System, France, Turkey

BEDEN EĞITIMI VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERININ ARAÇ-GEREÇ KULLANIMINA İLIŞKIN GÖRÜŞLERININ İNCELENMESI

EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS ON THE USE OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Ayşe Büşra ÇAKMAK
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsi,
Antrenörlük Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Gaziantep.
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8314-4592
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet YIKILMAZ
Iğdır Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7999-7875
Doç. Dr. Fikret ALINCAK
Gaziantep Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3459-3441

ÖZET

Günümüz eğitim sistemine baktığımızda hiç şüphesiz ki bilgiyi etkili ve verimli bir biçimde kullanma ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bireylerin herhangi bir bilgiyi karşısındakilere aktarırken yada öğretirken nasıl vereceği veya hangi yöntemi tercih edeceği önemli etkenlerden birisidir. Düşünen ve bilgiyi kullanmasını bilen insanların yetiştirilmesi ancak bilgiyi olumlu yönde kullanmak ve derste araç-gereçleri uygun ve verimli bir biçimde kullanmakla mümkündür. Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde araç-gereç kullanımının etkisinin fazla olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu sebeple beden eğitimi öğretiminde de etkin öğrenme için çeşitli araç, gereç ve materyallerin kullanımı zorunludur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin derslerde araç-gereç kullanımına ilişkin görüşlerinin değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırma nitel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma grubu 20 beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır ve bu çalışma grubu maksimum çeşitlilik örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan mülakat yöntemi kullanılarak, elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, öğretmenlerin çoğunluğunun derslerde kullanılan araç-gereçlere ulaşma konusunda bir takım problemlerle karşılaştıkları ve bundan dolayı derslerin verimsiz geçtiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışmaya katılan öğretmenler beden eğitimi ve spor dersinin daha etkili ve verimli olabilmesi için; ders araç-gereçlerinin temin konusunda okullara destek olunması, fiziki ve çevre şartlarının giderilmesi, beden eğitimi ve spor derslerine gereken önemin verilmesi, dersin daha verimli hale getirilmesi için okul idaresi ve bakanlığın araç-gereç temini konusunda yardımcı olmasını, öğrenciye derslerde kullanacağı kıyafet konusunda destek

olunmasını ve okullarda yeniden spor kulübü aidatlarının aktif hale getirilmesi gerektiği yönünde görüş belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi ve spor, Öğretmen, Araç-gereç

ABSTRACT

When we look at today's education system, there is no doubt that using information effectively and efficiently comes to the fore. One of the important factors is how individuals will give information or which method they will prefer while transferring or teaching any information to others. Raising thinkers and people who know how to use information is possible only by using information in a positive way and using the tools and materials in the lesson in an appropriate and efficient way. It is known that the effect of using tools and equipment in the education-teaching process is high. For this reason, it is necessary to use various tools, materials and materials for effective learning in physical education teaching.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the views of physical education and sports teachers on the use of equipment in lessons. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 20 physical education and sports teachers and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method.

As a result, it was concluded that the majority of the teachers faced some problems in accessing the tools and materials used in the lessons and therefore the lessons were inefficient. In addition, the teachers participating in the study; Supporting schools in the supply of course equipment, eliminating physical and environmental conditions, giving the necessary importance to physical education and sports lessons, helping the school administration and the ministry to provide tools and equipment in order to make the lesson more efficient, to support the student in the clothes to be used in the lessons. and expressed the opinion that sports club dues should be activated again in schools.

Keywords: Physical education and sports, Teacher, Equipment

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİME İLİŞKIN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet YIKILMAZ
Iğdır Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7999-7875
Ayşe Büşra ÇAKMAK
Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü,
Antrenörlük Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Gaziantep.
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8314-4592
Doç. Dr. Fikret ALINCAK
Gaziantep Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3459-3441

ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin çok hızlı bir şekilde gelişmesi ile birlikte eğitim ve bilgiye erişim noktasında birçok sistem uygulanmaktadır. Teknolojideki bu inanılmaz gelişmeler insanoğlunun hem iletişiminde hem de ulaşımında kolaylıklar sağlamış ve sağlamaya devam edeceği öngörülmektedir. Öğrenciler ise kendilerine sunulan eğitim hizmetleri noktasında üzerlerine düşen sorumlulukları alarak bilgi ve teknolojik gelişmeleri öğrenmektedirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin uzaktan eğitim sürecine ilişkin görüşlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma nitel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma grubu 10 öğrenciden oluşmakta ve bu çalışma grubu maksimum çeşitlilik örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada Iğdır Üniversitesi'nde farklı bölümlerde öğrenim görmekte öğrenim görmekte olan 10 öğrenci ile gönüllülük esasına uygun olarak yüz yüze görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan mülakat yöntemi kullanılarak, elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, öğrenciler, uzaktan eğitim sürecine olumlu baktıklarını, özellikle ders kayıtlarına rahatlıkla ulaşılabilmesi açısından verimli bulmuşlardır. Bunun yanında öğretim elemanlarının kendilerini uzaktan eğitime uyum sağlamaları konusunda destek sağladıkları belirtilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan öğrenciler; derste sağlanan geribildirimler ve kaynaklara rahatlıkla ulaşabildikleri yönünde görüş bildirmişlerdir. Bunun yanında öğrenciler bazı zamanlarda sisteme girme konusunda problem yaşadıklarını, sistemi tam olarak kullanmadıklarından dolayı sorun yaşadıkları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, Üniversite, Öğrenci

ABSTRACT

Today, with the rapid development of technology, many systems are applied at the point of education and access to information. These incredible developments in technology have provided and will continue to provide convenience in both communication and transportation of human beings. Students, on the other hand, take the responsibilities of the educational services offered to them and learn about information and technological developments. The aim of this study is to examine the views of the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences about the distance education process. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 students and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used on a voluntary basis with 10 students studying at different departments at Iğdır University. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, the students found that they viewed the distance education process positively, especially in terms of easily accessing the course records. In addition, it was stated that the instructors provided support to adapt themselves to distance education. Students participating in the research; They stated that they could easily access the feedback and resources provided in the course. In addition, it has been observed that students sometimes have problems in entering the system, and they experience problems because they do not use the system fully.

Keywords: Distance education, University, Student

GENÇ YETİŞKİNLERİN ZAMANSAL YAŞAM DOYUMU İLE İLİŞKİLİ DEĞİŞKENLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH TEMPORAL LIFE SATISFACTION OF YOUNG ADULTS

Arş. Gör. Dr. Cem Soylu,
Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6250-3450

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, genç yetişkinlik döneminde yer alan bireylerde geçmiş, şu anki ve gelecekte beklenen yaşam doyumu düzeylerini karşılaştırarak, bir dizi sosyodemografik ve psikolojik değişkenin gelecekte beklenen yaşam doyumu ile ilişkili olup olmadığını incelemektir.

Veriler, 18 ile 28 yaş aralığında olan (*Ort.* = 21.67, *SS.* = 1.76) ve 137'si (%58.1) erkeklerden oluşan toplam 236 genç yetişkinden kesitsel yöntem kullanarak elde edilmiştir. Katılımcıların geçmiş, şu anki ve gelecekte beklenen yaşam doyumu düzeyleri, yanıtları 0 ile 10 arasında değişen ve zaman noktasına göre revize edilen üç farklı soru ile (örneğin şu anki yaşam doyumu 'Her şeyi göz önüne aldığınızda, şu anda hayatınızdan ne kadar memnunsunuz?') ölçülmüştür. Ayrıca bir dizi sosyodemografik soru ile birlikte 'Yaşamın Anlamı Anketi' ve 'Loyola Üretkenlik Ölçeği' kullanılmıştır.

Tekrarlı ölçümlerde tek yönlü varyans analizi, genç yetişkinlerin şu anki yaşam doyumu düzeylerinin (*Ort.* = 5.17 *SS.* = 2.46), hem geçmiş (*Ort.* = 7.00 *SS.* = 2.48), hem de gelecekte bekledikleri yaşam doyumu düzeylerinden (*Ort.* = 7.28, *SS.* = 2.49) anlamlı olarak daha düşük olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca, gelecekte beklenen yaşam doyumu ile cinsiyet $t(232.29) = 2.121$, $p = .035$, şu anki yaşam doyumu ($r = 0.47$, $p < .001$), öznel sağlık ($r = 0.15$, $p = .025$), anlamın varlığı ($r = 0.35$, $p < .001$) ve üretkenlik ($r = 0.30$, $p < .001$) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Elde edilen bu bulgular, bir grup üniversite öğrencisinden oluşan genç yetişkinlerin şu anki yaşam doyumlarına göre gelecekte daha yüksek bir yaşam doyumu beklediklerine işaret etmekle birlikte, bir dizi sosyodemografik ve psikolojik değişkenin gelecekte beklenen yaşam doyumu üzerindeki etkili olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç yetişkinlik, zamansal yaşam doyumu, üretkenlik, hayatın anlamı

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study is to examine whether a range of sociodemographic and psychological variables are associated with future life satisfaction and to compare the levels of past, present and future life satisfaction in young adults.

Data were obtained using the cross- sectional design from a total of 236 young adults aged 18 to 28 years (*Mean age* = 21.67, *SD* = 1.76) and 137 (58.1%) of them are men. Participants' past, present and future life satisfaction levels were determined by three different questions with answers ranging from 0 to 10 and revised according to the time point (for example, current life satisfaction is assessed with the questions of 'How satisfied are you with your life now, all things considered?'). In addition, the 'Meaning in Life Questionnaire' and the 'Loyola Generativity Scale' were used along with a series of sociodemographic questions.

One-way ANOVA with repeated measures showed that young adults' current life satisfaction levels (*Mean* = 5.17 *SD* = 2.46) were significantly lower than both past (*Mean* = 7.00 *SD* = 2.48) and future (*Mean* = 7.28, *SD* = 2.49) life satisfaction levels. Furthermore, future life satisfaction is significantly related with gender t (232.29) = 2.121, p = .035, current life satisfaction (r = 0.47, p < .001), subjective health (r = 0.15, p = .025), presence of meaning (r = 0.35, p < .001) and productivity (r = 0.30, p < .001).

These findings suggest that young adults, consisting of a group of university students, expect a higher life satisfaction in the future compared to their current life satisfaction and a number of sociodemographic and psychological variables have an effect on future life satisfaction.

Keywords: Young adulthood, temporal life satisfaction, generativity, meaning in life

CEVİZDE KÖK ÇELİKLERİ ÜZERİNE YAPILAN AŞIDA FARKLI UYGULAMALARIN KÖKLENME VE AŞI BAŞARISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS ON ROOTING AND GRAFTING SUCCESS IN CHIP BUDDING ON ROOT CUTTINGS IN WALNUT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şakir Burak BÜKÜCÜ
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Silifke Taşucu Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6589-6237
Dr. Yakup Kadir KÖMÜR

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Ziraat ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2925-7032

ÖZET

Bu çalışma 2021 yılında Mersin Silifke Taşucu MYO'unda yer alan uygulama seralarında yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada ceviz kök çelikleri anaç olarak, Chandler çeşidi ise kalem olarak kullanılmıştır. Aşı metodu olarak cevizde başarı oranı diğer tekniklere kıyasla yüksek olan yongalı göz aşı tekniği tercih edilmiştir. Çalışmada yeni bir uygulama olan kök çeliği üzerine aşı metodu kullanılarak farklı IBA (İndol-3-Bütirik Asit) konsantrasyonlarında ve köklendirme ortamlarında aşı tutma başarı oranları incelenmiştir. Köklendirme ortamı olarak perlit (1), torf (1) ve perlit/torf (1:1) olmak üzere 3 farklı ortam kullanılmıştır. Kök çeliklerine 0 ppm (kontrol), 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm, 3000 ppm, 4000 ppm ve 5000 ppm konsantrasyonlarında 6 farklı IBA uygulaması yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda kök çeliklerinde ilk kök oluşumu aşının yapıldığı tarihten 28 gün sonra torf/perlit (1:1) ortamında 3000 ppm IBA uygulaması yapılan grupta belirlenmiştir. İlk aşı kaynaşmasının ise 20 gün sonra meydana geldiği tespit edilmiştir. Kök çeliklerinde en fazla kökleme oranı %96,67 ile perlit (1) ortamında 2000 ppm IBA uygulanan ve torf/perlit (1:1) ortamında 3000 ppm IBA uygulanan gruplarda belirlenmiştir. En yüksek aşı başarı oranı %80,00 ile 3000 ppm IBA uygulaması yapılan torf/perlit (1:1) ortamında tespit edilmiştir. Ceviz diğer meyve türlerine kıyasla aşı başarısı düşük olan bir türdür. Çöğür üzerine yapılan aşılara kıyasla daha kolay olan bu yöntem, ayrıca bir bitki kökünden çok sayıda homojen anaç elde edilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle uygun hormon uygulaması ve köklendirme ortamlarında cevizin vegetatif olarak çoğaltılmasında önemli bir alternatif metot olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yongalı göz aşısı, kök çeliği, aşı başarısı, köklenme, IBA, yetiştirme ortamı

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in the application greenhouses located at Mersin Silifke Taşucu Vocational School in 2021. In the study, walnut root cuttings were used as rootstock, and Chandler cultivar was used as a scion. As the grafting method, the chip budding technique, which has a higher success rate in walnut compared to other techniques, was preferred. The grafting success rates were investigated in different IBA (Indole-3-Butyric Acid) concentrations and different rooting media by using the grafting method on root cuttings, which is a new application. Three different growing media were used perlite (1), peat (1), and perlite/peat (1:1) as rooting media. Six different IBA treatments were applied to root cuttings at concentrations 0 ppm (control), 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm, 3000 ppm, 4000 ppm, and 5000 ppm. As a result, the first rooting in root cuttings was determined in the group that applied 3000 ppm IBA in peat/perlite (1:1) 28 days after the grafting date. The highest rooting rate in root cuttings was determined with 96.67% in the groups that applied 2000 ppm IBA in perlite (1) and 3000 ppm IBA in peat/perlite (1:1). The highest graft success rate was found in peat/perlite (1:1) where 3000 ppm IBA was applied with 80.00%. Walnut is a species with low graft success compared to other fruit species. This method, which is easier than grafting on seedlings, also allows for obtaining a large number of homogeneous rootstocks from a plant root. For this reason, it is an important alternative method for the vegetative propagation of walnuts in the appropriate hormone concentration and rooting media.

Keywords: Chip budding, root cutting, graft success, rooting, IBA, growing media

SEKİZ HAFTALIK GİNCE ZUMBA VE SQUARE STEPPING EGZERSİZ PROGRAMLARININ GERİATRİK BİREYLERİN MOTOR BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF EIGHT WEEKS OF GINCE ZUMBA AND SQUARE STEPPING EXERCISE PROGRAMS ON THE MOTOR SKILLS OF GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS

Doç. Dr.Gonca İNCE*
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3438-3241
Uzman Nurcan YILDIRIM*
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3196-2619

ÖZET

Giriş: Yaşlı bireylerin yaşam kalitelerinin artırılmasında farklı egzersiz programları önerilmektedir. Bu çalışma, 8 haftalık gince zumba ve square stepping egzersiz programlarının geriatrik bireylerin motor becerileri üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.
Yöntem: Çalışmaya, Adana İli'nde Yaşlı Bakım Evlerinde yaşayan 16 sedanter yaşlı birey gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Katılımcıların yaş 73.81±4.27yıl, boy 1.65±5.6cm ve vücut ağırlığı ortalamaları 79.1±8.14kg olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu bireyler, tesadüfi yöntemle 3 gruba (2 müdahale grubu, 1 kontrol grubu) ayrılmıştır. Bu gruplar, Gince Zumba Grubu (GZG=7kişi), Square Stepping Grup (SSG=4 kişi) ve Kontrol Grubu (KG=5 kişi) olarak oluşturulmuştur. Müdahale gruplarına (GZG=Gince Zumba Egzersiz Programı ve SSG= Square Stepping Egzersiz Programı) 8 hafta boyunca, haftada 3 gün/günde 50dk egzersiz programları uygulanmıştır. KG'ler ise bu süreç boyunca düzenli bir aktiviteye katılmamıştır. Katılımcıların motor beceri ölçümlerinde; Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi (ZKYT), Tinetti Denge Testi (TDT) ve 30sn Kalk-Otur Sandalye Testi (30sn K-O ST) kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma, Çukurova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan 91 sayı ve 62 nolu karar ile etik yönden kabul edilmiştir. İstatistiksel analizlerde, Mann-Whitney-U testi ve Wilcoxon testi kullanılmıştır. Tüm karşılaştırmalar, $p \leq 0.05$ anlamlılık düzeyinde değerlendirildi.
Bulgular: Katılımcıların 8 hafta sonunda ön ve son test sonuçları karşılaştırıldığında; GZG'de 30sn K-O ST (ön/son test $p=0.016$) ve TDT sonuçlarının (ön/son test $p=0.018$) son test değerleri ön test değerlerinden yüksek çıkarak istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılık görülmüştür. SSG'de ise 8 haftalık çalışma sonunda tüm parametrelerde ufak gelişmeler görülmesine rağmen, istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı çıkmamıştır ($p>0.05$). KG'nin tüm parametrelerinde de anlamlı bir değişim tespit edilmemiştir ($p>0.05$).
Sonuç: Yaşlı bireylerin egzersiz programı seçimlerinde özellikle alt extremite kas kuvvet ve denge gelişiminde Gince Zumba Egzersiz Programı'nın kullanılmasını önerebiliriz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı Bireyler, Zumba, Tinetti denge testi, 30sn kalk-otur sandalye testi, Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi

*Çukurova Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor-Sağlık Bilimleri A.B.D.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Different exercise programs are recommended to increase the quality of life of elderly individuals. This study was carried out to determine the effect of 8-week Gince Zumba and Square Stepping exercise programs on the motor skills of geriatric individuals.

Method:

In this study, 16 elderly individuals with sedentary who were living in Elderly Care Homes in Adana participated voluntarily. Participants were means of age (73.81±4.27), height (1.65±5.6) and body weight (79.1±8.14) respectively. These individuals were randomly divided into 3 groups (2 intervention groups and 1 control group). These groups are Gince Zumba Group (GZG=7 persons), Square Stepping Group (SSG=4 persons) and Control Group (CG=5 persons). Exercise programs (Gince Zumba Exercise Program and Square Stepping Egzersiz Program) were applied to the intervention groups (GZG and SSG) for 8 weeks, 3 days a week/50 minutes a day. CG did not participate in regular activities during this period. It used Timed Up and Go Test (TUG), Tinetti Balance Test (TBT) and 30sec Chair Stand Test (30s CST) in the motor skill measurements of the participants. This study was ethically accepted with decision number 91 and number 62 from the Non-Invasive Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine. It used Mann-Whitney-U test and Wilcoxon test in the statistical analysis. All comparisons were evaluated at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Results: It was seen the significant diferences statistically between the pre and post test in the 30s CST of GZG. Post test results were higher than pre-test results ($p=0.016$). In addition, the TBT post test results of GZG were higher than pre-test results statistically diferences ($p=0.018$). Although the post tests of SSG were observed slight improvements, it was not significant differences ($p>0.05$). Similary, at the end of the 8-week it was no significant diferences in the test results of CG ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: We suggest the Gince Zumba Exercise Program for the development of lower extremity muscle strength and balance skills of individuals with elderly.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elderely, Zumba, Tinetti balance test, 30s chair stand test, Time up and go test

*Cukurova University Faculty of Sports Sciences, Department of Sports-Health Sciences

ÇEVRİMİÇİ YAPILAN İNTERDİSİPLİNER EĞİTİM PROGRAMININ, ÖĞRETMENLER VE AKADEMİSYENLERİN DİKKAT EKSİKLİĞİ VE HIPERAKTİVİTE BOZUKLUĞU HAKKINDAKİ BILGİ DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THE ONLINE INTERDISCIPLINARY TRAINING PROGRAM ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF TEACHERS AND ACADEMICS ABOUT ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

Doç. Dr.Gonca İNCE*
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3438-3241
Uzman Nurcan YILDIRIM*
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3196-2619
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Erkan TİYEKLİ**
Çukurova Üniversitesi Enformatik Bölümü / Sağlıklı Yaşam ve Spor Bilimleri Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1907-5670

ÖZET

Giriş ve amaç: Son yıllarda okullarda Dikkat Eksikliği ve Hiperaktivite Bozukluğu (DEHB) olan öğrenci sayılarında ciddi bir artış söz konusudur. Bu çalışma, çevrimiçi yapılan interdisipliner eğitim programının, öğretmenler ve akademisyenlerin DEHB hakkındaki bilgi düzeyleri üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Çalışmada, tek gruplu ön/son test desenli deneysel bir yöntem kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya, Adana İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü'nde görev yapan 19 öğretmen (beden eğitimi, resim, psikolojik danışman ve rehberlik, okulöncesi ve sınıf öğretmeni) ve üniversitelerde görev yapan 12 akademisyen (Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Devlet Konservatuvarı ve Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğretmen yetiştiren akademisyenler) toplam 31 kişi gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Katılımcılar için, DEHB hakkında 20 seanslık bir interdisipliner eğitim programı hazırlanmıştır. Bu programdaki eğitimler, farklı disiplinlerde görev yapan alanlarında uzman 14 öğretim elemanı (hekim, sanat eğitmeni, spor bilimci, fizyoterapist, çocuk gelişimci, özel eğitimci vb.) tarafından çevrimiçi sunulmuştur. Her bir seans 60dk dan oluşmuştur. Katılımcılara DEHB hakkında çoktan seçmeli 20 sorudan oluşan bir bilgi değerlendirme anketi hazırlanmıştır. Bilgi değerlendirme anketi soruları; eğitim programında sunum yapan öğretim elemanlarının aktardıkları konuları içermektedir. Bu bilgi değerlendirme anketi soruları oluşturulduktan sonra alanda uzman kişilere danışılarak son hali verilmiştir. Eğitim öncesi ve sonrasında bu anket soruları katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların DEHB hakkındaki bilgi birikimleri ve eğitim sonrası bilgi kazanımları değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın yapılabilmesi için, Çukurova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan 93 karar no ve 130 sayılı onayı alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışma sonunda, tüm katılımcıların eğitim sonrası DEHB hakkındaki bilgi kazanımlarının olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Akademisyenlerin 20 seanslık eğitim sonrası DEHB hakkındaki bilgi birikimleri son test puanlarının (71.25±12.99) ön test puanlarından (63.75±7.42) yüksek çıkarak anlamlı bir gelişme olduğu tespit edilmiştir (p=0.03).

Öğretmenlerin de son test puanlarının (72.89±16.10) ön test puanlarından (57.89±16.53) daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür (p=0.001). Ayrıca, katılımcılara yapılan memnuniyet anketi sonucunda; katılımcılar verilen eğitim programının (eğitim proğramı içeriği, süresi, eğitmenlerin yetkinlikleri, eğitmenlerin kullandığı öğretim yöntemleri vb.) faydalı olduğunu ve DEHB olan öğrencilere olan bakış açılarını geliştirdiğini ifade etmişlerdir.

Sonuç: Adana İli'nde kesitsel olarak yapılan bu eğitim programının, tüm Türkiye genelinde öğretmenlere ve üniversitelerde özellikle öğretmen adayları yetiştiren akademisyenlere verilmesi önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akademisyen, Öğretmen, Dikkat eksikliği ve hiperaktivite bozukluğu, Memnuniyet anketi

*Çukurova Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor-Sağlık Bilimleri A.B.D.
**Çukurova Üniversitesi Enformatik Bölümü / Sağlıklı Yaşam ve Spor Bilimleri Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in schools. This study was aimed to determine the effect of the online interdisciplinary education program on the knowledge levels of teachers and academics about ADHD.

Method: In the study, an experimental method with a single-group pre/post test pattern was used. A total of 31 people, including 19 teachers (physical education teacher, art teacher, psychological counselor and guidance, preschool teacher, and classroom teacher) and 12 academics working at universities, participated in the study voluntarily.

A 20-session interdisciplinary education program on ADHD was prepared for the participants. 14 lecturers (physicians, art trainers, sports scientists, physiotherapists, child development specialists, special education, etc.) who are experts in their fields working in different disciplines gave the education program. Each session consisted of 60 minutes. A knowledge assessment questionnaire consisting of 20 multiple-choice questions about ADHD was prepared for the participants. Knowledge assessment questionnaire questions; include the subjects conveyed by the lecturers who made presentations in the education program. After these knowledge assessment questionnaire questions were formed, they were finalized by consulting experts in the field. The questionnaire was applied to the participants before and after the education program. The participants' knowledge about ADHD and their post-education knowledge gains were evaluated. The study was approved by Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine Non-Invasive Clinical Research Ethics Committee with decision number 93 and number 130.

Results: At the end of the study, it was determined that all participants gained knowledge about ADHD after the education program. After 20 sessions, it was determined that the post-test results of the academics (71.25±12.99) were higher than the pre-test results (63.75±7.42) and there was a significant improvement (p=0.03). It was observed that the post-test results of the teachers (72.89±16.10) were higher than the pre-test results (57.89±16.53) (p=0.001). In

addition, as a result of the satisfaction questionnaire of the participants; they stated that the training program (training program content, duration, competencies and teaching methods of lecturers etc.) was beneficial and improved their perspectives on students with ADHD.

Conclusion: It is recommended that this cross-sectional education program, which is carried out in Adana provience should be given to teachers throughout Turkiye and especially to academics who gave education for candidate teachers in universities.

Anahtar kelimeler: Academics, Teacher, Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, Satisfaction questionnaire

*Cukurova University Sport Science Faculty, Sport-Health Sciences
** Cukurova University Department of Informatics / Healthy Life and Sports Sciences Research and Application Center

INVESTIGATION OF HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS OF MERSIN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Prof. Dr. Seyran BOZKURT BABUŞ
Mersin Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9503-2862
Yusuf Turhan TEKİN
Bilgisayar Mühendisi

ABSTRACT

A **hospital information system (HIS)** is essentially a computer system that can manage all the information to allow health care providers to do their jobs effectively. HIS manage the data related to the clinic, finance department, laboratory, nursing, pharmacy and also the radiology and pathology departments.[1] Hospital Information Systems(HIS) are indispensable computer software for hospitals to provide health services. With outage of HIS services or with performance problems that may occur in the software health services may be distrubted or interrupted.

The root of most of the performance problems of HIS is the database performance. In this study, it is aimed to determine the hardware and software requirements that can meet the highest resource needs of the HIS database in Mersin University Hospital. For this study resources that are examined in terms of performance are CPU, I/O and memory. Often performance problems in database queries occur because of performance tuning or SQL tuning needs of the database. But performance tuning and SQL tuning are out of concern for this study.

The effort of determining the resource requirements was made assuming the current HIS software and Oracle rdbms will not be changed. Oracle 11g Release 2 is used as database management system of the HIS system. The server that HIS database runs has 2 Intel Xeon processor. The 2 CPU sockets has 8 cores each and each cores has 2 threads. So the operating system shows 32 logical processors. Computer servers and data storage units are quite expensive devices. Once bought, they are used for many years. In this study, researches that need to be done to get servers that offer optimum performance are presented.

Keywords: Hospital Information Management, Database, Database Server Performance

VAJİNAL ESTETİK OPERASYONLARINDAN SONRA UYGULANACAK DESTEKLEYİCİ TEDAVİLERE ANATOMİK YAKLAŞIM

ANATOMICAL APPROACH TO SUPPORTIVE TREATMENTS AFTER VAGINAL AESTHETIC OPERATIONS

Dr. Mahmut GÖK

Goce Delce Univesity, Department of Aestgetic Plastic Surgery, Macedonia

ORCID NO: 0009-0004-2542-8860

Araş. Gör. Dr. Ayşe Gül KABAKCI

Cukurova University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7144-8759

ÖZET

Amaç: Kadın dış genital organlarının ideal estetik özelliklerinin hala tanımlanması gerekse de, bakım ve tedavinin bireyselleştirilmesi için hastanın anatomik yapısı ile bireysel hasta tercihleri dikkate alınmalıdır. Hasta merkezli bakımın tam olarak uygulanması için vajinal estetik operasyonlarından sonra uygulanacak destekleyici tedavileri ve tedaviye yönelik anatomik yaklaşımı vurgulamayı amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Vajinal estetikte labioplasti, vajinoplasti, klitoral estetik, himenoplasti ve diğerleri gibi invaziv olan işlemlere destekleyici tedavi olarak non-invaziv tedavi yöntemleri (enerji bazlı cihazların kullanımı, dolgu maddelerinin enjekte edilmesi, fiziksel cihazların kullanımı ve vajinada topikal hormonal jellerin veya hormon replasman tedavisinin (HRT) uygulanması gibi)mevcuttur. Bizde çalışmamızda vajinal estetik uygulaması yapılan hastalara non-invaziv tamamlayıcı tedavi olarak dolgu maddelerinin enjekte edildiği vakaları tartıştık. 25-35 yaş arası 11 hastanın operasyon öncesi ve sonrası fotoğrafları çekilmiş ve memnuniyet anketi uygulanmıştır. Çekilen fotoğraflara göre dermal dolgu miktarı, lokasyonu ve sağ sol taraf simetri durumu değerlendirilmiş ve tedavi planlaması yapılmıştır. Çalışmamıza dahil edlen herbir bireyden fotoğrafları ve çalışmaya katılımları için gönüllü onam formları alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmamızdaki 11 hastanın 5'ine labioplasti + hudoplasti + dış dudak dolgusu, 3'üne labioplasti + posterior kolporrafi + dış dudak dolgu ve 3'üne labioplasti + himenoplasti + dış dudak dolgu yapılmıştır. Ayrıca 11 hastanın hepsine operasyon öncesi 1 seans operasyon sonrası 3 seans olmak üzere dört seans glutatyon uygulaması yapılmıştır. Tüm hastalara dış dudak dolgusu hem işlem sırasında hem de kontrole çağırıldıklarında uygulanmıştır. Kontrolde yapılan dış dudak uygulaması kişinin anatomik yapısı göz önünde bulundurularak planlanmıştır. Hasta memnuniyeti vajinal operasyon sonrasında artmıştır fakat kontrol seansında yapılan dış dudak uygulaması nda memnuniyetin daha da arttığı kaydedilmiştir.

Sonuç: Hasta memnuniyetini artırmak ve ameliyat sonrası komplikasyon oranlarını azaltmak için seçilen teknik bu tekniği destekleyici tedavileri, her hastanın genital anatomisine özel olarak yapılmalı ve gerçekçi bir yaklaşımla uygulanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vajinoplasti, Vajinal Dolgu, Vajinal Dolgu, Vajinal Estetik

ABSTRACT

Aim: Although the ideal aesthetic features of the female external genitalia still need to be defined, the patient's anatomical structure and individual patient preferences should be taken into account for individualization of care and treatment. We aimed to emphasize the supportive treatments to be applied after vaginal aesthetic operations and the anatomical approach to treatment for the full implementation of patient-centered care.

Materials and Methods: Non-invasive treatment methods (use of energy-based devices, injecting fillers, use of physical devices, and topical hormonal gels or hormone replacement in the vagina) as supportive treatment for invasive procedures such as labiaplasty, vaginoplasty, clitoral aesthetics, hymenoplasty and others in vaginal aesthetics. therapy (such as administration of HRT) is available. In our study, we discussed the cases in which fillers were injected as a non-invasive complementary treatment to patients who underwent vaginal aesthetics. Photographs of 11 patients aged 25-35 years before and after the operation were taken and a satisfaction questionnaire was applied. According to the photographs taken, the amount of dermal filler, its location and the symmetry status of the right and left side were evaluated and treatment planning was made. Photographs and voluntary consent forms for participation in the study were obtained from each individual included in our study.

Results: Of the 11 patients in our study, 5 had labioplasty + hudoplasty + injecting fillers, 3 had labiaplasty + posterior colporrhaphy + injecting fillers, and 3 had labiaplasty + hymenoplasty + injecting fillers. In addition, four sessions of glutathione were applied to all 11 patients, 1 session before the operation and 3 sessions after the operation. Injecting fillers was applied to all patients both during the procedure and when they were called for control. The injecting filler application performed in the control was planned considering the anatomical structure of the person. Patient satisfaction increased after the vaginal operation, but it was noted that the satisfaction increased even more in the injecting filler application in the control session.

Conclusion: The technique chosen to increase patient satisfaction and decrease the postoperative complication rates should be applied with a realistic approach and should be tailored to the genital anatomy of each patient.

Keywords: Vaginoplasty, Vaginal Filling, Vaginal Filling, Vaginal Aesthetics

ŞIRNAK İLİ YEREL İNCİR GENOTİPLERİ

SIRNAK PROVINCE LOCAL FIG POTENTIAL

SULTAN KAÇMAZ
Yüksek L. Öğr., Siirt Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Bahçe Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı,
0000-0002-1721-5898
Emine KÜÇÜKER
Prof. Dr., Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü,
0000-0002-4198-6262
Erdal AĞLAR
Doç. Dr., Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü,
0000-0002-41995716

ÖZET

Anadolu, bahçe bitkileri yetiştiriciliği için uygun ekolojik koşulları, göç yolları üzerinde bulunması ve medeniyetlerin yaşadığı bir alan olmasından dolayı bir çok meyve ve sebze türünün çoğunun yetişmesine imkan sağlayan bir bölgedir. Farklı iklim özellikleri ile birçok meyve türünün anavatanı konumunda bulunan Türkiye incir gen kaynakları ve yetiştiriciliği bakımından önemli bir ülkedir. Mikroklima alanlar ile incir yetiştiriciliğine imkan sağlayan Şırnak ilinde yabani ve kültür çeşitleri ile yapılan incir yetiştiriciliği bölgenin ekonomik gelişimine katkı sunmaktadır ve halkın temel geçim kaynakları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada; Şırnak ili Silopi ilçesinde yetiştiriciliği yapılan yerel incir çeşitlerinin mevcut durumu ve incir potansiyelinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla bölgenin iklim ve toprak özellikleri değerlendirilerek ilçenin meyvecilikteki yerel incir çeşit profili ortaya konulmuştur. Yetiştirilen çeşitlerin, coğrafi alandaki geçmişi, üretim metodu, terbiye şekilleri, ve budama, gübreleme, toprak işleme, hastalık ve zararlılarla mücadele gibi temel yetiştiricilik konuları ele alınmıştır. . Bölgenin incir üretim potansiyeli değerlendirildiğinde, bölgede toplam 9071 adet meyve veren yaşta ağaç bulunurken, meyve vermeyen ağaçların sayısı ise 15371 adettir. Bölgede toplam 142 ton nar üretilirken ağaç başına verim ise 14 kg dır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İncir, ağaç başına verim,

ABSTRACT

Anatolia is a region that allows the cultivation of many fruit and vegetable species due to its ecological conditions suitable for horticultural cultivation, its location on migration routes and being an area where civilizations live. Turkey, which is the homeland of many fruit species with its different climatic characteristics, is an important country in terms of fig gene resources and

cultivation. Fig cultivation with wild and cultivated varieties contributes to the economic development of the region and is among the main livelihoods of the people in Şırnak province, which allows fig cultivation with microclimate areas. In this study; It is aimed to determine the current status and fig potential of local fig varieties grown in Silopi district of Şırnak province. For this purpose, , the local fig variety profile of the district in fruit growing has been revealed by evaluating the climate and soil characteristics of the region. The history of the cultivated varieties in the geographical area, production method, cultivation methods, and basic cultivation issues such as pruning, fertilization, tillage, disease and pest control are discussed. When the pomegranate production potential of the region is evaluated, there are 9071 fruit bearing trees in total, while the number of non-fruiting trees is 15371. While a total of 142 tons of pomegranate is produced in the region, the yield per tree is 14 kg.

Keywords: Fig, yield per tree

ŞIRNAK İLİ YEREL NAR GENOTİPLERİ

SIRNAK PROVINCIAL LOCAL POMEGRANATE GENOTIES

SULTAN KAÇMAZ
Siirt Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Bahçe Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı,
0000-0002-1721-5898
Emine KÜÇÜKER
Prof. Dr., Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü,
0000-0002-4198-6262
Erdal AĞLAR
Doç. Dr., Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü,
0000-0002-41995716

ÖZET

Türkiye yaklaşık 700.000 tonluk nar üretimi ile dünya sıralamasında 4. olan önemli bir üretim bölgesidir. Mikroklima alanlarının varlığı nar genetik kaynaklarının zenginlik göstermesine ve yetiştiriciliğin farklı bölgelere yayılmasını sağlamıştır. Şırnak ilinde önemli mikroklima alanlarının varlığı birçok yerel ve standart nar çeşitlerinin yetiştiriciliğini olanaklı kılmaktadır. Radişu, Mala haci, Ali ağayi, ve Pahizi gibi yerel nar çeşitleri ilin önemli gen kaynaklarını oluştururken, Hicaz çeşidi önemli yetiştiricilik potansiyeline sahip standart çeşittir. Bölgenin Nar üretim potansiyeli değerlendirildiğinde, toplam 46587 adet meyve veren yaşta ağaç bulunurken, meyve vermeyen ağaçların sayısı ise 69975 adettir. Bu veriler bölgede nar yetiştiriciliğin önemli olduğu ve gelişmekte olduğunun göstergesidir. Bölgede toplam 1464 ton nar üretilirken ağaç başına verim 25, 5 kg dır. Üretim miktarı ilçelere göre değişiklik gösterirken, en fazla üretim (1170 ton) merkez ilçe de en düşük (10 ton) üretim ise İdil ilçesinde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Silopi ilçesinde ise toplam 162 ton üretim yapılırken ağaç başına verim 20 kg dır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yerel çeşit, nar, meyvecilik, verim

ABSTRACT

Turkey is an important production region that ranks 4th in the world with a pomegranate production of approximately 700,000 tons. The presence of microclimate areas has enabled the richness of pomegranate genetic resources and the widespread of cultivation to different regions. The presence of the important microclimate areas in Şırnak makes it possible to grow many local and standard pomegranate varieties. The local pomegranate varieties such as Radişu, Mala haci, Ali Ağayi, and Pahizi constitute important gene resources of the province while Hicaz variety is the standard variety with significant cultivation potential. When the pomegranate production potential of the region is evaluated, there are 46587 fruit bearing trees in total, while the number of non-fruiting trees is 69975. These data indicate that pomegranate cultivation is important and developing in the region. While a total of 1464 tons of pomegranate is produced in the region, the yield per tree is 25.5 kg. While the amount of production varies according to the districts, the highest production (1170 tons) is carried out in the central district and the lowest (10 tons) production is realized in Idil district. In Silopi district, while a total production is made of 162 tons, the yield per tree is 20 kg.

Keywords: Local cultivar, pomegranate, fruit growing, yield

DEPREM GİBİ AFET DURUMLARINDA GÜVENLİ SU TEMİNİ

SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN DISASTER SITUATIONS SUCH AS EARTHQUAKE

Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0421-6330

Dr. Sibel ÖZÇAKMAK
Atakum İlçe Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğü, Samsun
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9426-0919

ÖZET

Su, gıda güvenliğinin, gıda güvenilirliğinin ve gıda güvencesinin olmazsa olmaz koşullarından en önemlisi olup, canlılar için oksijenden sonra gelen vazgeçilmez bir öğedir. Fakat bu suyun güvenilir olması en önemli koşullarından biridir. Güvenli su; içerisinde hastalık yapan mikroorganizmalar ve toksik kimyasal maddeler içermeyen, ağır metalleri bulundurmayan ve gerekli mineralleri ise dengeli biçimde bulunduran sudur. Suyun kullanıcıya ulaştırılması için yapılmış su dağıtım sistemi "su şebekesi" parçalarından oluşmaktadır. İçme suyunun temin edildiği yerler ve suyun kullanıcıya ulaştırılması için yapılmış olan içme suyu dağıtım sistemleri, suyun kalitesi ve güvenliğini bozmayacak şekilde insani tüketime uygun olmalıdır. Bu sistemlerin herhangi bir nedenden dolayı hasar görmesi halinde (borularda ve diğer malzemelerde arıza ve kaçaklar, doğal afetler) aynı zamanda kanalizasyon ve atık su hatları da zarar görmekte ve kirli sular yeraltına dağılmakta, çevre ve halk sağlığı üzerine olumsuz etkiler söz konusu olabilmektedir. Kirlenmiş içme suyu tifo, kolera, ishal, dizanteri, sarılık, çocuk felci gibi enfeksiyonlara neden olan mikroorganizmaların yanı sıra parazit yumurtaları da içerebilir. Deprem gibi afetlerde yer hareketlerinden dolayı içme suyu ve kanalizasyon hatları gibi altyapı tesisleri büyük ölçüde zarar görmektedir. Bu süreçte, sağlıklı içme suyu elde edilemiyorsa hem dışkı hem de ağız yoluyla kirli su nedeniyle bulaşıcı hastalıkların gelişmesi söz konusu olabilecektir. Bu derlemede; büyük ve şiddetli depremlerin kanalizasyon hatlarına, doğal gaz hatlarına veya tehlikeli maddeler taşıyan bir altyapıya zarar vererek yeraltı suyu kalitesi üzerinde daha ciddi etkiler meydana getirebilme olasılığından yola çıkarak deprem süreçlerinde suyun güvenliğinin tartışılması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Deprem, Su hijyeni, İçme Suyu Şebekesi

ABSTRACT

Water is the most important of the indispensable conditions of food safety and food security, food assurance and it is an indispensable element after oxygen for living things. But the reliability of this water is one of the most important conditions. Secure water; it is water that does not contain disease-causing microorganisms and toxic chemicals, does not contain heavy metals, and contains the necessary minerals in a balanced way. The water distribution system built to deliver water to the user consists of "water network" parts. The places where drinking water is supplied and the drinking water distribution systems made to deliver the water to the user must be suitable for human consumption in a way that does not impair the quality and safety of the water. If these systems are damaged for any reason (faults and leaks in pipes and other materials, natural disasters), sewerage and waste water lines are also damaged, polluted waters are dispersed underground, and there may be negative effects on the environment and public health. Contaminated drinking water can contain microorganisms cause to infections such as typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, polio, etc., but also eggs of parasites. Infrastructure facilities such as drinking water and sewerage pipelines are greatly damaged due to ground movement in disasters such as earthquakes. In this situations, if healthy drinking water cannot be obtained, it may be possible to develop water-borne infectious diseases, both fecally and orally. In this review; it is aimed to discuss the safety of water in earthquake situations, based on the possibility that large and severe earthquakes may cause more serious effects on groundwater quality by damaging sewer lines, natural gas lines or an infrastructure carrying dangerous substances.

Key words: Earthquake, Water hygiene, Drinking Water Network

ADANA PİYASASINDA SATILAN İTHAL HURMA ÖRNEKLERİNİN MİKROBİYAL KALİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE MICROBIAL QUALITY OF IMPORTED DATE SAMPLES SOLD IN ADANA MARKET

Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR
Çukurova Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0421-6330
Ali TEKİN

Çukurova Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Gıda Mühendisliği Ana Bilim Dalı
ORCID NO: : 0000-0002-8655-4199

Seda YILMAZ

Çukurova Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Gıda Mühendisliği Ana Bilim Dalı

ORCID NO:000-0002-5833-3639

ÖZET

Hurma, genellikle Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika'da yetişen ve sevilerek tüketilen kuru bir meyvedir. Türkiye iklimi hurma bitkisi yetiştiriciliğine uygun olmadığı için, ülkemiz piyasasında satılan hurma meyvelerinin tümü ithalat yoluyla temin edilmektedir. Hurma meyvesinde mikrobiyal yükün yasal limitlerin üzerinde olması, meyve kalitesinin bozulmasına ve insanlarda ciddi hastalıklara neden olabilir. Hurma üretiminde meyvenin hasatta toprakla teması, kemirgen ve böcek aktivitesi, hasat ekipmanı, durulama suyu, paketleme personeli ve işleme tesisinin hijyenik şartlarından kaynaklı olarak mikrobiyal bulaşı riski artabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada Adana piyasasında satılan ve özellikle Ramazan ayında yüksek tüketim miktarlarına ulaşan ithal hurma meyvesi örneklerinde toplam küf sayımı ve aflatoksin analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada altı ülke (Çad, Filistin, İran, Libya, Suudi Arabistan, Tunus) orijinli toplam 26 örnek kullanılmıştır. Toplam küf sayımı analizlerinde örneklerdeki küf sayılarının $2.1x10^1$-$2.1x10^5$ aralığında olduğu, üç örneğin Türk Gıda Kodeksi'nde belirlenen yasal limitlerin üzerinde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Aflatoksin çalışmasında ise hiçbir örnekte aflatoksin tespit edilememiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hurma, Toplam Küf Sayımı, Aflatoksin, Türk Gıda Kodeksi

ABSTRACT

Dates are a popular dried fruit that is generally grown and consumed in the Middle East and North Africa. Since Turkey's climate is not suitable for date palm cultivation, all date fruits sold in the Turkish market are imported. If the microbial load in date fruit is above legal limits, it can cause deterioration in fruit quality and serious diseases in humans. In date palm production, the risk of microbial contamination may increase due to contact of the fruit with soil at harvest, rodent and insect activity, harvesting equipment, rinsing water, packaging personnel and hygienic conditions of the processing plant. In this study, total mold counts and aflatoxin analyses were carried out on imported date fruit samples sold in Adana market, which reach high consumption amounts especially during Ramadan. A total of 26 samples originating from six countries (Chad, Palestine, Iran, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia) were used in the study. In the total mold count analysis, it was determined that the mold counts in the samples were in the range of $2.1x10^1$-$2.1x10^5$ and three samples were above the legal limits specified in the Turkish Food Codex. In the aflatoxin study, no aflatoxin was detected in any sample.

Keywords: Date, Total Mold Count, Aflatoxins, Turkish Food Codex

ZUMBA VE PILATES EGZERSIZLERININ SOSYAL DESTEK, PSIKOLOJIK İYI OLUŞ VE MUTLULUK DÜZEYLERI ÜZERINE ETKISININ İNCELENMESI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ZUMBA AND PILATES EXERCISES ON SOCIAL SUPPORT, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS LEVELS

Doç. Dr. Yeliz ERATLI ŞİRİN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yönetciliği Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6143-1133
Uzman Deniz COŞKUN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9787-5265
Uzman Tuğba ULUER
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID NO:0000-0003-0780-3888

ÖZET

Teknolojik gelişmeler arttıkça fiziksel inaktivite de artmakta ve buna bağlı olarak ciddi sağlık sorunlarının temeli de atılmaktadır. Bu durumu önlemek için son yıllarda ciddi spor alışkanlıkların kazılması için yeni ve farklı projeler oluşturulmaktadır. Özellikle sedanter kadınların hedef alındığı pilates ve zumba gibi alışılmışın dışında ve eğlenceli egzersiz programları düzenlenmektedir. Bu programların kadınlar üzerine olan psikolojik etkilerini araştırmak adına bu çalışma tasarlandı. Bu kapsamda bu araştırma, pilates ve zumba egzersizlerinin sosyal destek, psikolojik iyi oluş ve mutluluk düzeyleri üzerine etkisini incelenmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Çalışmaya toplamda 20 kadın gönüllü olarak katıldı. Katılımcılar rastgele pilates grubu ve zumba grubu olarak ayrıldı. Her iki grup haftada 3 gün ve 60 dakikalık branşa özgü eğitimlerini toplamda 6 hafta boyunca gerçekleştirdi. Katılımcılara Oxford Mutluluk Ölçeği Kısa Formu, Fiziksel Aktivitelerde Sosyal Destek Ölçeği ve Warwick-Edinburgh Mental İyi Oluş Ölçeği 6 haftanın başında ve sonunda olmak üzere 2 defa uygulandı. İstatistiksel analizler SPSS 23 paket programı kullanılarak yapıldı. Verilerin normallik dağılımını belirlemek için Shapiro-Wilk testi uygulandı. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermemesi üzerine grup içi farkı belirlemek için Wilcoxon İşaretli Sıralar Testi, gruplar arasındaki farkın belirlenebilmesi için ise Man-Whitney U Testi kullanıldı.

Çalışma sonucunda grup içi karşılaştırmada pilates grubunun Oxford Mutluluk Ölçeği Kısa Formunun hayatın çok ödüllendirici olduğunu hissediyorum, hayatımdaki her şeyden oldukça memnunum, çevremdeki güzelliklerin farkına varırım, yapmak istediğim her şeye zaman bulabilirim, zihinsel olarak kendimi tamamen zinde (dinç) hissederim maddelerinde anlamlı farklılık bulunurken ($p<0,05$), zumba grubunda herhangi bir farklılık bulunamamıştır ($p>0,05$). Fiziksel Aktivitelerde Sosyal Destek ölçeğinin sonuçları incelendiğinde her iki grubun sizinle birlikte fiziksel aktiviteler yapıyor ve sizi fiziksel aktivite yaparken izliyor maddelerinde anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ($p<0,05$). Warwick-Edinburgh Mental İyi Oluş Ölçeğinde ise hem pilates hem de zumba grubunun kendimden memnunum, yeni şeylere karşı ilgiliyim, neşeli hissediyorum maddelerinde anlamlı farklılık olduğu ortaya konulmuştur ($p<0,05$).

Son olarak gruplar arası son test karşılaştırma sonucunda Warwick-Edinburgh Mental İyi Oluş Ölçeğinde pilates grubunun zumba grubundan anlamlı derecede farklılaştığı bulunurken ($p<0,05$), diğer ölçeklerin ön-son testlerinde her iki grup arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilememiştir ($p>0,05$). Bu bulgular doğrultusunda pilates eğitimlerinin sosyal destek, psikolojik iyi oluş ve mutluluk düzeyleri üzerindeki etkisinin, zumba eğitimlerinden daha iyi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, Zumba, Pilates.

ABSTRACT

As technological developments increase, physical inactivity also increases, and accordingly, the basis of serious health problems is laid. In order to prevent this situation, new and different projects have been created in recent years to dig up serious sports habits. Unusual and entertaining exercise programs such as pilates and zumba, which are especially targeted at sedentary women, are organized. This study was designed to investigate the psychological effects of these programs on women. In this context, this research was conducted to examine the effects of pilates and zumba exercises on social support, psychological well-being and happiness levels.

A total of 20 women voluntarily participated in the study. Participants were randomly divided into pilates group and zumba group. Both groups carried out branch-specific training of 60 minutes, 3 days a week, for a total of 6 weeks. Oxford Happiness Scale Short Form, Social Support Scale in Physical Activities and Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale were administered to the participants twice, at the beginning and end of 6 weeks. Statistical analyzes were performed using the SPSS 23 package program. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine the normality distribution of the data. Since the data did not show normal distribution, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was used to determine the difference within the group, and the Man-Whitney U Test was used to determine the difference between the groups.

In the study group comparison, the pilates group Oxford Happiness Scale Short Form has a very positive effect on life, very generous from everything in the atmosphere, I arrive at what the beauties around me indicate, I see everything I want to do in time, while I am mentally completely fit (vivid) in their cells, while my devices are on their devices ($p< 0.05$), no structure was found in zumba structures ($p>0.05$). The results of Social Support in Physical Activities are doing physical activities with both groups, and consumers have something while doing physical activity ($p<0.05$). In the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale, I bought both pilates and zumba groups from myself, I am interested in new materials, it has been revealed that it contains components in the products of overburdened people ($p<0.05$).

Finally, as a result of the post-test comparison between the groups, it was found that the pilates group differed significantly from the zumba group in the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale ($p<0.05$), while no statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the pre-post-tests of the other scales ($p> 0.05$). In line with these findings, it was concluded that the effect of pilates training on social support, psychological well-being and happiness levels is better than zumba trainings.

Key words: Physical activity, Zumba, Pilates.

3.TRİMESTER GEBELİK DÖNEMİNDEKİ KADINLARDA NEFES EGZERSİZLERİNİN STRES VE ANKSİYETE BOZUKLUĞU ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BREATHING EXERCISE ON STRESS AND ANXIETY DISORDER IN WOMEN IN THE 3rd TRIMESTER PREGNANCY

Prof. Dr. Zeynep Filiz DİNÇ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

Orcid no:0000-0002-9034-8144

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mücahit SARİKAYA

Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi Spor Yüksekokulu

ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-4062-0752

Uzman Deniz COŞKUN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9787-5265.

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 3.trimester gebelik dönemindeki kadınlarda nefes egzersizlerinin stres ve anksiyete bozukluğu üzerine etkisinin incelenmesidir.

Çalışmanın evrenini, Türkiye, örneklemini de farklı şehirlerde yaşayan hamileliğinin 3.trimester döneminde, olan 10 gönüllü kadın katılımcı oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 10 kadına egzersiz öncesi ve egzersiz sonrası olmak üzere Gebelik Stresini Değerlendirme Ölçeği (GSDÖ) ve Beck Anksiyete Ölçeği (BAÖ) uygulanmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda, elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizleri SPSS paket programında yapılmıştır. Verilerin dağılımı Shapiro-Wilk testi ile incelenmiştir. Test sonucunda veri setinin normal dağılım gösterdiği saptanmış olup parametrik testler ile verilerin analizi yapılmıştır. Analizlerde tanımlayıcı istatistiki Paired Samples T testi kullanılmıştır. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışma grubundaki kadınların yaş ortalaması $\bar{x}$= 30.80±4.05(yıl), evlilik süresi ortalaması $\bar{x}$= 2,90±1.20(yıl), gebelik kilosu ortalaması $\bar{x}$= 5,70±0,95(kg)'dır. Vücut ağırlığı ortalaması ön testte $\bar{x}$= 70,80±7,26(kg) iken egzersiz sonrasında $\bar{x}$= 72,60±7,05' e yükseldiği ve anlamlı bir fark olduğu bulunmuştur. Çalışma grubundaki kadınların anksiyete ortalaması ön testte $\bar{x}$= 32,30±17,34 olan ortalama anksiyete düzeylerinin, 6 haftalık nefes egzersizleri sonrası $\bar{x}$= 8,90±6,88 azaldığı ve anksiyete düzeyinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma olduğu bulunmuştur. Çalışmada elde edilen bulguların istatistiksel analizi sonucunda; çalışmaya katılan katılımcılarım Örgütsel Bağlılık Ölçeği ve alt boyutları ile (duygusal bağlılık, devamlılık bağlılık, normatif bağlılık) cinsiyet, iş yeri deneyimi ve genel iş deneyimi arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır ($p>0,05$).

Gebelik Doğum Eylemi Süreci alt boyutunda egzersiz öncesi ortalama değeri x̄= 3,52± ,402 iken egzersiz sonrası x̄= 1,70±234'e gerilediği, bebek bakımı ve değişen aile ilişkisi alt boyutunda egzersiz öncesi x̄= 3,63±,314 iken egzersiz sonrası x̄= 1,63±,339'a gerilediği, Annelik rolünün tanımlanması alt boyutunda egzersiz öncesi x̄= 4,02±,432 iken egzersiz sonrası x̄= 3,57±,373' gerilediği Sosyal destek arayışından kaynaklanan stres alt boyutunda egzersiz öncesi x̄= 3,60±,516 iken egzersiz sonrası x̄= 1,75±,485'e gerilediği ve son olarak Değişen fiziksel görünüm ve stres alt boyutunda egzersiz öncesi x̄= 3,53±,463 iken egzersiz sonrası x̄= 1,63±,349' gerilediği ve gebelik stres düzeyi alt boyutları lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik, Anksiyete, Stres

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of breathing exercises on stress and anxiety disorders in women in the third trimester of pregnancy.

The universe of the study consists of 10 volunteer female participants in the third trimester of pregnancy, living in different cities, and the sample is in Turkey. Pregnancy Stress Assessment Scale (GSSS) and Beck Anxiety Scale (BAI) were administered to 10 women who voluntarily participated in the study, both before and after exercise.

As a result of the study, statistical analyzes of the obtained data were made in the SPSS package program. The distribution of the data was analyzed with the Shapiro-Wilk test. As a result of the test, it was determined that the data set showed a normal distribution, and the data were analyzed with parametric tests. Descriptive statistical Paired Samples T test was used in the analysis. The significance level was evaluated as $p<0.05$.

The mean age of the women in the study group was $\bar{x}= 30.80\pm4.05$(years), the mean duration of marriage $\bar{x}= 2.90\pm1.20$(years), the mean gestational weight $\bar{x}= 5.70\pm0.95$(kg). While the mean body weight was $\bar{x}= 70.80\pm7.26$(kg) in the pre-test, it increased to $\bar{x}= 72.60\pm7.05$ after the exercise, and there was a significant difference. It was found that the mean anxiety level of the women in the study group, which was $\bar{x}= 32.30\pm17.34$ in the pre-test, decreased $\bar{x}= 8.90\pm6.88$ after 6 weeks of breathing exercises, and there was a statistically significant decrease in the anxiety level. As a result of the statistical analysis of the findings obtained in the study; No statistically significant difference was found between the Organizational Commitment Scale and its sub-dimensions (emotional commitment, continuance commitment, normative commitment) and gender, workplace experience and general work experience of the participants participating in the study ($p>0.05$).

While the mean value before exercise was $\bar{x}= 3.52\pm .402$ in the Pregnancy Labor Process sub-dimension, it decreased to $\bar{x}= 1.70\pm234$ after exercise, and before exercise $\bar{x}= 3.63\pm.314$ in the infant care and changing family relationship sub-dimension. While it was $\bar{x}= 1.63\pm.339$ after exercise, while it was $\bar{x}= 4.02\pm.432$ before exercise in the definition of the mothering role sub-dimension, it decreased to $\bar{x}= 3.57\pm.373$' after exercise. While $\bar{x}= 3.60\pm.516$ before exercise, it decreased to $\bar{x}= 1.75\pm.485$ after exercise, and finally, in the sub-dimension of changing physical appearance and stress, pre-exercise $\bar{x}= 3.53\pm.463$, post-exercise $\bar{x}= 1$ It was found that it regressed by. $63\pm.349$' and there was a statistically significant decrease in favor of the sub-dimensions of pregnancy stress level.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Anxiety,Stress

TÜRKİYE' de MEVCUT KOYUN IRKLARIMIZIN YAPAĞI KALİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNİ BELİRLEMEYE YÖNELİK GEÇMİŞTE YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALAR

PAST STUDIES ON THE WOOL QUALITY TRAITS OF TÜRKİYE'S SHEEP BREEDS

Dr. Mehmet KIZILASLAN
Uluslararası Hayvancılık Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü, Islah ve Genetik Bölümü
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6305-8742

ABSTRACT

Merino and crossbred sheep breeds grown in the world have fiber properties suitable for the clothing textile industry. It is the most common sheep breed used in crossbreeding studies, which is preferred because of its fineness, length, greasy fleece weight, clean fleece weight, elasticity and strength. On the other hand, domestic sheep breeds are mostly used as raw materials in products such as carpets, rugs, blankets and socks, since they do not meet the appropriate fiber properties required for quality fabric production. Although our domestic breeds and merino cross sheep assets are around 45 million, our imports have increased due to the insufficient production of animal fiber in the quality demanded by the clothing textile industry. The increase in the number of sheep in the last 10 years shows the importance of sheep breeding, which has an important place in animal husbandry. Although the number of our Merino crosses are around 9 % of the total number of sheep, the percentage of increase in the last 10 years is higher than the increase percentage of domestic sheep breeds. When the previous studies are examined in terms of fineness, it is seen that the fleece obtained from Anatolian Merino sheep is the finest with 20.4 µ whereas that obtained from Akkaraman sheep was the thickest with 42.29 µ. It was observed that the elasticity of Norduz, Karakaş, Karagül, Kangal Akkaraman and Acıpayam sheep was over 30%, while the elongation ability was below 30% in Central Anatolian Merino, Karacabey Merino, Ramlıç and Anatolian Merino sheep. It has been determined in previous studies that the Karagül sheep has the lowest strength with 3.51, while the Kangal Akkaraman breed is the highest with the result of 20.0. The yield is the highest in the Ramlıç and Dağlıç sheep, and the Merino crosses are lower than the domestic breeds. Considering the number of sheep, when we examine the past studies in our country, which has a large raw material stocks, the quality characteristics of merino crosses, which were developed especially to obtain products suitable for the weaving industry, remain at the limit. Our domestic sheep breeds generally provide raw materials to the sector as carpets, rugs and blanketsThe fact that the studies conducted are few and not up-to-date reveals the need for new studies. The aim of this review is to bring together the studies on the fiber properties of our merino crosses and native breeds and to create a resource that textile, carpet, blanket and rug industry stakeholders can easily reach.

Keywords: Sheep, Fleece, Fineness, Length, Elasticity, Strength, Yield.

INVESTIGATION OF HISTONE VARIANTS CONSERVED IN MALE GAMETE

Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek ÇEVİK
Yüksek İhtisas University, Faculty of Medicine
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8940-3153

ABSTRACT

In normal eukaryotic somatic cells, DNA is packed with histone octamer core comprising 147 bp DNA in each turn. However, in the case of sperm cells, a unique chromatin modeling takes places. Chromatin modifications during gamete formation are a great interest for the scientific community since it is a way of epigenetic transmission through generations. It is a well-known fact that most of the core histones (around 90%–95%) are replaced with testis-specific histone variants, transition proteins and then protamines. Protamines are small nuclear proteins, rich in arginine, lysine and cystein amino acids that are necessary for condensation of DNA in the sperm head during spermatogenesis. Sperm chromatin structure is six-fold more condensed compared to regular somatic cells. Packaging of the DNA after protamination inhibits transcriptional activity; therefore, protamination is a non-traditional form of epigenetic regulation unique to sperm cells. Although sperm DNA is mostly protaminated, nearly 10% of genome is still packed in a more conventional way in order to allow gene expression which is essential to embryonic development. In this study, the aim is to determine the presence of histone variants in the sperm and to compare the abundance of these variants with somatic cells. For this purpose, the first step was to chop of sperm tails by sonication and then perform nuclear protein extraction from sperm cells by the aid of a specific extraction buffer using spermine and spermidine. Then the protein quantification is performed, and nuclear proteins were separated in gels and the histone variants were detected by western blotting technique. H4 histone was used as a control and H2A.X, H2AZ and macroH2A variants were blotted against specific antibodies. As a result, very low amounts of H4 and H2AZ were observed in sperm nuclear extracts. However, the amount of H4 and H2AZ were very low compared to somatic cells. In contrast, there were no bands corresponding to H2A.X and macroH2A histone variants. In conclusion, not only conventional histones but also histone variants are depleted during spermiogenesis. In the meantime, there is still some remaining of the histones in the sperm for the maintenance of critical gene expression during the first steps of embryogenesis.

Keywords: Epigenetic Inheritance, Histone Variants, Nuclear Extraction

Juniperus communis L. MEYVE UÇUCU YAĞININ *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller 1879 (LEPIDOPTERA: Pyralidae) ÜZERİNDE FUMİGANT AKTİVİTESİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF FUMIGANT ACTIVITY OF *Juniperus communis* L. FRUIT ESSENTIAL OIL ON *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller 1879 (LEPIDOPTERA: Pyralidae)

Prof. Dr. Hatice BAŞ
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000- 0001-8296-0360
Doç. Dr. Hülya DOĞAN
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Kenevir Araştırma Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000- 0003-1970-4123

ÖZET

Gıda endüstrisinde tahıllar, kuru meyveler, birçok şekerlemenin bileşenleri gibi depolanmış ürünlerin gıda zararlılarına karşı korunması ekonomik açıdan oldukça önemlidir. Akdeniz un güvesi *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), özellikle tahıllara ciddi zarar veren yaygın görülen bir zararlıdır. *E. kuehniella* larva evresinde ağ örmeleri nedeniyle ürün kalitesini düşürmekte ve ayrıca bu tahıllarla beslenmesi dolayısı ile doğrudan zarara da neden olmaktadır. Depo zararlıların kimyasal insektisitler ile kontrolü, istenmeyen çevresel etkileri, böceklerde direnç geliştirmeleri ve besin zincirini bozmaları nedeniyle dezavantajlara sahiptir. Bu nedenle, depolanan ürün zararlılarının kontrolü ile ilgili yapılan araştırmalar alternatif stratejilerin geliştirilmesi üzerine odaklanmıştır. Bundan dolayı *Juniperus communis* L. meyve uçucu yağının farklı konsantrasyonlarının 24 saat süre ile *E. kuehniella* larvalarına karşı etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, LC_{50} ve LC_{99} değerleri, mortalite oranı, MDA düzeyi ve AChE, SOD, CAT, GPx aktiviteleri araştırılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları, *J. communis* uçucu yağının, haşere yönetimi için *E. kuehniella*'ya karşı bir kontrol maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: insektisit, haşere yönetimi, depo ürünleri

ABSTRACT

In the food industry, the protection of stored products such as cereals, dried fruits, and components of many confectionery against food pests is economically very important. The Mediterranean flour moth, *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), is a serious and common pest found especially in cereals. *E. kuehniella* larvae reduce the quality of products because of webbing and they also cause direct damage by feeding. Control of pests by chemical insecticides have disadvantages because of their destructive environmental effects, development of resistance in insects and disruption of the food chain. Therefore, many studies on stored product pests have focused on improving alternative strategies. So, insecticidal activity of different concentrations of *Juniperus communis* L. fruit essential oil was evaluated against *E. kuehniella* larvae by fumigation at 24 h exposure time. LC_{50} and LC_{99} values, mortality rate, MDA level and AChE, SOD, CAT, GPx activities were investigated. The results of the study indicated that essential oil of *J. communis* can be used as a control agent against *E. kuehniella* for a pest management program.

Keywords: insecticide, pest management, stored products

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON 304SS WIRE MESH REINFORCED Al6013 COMPOSITE

Assist. Prof. Mehmet TOPUZ

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering

ABSTRACT

Today, aluminum (Al) and its alloys are frequently used due to their specific strength values, especially in many application areas where lightness and rigidity are at the forefront. To improve these values, scientists have created many different types of materials by using different reinforcements in addition to many different alloying elements to obtain composite materials. Another output in the study is the recycling (waste management) of Al and its alloys by using the casting method. In this study, the manufacturability, characterization (optical microscopy: OM, scanning electron microscopy: SEM, energy dispersive X-ray analysis: EDX) and compression strength of 304 stainless steel (304SS) wire mesh reinforced Al6013 matrix composite using a cost-effective method were investigated. Compression tests were performed on 304SS wire mesh in both longitudinal (l) and transverse (t) directions. 304SS wires, which have two different (8 and 16) mesh structures, were randomly stacked into the graphite casting mold, then recycled Al6013 alloy was lined on them and melted in the furnace. In the optical microscope images, it was found that there was not sufficient wettability between the wire and Al6013 in 304SS wire-reinforced composites with 8 mesh structures. On the other hand, an oxide layer was found at the interfaces of 16 mesh 304SS wire-reinforced composites. While this thin oxide film was proved by SEM, the presence of 304SS and Al6013 was also revealed by EDX (both line and mapping) results. In compression tests, the maximum strength of 8-t, 8-l, 16-t, and 16-l composites was measured at 44.86, 63.04, 55.34, and 73.66 MPa, respectively. Higher compressive strength can be obtained due to the lower openings of the 16 mesh structure and the oxide film formed at the interface. It has been predicted that the difference in compression results may be due to both the opening of the wire mesh and these phenomena developing at the interface.

Keywords: Aluminum Recycle, Composite, 304SS Wire Mesh, Al6013, Compression

YAŞLI YUMURTA TAVUĞU RASYONLARINA FARKLI SEVİYELERDE HUMİK ASİT İLAVESİNİN YUMURTA VERİM ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS ON EGG YIELD TRAITS OF SUPPLEMENTATION AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HUMIC ACID TO THE DIETS OF OLD LAYING HENS

Dalya Hashim MOHAMEDAMEN
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0009-0005-6358-4239
Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu deneme yaşlı yumurta tavuğu rasyonlarına farklı seviyelerde humik asit ilavesinin yumurta verim özelliklerine etkilerini belirlemek için yürütülmüştür. Denemede 30 adet 72 haftalık yaşta ticari yumurta tavuğu kullanılmıştır. Tavuklar %17 HP, 2750 Kkal/kg, %4,0 Ca, %0,35 P içeren rasyonla yemlenmişlerdir. Muamele grubu hayvanların rasyonlarına farklı seviyelerde humik asit ilave edilmiştir. Deneme tesadüf parselleri deneme planına göre düzenlenmiştir. Deneme 5 gruptan oluşmakta olup, kontrol grubu hayvanların rasyonlarına humik asit ilave edilmemiştir. Muamele gruplarının rasyonlarına sırasıyla 2.0, 4.0, 6.0 ve 8.0 g/kg seviyelerinde humik asit ilave edilmiştir. Her bir grup 6 alt gruptan oluşturulmuş olup, her bir bölmeye 1 adet tavuk konulmuştur (5 Grup x 6 Alt Grup x 1 Tavuk = 30 Tavuk). Deneme protokolü aşağıdaki gibidir:

I.Grup: Kontrol Grubu: Rasyonlarına humik asit ilave edilmemiştir.

II:Grup: 2.0 g/kg seviyesinde humik asit ilave edilmiştir.

III:Grup: 4.0 g/kg seviyesinde humik asit ilave edilmiştir.

IV.Grup: 6.0 g/kg seviyesinde humik asit ilave edilmiştir.

V.Grup: 8.0 g/kg seviyesinde humik asit ilave edilmiştir.

Deneme 12 hafta devam etmiştir.

Performans verileri haftalık olarak belirlenmiştir (Yumurta verimi, Yumurta ağırlığı, Yem tüketimi, YDK).

Denemeden elde edilen veriler Varyans Analizi ile değerlendirimiştir. Gruplar arasındaki farklılıklar Duncan testi ile belirlenmiştir.

Yaşlı yumurta tavuğu rasyonlarına farklı seviyelerde humik asit ilavesi, yumurta ağırlığı ve yem tüketimi dışında, yumurta verim özelliklerini önemli seviyede etkilemiştir ($p|<0.05$). En yüksek yumurta verimi 6.0 g/kg uygulamasında gerçekleşmiş (IV. Grup), en düşük değerler ise

kontrol ve 8.0 g/kg (V. Grup) uygulamalarında kaydedilmiştir. Rasyona 8 g/kg seviyesinde humik asit ilavesi yem değerlendirme katsayısını (YDK) önemli seviyede yükseltmiştir ($p<0.05$). Diğer gruplar arasındaki farklılıklar ise önemsiz bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yumurta tavuğu, Humik asit, Yumurta, Verim özellikleri

ABSTRACT

This trial was carried out to determine the effects of adding different levels of humic acid to aged laying hen diets on egg laying characteristics. In the experiment, 30 commercial laying hens at 72 weeks of age were used. Chickens were fed with a ration containing 17% HP, 2750 Kcal/kg, 4.0% Ca, 0.35% P. Different levels of humic acid were added to the diets of the treated animals. The experimental plots were arranged according to the experimental plan. The experiment consists of 5 groups, and humic acid was not added to the rations of the control group animals. Humic acid was added to the rations of the treatment groups at the levels of 2.0, 4.0, 6.0 and 8.0 g/kg, respectively. Each group was composed of 6 sub-groups and 1 chicken was placed in each compartment (5 Groups x 6 Sub-groups x 1 Chicken = 30 Chickens). The trial protocol is as follows:

I. Group: Control Group: Humic acid was not added to the diet.

II:Group: 2.0 g/kg level of humic acid was added to the diet.

III:Group: 4.0 g/kg of humic acid was added to the diet.

IV.Group: 6.0 g/kg humic acid was added to the diet.

Group V: 8.0 g/kg humic acid was added to the diet.

The trial continued for 12 weeks. Performance data were determined on a weekly basis (Egg yield, Egg weight, Feed consumption, YDK). The data obtained from the experiment were evaluated with Analysis of Variance. Differences between groups were determined by Duncan test.

The addition of different levels of humic acid to the aged laying hen rations significantly affected egg production characteristics, except egg weight and feed consumption ($p<0.05$). The highest egg production was observed in 6.0 g/kg application (IV. Group), while the lowest values were recorded in control and 8.0 g/kg (V. Group) applications. The addition of 8 g/kg humic acid to the ration significantly increased the feed conversion ratio (FCR) ($p<0.05$). Differences between other groups were found to be insignificant.

Keywords: Layer chicken, Humic acid, Egg, Yield characteristics

ALTERNATİF AKIM (AC) VE DOĞRUSAL AKIM (DC) AYDINLATMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN BILDIRCINLARIN VERİM ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC) AND LINEAR CURRENT (DC) LIGHTING METHODS ON PRODUCTION TRAITS OF QUAILS

Tilan Hussein ALI ALI

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

ORCID NO: 0009-0007-7642-0377

Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu deneme Selçuk Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Zootekni Bölümü Deney Hayvanları Araştırma Merkezi'nde yürütülmüştür. Bu denemede 8 haftalık yaşta 30 adet dişi Japon bıldırcını (Coturnix coturnix japonica) kullanılmıştır. Denemede mısır – soya fasülyesi küspesi (SFK) ağırlıklı; %16 ham protein (HP), 2.750 kkal metabolik enerji (ME)/kg) , %0,80 L-Lizin, %0,30 DL-Metiyonin, %4,0 kalsiyum (Ca) ve %0,40 kullanılabilir fosfor (KP) içeren yem kullanılmıştır. Deneme 2 ayrı odada apartman tipi bıldırcın kafeslerinde yürütülmüştür. Bıldırcınlar her bir kafes bölmesine bireysel olarak yerleştirilmişlerdir. Yumurta verimleri ve yem tüketimleri bireysel olarak belirlenmiştir. Deneme protokolü aşağıdaki gibidir:

I. Kontrol Grubu : Bu gruptaki bıldırcınlar AC gerilim ile aydınlatılmışlardır.

II. Deneme Grubu : Bu gruptaki bıldırcınlar DC gerilim ile aydınlatılmışlardır.

Denemede kontrol ve deneme grupları 15'er adet dişi bıldırcından oluşmakta olup, toplam 30 adet bıldırcın kullanılmıştır (2 Grup x 15 bıldırcın = 30 Bıldırcın).

Denemede 220 Volt AC (alternatif akım) gerilim ve 50 Hz frekans ile 24 Volt DC (doğrusal akım) gerilim ve 0 Hz frekans olmak üzere 2 tip gerilim uygulanmıştır. Denemede günlük 16 saat ışık + 8 saat karanlık aydınlatma programı uygulanmıştır. Aydınlatma şiddeti 15 lüks olarak ayarlanmıştır. Performans verileri haftalık olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Deneme süresi 4 haftadır. Denemede performans verileri olarak; yumurta verimi, yem tüketimi ve yem değerlendirme katsayısı baz alınmıştır. Denemeden elde edilen veriler t-testi ile analiz edilmişlerdir.

Bıldırcınların alternatif akım (AC) veya doğrusal akım (DC) ile aydınlatılmaları yumurta ağırlığı, yem tüketimi ve yem değerlendirme katsayısini (YDK) önemli seviyede etkilemiş ($p<0.05$), yumurta verimine etkisi ise önemsiz bulunmuştur. DC uygulaması AC uygulamasına

göre yumurta ağırlığı ve günlük yem tüketimini artırırken (sırasıyla 11.23 g'a karşı 10.88 g ve 38.74 g/gün'e karşı 35.31 g) YDK'yı yükseltmiştir (3.38'e karşı 3.18).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bıldırcın, Alternatif akım, Doğrusal akım, Yumurta, Verim özellikleri

ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out at Selcuk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Experimental Animals Research Center. In this experiment, 30 female Japanese quail (Coturnix coturnix japonica) at 8 weeks of age were used. In the experiment, corn – soybean meal (SFK) based; 16% crude protein (HP), 2.750 kcal metabolic energy (ME)/kg), 0.80% L-Lysine, 0.30% DL-Methionine, 4.0% calcium (Ca) and 0.40% available phosphorus (AP) containing diet was used. The experiment was carried out in apartment type quail cages in 2 separate rooms. Quails were housed individually in each cage compartment. Egg yields and feed consumption were determined individually. The trial protocol is as follows:

I. Control Group: The quails in this group were illuminated with AC voltage.

II. Experimental Group: The quails in this group were illuminated with DC voltage.

In the experiment, the control and experimental groups consisted of 15 female quails, and a total of 30 quails were used (2 Groups x 15 quails = 30 Quails).

In the experiment, 2 types of voltage were applied, namely 220 Volt AC (alternating current) voltage and 50 Hz frequency, 24 Volt DC (linear current) voltage and 0 Hz frequency. In the experiment, a daily lighting program of 16 hours of light + 8 hours of darkness was applied. Illumination intensity was set to 15 lux. Performance data were evaluated on a weekly basis. The trial period was 4 weeks.

As performance data in the trial; egg production,(EP) feed consumption (FC) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were taken as basis. The data obtained from the experiment were analyzed by t-test. Lighting the quails with alternating current (AC) or linear current (DC) significantly affected egg weight, feed consumption and feed conversion ratio (YDK) ($p<0.05$), while the effect on egg production was found to be insignificant. While DC application increased egg weight and daily feed consumption (11.23 g vs. 10.88 g and 38.74 g/day vs. 35.31 g, respectively) compared to AC application, it increased FCR (3.38 vs. 3.18).

Keywords: Quail, Alternating current (AC), Linear current (DC), Egg, Yield characteristics

SICAKLIK STRESİ ALTINDAKİ BILDIRCINLARIN İÇME SULARINA SODYUM KLORÜR İLAVESİNİN YUMURTA VERİM ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF ADDING SODIUM CHLORIDE TO DRINKING WATER OF QUAILS UNDER HEAT STRESS ON EGG PRODUCTION TRAITS

Gönül KÖŞKER

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

ORCID NO: 0009-0007-1817-7866

Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu deneme Selçuk Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Zootekni Bölümü Deney Hayvanları Araştırma Merkezi'nde yürütülmüştür.. Bu denemede 12 haftalık yaşta 30 adet dişi Japon bıldırcını (Coturnix coturnix japonica) kullanılmıştır. Denemede mısır – soya fasülyesi küspesi (SFK) ağırlıklı; %16 ham protein (HP), 2.750 kkal metabolik enerji (ME)/kg) , %0,80 L-Lizin, %0,30 DL-Metiyonin, %4,0 kalsiyum (Ca) ve %0,40 kullanılabilir fosfor (KP) içeren yem kullanılmıştır. Deneme, aynı odada 2 adet apartman tipi damızlık bıldırcın kafeslerinde yürütülmüştür. Bıldırcınlar her bir kafes bölmesine bireysel olarak yerleştirilmişlerdir. Yumurta verimleri ve yem tüketimleri bireysel olarak, su tüketimleri ise grup olarak belirlenmiştir. Denemede yem ve su tüketimi serbesttir..Deneme için gruplar aşağıdaki gibi düzenlenmiştir:

I. Kontrol Grubu : Bu gruptaki bıldırcınlar tuz ilavesiz içme suyu içmişlerdir.

II. Deneme Grubu : Bu gruptaki bıldırcınlar % 0,4 sodyum klorür (NaCl) ilave edilen içme suyu içmişlerdir.

Denemede kontrol ve deneme grupları 15'şer adet bıldırcından oluşmakta olup, toplam 30 adet dişi bıldırcın kullanılmıştır (2 Grup x 15 bıldırcın = 30 Bıldırcın). Deneme, aynı odada 2 adet apartman tipi damızlık bıldırcın kafeslerinde yürütülmüştür. Kafeslerden bir tanesinin içme suyuna tuz ilave edilmemiş, diğer kafese ise % 0,4 sodyum klorür (NaCl) ilave edilmiştir. Denemenin yürütüldüğü odanın sıcaklığı 32°C olarak otomatize edilmiş, günlük 16 saat ışık + 8 saat karanlık aydınlatma programı uygulanmıştır. Aydınlatma şiddeti 15 lüks olarak ayarlanmıştır. Performans verileri haftalık olarak belirlenmiştir. Deneme süresi 4 haftadır. Denemede performans verileri olarak; yumurta verimi, yem tüketimi ve yem değerlendirme katsayısı baz alınmıştır. Bıldırcınların su tüketimleri grup olarak belirlenmiştir. Denemeden elde edilen veriler t-testi ile analiz edilmişlerdir.

Sıcaklık stresi altındaki bıldırcınların içme sularına %0.4 tuz (NaCl) ilavesi günlük su tüketimini önemli seviyede artırmıştır ($p<0.05$) (sırasıyla 93.67 ml/gün'e karşı 120.97 ml/gün). Öte yandan, tuz uygulaması günlük yem tüketimini ve yumurta verimini önemli seviyelerde düşürmüştür ($p<0.05$) (sırasıyla 20.39 g/gün'e karşı 27.8 g/gün ve %76'ya karşı %85). Benzer şekilde tuz uygulaması yem değerlendirme katsayısını önemli seviyede düşürmüştür (2.40'a karşı 2.84).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçme suyu, Sodyum klorür, Isı Stresi, Bıldırcın, Yumurta

ABSTRACT

This trial was carried out at Selcuk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Experimental Animals Research Center. In this experiment, 30 female Japanese quail (Coturnix coturnix japonica) at the age of 12 weeks were used. In the experiment, corn – soybean meal (SFK) based; 16% crude protein (CP), 2.750 kcal metabolic energy (ME)/kg), 0.80% L-Lysine, 0.30% DL-Methionine, 4.0% calcium (Ca) and 0.40% available phosphorus (AP) containing diet was used. The experiment was carried out in 2 apartment type quail cages in the same room. Quails were housed individually in each cage compartment. Egg production and feed consumption were determined individually, and water consumption was determined as a group. Feed and water consumption was free in the trial. The groups for the trial were arranged as follows:

I. Control Group: The quails in this group drank drinking water without added salt.

II. Experimental Group: The quails in this group drank drinking water with 0.4% sodium chloride (NaCl) added.

Control and experimental groups consisted of 15 female quails each, and a total of 30 quails were used (2 Groups x 15 quails = 30 Quails). The experiment was carried out in 2 apartment type quail cages in the same room. Salt was not added to the drinking water of one of the cages, and 0.4% sodium chloride (NaCl) was added to the other cage. The temperature of the room where the experiment was carried out was automated as 32°C, and a daily lighting program of 16 hours light + 8 hours dark was applied. Illumination intensity is set to 15 lux. Performance data were determined on a weekly basis. The trial period is 4 weeks. As performance data in the trial; egg production, feed consumption and feed evaluation coefficient were taken as basis. The water consumption of quails was determined as a group. The data obtained from the experiment were analyzed by t-test.

Addition of 0.4% salt (NaCl) to the drinking water of quails under heat stress significantly increased daily water consumption ($p<0.05$) (93.67 ml/day vs. 120.97 ml/day, respectively). On the other hand, salt application significantly decreased daily feed consumption and egg production ($p<0.05$) (27.8 g/day vs. 20.39 g/day and 76% vs. 85%, respectively). Similarly, salt application significantly decreased the feed conversion coefficient (2.40 vs. 2.84).

Keywords: Drinking water, Sodium chloride, Heat Stress, Quail, Egg

BUZAĞI BESLEMEDE ELEKTROLİT ÇÖZELTİSİ KULLANIMI

USE OF ELECTROLYTE SOLUTION IN CALF NUTRİTİON

Mertcan TOK

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

ORCID NO: 0009-0003-1867-1734

Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu denemede Holstein ırkı 10 adet buzağı kullanılmıştır. Buzağılara doğumu takip eden üçüncü günün sonunda elektrolit çözeltisi içirilmiştir. Buzağılar bireysel buzağı bölmelerinde barındırılmışlardır. 100 g elektrolit çözeltisi 500 ml ılık suda çözündürüldükten sonra buzağılara içirilmiştir. Deneme protokolü aşağıdaki gibidir:

I. Kontrol Grubu : Bu gruptaki buzağılara elektroliz çözeltisi içirilmemiştie.

II. Deneme Grubu : Bu gruptaki buzağılara elektrolit çözeltisi içirilmiştir.

Denemede kontrol ve deneme grupları 5'er buzağıdan oluşmakta olup, toplam 10 adet buzağı kullanılmıştır.

Deneme grubundaki buzağılar üç gün ağız sütü aldıktan sonra dördüncü günden itibaren elektrolit çözeltisi içirilmeye başlanmıştır. Buzağılara üç öğün (sabah, akşam, gece) süt verilmiş olup, elektrolit çözeltisi öğlen içirilmiştir. Buzağılara 30 gün süreyle elektrolit çözeltisi içirilmiştir. Otuz günlük deneme süresi sonunda buzağıların canlı ağırlık, canlı ağırlık kazancı ve final canlı ağırlık/başlangıç canlı ağırlık oranları hesaplanmış, ayrıca deneme süresince sağlık durumları kayıt altına alınmıştır. Denemeden elde edilen veriler t-testi ile analiz edilmişlerdir.

Deneme sonunda günlük olarak elektrolit çözeltisi tüketen buzağılar kontrol grubuna göre daha yüksek canlı ağırlık kazancı elde etmişlerdir ($p<0.05$). Elektrolit çözeltisi içirilen grup kontrol grubuna göre sübjektif olarak daha sağlıklı bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrolit çözeltisi; Buzağı besleme; Sütten Kesme; Buzağı ishali

ABSTRACT

In this experiment, 10 Holstein calves were used. The calves were given electrolyte solution at the end of the third day after birth. Calves were housed in individual calf pens. After dissolving 100 g of electrolyte solution in 500 ml of warm water, it was given to the calves to drink. The trial protocol is as follows:

I. Control Group: The calves in this group were not given electrolyte solution.

II. Experimental Group: Calves in this group were given electrolyte solution.

In the experiment, control and experimental groups consisted of 5 calves, and a total of 10 calves were used.

After the calves in the experimental group received colostrum for three days, electrolyte solution was started to drink from the fourth day. The calves were given milk for three meals (morning, evening and night) and the electrolyte solution was drunk at noon. The calves were given electrolyte solution for 30 days. At the end of the thirty-day trial period, the calves' body weight, body weight gain and final body weight/initial body weight ratios were calculated, and their health status during the trial was recorded. The data obtained from the experiment were analyzed by t-test.

At the end of the experiment, calves consuming electrolyte solution daily had higher body weight gain than the control group ($p<0.05$). The group that was given electrolyte solution was found to be subjectively healthier than the control group.

Keywords: Electrolyte solution; Calf nutrition; Weaning; Calf diarrhea

11-13 YAŞ ERKEK VE KADIN HENTBOLCULARDA, FARKLILIKLA ÖĞRENME VE KLASİK ÖĞRENMEYLE ÇALIŞAN SPORCULARIN, ÇEVİKLİK VE HENTBOL KOORDİNASYON BECERİLERİ GELİŞİMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGILITY AND HANDBALL COORDINATION SKILLS OF 11-13 YEARS OLD MALE AND FEMALE HANDBALL PLAYERS TRAINED WITH DIFFERENTIAL LEARNING AND CLASSICAL LEARNING

Dr. İsmail ÇAKIT
Marmara University, Institute of Health Science
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9423-657X

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Farklılıkla Öğrenme ve klasik öğrenme ile spor yapan 11-13 yaşındaki erkek ve kadın hentbol gruplarının grup içi ve gruplar arasındaki gelişim farklılıklarının karşılaştırılmasıdır. Çalışma 81 gönüllü sporcuyla deneysel desende yürütülmüştür. Gruptaki sporcuların deney ve kontrol grubu randomize belirlenmiştir. Tüm gruplar uyum için 12 antrenman (Bir ay, dört hafta, haftada 3 gün) yapmış ve ön testler uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra deney grubu 24 antrenman (3 ay, haftada 3 gün, günde 1,5 saat) yapmıştır. Kontrol grubu ise eşit sayıda klasik hentbol antrenmanlarını gerçekleştirmiştir. Çalışmada anlamlılık düzeyi 0.05 belirlenmiş ve verilerin analizinde; Shapiro Wilk, Bağımsız Örneklem T-Testi ve Mann Whitney-U testleriyle, SPSS 18.0 kullanılmıştır.

Farklılıkla öğrenmeyle çalışan, deney grubu erkeklerde, motor beceri ve hentbolda koordinasyon ölçümleri için yapılan tüm testlerde ön test ile son test arasında anlamlı bir farklılık görülmektedir. Deney grubu kadınlarda motor becerilerde anlamlı bir farklılık görülmez iken, hentbolda koordinasyon testlerinde antrenmanların etkisi deney grubu lehine anlamlı bulunmuştur. Kontrol grubunda, küçük gelişmeler görülmüş özellikle erkek sporcuların zigzag koşu ve duvarda pas testlerindeki farklılığın anlamlı bulunduğu ancak diğer değişkenlerde anlamlı bir farklılık yaratmadığı belirtilmektedir.

Farklılıkla öğrenme ile zenginleştirilmiş egzersizlerle erkek sporcuların performansı, kadınlara göre daha fazla artmıştır. Kadınların hentbolda koordinasyon becerileri artmıştır. Deney grubu performansı, kontrol grubuna göre daha fazla artmıştır. Sporcuların gelişimi için, farklı spor dallarında ve çeşitli parametrelerle, farklılıkla öğrenmenin kullanılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: farklılıkla öğrenme, antrenman, motor beceriler, hentbol koordinasyon

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to compare the developmental differences within and between groups of 11 13 years old male and female handball player groups who practiced sports with Differential Learning and classical learning. The study was conducted in an experimental design with 81 volunteer athletes. The experimental and control groups were randomly assigned. All groups performed 12 training sessions (one month, four weeks, 3 days a week) for adaptation and pre-tests were conducted. Then the experimental group performed 24 trainings (3 months, 3 days a week, 1.5 hours a day). The control group performed an equal number of classical handball training sessions. The significance level in the study was 0.05 and SPSS 18.0 was used to analyze the data with Shapiro-Wilk, Independent Sample T-Test and Mann Whitney-U tests.

Results: According to the results of the study, there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test in all tests for motor skills and handball coordination measurements in the experimental male group working with differential learning. In the experimental group females, there was no statistically significant difference in motor skills, while the effect of training on handball coordination tests was found to be significant in favor of the experimental group. In the control group, which worked with classical sports training, small improvements were seen, especially in the zigzag running and wall passing tests of male athletes, but it was stated that it did not make a significant difference in other variables.

Conclusion: The performance of male athletes increased more than that of female athletes with exercises enriched with differential learning female coordination skills in handball increased. The performance of the experimental group increased more than the control group. For the development of athletes, it is recommended to use differential learning across sports and with different parameters.

Keywords: differential learning, training, motor skills, handball coordination

PİLİÇ DÖNERDE BEZELYE PROTEİNİNİN TRANSGLUTAMİNAZ ENZİMİ İLE BİRLİKTE KULLANIMI SONUCUNDA PİŞİRME FİRESİNİN VE AROMATİK DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION INTO COOKING LOSS AND AROMATIC ALTERATIONS IN CHICKEN DONER VIA THE UTILIZATION OF PEA PROTEIN WITH TRANSGLUTAMINASE ENZYME

Bilgehan Şule Solmaz,
Keskinoğlu Tavukçuluk ve Damızlık İşletmeleri San. Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0009-0004-4904-6293
Buse Coşkuner,
Keskinoğlu Tavukçuluk ve Damızlık İşletmeleri San. Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0009-0005-1385-9943
Aysu Atalay,
Keskinoğlu Tavukçuluk ve Damızlık İşletmeleri San. Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0009-0001-0748-8649
Mert Soyumert
Keskinoğlu Tavukçuluk ve Damızlık İşletmeleri San. Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0009-0001-8421-4887

ÖZET

Döner, Türkiye'nin yanı sıra dünyanın çeşitli ülkelerinde sevilerek tüketilen ve giderek üretimi artan köklü bir üründür. Piliç dönerdeki en büyük kayıp, ürünü pişirme esnasında gerçekleşen su ve yağ kaybıdır. Bu kayıp üretim hattında %32-35 civarındadır. Sektördeki bu kayıpların önüne geçebilmek amacıyla üretim sürecimizde kullanacağımız enzim ve bitkisel proteinlerin optimum karışım oranının belirlenmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Transglutaminaz enzimi, peptidler veya proteinler arasında çapraz bağ oluşumunu katalizleyen enzimlerdir. Geniş bir pH ve sıcaklık aralığında aktivite göstermeleri nedeniyle birçok gıdada kullanılabilmektedirler. Transglutaminaz, polipeptid zincirlerinde ve proteinlerde katalizlediği spesifik reaksiyonlar sonucu, proteinlerin fonksiyonel özelliklerini geliştirerek, su tutma kabiliyetlerini, emülsiyon stabilitelerini, viskozitelerini ve diğer bazı emülsiyon özelliklerini geliştirmektedirler. Bu çalışma, ileri işlem tesisinde üretilen piliç dönerin pişirme firelerini minimize ederek kaliteyi artırmak amacıyla optimum enzim ve protein karışım oranını belirlemek üzerine odaklanacaktır. Piliç dönerde, transglutaminaz enzimi ve bitkisel proteinler yardımıyla kurulacak olan peptid-peptid bağları sayesinde pişirme sürecindeki fire azaltılacak ve aromatik bir tat elde edilecektir. Sektörel bir problem olan pişirme firelerini önlemek için, optimum transglutaminaz enzimi ve bitkisel protein karışım oranları üzerinde çalışılacaktır. Ayrıca bitkisel protein olarak kullanılacak olan bezelye proteininin üretim süreçlerine olan etkileri ve nihai ürüne olan aromatik etkisi incelenerek, proje sonunda süreç optimizasyonuna ek olarak yeni bir ürün de elde edilmiş olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pişirme kayıpları, transglutaminaz enzimleri, bitkisel proteinler, bezelye proteini.

ABSTRACT

Doner, a popular and increasingly produced product consumed with pleasure not only in Turkey but also in various countries around the world. The main loss in chicken doner is the water and fat loss that occurs during cooking, which is around 32-35% in the production line. To prevent these losses in the sector, there is a need to determine the optimum mixture ratio of enzymes and vegetable proteins that we will use in our production process. Transglutaminase enzymes are enzymes that catalyze cross-linking between peptides or proteins. Due to their ability to show activity in a wide range of pH and temperature, they can be used in many foods. Transglutaminase improves the functional properties of proteins by enhancing their water holding capacity, emulsion stability, viscosity, and other emulsion properties as a result of the specific reactions they catalyze in polypeptide chains and proteins. This study will focus on determining the optimum enzyme and protein mixture ratio to improve the quality of chicken doner produced in an advanced processing plant by minimizing cooking losses. By establishing peptide-peptide bonds with the help of transglutaminase enzyme and vegetable proteins in chicken doner, the losses during the cooking process will be reduced, and an aromatic taste will be obtained. To prevent cooking losses, which is a sectoral problem, the optimum mixture ratios of transglutaminase enzyme and vegetable protein will be studied. Additionally, the effects of pea protein, which will be used as a vegetable protein, on production processes and its aromatic effect on the final product will be examined, and a new product will be obtained at the end of the project, in addition to process optimization.

Keywords: Cooking losses, transglutaminase enzymes, vegetable proteins, pea protein.

MADDE BAĞIMLILARINDA KOGNİTİF DURUM VE EL FONKSİYONU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ: PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND HAND FUNCTION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS: A PILOT STUDY

Beyza Gül AŞKIN
Fizyoterapist
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1703-1984

Doç. Dr. Ertuğrul DEMİRDEL
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,
Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Bölümü,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7139-0523

Uzm. Dr. Mustafa DANIŞMAN,
Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, AMATEM Kliniği,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7403-8840

ÖZET

Madde bağımlılığı beynin nöropsikolojik ve nörobiyolojik yapısında bozukluklara yol açan ve giderek etkilenen kişilerin arttığı bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Madde bağımlısı bireylerde beynin yürütücü işlevlerinde bozulma (başlatma, yanıt inhibisyonu, görev kalıclığı, organizasyon, bilişsel esneklik ve farkındalık), kas atrofisi, kardiyovasküler sorunlar, el-göz koordinasyonunda yavaşlama, günlük aktivitelere katılımda isteksizlik, fonksiyonel kapasitelerinde azalma, depresyon, anksiyete gibi sorunlar görülmektedir. Çalışmamızın amacı madde bağımlısı bireylerde yürütücü işlevler ile el fonksiyonu arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmaya Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Alkol ve Madde Bağımlılığı Tedavi Merkezi'ne (AMATEM) madde bağımlılığı tedavisi için başvuran ve DSM-V'e göre madde kullanım bozukluğu tanısına sahip hastalar davet edildi. Çalışmaya katılım için gönüllü olan, 18-50 yaş arası, 1 yıldan fazla madde kullanan ve Mini Mental Test skoru 24 ve üstünde olan bireyler çalışmaya dâhil edildi. Ortopedik, nörolojik veya sistemik herhangi bir ek hastalığı olan; aktif enfeksiyonu olan; görme ve işitme ile ilgili problemi olan; nörogelişimsel veya nörobilişsel bir bozukluğa sahip olan bireyler çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Ayrıca bilişsel fonksiyonlarını olumsuz etkileyecek şekilde madde etkisinde olan bireyler de çalışmaya alınmadı. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce bireylerin uygulanacak testleri tamamlayabilecek bilişsel seviyede olduklarının tespiti için Mini Mental Durum Testi kullanıldı. Bireylerin demografik özellikleri kaydedildi. Yürütücü işlevlerin değerlendirilmesinde Stroop Testi-Çapa Formu kullanıldı. El fonksiyonunu değerlendirmek için ise Jebsen Taylor El Fonksiyon Testi(JTEFT) kullanıldı. Sonuçlar uygun istatistiksel yöntemlerle analiz edildi. Çalışma kapsamında 47 erkek (%94), 3 kadın (%6) toplam 50 birey değerlendirildi. Değerlendirilen hastaların yaş ortalaması 29,34 (±4,05) yıl ve madde kullanmaya başlama yaşları ortalama 17,94 (±4,36) yıldı. Hastaların 30'u eroin(%60), 16'sı çoklu madde, 4'ü de metamfetamin (%8) tedavisi görmekteydi. Çalışmanın bulguları incelendiğinde Stroop B bölümü ile JTEFT'nin dominant ekstremite toplam ölçümü arasında orta düzeyde (r_s=0.407) ve anlamlı (p=0.03) bir pozitif korelasyon saptandı. Çalışma sonucunda, madde bağımlısı bireylerde meydana gelen

yürütücü işlev bozukluklarının dominant taraf el fonksiyonunda görev süresinin uzamasına eşlik ettiği görülmüştür. Buna göre madde bağımlılığı bireylerde kognitif görevlerin süresinin uzamasıyla birlikte el fonksiyonu adına verilen görevlerin dominant eksremitede de süresini artmakta, motor kontrolde sorunlara yol açmaktadır. Literatürde madde bağımlılarında el fonksiyonu etkilenimine ve bunun yürütücü işlevler ile ilişkisine dair çalışma bulunmadığı için bu çalışmanın gelecek çalışmalar için önemli olduğunu düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: El Fonksiyonu, Madde Bağımlılığı, Yürütücü İşlevler

ABSTRACT

Substance abuse is a public health problem that leads to neuropsychological and neurobiological damage of the brain. Substance addicts have the following problems: deterioration in the executive functions of the brain (inhibition, working memory and cognitive flexibility), muscle atrophy, cardiovascular problems, slowing of hand-eye coordination, reluctance to participate in daily activities, decrease in functional capacity, depression, anxiety. The aim of our study is to examine the relationship between executive functions and hand function in substance use disorders. Patients who applied to Ankara Training and Research Hospital, Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment Center (AMATEM) for substance addiction treatment and were diagnosed with substance use disorder according to DSM-V were invited to the study. Individuals who used substances for more than 1 year, between the ages of 18-50 and with a Mini-Mental State Examination score of 24 and above were included in the study. Individuals with orthopedic, neurological or systemic disease, problem with vision and hearing, a neurodevelopmental or neurocognitive disorder and active infection were excluded from the study. In addition, individuals under the effect of substances that negatively affect their cognitive functions were not included in the study. Before starting the study, the Mini-Mental State Examination was used to determine that the individuals were at a cognitive level to complete the tests to be applied. The demographic characteristics of the individuals were saved. The Stroop Test-Çapa Form was used to evaluate executive functions. Jebsen Taylor Hand Function Test(JTHFT) was used to tools for quantifying motor function of the hand. The results were analyzed by appropriate statistical methods. In our study, a total of 50 substance addicts, 3 women and 37 men, were evaluated. The mean age of the evaluated patients was 29.34 (±4.05) years, and the mean age of starting substance use was 17.94 (±4.36). 30 patients (60%) were treated with heroin, 16 patients (%32) on multiple substances, and 4 patients (%8) on methamphetamine. When the findings of our study were examined, a moderate and significant positive correlation was found between the Stroop B and the total measurement of the dominant extremity of JTHFT(r_s=0.407; p=0.03). As a result of the study, it was observed that executive dysfunctions in substance use disorders accompanied the prolongation of the task duration in the dominant hand function. Accordingly, prolonging the duration of cognitive tasks in substance use disorders increases the duration of tasks given for hand function in the dominant extremity, and this leads to problems in motor control. We think that this study is

important for future studies, since there is no study in the literature on the effect of substance use disorders on hand function and their relationship with executive functions.

Keywords: Hand Function, Substance Use Disorder, Executive Functions

ETKİLİ AFET YÖNETİM STRATEJİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Doç. Dr. Recep YİĞİT
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6263-0636
Öğr. Gör. Hacı Ahmet KIRTAŞ
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi Kavaklıdere Şehit Mustafa Alper Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5408-8728

ÖZET

Afetlerin normal yaşantımızı ve ulusal kalkınmamızı olumsuz yönde etkilemesi sebebiyle tehlikeli ve riskli bir bölgede konumlanan ülkemizde afet kayıplarının asgari seviyeye düşürülmesi bakımından yönetim stratejilerinin kolektif bir biçimde uygulanması kritik bir önem taşımaktadır.

Merkezi ve yerel düzeyde sürdürülebilir bir afet yönetim sistemi geliştirebilmek için, kalkınma, çevre ve afet konularının birlikte ele alınması, aralarında güçlü bir bağlantı kurulması ve amaçlarının ortak belirlenmesi önerilmiştir. Sürdürülebilir bir afet yönetim sisteminin var olan tehlike ve risklerin önlenerek, etkilerinin azaltılarak veya bunlardan sakınılarak, ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel gelişmelerin sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanması ile gerçekleştirilebileceği ifade edilmiştir.

Afet yönetimi çalışmalarının etkili bir biçimde yapılabilmesi açısından kamuya ait kurum ve kuruluşlar, belediyeler, özel sektör bünyesinde bulunan işletmeler, yükseköğretim kurumları ile basın-yayın kuruluşları arasında etkili bir yönetişim oluşturularak afetlerin olumsuz tesirlerinin asgari kayıplarla atlatılması ülkelerin kalkınması bakımından çok önemli bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, afet yönetiminin bugünkü durumu incelenerek tespit edilen sorunlar, eksik uygulamalar ve son dönemlerde yaşanan afetlerden edinilen tecrübeler rehberliğinde daha etkili bir afet yönetim şekli konusunda çalışmalar gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Afet hizmetleri çalışmalarının afetten önce, afet esnasında ve afetten sonra etkin, seri ve koordinasyon içerisinde sürdürülebilmesinin etkili bir afet yönetimi merkezi oluşturulmasının yanı sıra mahalli seviyede yetki paylaşımı, sorumluluk ve koordinasyon yapısı doğru planlanmış ve uzman ekiplerden meydana gelen kurumsal yapıların oluşturulması ile gerçekleştirilebileceği üzerinde durulmuştur.

Bu çalışmada öngörülen politikaların tatbikata aktarılması sonucunda afet riski yüksek bölgelerde bulunan ülkelerin afet kayıplarının asgari seviyeye düşürülmesine ilişkin faaliyetlerin koordinasyon içerisinde gerçekleştirildiği, toplumların afetler karşısında daha hazırlıklı ve dirençli bir hale geldiği ve yerleşim alanlarının sağlıklı, emniyetli ve afetlere dirençli olacak biçimde tasarlandığı bölgeler haline gelmesi ümit edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet Yönetimi, Toplumsal Dirençlilik, Yönetim Stratejileri, Risk, Etkin Müdahale

ABSTRACT

The collective implementation of management strategies is of critical importance in terms of minimizing disaster losses in our country, which is located in a dangerous and risky region due to the negative impact of disasters on our normal life and national development.

In order to develop a sustainable disaster management system at central and local level, it has been suggested that development, environment and disaster issues should be handled together, a strong connection should be established between them and their goals should be determined jointly. It has been stated that a sustainable disaster management system can be realized by preventing existing hazards and risks, reducing their effects or avoiding them, and ensuring the sustainability of economic, social and environmental developments.

In terms of effective disaster management studies, it is very important for the development of countries to overcome the negative effects of disasters with minimum losses by establishing an effective governance between public institutions and organizations, municipalities, private sector enterprises, higher education institutions and press and broadcasting institutions.

Within the scope of this study, studies on a more effective form of disaster management were carried out under the guidance of the problems identified by examining the current situation of disaster management, incomplete practices and the experiences gained from recent disasters.

It has been emphasized that the continuation of disaster services activities in an effective, rapid and coordinated manner before, during and after the disaster can be achieved by establishing an effective disaster management center, as well as the establishment of institutional structures consisting of expert teams, with a well-planned authority sharing, responsibility and coordination structure at the local level.

As a result of transferring the policies envisaged in this study into practice, it is hoped that the countries located in regions with high disaster risk will become regions where activities to minimize disaster losses are carried out in coordination, societies become more prepared and resistant to disasters, and settlements are designed to be healthy, safe and resistant to disasters is being done.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Social Resilience, Management Strategies, Risk, Effective Response

EXPLORATION OF NEUROPROTECTIVE CAPACITIES, PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF BERRIES OF *MYRTUS COMMUNIS* L.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi GEZICI

Gaziantep University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biology
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4856-0221

Prof. Dr. Nazim SEKEROGLU

Gaziantep University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0630-0106

ABSTRACT

Myrtus communis L. (myrtle), shows a wide distribution in the Mediterranean region and it has been used in folk medicine to treat certain ailments and diseases. Gallic acid derivatives, flavonols, flavonol derivatives and hydroxybenzoic acids are major component groups that have been detected in myrtles. Pharmacological properties of myrtle are attributable to galloyl derivatives, flavonols and flavonol derivatives, but the ratio of these groups of compounds may also have an important role in biological activities. The biological activities of myrtle extracts found so far may guide their use as a prebiotic in food formulations to stabilize complex lipid systems, and as novel therapeutics for inflammation management. Thus, this study was aimed to investigate in vitro neuroprotective properties, antioxidant capacities, and total polyphenolic compositions of methanol and water extracts of myrtle *(M. communis* L.). Neuroprotective potentials of the extracts were examined against inhibition of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) linked to Alzheimer's disease, and tyrosinase (TYRO), related to Parkinson's disease. Since oxidative damage is one of the major factors contributing to neurodegeneration, *in vitro* assays including 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) (ABTS) were performed to determine antioxidant capacities of the extracts. The total phenolic and total flavonoid quantities were analyzed spectrophotometrically. In the assays, the methanol extract had greater biological activities than water extract in general. A significant correlation was found between total polyphenolic compositions, antioxidant capacities and neuroprotective properties of the fruit's extracts. Correlation analysis indicated that the methanol extract, which possessed higher total phenols and flavonoids components than the water extract, was also found the more efficient in terms of antioxidant capacities and neuroprotective potentials. Consequently, these results

reveal that the berries of *M. communis* L. could provide considerable benefits against neurodegeneration and oxidative stress-related diseases, as a natural antioxidant and neuroprotective agent.

Keywords: *Myrtus communis* L.; neurodegenerative diseases; enzyme inhibition; antioxidant; polyphenolic content

BOR KARBONİTRÜR KATKILI POLİANİLİN KOMPOZİTLERİN ELEKTRİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION of ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES of BORON CARBON NITRIDE FILLED POLYANILINE COMPOSITES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Volkan UĞRAŞKAN,
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5230-2084

ÖZET

Başta grafen olmak üzere, siyah fosfor, geçiş metali dikalkojenitleri, nitrürler ve karbonitrürler gibi iki boyutlu (2D) malzemeler; üstün elektronik, mekanik, termal ve optoelektronik özellikleri sayesinde birçok uygulama alanında umut verici malzemeler haline gelmişlerdir.

Bor, karbon ve azotun farklı oranlarda birleşmesi sonucu elde edilen yarı iletken özelliğine sahip bor karbonitrür (BCN); süperkapasitörler, yüksek voltajlı transistörler, UV dedektörleri ve fotokatalizörler olmak üzere çeşitli alanlarda kullanılmaktadır.

İletken bir polimer olan polianilin (PANI); sentez kolaylığı, ayarlanabilir doping/dedoping, iyi elektriksel özellikler, iyi çevresel kararlılık ve toksik olmama gibi üstün özelliklere sahiptir. Katkılandırılmamış PANI' nin elektriksel iletkenliği 10^{-7} ile 300 Scm^{-1} değerleri arasında değişmektedir. PANI' nin iletkenlik özelliklerini arttırmak amacıyla en çok tercih edilen yöntemler, kimyasal doping işlemi ve uygun malzemeler ile katkılandırılarak kompozit hazırlanmasıdır.

Bu çalışmada, BCN ile katkılandırmanın PANI' nin elektriksel özelliklerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, kütlece farklı oranlarda (%1, %3, % 5, %7 ve %10) BCN ile katkılandırılan PANI kompozitler hazırlanmış ve kompozitlerin elektriksel iletkenlik ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, kompozit numuneler Fourier-Transform Infrared, UV-vis, SEM ve XRD analizleri ile karakterize edilmiştir.

Çalışmalar sonucunda, PANI' nin elektriksel iletkenliğinin BCN katkılandırması ile $7x10^{-2}$ Scm^{-1} değerinden 36,8 Scm^{-1}' e arttığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polianilin, bor karbonitür, kompozit, elektriksel iletkenlik

ABSTRACT

Two-dimensional (2D) materials such as black phosphorus, transition metal dichalcogenides, nitrides, and carbonitrides, especially graphene, have become promising materials in many application areas thanks to their superior electronic, mechanical, thermal, and optoelectronic properties.

Polyaniline (PANI), is a conductive polymer that has superior properties such as ease of synthesis, tunable doping/dedoping, good electrical properties, good environmental stability, and non-toxicity. The electrical conductivity of undoped PANI varies between 10^{-7} and 300 Scm^{-1} values. To increase the conductivity properties of PANI, the most preferred methods are the chemical doping process and composite preparation by the addition of appropriate materials.

In this study, the effect of the addition of BCN on the electrical properties of PANI was investigated. For this purpose, PANI composites filled with BCN at different ratios (1%, 3%, 5%, 7%, and 10%) by weight were prepared and electrical conductivity measurements of the composites were carried out. Additionally, composite samples were characterized by Fourier-Transform Infrared, UV-vis, SEM, and XRD analyses.

As a result of the studies, it was observed that the electrical conductivity of PANI increased from $7x10^{-2}$ Scm^{-1} to 36.8 Scm^{-1} with BCN addition.

Keywords: Polyaniline, boron carbon nitride, composite, electrical conductivity

ELAZIĞ İLİNDE GERÇEKLEŞEN İNTİHAR GİRİŞİMLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ELAZIG

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İrem BULUT
Fırat Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6954-7886
Dr. Birsen ADEMOĞLU
Aydın İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü, Söke Fehime Faik Kocagöz Devlet Hastanesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2553-774X
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ezgi GENÇ
Fırat Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2065-1703

ÖZET

Önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu olan intihar sözcüğü "kendini öldürmek (self murder)" sözcüğünden türemiştir. İntihar girişimi (parasuisid) ise Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)'nün tanımına göre ölümle sonuçlanmayan, bireyin kendisinin başlattığı, başkaları tarafından engellenmeyen kendine zarar verme davranışı, reçete edilen tedavi dozundan fazla ilaç kullanma durumudur. Bu araştırma ile intihar girişimi nedeniyle sağlık kuruluşları ve kolluk kuvvetleri tarafından doldurulan formlardan bireylerin sosyodemografik özelliklerinin retrospektif olarak değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Kesitsel türdeki araştırmanın evrenini, Elazığ ilinde gerçekleşen 2019-2021 yılları arasındaki Elazığ ilindeki kamu ve özel hastanelerin acil birimleri tarafından doldurulan 339 adet İntihar Kriz Tespit, İl Jandarma Komutanlığı tarafından doldurulan İntihar Teşebbüs Formları oluşturmaktadır. Etik kurul ve gerekli kurum izinleri alınmıştır. Çalışmada değişkenlerin özelliklerine göre yüzde, ortalama ve ki kare testleri kullanılmıştır. $p<0.05$ istatistiksel anlamlılık kabul edilmiştir.

Çalışma kapsamındaki kişilerin %38,1'i 14-24, %29,2'si 25-34, %23,6'sı 35-49 yaş aralığında ve %54,9'u kadındı. Medeni durumlarına bakıldığında %32,7'si evliydi. %49,9'u herhangi bir işte çalışmıyordu. %32,2'si ortaokul düzeyinde eğitim görmüştü. %2,7'sinin ölümle sonuçlandığı tespit edildi. Eylül, Ekim ve Şubat aylarında en çok intihar olaylarının olduğu görüldü (%10,9, %10,0, %10,6). %77,3 oranında ilaç aracılığıyla intihar girişiminin olduğu belirlendi. %44,9'unda altta yatan bir psikiyatrik tanı vardı. Yaş ile intihara teşebbüs için kullanılan yöntem arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç olarak; intihar olaylarının daha çok genç yaşlarda olduğu ve altta yatan psikiyatrik hastalığın intihara zemin hazırladığı görülmüştür. İntihar girişimiyle ilgili etmenlerin belirlenmesi, risk taşıyan kişilerin önceden saptanması, gerekli değerlendirme ve müdahalelerin zaman kaybetmeden yapılabilmesi açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntihar, İntihara Teşebbüs, Elazığ

ABSTRACT

The word suicide, which is an important public health problem, is derived from the word "self murder". Suicide attempt (parasuicide) is a self-harming behavior that does not result in death according to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), is initiated by the individual and is not prevented by others and state of using drugs more than the prescribed. With this research, it is aimed to retrospectively evaluate the sociodemographic characteristics of individuals from the forms filled by health institutions and law enforcement officers due to suicide attempts. The universe of the cross-sectional study consists of 339 Suicide Crisis Detection Forms filled by the emergency units of public and private hospitals in Elazig between the years 2019-2021, and Suicide Attempt Forms filled by the Provincial Gendarmerie Command. Ethics committee and necessary institutional permissions were obtained. In the study, percentage, mean and chi-square tests were used according to the characteristics of the variables. $p<0.05$ was accepted as statistical significance.

38.1% of the people within the scope of the study were between the ages of 14-24, 29.2% were 25-34, 23.6% were 35-49 years old, and 54.9% were women. Considering their marital status, 32.7% were married. 49.9% of them were not working in any job. 32.2% of them had secondary school education. It was determined that 2.7% of them resulted in death. It was observed that the highest number of suicides occurred in September, October and February (10.9%, 10.0%, 10.6%). It was determined that 77.3% had attempted suicide by means of drugs. 44.9% had an underlying psychiatric diagnosis. A significant difference was found between age and the method used to attempt suicide ($p<0.05$).

In conclusion; It has been observed that suicide events occur mostly at young ages and the underlying psychiatric disease paves the way for suicide. It is important to determine the factors related to the suicide attempt, to determine the risk-bearing people beforehand, and to make the necessary evaluations and interventions without losing time.

Keywords: Suicide, Attempted Suicide, Elazig

YER VE YURT KAVRAMI ETRAFINDA REFİK HALİT KARAY'IN SÜRGÜN ADLI ROMANI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN ANALYSIS ON REFIK HALİT KARAY'S NOVEL SÜRGÜN (EXILE) WITH THE CONCEPT OF PLACE AND HOMELAND

Doç. Dr. Sema ÖZHER KOÇ

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi

ORCİD NO: : 0000-0001-8428-7763

ÖZET

Yurt sözcüğü genel olarak bir halkın üzerinde yaşadığı, kültürünü oluşturduğu toprak parçası, memleket, mesken gibi anlamlara gelecek şekilde tanımlanır. Ancak bu sözcük, sadece coğrafi bir alanı ifade etmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda kişinin mekân ile arasında kurduğu psikolojik bağdan hareketle bir yere bağlanma durumunu da ortaya çıkarır. Böylece kişinin ulusal anlamda atalarıyla, bireysel anlamda ise kendi ve dünya ile kurduğu ilişkiden söz etmek mümkün olur.

Sürgün, bir suçlunun belirli bir süre için ikamet ettiği yerleşim yerinden uzaklaştırılıp başka bir beldede yaşamaya mecbur edilmesidir. Yurtdışında ikamete mecbur edilen sürgün, ailesi ve sevdiklerinden ayrıldığı gibi aynı zamanda içine doğdu dil, kültür ve yaşama biçiminden de mahrum bırakılmış olur. O nedenle sürgünün yerinden ve yurdundan uzakta bir hayat sürdürmesi oldukça zorlu bir süreci işaret eder. Kendi hayatında da hem yurt içinde hem de yurt dışında sürgüne gönderilen Refik Halit Karay, Sürgün adlı romanında Beyrut, Şam, Halep ve İskenderun gibi yerlerde sürgün hayatı sürdüren eski bir subayın yaşadığı zorlukları anlatır.

Bu tebliğde Sürgün romanından hareketle bir sürgünün yerinden ve yurdundan uzak kalmaktan kaynaklı yaşadığı psikolojik zorluklar üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Refik Halit Karay, Sürgün, yer ve yurt.

ABSTRACT

The word "homeland" is generally defined to mean a piece of land on which a people live and create their culture, hometown, residence. However, this word does not only express a geographical area, but also reveals the state of being attached to a place based on the psychological bond that the person establishes with the place. Thus, it is possible to talk about the relationship that a person establishes with his ancestors in a national sense, and with himself and the world in an individual sense.

Sürgün (Exile) is the removal of a criminal from his place of residence for a certain period of time and forcing him to live in another town. The exul forced to reside abroad is not only separated from his family and loved ones, but also deprived of the language, culture and way of life he was born into. For this reason, it is a very difficult process for the exul to lead a life away from his place and homeland. Refik Halit Karay, who was exiled both at homeland and

abroad in his own life, describes the difficulties experienced by a former officer who was exiled abroad, such as Beirut, Damascus and Iskenderun, in his novel Sürgün (Exile).

In this paper, based on the novel Sürgün (Exile), the psychological difficulties of an exul due to being away from his place and homeland will be emphasized.

Key Words: Refik Halit Karay, Sürgün (Exile), place, homeland.

SANAL PARA BORSASINDA TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİ TEKNİĞİ OLAN KAIZEN UYGULAMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF KAIZEN APPLICATIONS, A TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE IN VIRTUAL MONEY EXCHANGE

Dr. Selva Seza CANDAN
Karabük/Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-2345-6789

ÖZET

Toplam kalite yönetiminin, şirketlerin rekabet gücünü arttırmada en önemli etkenlerden biri olduğu yapılan birçok araştırmada ve uygulamada kabul görmüştür. Toplam kalite yönetiminin temel amaçları; sürekli gelişim ile müşteri odaklı yaklaşarak, müşteri tatminini ve mutluluğunu esas almaktır. Kaizen stratejisi süreçlerin ve organizasyonun performansının sürekli iyileştirilmesi olarak tanımlanmakla birlikte, toplam kalite yönetiminin tekniklerinden biri olarak kabul görmektedir. Kaizen kelimesi Japonca'da *Kai* (değişim) ve *Zen* (iyi) kavramlarından türetilmiş olup, sözcük anlamı "*sürekli iyileştirme*"dir. Kaizen stratejisine göre sürekli iyileştirme; şirketin en alt çalışanından en üst yöneticisine kadar herkesi kapsamakla birlikte tüm süreçler için uygulanmalıdır.

Kripto para biriminin ilki olan Bitcoin 2009 yılında sanal para piyasasına giriş yapmış olup, piyasalarda 2010'ların sonlarında en popüler konu haline gelmiştir. Kripto para biriminin 2017'deki benzeri görülmemiş fiyat artışı, piyasaya sadece çeşitli yatırımcı türlerini çekmekle kalmamış, ayrıca birçok araştırmacının da odak noktası olmuştur. Bununla birlikte, kripto para birimlerinin tanınmasındaki artışa rağmen, hızlı evrimleriyle uyumlu düzenlemelerin eksikliği ve piyasadaki güven problemi kriptonun gelişimini engelleyen birçok engel yaratmaktadır. Sanal para birimlerinin işlem gördüğü borsalar bu engelleri aşma fırsatı sunmaktadır. Kripto para borsaları ekonomik özgürlüğü geliştirmeye ve geleneksel finansal sistemlerden bağımsızlık kazanmaya çalışmaktadır. Günümüzde CoinMarketCap 2023 verilerine göre 238 tane kripto para borsası faaliyet göstermektedir ve işlem hacmi olarak dünyanın en büyük kripto para borsası *Binance*'dır. Binance, Ağustos 2022 itibarıyla günlük 76 milyar dolarlık işlem hacmine ve dünya çapında 90 milyon kullanıcıya ulaşan, 350'den fazla kripto para biriminde işlem yapılmasına olanak sağlayan bir borsadır. Binance 2017'de piyasaya girmesine rağmen, kullanım kolaylığı ve yüksek güvenliği nedeniyle hızlı bir şekilde popülerlik kazanıp piyasa birinciliğini koruyarak günümüze kadar devam ettirmiştir. Binance piyasa altyapısının hızlı gelişimine ayak uydurarak başarısını koruyabilmek için Kaizen stratejisini uygulayıp sürekli iyileştirme yolu izlemektedir. Son beş yıldaki iyileştirmelerinden birkaçına bakacak olursak; sektörün en yetenekli personellerini bünyelerine katarak güvenlik ve uyum ekiplerinde iyileştirmeye gitmişler ve çalışan sayılarını %500 artırmışlardır. Kullanıcı dostu arabirim sunan platform, en ucuz alternatiflerden biri olmakla birlikte, Temmuz 2022'de BTC spot işlem çiftleri, Ağustos ayında ise ETH/BUSD çifti üzerinden artık kullanıcılarından ücret almayacaklarını duyurmuşlardır. NFT'de eşsiz bir deneyim sunmak için 2022 yılında haftalık 600 binden fazla aktif kullanıcıya, 2,5 milyon listelenen NFT'ye ve spor, müzik ve eğlence alanındaki en büyük isimlerden bazılarıyla üst düzey işbirlikleri yaptıklarını duyurmuşlardır. Ticaret ara yüzlerinin herkes tarafından (renk körlüğü hastaları için) kullanılabilmesini

sağlamak adına, geleneksel kırmızı / yeşil paleti daha vizyon dostu bir mavi / turuncu konfigürasyonla değiştiren yeni bir renk görme eksikliği paletini uygulamaya sokmuşlardır. Kullanıcılarının ticaret deneyimini geliştirmek ve kolaylaştırmak amaçlı; 2017'nin basit, barebones orijinal ara yüzünden, Binance'in gösterge tablosu kriptodaki ve tartışmasız tüm finans sektöründeki en gelişmiş perakende ticaret ara yüzlerinden birine dönüştürerek iyileştirme yapmışlardır. Binance ekosisteminde kullanıcı güvenliği için hayati önem taşıyan kimlik doğrulama süreçlerinde gerçek zamanlı fotoğraf kalitesi değerlendirmesi, çeşitli bölgelerde daha hızlı doğrulama sağlanması ve daha fazla kimlik belgesi türü desteği de dâhil olmak üzere önemli iyileştirmeler yaptıklarını raporlarında sunmuşlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaizen, Sanal Para Borsası, Binance

ABSTRACT

It has been accepted in many researches and practices that total quality management is one of the most important factors in increasing the competitiveness of companies. The main objectives of total quality management are; is to take customer satisfaction and happiness as a basis by approaching customer-oriented with continuous development. Kaizen strategy Although it is defined as the continuous improvement of processes and the performance of the organization, it is accepted as one of the techniques of total quality management. The word Kaizen is derived from the Japanese terms Kai (change) and Zen (good), meaning "continuous improvement". Continuous improvement according to the Kaizen strategy; Although it covers everyone from the lowest employee to the top manager of the company, it should be applied for all processes.

Bitcoin, the first of the crypto currency, entered the virtual money market in 2009 and became the most popular topic in the markets in the late 2010s. The unprecedented price increase of the cryptocurrency in 2017 has not only attracted various types of investors to the market, but has also been the focus of many researchers. However, despite the increase in the recognition of cryptocurrencies, the lack of regulations compatible with their rapid evolution and the problem of trust in the market create many barriers that hinder the development of crypto. Exchanges where virtual currencies are traded offer an opportunity to overcome these barriers. Cryptocurrency exchanges strive to develop economic freedom and gain independence from traditional financial systems. Today, according to CoinMarketCap 2023 data, 238 crypto money exchanges operate and Binance is the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange in terms of trading volume. Binance is an exchange with a daily trading volume of $76 billion and 90 million users worldwide as of August 2022, allowing trading in more than 350 cryptocurrencies. Although Binance entered the market in 2017, it has gained popularity quickly due to its ease of use and high security, maintaining its market leadership and has continued to this day. In order to maintain its success by keeping up with the rapid development of the Binance market infrastructure, it implements the Kaizen strategy and follows a continuous improvement path. Let's take a look at a few of the improvements over the last five years; by recruiting the most talented personnel of the industry, they improved their security and compliance teams and increased their number of employees by 500%. Offering a user-friendly interface, the platform is one of the cheapest alternatives, and they announced that they will no longer charge their

users for BTC spot trading pairs in July 2022 and the ETH/BUSD pair in August. They announced high-level collaborations with more than 600,000 weekly active users, 2.5 million listed NFTs and some of the biggest names in sports, music and entertainment in 2022 to deliver a unique experience on NFT. To make their trading interface available to everyone (for color blind patients), they have introduced a new color vision deficit palette that replaces the traditional red/green palette with a more vision friendly blue/orange configuration. To improve and facilitate the trading experience of its users; They've improved upon the simple, barebones original interface of 2017, turning Binance's dashboard into one of the most advanced retail trading interfaces in crypto and arguably the entire financial industry. They reported in their reports that they made significant improvements in authentication processes, which are vital for user security in the Binance ecosystem, including real-time photo quality assessment, faster verification in various regions, and support for more identity document types.

Keywords: Kaizen, Virtual Currency Exchange, Binance,

SABİT OLMAYAN ZEMİNLERDE UYGULANAN HİP THRUST EGZERSİZİ SIRASINDA KAS AKTİVASYONLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF MUSCLE ACTIVATION DURING HİP THRUST EXERCISE ON UNSTABLE SURFACES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin Topçu
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0623-883X
Arş. Gör. Ali Kamil Güngör,
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5875-0742
Prof. Dr. Ramiz Arabacı
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8403-5742

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sabit zemin, BOSU, Pilates topu ve Fonksiyonel egzersiz bandı (TRX) üzerinde gerçekleştirilen Hip thrust egzersizi sırasında Biceps Femoris (BF), Semitendinosus (ST) ve Gluteus Maximus (GM) kaslarının elektromiyografik aktivasyonlarının belirlenmesidir. Çalışmaya, ortalama yaş 21.5 ± 2.66 yıl, boy 179 ± 0.05 cm, ağırlık 74.28 ± 4.27 kg, Vücut Kütle İndeksi (VKİ) 22.98 ± 1.11 kg/m2 ve vücut yağ yüzde değerleri %10.72 ± 2.07 olan 25 erkek sporcu gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Katılımcılar, Hip Thrust egzersizini 2 saniye iniş fazı, 2 saniye çıkış fazı olmak üzere toplam 4 saniye süren 3 tekrar şeklinde sırasıyla dört zeminde uygulamıştır. Egzersiz sırasında BF, ST ve GM kaslarının amplitüdünü belirlemek için yüzey elektromiyografisi (sEMG) kullanılmıştır. sEMG genliği, kasların izometrik kasılmaları sırasında en yüksek tepe tork değerini veren maksimum istemli kasılma (MİK) yöntemi kullanılarak normalleştirilmiştir. Veriler, tekrarlanan ölçümler için tek yönlü bir varyans analizi testi ile analiz edilmiştir.

BF kasında Pilates topu ve TRX'te sabit zemin ve BOSU'ya göre, BOSU'da da sabit zemine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde daha fazla kas aktivasyonu tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Pilates topu ile TRX arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmemiştir ($p>0.05$). ST kasında da Pilates topu ve TRX'te sabit zemin ve BOSU'ya göre, BOSU'da da sabit zemine göre daha fazla aktivasyon bulunurken ($p<0.05$), Pilates topu ile TRX arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır ($p>0.05$). GM kasında sabit zemin, BOSU ve Pilates topunda TRX'e göre daha fazla kas aktivasyonu görülürken ($p<0.05$), Sabit zemin, BOSU ve Pilates topu arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmemiştir($p>0.05$).

İnstabilite cihazları BF ve ST kaslarında kas aktivasyonunu artırırken, GM kasında TRX'te önemli bir aktivasyon düşüşü görünmüştür. Bulgulardan yola çıkarak, BF ve ST kaslarına yönelik Hip Thrust egzersizi yaparken instabilite cihazlarını kullanmak sabit zemine göre zorluk derecesi daha yüksek bir antrenman yapılmasını sağlarken, GM kasına yönelik Hip Thrust egzersizi sırasında TRX kullanmak GM kasını geliştirme konusunda sınırlı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: EMG, İnstabilite, BOSU, Pilates topu, TRX, Hip Thrust

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the electromyographic activations of Biceps Femoris (BF), Semitendinosus (ST) and Gluteus Maximus (GM) muscles during hip thrust exercise performed on a stable surface, BOSU, Pilates ball and Functional exercise band (TRX). 25 male athletes with a mean age of 21.5 ± 2.66 years, height 179 ± 0.05 cm, weight 74.28 ± 4.27 kg, Body Mass Index (BMI) 22.98 ± 1.11 kg/m2 and body fat percentage 10.72 ± 2.07 voluntarily participated in the study. The participants performed the Hip Thrust exercise on four floors, in sequence, as 3 repetitions of a total of 4 seconds, 2 seconds of descent phase and 2 seconds of ascent phase. Surface electromyography (sEMG) was used to determine the amplitude of the BF, ST, and GM muscles during exercise. The sEMG amplitude was normalized using the maximum voluntary contraction (MIC) method, which gives the highest peak torque value during isometric contractions of the muscles. Data were analyzed with a one-way analysis of variance test for repeated measurements.

Statistically significantly more muscle activation was detected in the BF muscle than in the Pilates ball and TRX compared to the stable surface and BOSU, and in BOSU compared to the stable surface ($p<0.05$). There was no significant difference between Pilates ball and TRX ($p>0.05$). While there was more activation in ST muscle than Pilates ball and TRX compared to stable surface and BOSU, and BOSU compared to stable surface ($p<0.05$), no significant difference was found between Pilates ball and TRX ($p>0.05$). While more muscle activation was observed in the GM muscle compared to TRX on the stable surface, BOSU and Pilates ball ($p<0.05$), there was no significant difference between the stable surface, BOSU and Pilates ball ($p>0.05$).

While instability devices increased muscle activation in BF and ST muscles, a significant decrease in TRX activation was seen in GM muscle. Based on the findings, using instability devices while performing Hip Thrust exercise for BF and ST muscles provides a training with a higher degree of difficulty compared to solid ground, while using TRX during Hip Thrust exercise for GM muscle may be limited in developing GM muscle.

Keywords: EMG, Instability, BOSU, Swiss ball, TRX, Hip Thrust

FARKLI TOPARLANMA EGZERSİZLERİNİN İŞİTME ENGELLİLERİN KALP ATIM HIZI DEĞİŞKENLİĞİ VE DENGE BECERİSİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT RECOVERY EXERCISES ON HEART RATE VARIABİLİTY AND BALANCE SKILLS OF THE HEARING-IMPAIRED

Arş. Gör. Ali Kamil Güngör
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5875-0742
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin Topçu
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0623-883X
Prof. Dr. Ramiz Arabacı
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8403-5742
Prof. Dr. Şenay Şahin
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5670-7166

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, işitme engelli sporcularda submaksimal egzersiz sonrası foam roller (FR), dinamik germe (DG) ve pasif toparlanmanın (PT) kalp atım hızı değişkenliği (KAHD) ve denge becerisi üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemektir.

Çalışmaya 18-30 yaş arası 14 doğuştan (sensörinöral) işitme engelli (>91dB) basketbolcu gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Katılımcılar rastgele 5 sporcudan oluşan 3 gruba ayrılmıştır. Katılımcılar çapraz desenli tasarımda (cross-over) koşu bandı üzerinde submaksimal koşu (%80) egzersizleri yaptıktan sonra 3 farklı toparlanma yöntemi uygulamıştır. Katılımcıların KAHD parametreleri (i) egzersiz öncesi, (ii) egzersiz sonrası, (ıii) toparlanma egzersizi sırası ve (iv) toparlanma egzersizi 10dk sonrası olmak üzere 4 farklı zamanda ölçülmüştür. Denge ölçümü ise (i) egzersiz öncesi, (ii) egzersiz sonrası, (ıii) toparlanma egzersizi sonrası olmak üzere 3 faklı zamanda yapılmıştır. Veriler SPSS analizleri, tekrarlanan ölçümler için iki yönlü bir varyans analizi (within factors) testi ile analiz edilmiştir.

FR toparlama egzersizi sonrası ve toparlanma egzersizinden 10 dakika sonra PT'ye kıyasla RMSSD ve HF'de anlamlı bir artış tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). PT'ye kıyasla FR'de toparlanma egzersizinden 10 dakika sonra LF'de anlamlı bir azalma bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$). FR ve DG arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Dengede ise gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir ($p>0.05$). Fakat egzersiz sonrası dengeye göre toparlama egzersizi sonrası dengede FR ve DG'de anlamlı bir artış tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$).

İşitme engelli basketbolcularda submaksimal egzersiz sonrası uygulanan FR toparlanma yöntemi, PT'ye kıyasla KAHD'yi önemli ölçüde artırmıştır. Fakat dengede gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır. Bulgularımıza göre egzersiz sonrası veya müsabaka sonrası dönemde FR toparlanma egzersizlerinin yapılması KAHD'yi olumlu etkileyebilir. Antrenörlere ve sporculara submaksimal egzersizlerden sonra toparlanma yöntemi olarak FR egzersizi önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşitme Engelliler,Kalp Atım Hızı Değişkenliği Denge, Foam Roller, Dinamik Germe, Basketbol

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the effects of foam roller (FR), dynamic stretching (DS) and passive recovery (PR) on heart rate variability (HRV) and balance ability after submaximal exercise in hearing impaired athletes.

14 congenital (sensorineural) hearing impaired (>91dB) basketball players between the ages of 18-30 participated in the study voluntarily. Participants were randomly divided into 3 groups of 5 athletes. Participants applied 3 different recovery methods after performing submaximal running (80%) exercises on the treadmill in a cross-over design. HRV parameters of the participants were measured at 4 different times: (i) before exercise, (ii) after exercise, (iii) during recovery exercise, and (iv) 10 minutes after recovery exercise. Balance measurement was performed at three different times: (i) before exercise, (ii) after exercise, and (iii) after recovery exercise. Data were analyzed by SPSS analyses, a two-way analysis of variance (within factors) test for repeated measurements.

A significant increase in RMSSD and HF was detected after FR recovery exercise and 10 minutes after recovery exercise compared to PR ($p<0.05$). A significant reduction in LF was found 10 minutes after recovery exercise in FR compared to PR ($p<0.05$). There was no significant difference between FR and DS ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, no significant difference was found between the groups in balance ($p>0.05$). However, there was a significant increase in FR and DS in balance after recovery exercise compared to post-exercise balance ($p<0.05$).

The FR recovery method applied after submaximal exercise in deaf basketball players significantly increased HRV compared to PT. However, no significant difference was found between the groups in terms of balance. According to our findings, performing FR recovery exercises in the post-exercise or post-competition period may positively affect HRV. FR exercise can be recommended to trainers and athletes as a recovery method after submaximal exercises.

Keywords: Hearing Impaired, Heart Rate Variability Balance, Foam Roller, Dynamic Stretching, Basketball

PYRUS ELAEGNIFOLIA PALL. BİTKİSİNİN ANTİOKSİDAN YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ

PYRUS ELAEGNIFOLIA PALL. INVESTIGATION OF THE PLANT IN TERMS OF ANTIOXIDANT

Ecz. Burçin ÖZÜPEK
Gazi Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2159-9860

ÖZET

Antioksidanlar insan vücudundaki serbest radikaller olarak adlandırılan maddelerin olumsuz etkilerini ve oluşumunu durduran veya yok eden maddelerdir. Bu serbest radikaller pek çok hücre yapısına zarar vermektedir. Organizmada patolojik bir olay veya fizyolojik şartlarda oluşan serbest radikaller ve bunlara koruma oluşturan antioksidanlar arasında bir denge vardır. Bu dengenin, serbest radikallerinin olduğu tarafı arttığı zaman oksidatif stres adını almaktadır. Oksidatif stres pek çok hastalığı tetiklemektedir. Kanser, şeker hastalığı gibi birçok hastalığın önlenme aşamasında antioksidanlar önemli yer tutmaktadır. Son yıllarda bitkisel kaynaklı C vitamini, fenolik bileşikler, karotenoidler gibi antioksidan maddeler incelenmektedir.

Pyrus elaeginifolia Pall. bitkisi Rosaceae familyasına aittir. Türkiye'de ahlat, yaban armudu olarak bilinir. Zorlu çevre koşullarına karşı dayanıklılık gösteren bitkinin yaprak ve meyvesinin sağlık üzerine etkileri uzun yıllardan beridir bilinmektedir. Bu bitkinin halk arasında kalp rahatsızlıklarında, ishalde, kalbi güçlendirmekte, kan sulandırıcı ve temizleyici, yatıştırıcı olarak sinir sistemine iyi geldiği, yorgunluğu giderdiği, astım hastalarını rahatlattığı, diş hastalıklarında, diş eti rahatsızlıklarında kullanımları olduğu bildirilmiştir. Ayrıca sekonder metabolit içeriği bakımından fenolik maddeler, flavonoitler, tanenler gibi pek çok yapıyı içermektedir.

Pyrus elaeginifolia Pall. bitkisinin dalları, yaprakları ve meyvesi ayrı ayrı %80 etanol ile ekstre edilmiştir. Ekstre verimleri dal için %3.36 yaprak için %21.25 meyve için %4.04 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bitkinin dal, yaprak ve meyvesi antioksidan aktivite yönünden ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. Antioksidan aktivite için total fenol miktar tayini, total flavonoit miktar tayini, DPPH radikal süpürücü aktivite, metal bağlama kapasitesi ve demir indirgeme gücü deneyleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Dal ekstresinde total fenol (138.97 ± 2.16) miktarı en yüksek bulunurken, yaprak ekstresinde flavonoit miktarı (42.88 ± 3.36) en yüksek hesaplanmıştır. DPPH radikal süpürücü aktivite en yüksek yaprak ekstresinde bulunmuştur (90.85 ± 6.73). Metal bağlama kapasitesi en yüksek aktivite meyve ekstresinde bulunmuştur (79.38 ± 2.99). Demir indirgeme gücü deneyinde en yüksek aktivite dal ekstresinde gözlenmiştir (2.6877 ± 0.2047). Antioksidan aktivite yönünden incelendiğinde her bir bitki kısmının farklı mekanizmalar ile antioksidan potansiyele sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidan, *Pyrus elaginifolia*, serbest radikal

ABSTRACT

Antioxidants are substances that stop or destroy the negative effects and formation of substances called free radicals in the human body. These free radicals damage many cell structures. There is a balance between free radicals formed in a pathological event or physiological conditions in the organism and the antioxidant that protects them. When the side of this balance with free radicals increases, it is called oxidative stress. Oxidative stress triggers many diseases. It has an important place in the prevention of many diseases such as cancer and diabetes. In recent years, antioxidant substances such as plant-derived vitamin C, phenolic compounds, and carotenoids have been studied.

Pyrus elaeginifolia Pall. plant belongs to the Rosaceae family. In Turkey, wild pear is known as wild pear. It has been known for many years that the leaves and fruits of the plant, which are resistant to harsh environmental conditions, have health effects. It has been reported that this plant is used in heart diseases, diarrhea, strengthens the heart, is good for the nervous system as a blood thinner and cleaner, sedative, relieves fatigue, relieves asthma patients, and is used in dental diseases and gum disorders. In addition, it contains many structures such as phenolic substances, flavonoids, tannins in terms of secondary metabolite content.

Branches, leaves and fruit of *Pyrus elaeginifolia* Pall. plant were extracted separately with 80% ethanol. Extract yields were calculated as 3.36% for the branch, 21.25% for the leaves, and 4.04% for the fruit. The branches, leaves and fruits of the plant were examined separately in terms of antioxidant activity. For antioxidant activity, total phenol assay, total flavonoid quantification, DPPH radical scavenging activity, metal chelating capacity and ferric reducing power experiments were performed. While the total phenol (138.97 ± 2.16) amount was found to be the highest in the branch extract, the flavonoid amount (42.88 ± 3.36) was the highest in the leaf extract. The highest DPPH radical scavenging activity was found in the leaf extract (90.85 ± 6.73). The highest metal chelating capacity was found in the active fruit extract (79.38 ± 2.99). In the ferric reducing power test, the highest activity was observed in the branch extract (2.6877 ± 0.2047). When examined in terms of antioxidant activity, it was seen that each plant part had antioxidant potentials with different mechanisms.

Keywords: Antioxidant, *Pyrus elaginifolia*, free radical

PRUNUS SPİNOSA L. BİTKİSİNİN ANTİDİYABETİK AKTİVİTE YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PRUNUS SPINOSA L. FOR ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY

Ecz. Burçin ÖZÜPEK
Gazi Üniversitesi Eczacılık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2159-9860

ÖZET

Diabetes mellitus (DM), insülin sekresyonunda, insülin etkisinde veya her ikisinden kaynaklanan defektlerin neden olduğu hiperglisemi ile karakterize metabolik bir hastalıktır. Dünyada tip 2 diyabetin yaygınlığı hızla artmaktadır. Diabetes mellitus ve obezitenin, birbirleriyle güçlü ve karmaşık bir şekilde ilişkisi bulunmaktadır. Obezite, Tip 2 DM için bir risk faktörü olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Prunus spinosa L. Rosaceae familyasına ait bir bitkidir. Türkiye'de çakal eriği veya güvem olarak bilinmektedir. Oldukça geniş bir yayılım göstermektedir. Bitki dünyada Avrupa, Batı Asya, Kuzey Batı Afrika'da görülürken, Türkiye'de ise Marmara, Ege, Orta Karadeniz bölgelerinde görülmektedir. Bu bitkinin özellikle yaprak ve çiçeklerinin geleneksel tedavide kullanımı olduğu bildirilmektedir. Türkiye'de halk arasında meyvelerinin gıda olarak kullanımı oldukça yaygındır. Etnobotanik kayıtlar incelendiğinde, meyveleri taze olarak üriner hastalıklarda, diyabette ve bronşit tedavisinde; dallarından hazırlanan dekoksiyon diş çürümelerine karşı ve diş ağrılarının giderilmesinde kullanılmaktadır. Meyvelerden hazırlanan dekoksiyon dahilen egzama tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. İnfüzyon şeklinde hazırlanan olgun meyveleri diyabet tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, antidiyabetik aktivite α-amilaz ve α-glukozidaz enzimleri, antiobezite pankreatik lipaz ve pankreatik kolesterol esteraz enzimleri değerlendirilmek suretiyle incelenmiştir. *Prunus spinosa* L. bitkisinin dal kısımlarından %80 etanol ile ekstre hazırlanmıştır. Elde edilen ekstrenin *in vitro* antidiyabetik, antiobezite aktivite potansiyeli değerlendirilmiştir. En yüksek aktivite 2 mg/ml'lik konsantrasyonda ve α-glukozidaz enzim inhibitörü aktivitede görülmüştür. Ekstrenin yüzde inhibisyonu 99.37 ± 0.35 şeklinde hesaplanmış olup referans madde olan akarboza (99.65 ± 0.03) benzer değerler bulunmuştur. α-amilaz enzim inhibisyonu 65.52 ± 2.30 olarak bulunurken, pankreatik kolesterol esteraz enzim inhibisyonu 30.81 ± 9.61 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda pankreatik lipaz enzimi üzerinde ise bir aktivite gözlenmemiştir. α-glukozidaz enzim inhibitörü değerleri antidiyabetik aktivite yönünden umut vaat edicidir. *P. spinosa* türünün umut veren antidiyabetik potansiyeli, *in vivo* teknikler kullanılarak ileri çalışmalar ile desteklenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Prunus spinosa*, antidiyabet, Enzim inhibitörü

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia caused by defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes is increasing rapidly in the world. Diabetes mellitus and obesity are strongly and complexly related to each other. Obesity is defined as a risk factor for Type 2 DM.

Prunus spinosa L. is a plant belonging to the Rosaceae family. It is known as jackal plum or güvem in Turkey. It shows a fairly wide spread. While the plant is seen in Europe, West Asia, North West Africa in the world, it is seen in Marmara, Aegean, Central Black Sea regions in Turkey. It is reported that especially the leaves and flowers of this plant are used in traditional treatment. The use of fruits as food is quite common among the people in Turkey. When the ethnobotanical records are examined, the fruits are freshly used in urinary diseases, diabetes and bronchitis treatment; The decoction prepared from its branches is used against tooth decay and to relieve toothache. The decoction prepared from the fruits is used in the treatment of eczema. Ripe fruits prepared in the form of infusion are used in the treatment of diabetes.

In this study, antidiabetic activity was investigated by evaluating α-amylase and α-glucosidase enzymes, antiobesity pancreatic lipase and pancreatic cholesterol esterase enzymes. An extract was prepared from the branches of the *Prunus spinosa* L. plant with 80% ethanol. The *in vitro* antidiabetic and antiobesity activity potential of the obtained extract was evaluated. The highest activity was seen at 2 mg/ml concentration and α-glucosidase enzyme inhibitor activity. The percent inhibition of the extract was calculated as 99.37 ± 0.35, and values similar to the reference substance acarbose (99.65 ± 0.03) were found. While α-amylase enzyme inhibition was found as 65.52 ± 2.30, pancreatic cholesterol esterase enzyme inhibition was calculated as 30.81 ± 9.61. As a result of the study, no activity was observed on the pancreatic lipase enzyme. α-glucosidase enzyme inhibitor values are promising in terms of antidiabetic activity. The promising antidiabetic potential of *P. spinosa* species should be supported by further studies using *in vivo* techniques.

Keywords: *Prunus spinosa*, antidiabetes, Enzyme inhibitory

BAZALT FİBER İLE GÜÇLENDİRİLMİŞ POMZA AGREGALI HAFİF BETONLARIN EĞİLME DAYANIMLARININ BOX BEHNKEN METODU İLE OPTİMİZASYONU

THE FLEXURAL STRENGTH OPTMIZATION OF BASALT FIBER REINFORCED LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE BY BOX BEHNKEN METHOD

Doç. Dr. Sadık Alper YILDIZEL

Karamanoglu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5702-807X

ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında bazalt fiber takviyeli hafif betonların eğilme dayanımlarının Box Behnken yöntemi ile optimizasyonu yapılmış ve daha önce gerçekleştirilen Taguchi optimizasyonu çalışması sonuçları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Toz kalsiyum karbonat (GCC) da karışıma ayrıca eklenmiştir. Yapılan modelleme ve laboratuvar çalışmaları sonuçlarına göre Box Behnken metodolojisinin, Taguchi yöntemi kadar önerilen karışımlar kadar uyumlu sonuçlar vermese de kabul edilebilir değerler içerisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğilme dayanımı, Box Behnken metodu, bazalt elyaf, optimizasyon

ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, the flexural strength of basalt fiber reinforced lightweight concrete was optimized with the Box Behnken method and compared with the results of the previous Taguchi optimization study. Ground calcium carbonate (GCC) was also added to the mixture. According to the results of the modeling and laboratory studies, it has been determined that the Box Behnken methodology is within acceptable values, although it does not give as harmonious results as the Taguchi method.

Keywords: Flexural strength, Box Behnken, basalt fiber, optimization

FAZ DEĞİŞTİREN MALZEMELERİN BETONDA KULLANIMLARI ve BASINÇ DAYANIMLARINA ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE APPLICATION OF PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL IN CONCRETES and THEIR EFFECT ON THE COMPPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Doç. Dr. Sadık Alper YILDIZEL

Karamanoglu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5702-807X

ÖZET

Faz değiştiren Malzemeler (FDM) son yıllarda binaların enerji verimliliği uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda binalar için hem ısıtma hem de soğutma da harcanan enerjilerin azaltılabilmesi için büyük bir potansiyel taşıdığı ortaya konmuştur. Ancak betonda kullanımı öncesi üretim tekniklerinin detaylı oluşu hem de basınç dayanımı üzerindeki olumsuz sonuçları, verimli üretim için daha da geliştirilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, FDM'lerin basınç dayanımı üzerine etkileri incelenmiş ve üretim yöntemleri literatürden incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FDM, basınç dayanımı, beton, üretim, üretim yöntemleri

ABSTRACT

Phase Change Materials (PCM) have been widely used in energy efficiency applications of buildings in recent years. Studies have shown that it has a great potential for reducing the energy consumed in both heating and cooling for buildings. However, the detailed production techniques prior to use in concrete as well as the negative results on compressive strength reveal that it needs to be further developed for efficient production. Within the scope of this study, the effects of PCMs on compressive strength were investigated and their production methods were examined from the literature.

Keywords: PCM, compressive strength, Concrete, production, production methods

DÖNGÜSEL TASARIM DAHİLİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR AŞÇI CEKETİ TASARIMI

SUSTAINABLE CHEF JACKET DESIGN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CIRCULAR DESIGN

Gözde ERMİN
Ege Üniversitesi, Moda ve Tasarım Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0009-0007-2699-7151
Prof. Dr. Ziynet ÖNDOĞAN
Ege Üniversitesi, Moda ve Tasarım Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8597-2727

ÖZET

Son yıllarda özellikle tüketim alışkanlıklarında ve üretim sürecinde kullanılan malzeme kalitelerindeki değişiklikler sonucu oluşan tekstil atıkları dünya çevre kirliliğine en çok neden olan ikinci sektör moda endüstrisine aittir.

Özellikle çok kirlenen, estetik ve hijyen açısından günlük temizlenmesi gereken mesleki üniformalar; sık kullanım ve ürünlerdeki deformasyonlar sebebiyle diğer tekstil gruplarına göre kullanım süreleri daha hızlı dolmaktadır. Artan nüfus ve tüketim çağına bağlı olarak büyüyen hizmet sektöründe aşçı ceketlerinin tasarımları döngüsellikten uzak, yetersiz kalite ve performans özellikleri nedeniyle kısa ömürlü olarak her yıl binlerce ton olan tekstil atığına bir yenisini eklemektedir. Gıda ve içecek sektörünün büyüklüğü ve potansiyeli düşünüldüğünde, aşçı ceketlerinin tasarım ve üretim sürecinde uygulanacak olan döngüsellik yaklaşımı, ekolojik ve ekonomik açılardan sürdürülebilir bir gelecek için oldukça büyük bir önem arz ettiğinden olası tekstil atıklarını minimuma indirmeye yardımcı olacaktır.

Bu çalışmada, malzeme kullanımını ve sektörün temelini oluşturan döngüsel ekonomi ışığında salt tüketim ürünü olarak görülen bu mesleki üniformaların döngüsel tasarım çerçevesinde incelenerek, profesyonel mutfak ortamında çalışan personelin kullanımına yönelik performansı arttırılmış, konforlu, ekolojik ve ekonomik açılardan sürdürülebilir bir aşçı ceketi önerisi geliştirmek amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda aşçı ceketlerinin kullanılacağı koşul ve ortamlar göz önünde bulundurularak, aşçı ve mutfak personelinin mevcut ceketlerindeki olumlu ve olumsuz detaylar üzerine görüşleri incelenerek, çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman ve görsel analizi ile aşçı ceketlerinde genellikle tercih edilen malzeme, performans ve konfor özellikleri araştırılmıştır. Mevcut ürünlerde yapılan tasarımsal incelemeler sonrasında döngüsel tasarım kapsamında ekolojik ve ekonomik sürdürülebilirlik hedefleri ile 1 kadın ve 1 erkek aşçı ceketi model tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada ayrıca aşçı ceketlerinin kullanım sürelerini arttırmaya yönelik parametreler incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Döngüsel tasarım, aşçı ceketi, sürdürülebilirlik, üniforma tasarımı

ABSTRACT

Textile waste, which have been formed as a result of changes in consumption habits and the quality of materials used in the production process in recent years belongs to the fashion industry, the second sector which causes the most environmental pollution in the world.

Uniforms, which are easily dirty and need to be cleaned daily in terms of aesthetics and hygiene; due to frequent use and deformations in the products, their usage times expire faster than other textile groups. Because the designs of the chef jackets are far from cyclical, insufficient quality and performance characteristics, they are short-lived and causing a new one to existing thousands of tons of textile waste every year in the food and beverage sector. Considering the size and potential of the food and beverage industry, the circularity approach to be applied in the design and production process of chef jackets will help minimize possible textile waste, as it is of great importance for an ecologically and economically sustainable future.

In this study, with the light of circular economy which forms the basis of the food and beverage sector; it is aimed to develop a comfortable, ecologically and economically sustainable chef jacket proposal for the use professional kitchen staff by analysing existing uniforms which are mostly seen as pure consumption products. For this purpose, considering the conditions and environments in where the chef's jackets will be used, the opinions of the chefs and kitchen staff on the positive and negative details of their existing jackets were examined and material, performance and comfort features were investigated by qualitative research. After the design research on the existing products, 1 female and 1 male chef's jacket model design was carried out with ecological and economic sustainability targets within the scope of cyclical design. In the study, parameters to increase the lifetime of chef jackets were also examined.

Keywords: Circular design, chef jacket, sustainability, uniform design

INVESTIGATION OF HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS OF MERSIN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Prof. Dr. Seyran BOZKURT BABUŞ
Mersin Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9503-2862
Yusuf Turhan TEKİN
Bilgisayar Mühendisi

ABSTRACT

A **hospital information system (HIS)** is essentially a computer system that can manage all the information to allow health care providers to do their jobs effectively. HIS manage the data related to the clinic, finance department, laboratory, nursing, pharmacy and also the radiology and pathology departments.[1] Hospital Information Systems(HIS) are indispensable computer software for hospitals to provide health services. With outage of HIS services or with performance problems that may occur in the software health services may be distrubted or interrupted.

The root of most of the performance problems of HIS is the database performance. In this study, it is aimed to determine the hardware and software requirements that can meet the highest resource needs of the HIS database in Mersin University Hospital. For this study resources that are examined in terms of performance are CPU, I/O and memory. Often performance problems in database queries occur because of performance tuning or SQL tuning needs of the database. But performance tuning and SQL tuning are out of concern for this study.

The effort of determining the resource requirements was made assuming the current HIS software and Oracle rdbms will not be changed. Oracle 11g Release 2 is used as database management system of the HIS system. The server that HIS database runs has 2 Intel Xeon processor. The 2 CPU sockets has 8 cores each and each cores has 2 threads. So the operating system shows 32 logical processors. Computer servers and data storage units are quite expensive devices. Once bought, they are used for many years. In this study, researches that need to be done to get servers that offer optimum performance are presented.

Keywords: Hospital Information Management, Database, Database Server Performance

SPI İNDİSİ KULLANILARAK ERZURUM İLİ KURAKLIK ANALİZİ

DROUGHT ANALYSIS OF ERZURUM PROVINCE USING SPI INDEX

Muhammet SAVAŞ
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4958-8514
Prof. Dr. Egemen ARAS
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7553-9313
Doç. Dr. Babak VAHEDDOOST
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4767-6660

ÖZET

Türkiye coğrafi konumu itibariyle kıyı bölgelerinde ılıman iklim özellikleri, iç kesimlerinde ise karasal iklim özellikleri görülmektedir. Son yıllarda iklim değişikliği sebebi ile artan sıcaklık ve azalan yağışlarla birlikte kuraklık görülmektedir. Kuraklık hem dünyada hem de ülkemizde çok önemli bir boyuta ulaşmıştır. Ülkemizde kuraklık sorunu özellikle tarım sektörü, su kaynaklarının azalması ve ekosisteme etkisi ile insan yaşamını etkileyen ciddi bir sorun teşkil etmektedir. Bu açıdan kuraklık çalışmaları önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, Türkiye'nin Doğu Anadolu bölgesinde yer alan Erzurum ilinde bulunan 17096 numaralı Erzurum Havalimanı istasyonuna ait 94 yıllık meteorolojik veriler (yağış) kullanılarak, kuraklık analizleri yapılmıştır. Kuraklık analizleri ve testler R Studio uygulaması kullanılarak oluşturulmuştur. Kuraklığın zamansal dağılımını belirlemek için SPI kuraklık indisi kullanılmıştır. İstasyona ait 1, 3, 6, 9 ve 12 aylık periyotlarla kuraklıklar değerlendirilmiştir. Yöntemin uygulanan periyotlarda mevsimsellik testi yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, 1928-1940 yılları arasında sulak dönemler yaşandığı 1941-2021 yılları arasında ise şiddetli kurak dönemler yaşanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuraklık, Yağış, Standartlaştırılmış yağış indisi (SPI), Erzurum

ABSTRACT

Turkey has a temperate climate in its coastal regions and a continental climate in its interior. In recent years, drought has been observed due to increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation caused by climate change. Drought has become a significant issue both globally and in our country. In Turkey, the problem of drought is a serious issue that particularly affects the agricultural sector, the decrease of water resources, and the impact on the ecosystem, as well as human life. Therefore, drought studies are of great importance.

In this study, drought analyses were conducted using 94-year meteorological data (precipitation) from the Erzurum Airport station, numbered 17096, located in the Eastern Anatolia region of Turkey. Drought analyses and tests were created using the R Studio application. The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) was used to determine the temporal distribution of drought. Droughts were evaluated with 1, 3, 6, 9, and 12-month periods for the station. Seasonality tests were conducted on the applied periods. As a result of the study, wet periods were observed between 1928-1940, while severe drought periods were observed between 1941-2021.

Keywords: Drought, Precipitation, Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), Erzurum.

ARCHITECTS WILL SAVE THE EARTH: THE DESIGN OF "FUTURE CITY" FOR BETTER LIVES, INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES

DÜNYAYI MİMARLAR KURTARACAK: DAHA İYİ YAŞAMLAR, BİREYLER VE TOPLUMLAR İÇİN "GELECEĞİN KENTİ"NİN TASARIMI

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ürün BİÇER
İstanbul Beykent University, Faculty of Engineering-Architecture
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2436-9844

Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan Yaşar ERDİNÇ
İstanbul Beykent University, Faculty of Engineering-Architecture
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0970-3453

ABSTRACT

Architecture has an ethical function in that it calls us out of the everyday, recalls us to the values presiding over our lives as members of a society; it beckons us toward a better life, a bit closer to the ideal. One task of architecture is to preserve at least a piece of utopia.[1]

Since their existence, human beings have been taking nature under control by adapting to its balance, rhythm and endless cycle in order to survive, and in this context, it shapes their environment in line with their needs. In this framework, the biggest physical structures that are created by human beings to organize their living space and that offer the "stage" to social life and relations through common cultural outputs are "cities".

Today, cities that house the vast majority of the population will be the areas where 80% of global income will be generated, in addition to hosting 68% of the world's population (6.7 Billion people) by 2050, according to the United Nations. However, since the beginning of the 20th century, the climate crisis that emerged at the point of rapid population growth, industrialization, changing economic balances and the increase in the use of fossil fuels, the pollution caused by the inadequacy of waste management and the destructive effects of the depletion of resources and ultimately "alienation from natüre" experienced deeply in the field. In this context, the planning and design of cities in terms of "preparing them for tomorrow" is of great importance.

Instead of associating cities with the needs of individuals and societies, it is necessary to plan not "human-centered" but healthy, safe and environmentally conscious. In this respect, it should not be forgotten that social and behavioral variables are as important as physical. The planning logic, design approach and determinant of the quality of the cities we aim to build in the future, besides having a livable world and establishing healthy and good lives for everyone, is also important for the continuity of the spirit and identity of cities on a global and local scale.

[1] Karsten Harries, *The Ethical Function of Architecture* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1998).

In this context, in this study, theories and approaches such as “smart cities”, “resilient cities” and “sustainable cities” produced for the “future city” will be examined with a holistic point of view and through different principles of ecology, culture, welfare and innovative technology and design by emphasizing their qualities and objectives. In addition, within the framework of the necessity of a radical mental change in the environmental and social plane and search for “new ways of life”, the social role and responsibility of architecture in the production of ideas and meanings will be discussed, which aims to produce inspiring new generation movements and propose a “living space”, not just a building.

Keywords: The Future of the Cities, Sustainability, Eco-Cities, Smart and Resilient Cities, Ethics in Architecture

ÖZET

Mimarinin etik bir işlevi vardır, çünkü bizi gündelik hayatın dışına çağırır, bize bir toplumun üyeleri olarak yaşamlarımıza yön veren değerleri hatırlatır; bizi ideale biraz daha yakın, daha iyi bir yaşama davet eder. Mimarlığın görevlerinden biri, en azından bir parça ütopyayı korumaktır.

İnsanoğlu, varoluşundan bu yana, yaşamını sürdürebilmek için, doğayı, dengesi, ritmi ve sonsuz döngüsüne uyum sağlayarak kontrol altına almakta ve bu bağlamda çevresini ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda biçimlendirmektedir. Bu çerçevede, insanoğlunun yaşam alanını düzenlemek amacıyla oluşturduğu ve ortak kültürel çıktılar aracılığıyla toplumsal yaşama ve ilişkilere “sahne” sunan en büyük fiziksel yapılar “kentler”dir.

Günümüzde, nüfusun büyük çoğunluğunu barındırmakta olan kentler, Birleşmiş Milletler’e göre, 2050 yılında dünya nüfusunun % 68’ine (6.7 Milyar kişi) ev sahipliği yapmasının yanında, küresel gelirin % 80’inin üretileceği alanlar olacaktır. Ancak, 20. Yüzyıl’ın başından itibaren, hızlı nüfus artışı, endüstrileşme, değişen ekonomik dengeler ve fosil yakıtların kullanımının artışı noktasında ortaya çıkan iklim krizi, atık yönetiminin yetersizliği nedeniyle oluşan kirlilik ve kaynakların tükenmesinin ve nihayetinde “doğaya yabancılaşma”nın yıkıcı etkileri günümüzde kentsel alanda derin bir biçimde yaşanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede, kentlerin “yarına hazırlanması” noktasında planlanması ve tasarımı çok büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Kentleri sadece bireyler ve toplumların ihtiyaçları ile ilişkilendirmek yerine, “insan merkezli” değil sağlıklı, güvenli ve çevre bilinci ile planlamak gerekmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, fiziksel olduğu kadar, toplumsal ve davranışsal değişkenlerin de önemli olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Gelecekte inşa etmeyi hedeflediğimiz kentlerin planlama mantığı, tasarım yaklaşımı ve kalitesinin belirleyicisi, yaşanabilir bir dünyaya sahip olma ve herkes için sağlıklı ve iyi yaşamlar kurabilmenin yanında, küresel ve yerel ölçekte kentlerin ruhu ve kimliğinin sürekliliği açısından da önemlidir.

Bu bağlamda, çalışmada, “geleceğin kenti” için üretilmiş olan “akıllı kentler”, “dirençli kentler” ve “sürdürülebilir kentler” gibi teori ve yaklaşımlar, ekoloji, kültür, refah ve yenilikçi teknoloji ve tasarım ilkeleri üzerinden, bütüncül bir bakış açısıyla ve farklı nitelikleri ve hedefleri vurgulanarak incelenecektir. Ayrıca, çevresel ve toplumsal düzlemde köklü bir zihinsel değişimin ve “yaşamın yeni yolları”nın aranmasının gerekliliği çerçevesinde, ilham veren yeni nesil akımların üretilmesi ve salt bir bina değil “yaşam alanı” önerme amacını taşıyan mimarlığın fikir ve anlam üretimi noktasındaki toplumsal rolü ve sorumluluğu tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kentlerin Geleceği, Sürdürülebilirlik, Eko-Kentler, Akıllı ve Dirençli Kentler, Mimarlıkta Etik

DERMATOMİYOZİT HASTALARINDA NÖTROFİL/LENFOSİT ORANI VE TROMBOSİT/LENFOSİT ORANI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND PLATELET/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN DERMATOMYOSITIS PATIENTS

Uz. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDİN
Sakarya Üniversitesi, Sakarya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Sakarya/Türkiye
Orcid: 0000 0003 3077 7171

ÖZET

Dermatomiyozit, progresif seyirli proksimal kas güçsüzlüğü ve spesifik deri bulgularıyla karakterize idiyopatik inflamatuvar bir miyopatidir. Bu çalışmada dermatomiyozit ile nötrofil/lenfosit oranı (NLO) ile trombosit/lenfosit oranı (TLO) arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya dahil ettiğimiz hastalara ait veriler Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi (SÜEAH) Romatoloji ve Dahiliye Polikliniklerine 01.01.2018 ile 31.12.2021 tarihleri arasında müracaat eden dermatomiyozit tanısı alan 31 kadın ve 11 erkek olmak üzere 42 dermatomiyozit hastasından oluşmaktadır. Hastalara ait veriler hastane bilgi yönetimi sistemi (HBYS) üzerinden retrospektif olarak elde edildi. Kontrol grubuna allerjik hastalığı, enfeksiyonu, romatizmal hastalığı, diyabet veya kanser hastalığı olmayan 29 kadın ve 13 erkek olmak üzere 42 sağlıklı kişi alınmıştır. Hasta ve kontrol grubu arasındaki ilişki ve farklar araştırıldı.

Çalışma kriterlerine uyan dermatomiyozit hastasının yaş ortalaması 59.7±6.99 olarak tespit edildi. Kontrol grubunu oluşturanların yaş ortalaması 58.7±6.81 olarak belirlendi. Hasta ve kontrol grubu arasında yaş ve cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir fark bulunmadı. Dermatomiyozit hastalarının NLO 2.99±1.09, kontrol grubunun NLO 1.91±0.69 olarak tespit edildi. Dermatomiyozit hastalarının TLO 177.22±64.73, kontrol grubunun TLO 121.29±51.41 olarak tespit edildi. Dermatomiyozit hastaları ile kontrol grubu NLO ve TLO değerleri karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p<0.05$) tespit edildi.

Çalışmamızda dermatomiyozit hastalarında NLO ve TLO değerleri kontrol grubuna göre yüksek bulunmuştur. NLO ve TLO değerlerinin yüksek oluşu bu parametrelerin hastalığın teşhis ve takibinde önemli olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. NLO ve TLO değerlerin dermatomiyozit hastalarında yüksek saptanması daha sonraki çalışmalarda bu değerlerin referans olarak alınabilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dermatomiyozit, Nötrofil/Lenfosit Oranı, Trombosit/Lenfosit Oranı

ABSTRACT

Dermatomyositis is an idiopathic inflammatory myopathy characterized by progressive proximal muscle weakness and specific skin findings. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between dermatomyositis and Neutrophil/Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) and Platelet/Lymphocyte Ratio (PLR).

The data of the patients we included in the study consisted of 42 dermatomyositis patients, 31 female and 11 male, diagnosed with dermatomyositis, who applied to the Rheumatology and Internal Medicine Polyclinics of Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital (SUTRH) between 01.01.2018 and 31.12.2021. The data of the patients were obtained retrospectively through the hospital information management system (HIMS). The control group included 42 healthy people, 29 women and 13 men, without allergic disease, infection, rheumatic disease, diabetes or cancer. The relationship and differences between the patient and control groups were investigated.

The mean age of the dermatomyositis patient who met the study criteria was 59.7±6.99 years. The mean age of the control group was 58.7±6.81. There was no significant difference between the patient and control groups according to age and gender. The NLR of the patients with dermatomyositis was 2.99±1.09, and the NLR of the control group was 1.91±0.69. The PLR of the dermatomyositis patients was 177.22±64.73, and the PLR of the control group was 121.29±51.41. When the NLR and PLR values of the dermatomyositis patients and the control group were compared, it was found to be statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

In our study, NLR and PLR values were found to be higher in dermatomyositis patients compared to the control group. The high NLR and PLR values reveal that these parameters are important in the diagnosis and follow-up of the disease. High NLR and PLR values in patients with dermatomyositis will contribute to taking these values as reference in future studies.

Keywords: Dermatomyositis, Neutrophil/Lymphocyte Ratio, Platelet/Lymphocyte Ratio

Tablo 1. Dermatomiyozit hastalarına ve kontrol grubuna ait veriler

Parametreler	Hasta Grubu (n=42)	Kontrol Grubu (n=42)	p
Yaş	59.7±6.99	58.7±6.81	0.285
Nötrofil ($10^3/mm^3$)	4.92±2.09	4.31±0.76	0.258
Lenfosit ($10^3/mm^3$)	1.99±3.09	2.29±0.79	0.069
Trombosit ($10^3/mm^3$)	276.79±128.12	248.03±151.09	0.611
NLO	2.99±1.09	1.91±0.69	0.037*
TLO	177.22±64.73	121.29±51.41	0.039*

*:p<0.05

THE EFFECT OF THE DIFFERENT AGING CONDITIONS ON THE ABRASION PROPERTIES OF PLA/PET WOVEN FABRICS

Kerim KILINÇ

Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7409-0115

Keziban Kotanak PİŞKİN

TOFAŞ Turkish Automobile Factory, R&D Center, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0095-5611

Deniz SAVCI

TOFAŞ Turkish Automobile Factory, R&D Center, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8311-2515

Halil İbrahim OKAR

TOFAŞ Turkish Automobile Factory, R&D Center, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8900-319X

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to research effect of thermal and humidity aging on abrasion resistance of PET and PLA/PET fabric. For this purpose, 100% PET and 100% warp PET / 100% weft PLA woven fabrics were obtained in certain construction from textured yarns with high intermingled properties obtained from polylactic acid (PLA) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) polymer raw materials. PET fiber obtained petrochemical is the main use raw materials for automobile textiles. However, due to increasing environmental concerns, legal obligations and greenhouse gas emissions, the use of environmentally friendly and biopolymer PLA fiber has recently come to the fore compared to conventional materials. To analyse the properties of PLA, fabrics composed of PLA fibers have been produced and characterized. They have been compared to PET woven fabrics of automotive seat cover.

Aesthetic abrasion has been carried out on nonlaminated fabrics in natural state and after aging conditions, pilling abrasion has been carried out on nonlaminated fabrics in natural state DSC analyses have been performed for both of fabrics. While the aesthetic abrasion performance of 100% warp PET/ 100% weft PLA fabric is slightly lower than 100% PET fabrics, there is distinct difference after pilling abrasion tests. Fabrics produced from PLA fibres were found to be very sensitive to structural abrasion requirements. Its specific application can be evaluated for nonstructural abrasion areas.

Keywords: Polylactic acid (PLA) fibers, Biopolymers, Automotive fabric, Technical textile, Abrasion properties of textiles

ÇUKUROVA ÜNİVERSİTESİ ZİRAAT FAKÜLTESİ ARAŞTIRMA VE UYGULAMA ÇİFTLİĞİNDEKİ JERSEY VE SİYAH ALACA SÜTLERİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF CHARACTERİSTİCS OF JERSEY AND HOLSTEİN FRIESIAN MİLK IN CUKUROVA UNİVERSİTY OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND APPLICATION FARM

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gökhan GÖKÇE

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6980-8989

Dr. Mine ÇÜRÜK

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Çiftliği

ORCID NO:0000-0003-1978-3191

Ezgi ŞENSES
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3707-6415

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, aynı laktasyonda bulunan Jersey ve Holstein inekleri arasındaki süt bileşimlerinin farklılıklarını araştırmak için yapılmıştır. Veriler, Çukurova Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Çiftliğinden birinci laktasyonundaki 20 (10 Jersey, 10 Siyah Alaca) inekten toplandı. Tüm inekler aynı barınma sisteminde barındırıldı ve aynı rasyon verildi. Süt örnekleri ayda bir kez olmak üzere on aylık süre içerisinde sabah sağımında, sağım esnasında otomatik örnek toplama kabı yardımı ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen örnekler sağımdan hemen sonra laboratuvara götürülerek inek sütü için kalibre edilmiş otomatik süt analiz cihazı ile analiz edilmiştir. Süt yağı, laktozu ve proteini Jersey ırkı ineklerde, Holstein ırkı ineklerden daha yüksek tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Süt pH'sı her iki ırkta da benzer seviyede tespit edilmiştir.
Anahtar Kelime: Jersey, Siyah Alaca, Süt Kompozisyonu

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the differences in milk composition between Jersey and Holstein cattle in the same lactation. Data were collected from 20 (10 Jersey, 10 Holstein) cows in their first lactation from Çukurova University Faculty of Agriculture Research and Application Farm. All cows were housed in the same housing system and given the same ration. Milk samples were collected once a month in the morning milking and during milking with the help of an automatic sample collection container within a period of ten months. The samples obtained were taken to the laboratory immediately after milking and analyzed with an automatic milk analyzer calibrated for cow's milk. Milk fat, lactose and protein were higher in Jersey cows than in Holstein cows ($p<0.05$). Milk pH was found to be similar in both breeds.

Keywords: Jersey, Holstein Fresian, Milk composition

SİYAH ALACA İNEKLERİN MEME ÖLÇÜLERİNİN SÜT VERİMİ VE SOMATİK HÜCRE SAYISI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF UDDER MEASUREMENTS OF HOLSTEİN COWS ON MILK YIELD AND SOMATIC CELL COUNT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gökhan GÖKÇE

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6980-8989

Ezgi ŞENSES
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3707-6415

ÖZET

Bu çalışma Siyah Alaca sığırlarda meme ölçülerinin süt verimi ve somatik hücre sayısı (SHS) üzerine olan etkisini araştırmak üzere yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla Çukurova Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Çiftliği Süt Sığırcılığı Ünitesinde yetiştirilen çeşitli laktasyonlardan 60 inekten 10 ay süre ile ayda bir defa olmak üzere süt örnekleri ve meme ölçüleri alınmıştır. İneklerde; ön meme başı uzunluğu (ÖMBU), arka meme başı uzunluğu (AMBU), ön meme başları arası mesafe (ÖMBAM), arka meme başları arası mesafe (AMBAM), yan meme başları arası mesafe (YMBAM), ön meme başı çapı (ÖMBÇ), arka meme başı çapı (AMBÇ), ön meme başının yerden yüksekliği (ÖMBYY), arka meme başının yerden yüksekliği (AMBYY) sağımdan önce ölçülmüştür. Meme ölçülerinin 305 günlük süt verimi ve somatik hücre sayısı üzerindeki etkileri istatistiksel olarak önemsiz tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyah Alaca, Meme Ölçüleri, Süt Verimi, SHS

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the effect of udder measurements on milk yield and somatic cell count (SCC) in Holstein Fresian cattle. For this purpose, milk samples and udder measurements were taken once a month for 10 months from 60 cows from various lactations raised in Cukurova University Faculty of Agriculture Research and Application Farm Dairy Unit. In the study, front teat length (FTL), rear teat length (RTL), distance between front teats (DBFT), distance between rear teats (DBRT), distance between lateral teats (DBLT), front teat diameter (FTD), rear teat diameter (RTD), front udder height (FUH), rear udder height (RUH) were obtained before milking. The effects of udder measurement on 305-day milk yield and SCC was found not significant.

Keywords: Holstein Cattle, Udder Measuremets, Milk Yield, SCC

MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULLARINDA VERİLEN FİNANSAL YÖNETİM DERSİNİN FİNANSAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: AYDIN MYO ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COURSE TAUGHT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ON THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL LITERACY: A RESEARCH ON AYDIN VOCATIONAL STUDENTS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Rüya KAPLAN YILDIRIM
Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Aydın Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0003- 0455-568X

ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, üniversitelerde okutulan finansal yönetim dersinin öğrencilere teorik bilgi sunarken kendi paralarını yönetebilme gücü olarak tanımlanabilen finansal okuryazarlık düzeyine etki edip etmediğinin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışmada, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Aydın MYO öğrencilerine finansal yönetim dersi (dönem) öncesinde ve dersi aldıkları dönem sonrasında finansal okuryazarlık ölçeği uygulanarak finansal yönetim dersinin finansal okuryazarlık düzeyine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Finansal yönetim dersi alan 137 öğrenciden elde edilen veriler SPSS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucuna göre, öğrencilere okutulan finansal yönetim dersinin öğrencilerin finansal okuryazarlık düzeylerine anlamlı bir etki yaratmadığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: finansal okuryazarlık, finansal yönetim, eğitim

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to investigate whether the financial management course taught at universities affects the level of financial literacy, which can be defined as the power to manage their own money while providing theoretical knowledge to students. In the study, the financial literacy scale was applied to Aydın Adnan Menderes University Aydın Vocational School students before and after the financial management course (semester) and the effect of the financial management course on the level of financial literacy was investigated. The data obtained from 137 students who took financial management course were analyzed with the SPSS package program. According to the results of the analysis, it was observed that the financial management course taught to the students did not have a significant effect on the financial literacy levels of the students.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Financial management, Education

YUMURTALIK KANSERİ HÜCRE HATTINDA İLAÇ DİRENCİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ İLE *İN VİTRO* MODEL OLUŞTURULMASI

ESTABLISHMENT *IN VITRO* MODEL BY DEVELOPING DRUG RESISTANCE IN OVARIAN CANCER CELL LINE

Doktora Öğrencisi, Rabia YILMAZ ÖZTÜRK,
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyomühendislik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1896-2932
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Elif DURASI,
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyomühendislik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0009-0005-5961-006X
Araştırma Görevlisi, Hilal ÇALIK,
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya-Metalurji Fakültesi, Biyomühendislik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9509-7866
Prof. Dr. Rabia ÇAKIR KOÇ
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya-Metalurji Fakültesi, Biyomühendislik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8545-9878

ÖZET

Yumurtalık kanseri, kadınlardaki en ölümcül kanser türüdür. Yumurtalık kanserindeki ölümlerden sorumlu en önemli etken ise geleneksel kemoterapötiklerin veya yeni hedefli ajanların oluşturduğu, çoklu ilaç direnci ve direncin sebep olduğu tümör nüksüdür. Yumurtalık kanserinde paklitaksel başta olmak üzere birçok kemoterapötiğe karşı ilaç direncinin gelişmesindeki en önemli mekanizmalardan biri, ABC taşıyıcı protein ailesi üyesi ABCB1/MDR1 proteinin artmış ekspresyonudur. Çoklu ilaç direnci ve tümör nüksü için günümüzde onaylı ve etkili bir tedavi bulunmadığından, yumurtalık kanserinde kemoterapi etkinliğini iyileştirmek için ilaç direncini tersine çevirebilecek yaklaşımların araştırılması gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu araştırmaların klinik çalışmalara geçmeden önce *in vitro* düzeyde araştırılabilmesine olanak sağlayan hücre hatlarında, kanserde dirence yönelik *in vitro* model oluşturulması oldukça önemli bir konu olarak gündeme gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada kanserde dirence yönelik aday inhibitör moleküllerin veya terapötik ajanların geliştirilebilmesine olanak sağlayacak klinik öncesi araştırmalar için *in vitro* model oluşturulması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda A2780 hücreleri, 10 pikomolar ila 50 nanomolar arasında değişen çeşitli paklitaksel konsantrasyonlarına maruz bırakılarak 6 ay boyunca paklitaksel içeren kültür ortamında kültüre edilmiştir. Direnç protokollerinde kullanılmış olan başlangıç konsantrasyonu ise, hassas yumurtalık kanseri hücre hattı olan A2780 hücrelerindeki paklitakselin yarı maksimum inhibisyon konsantrasyonu (IC_{50}) yardımıyla belirlenmiştir. A2780 hücreleri, paklitaksele dirençli hale getirilmiş ve hassas hücrelerde geliştirilen ilaç direnci, hassas ve dirençli hücrelerdeki IC_{50} değerleri karşılaştırılarak gösterilmiştir. İkinci olarak ise paklitaksele direnç ile ilişkili olduğu bilinen MDR1 geninin ekspresyonu qPCR analizi ile doğrulanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlarda dirençli A2780 hücrelerinde paklitakselin IC_{50} değeri 255.2183 nM iken, hassas A2780 hücrelerinde IC_{50} değeri 57.5753 nM olarak belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca dirençli A2780 hücrelerinde, hassas A2780 hücrelerine göre 768.167 kat daha fazla MDR1 ekspresyonu olduğu görülmüştür. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, A2780

hücrelerinde MDR1 proteinin artmış ekspresyonuna bağlı *in vitro* kanser direnci modeli oluşturulduğu doğrulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Over kanseri, A2780 Hücre Hattı, Çoklu İlaç Direnci, MDR1

ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer is a fatal type of cancer in women. The most substantial factor responsible for deaths in ovarian cancer is multidrug resistance caused by traditional chemotherapeutics or new targeted agents, and tumor recurrence caused by resistance. One of the most significant mechanisms in the development of drug resistance against many chemotherapeutics, especially paclitaxel, is the increased expression of ABCB1/MDR1 protein which is a member of the ABC transporter protein family in ovarian cancer. As there is currently no approved and effective treatment for multidrug resistance and tumor recurrence, therapeutic approaches that can reverse drug resistance need to be explored to improve chemotherapy efficacy in ovarian cancer. Therefore, the construction of an *in vitro* model for cancer resistance in cell lines that allow these studies to be investigated at the *in vitro* grade before proceeding to clinical studies comes to the fore as a very significant issue. In this study, it is aimed to perform an *in vitro* model for preclinical research that will allow the development of candidate inhibitor molecules or therapeutic agents for drug resistance in cancer. In this context, A2780 cells were cultured in medium containing paclitaxel for six months by exposure to various concentrations of paclitaxel ranging from 10 picomolar to 50 nanomolar. The initial concentration used in the resistance protocols was determined with the aid of the half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) of paclitaxel in a sensitive A2780 ovarian cancer cell line. A2780 cells were rendered resistant to paclitaxel and drug resistance developed in sensitive cells was demonstrated by comparing IC_{50} values in sensitive and resistant cells. Second, the expression of the MDR1 gene, which is known to be associated with resistance to paclitaxel, was confirmed by qPCR analysis. In the results obtained, the IC50 value of paclitaxel-resistant A2780 cells was 255.2183 nM, while the IC50 value of sensitive A2780 cells was determined as 57.5753 nM. In addition, paclitaxel-resistant A2780 cells had 768,167-fold higher MDR1 expression than sensitive A2780 cells. It was confirmed that *in vitro* cancer drug resistance model was established due to increased expression of MDR1 protein in A2780 cells within the scope of these results.

Keywords: Ovarian cancer, A2780 Cell Line, Multidrug Resistance, MDR1

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ÇEVİRİNİN SOSYODİLBİLİMİN ARAŞTIRMA KONUSU OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF TRANSLATION AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ruşen RAMİZOĞLU
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu
Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2373-4467

ÖZET

Çeviribilim bir bilim dalı olarak oluşmaya başladığı tarihten bu güne kadar diğer iki bilim dalının – dilbilimin ve edebiyat biliminin ilgi alanında olmuştur. Bu tesadüf değildi. Çünkü hem dilbilimin, hem edebiyat biliminin, hem de çeviribilimin temel araştırma konusu dil, kelimeler ve metindir. Çeviri kuramının oluşmasında dilbilimcilerin ve edebiyat uzmanlarının büyük rolü olmuştur. Özellikle dilbilimin gelişimi, çeviriye yönelik çeşitli dilbilimsel yaklaşımları şekillendirmiştir. Günümüzde çeviri, psikodilbilimin, bilişsel dilbilimin, sosyodilbilimin, etnodilbilimin araştırma konuları arasında yer almaktadır.

Dilbilimin yukarıda belirtilen alanları arasında sosyodilbilimin çeviri sorunlarına yaklaşımı özellikle dikkat çekicidir. Sosyodilbilim, iletişim katılımcılarının sosyal statüsünün konuşma yoluyla fikir alışverişinin kalitesini etkilediğini iddia eder. Yani sosyodilbilimsel yaklaşıma göre fikir alışverişine veya fikir beyanına katılan kişinin hangi sosyal sınıfı (işçi, öğretmen, hakim, doktor vb.) temsil ettiği, cinsiyeti, yaşı, coğrafi aidiyeti vb. onun konuşma dilini de etkiler. Toplumsal çeşitlilikten doğan bu kadar farklı konuşma biçimlerini sözlü ya da yazılı olarak başka bir dile aktarmak çevirmenin özel profesyonelliğini gerektirir. Mesela 18 yaşındaki bir genç ile 70 yaşındaki bir insan veya bir madenci ile bir doktor aynı şekilde konuşmazlar. Bu nedenle, profesyonel bir çevirmen, bu sosyal sınıfların her birinin konuşma tarzını anlamalı ve gençlerin sıklıkla kullandığı argoları veya yaşlıların sohbet sırasında kullandıkları arkaizmleri iyi bilmelidir. Hatta gerektiğinde madencilik terminolojisine veya tıbbi terminolojiye hakim olmalıdır. Aslında sadece bu bilgilere sahip olmanın yeterli olacağını düşünmek de doğru değildir. Çünkü aynı sosyal statüye sahip orijinal dil ile çeviri dili konuşanların, örneğin 18 yaşındaki bir Türk genci ile aynı yaştaki bir İngiliz gencinin veya bir Türk doktoru ile bir Rus doktorunun dünya görüşleri arasında bazen ciddi farklılıklar mevcut oluyor. Bu tür farklılıklar, coğrafi aidiyetten kaynaklanan çeşitlilikte daha belirgindir. Örneğin bir İskandinavyalının konuşmasında bir Karadenizli, bir Akdenizlinin konuşmasında bir Sibiryalı için anlaşılmayan o kadar çok nokta olabilir ki, bunları kelimesi kelimesine çeviriyle netleştirmek gerçekçi görünmeyebilir. Bu durumda çevirmenin toplumsal farklılıkları da dikkate alarak çeviri dönüşümlerine yönelmesi gerekmektedir.

Elbette, çeviriyle ilgili sosyodilbilim araştırmalarının kapsamı, yukarıda belirtilen, yalnızca farklı sosyal statülerden kaynaklanan farklılıkların çeviri metinlerinde yansıtılması

konularından daha fazlasını içermektedir. Bu çalışma alanı daha geniştir ve sosyolektlerin, lehçelerin, deyimlerin incelenmesi ve başka bir dile aktarımı gibi çok çeşitli konuları içerir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyodilbilim, Sosyal Statü, Çeviri Dönüşümleri

ABSTRACT

Since translation studies emerged as a science, it has entered the sphere of interest of two main fields of science - linguistics and literary studies. This was not coincidence. Because the main research object of linguistics, literary studies, and translation studies is language, words, and text. Linguists and literary scholars played a great role in the formation of translation theory. In particular, the development of linguistics has shaped various linguistic approaches to translation. Today, translation is among the research objects of psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics.

Among the above-mentioned fields of linguistics, sociolinguistics approach to translation problems is particularly noteworthy. Thus, sociolinguistics claims that the social status of communication participants affects the quality of their exchange of ideas through speech. That is, according to the sociolinguistic approach, social status (worker, teacher, judge, doctor, etc.), gender, age, geographical affiliation, etc., of the person participating in the exchange of ideas or the expression of ideas affects his spoken language. Transferring such different ways of speaking, coming out of social diversity, into another language, either orally or in writing, requires special professionalism from the translator. For example, an 18-year-old young man and a 70-year-old man, or a miner and a doctor, cannot have the same way of speaking. Therefore, a professional translator must be familiar with the speech style of each of these social classes, and must know well the slangs that young people often use or the archaisms that old people use during conversation. He should even be familiar with mining terminology or medical terminology when needed. In fact, it is not true to think that just having this knowledge is enough. Because there are sometimes serious differences between the social outlook of the speakers of the original and the translated language with the same social status, say, an 18-year-old Turkish youth and an English youth of the same age, or a Turkish doctor and a Russian doctor. Such differences are more emphasized in the diversity caused by geographical affiliation. For example, in the speech of a Scandinavian to a Black Sea, and in the speech of a Mediterranean to a Siberian, there may be so many unclear points that it may not seem realistic to clarify them through a word-for-word translation. At this time, it is necessary for the translator to turn to translation transformations, taking into account social differences.

Of course, the scope of sociolinguistics research related to translation does not include only the above-mentioned issues of reflecting the differences in the translated text that are simply due to different social status. This field of study is broader and includes such diverse issues as the study of sociolects, dialects, idiolects, and their transmission in another language.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Social Status, Translation Transformations

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT CNT-SUPPORTED Pd AND PdBi ANODE CATALYSTS FOR AMMONIA BORANE ELECTROOXIDATION PERFORMANCE

Dr. Aykut CAGLAR

Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Architectural Sciences, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, 26040, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0681-1096

ABSTRACT

Fuel cell is an alternative energy source due to the depletion of fossil fuels and the harmful gases it releases to the environment. It is an efficient and environmentally friendly technology that converts chemical energy into electrical energy. Ethanol, methanol, formic acid, and glucose are used as fuel in the fuel cell system. Recently, ammonia borane (NH_3BH_3) used as a hydrogen storage source has also attracted great interest as an anodic fuel for direct ammonia borane fuel cells (DABFCs). Ammonia borane has the advantages of being non-toxic, chemically stable, highly soluble in water, and easy to transport in dry form. Since ammonia borane does not contain carbon in its structure, it does not create carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide that harms the environment. Thence, DABFCs are clean and environmentally friendly technologies.

In this study, carbon nanotube (CNT) supported monometallic Pd ve Bi and bimetallic PdBi catalysts are synthesized by the sodium borohydride (SBH) reduction method and ammonia borane electrooxidation performances are investigated. The crystal structures of the catalysts are examined by X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. Electrocatalytic activities of Pd/CNT, Bi/CNT, and PdBi/CNT catalysts are defined by electrochemical analyses such as cyclic voltammetry (CV), chronoamperometry (CA), and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The specific activities of Pd/CNT, Bi/CNT, and PdBi/CNT catalysts are obtained as 12.59 mA/cm^2, 1.73 mA/cm^2, and 34.32 mA/cm^2, respectively. The PdBi/CNT catalyst is a promising anode catalyst for DABFCs, with high catalytic activity, long-term stability, and low resistance compared to other monometallic catalysts.

Keywords: Pd, Bi, SBH reduction method, ammonia borane, electrooxidation.

AFETLERDE KADIN SAĞLIĞI ve HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMI

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NURSING APPROACH IN DISASTERS

Öğr. Gör. Rukiye DİKMEN
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu,
Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6811-263X
Öğr. Gör. Feyza KAYHAN
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Çekerek Fuat Oktay Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu,
Sağlık Bakım Hizmetleri Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2654-6506

ÖZET

Afetler toplumun olağan yaşam düzenini bozmakta büyük can ve mal kayıplarına sebep olmaktadır. Afetler doğal kaynaklı nedenlerle meydana gelebildiği gibi insan kaynaklı nedenlerle de ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Doğal afetler ansızın veya belirli bir süreç içerisinde oluşmaktadır. Doğal afetler; jeolojik, meteorolojik, hidrolojik olarak ayrılabilmektedir. Afetler ister doğal ister insan kaynaklı olsun, toplumu sosyo- ekonomik ve sosyo- psikolojik açıdan birçok yönden etkilemektedir. Toplumlarda riskli gruplar içerisinde yer alan kadınlar, afetlerin meydana getirdiği olumsuz etkilerden gerek kadın fizyolojisi gerek toplumsal cinsiyet yönünden farklı derecelerde etkilenmektedir. Kadın sağlığını sadece üreme sağlığı kapsamında; gebelik, doğum ve doğum sonrası şeklinde değerlendirmemek gerekir. Bu kapsam dışında kadın sağlığı; kadına verilen toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri, içinde yaşadığı toplumun özellikleri, kadının sosyo ekonomik durumu, kadının eğitimi, kadının hakları konusunda farkındalığı gibi birçok faktörden de etkilenmekle birlikte aynı zamanda birbirleriyle ilişki içindedir. Kadının hem üreme sağlığı yönünden hem de diğer sağlık faktörleri yönünden afetlerde etkilenen riskli grup içerisinde olduğu bir gerçektir. Kadınların afet süreçlerinde yaşadıkları sorunların neler olduğu bilinirse buna yönelik hemşirelik uygulamaları gerçekleştirilebilir.

Bundan dolayı bu derleme afet sonrası kadın sağlığını korumak ve sürdürmek için hemşirelerin rol ve sorumluluklarını araştırmak amacıyla yazılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Kadın Sağlığı, Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Disasters disrupt the ordinary life order of the society and cause great loss of life and property. Disasters can occur due to natural causes as well as human-induced causes. Natural disasters occur suddenly or within a certain process. Natural disasters can be divided into geological, meteorological, hydrological. Disasters, whether natural or man-made, affect the society in many ways in socio-economic and socio-psychological terms. Women, who are among the risk groups in societies, are affected by the negative effects of disasters to different degrees in terms of both female physiology and gender. Women's health should not be evaluated only within the scope of reproductive health; pregnancy, birth and postpartum. Apart from this scope, women's health is also affected by many factors such as gender roles assigned to women, the characteristics of the society in which they live, the socio-economic status of women, women's education, and women's awareness of their rights, but they are also in a relationship with each other. It is a fact that women are in the risky group affected by disasters both in terms of reproductive health and other health factors. If it is known what the problems experienced by women in disaster processes are, nursing practices can be realized accordingly. Therefore, this review was written to investigate the roles and responsibilities of nurses to protect and maintain women's health after disasters.

Keywords: Disaster, Women's Health, Nursing

PSInSAR YÖNTEMİ LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

LITERATURE RESEARCH of PSInSAR METHOD

Arş. Gör. Dr. Osman OKTAR

Aksaray University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Geomatic Engineering

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6764-0561

Tuba BİLEN

Aksaray University, Engineering Faculty, Department of Geomatic Engineering

ORCID NO: 0009-0001-4521-8615

ÖZET

Sabit Saçıcılı İnterferometri (PSInSAR) yöntemi ile kullanılarak yüzey deformasyonları başarılı bir şekilde belirlenebilmektedir. Yapay Açıklıklı Radar (SAR) görüntüleri kullanılarak yansıyan sinyallerin gecikme hızına göre analizler geçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, PSInSAR yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen dokuz farklı çalışma incelenmiştir. Çalışmalarda kullanılan görüntü sayıları, bu görüntüler kullanılarak yapılan analizler ve analiz sonuçlarında çalışma alanları için üretilen uydu bakış doğrultusunda (LOS) hız sonuçları detaylıca irdelenmiştir. Bu sayede, PSInSAR yönteminin heyelan, çığ, çökme, yer kabuğu hareketleri gibi alanlarda kullanıldığı ve milimetre hassasiyetinde sonuçlar verdiği görülmüştür. Bu yüzden yerbilimciler tarafından çokça tercih edilen bir yöntem haline gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PSInSAR, Deformation

TRANSLATION STUDIES AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY FIELD; THE IMPACT OF LINGUISTICS ON TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATORS

DİSİPLİNLERARASI BİR ALAN OLARAK ÇEVİRİBİLİM; DİL BİLİMİN ÇEVİRİ VE ÇEVİRMENLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr. İlknur BAYTAR
Kastamonu University, School of Foreign Languages
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3995-1420

ABSTRACT

Translation studies is considered as an interdisciplinary field due to its close relationship with various disciplines. Linguistics, known as the study of language, is one of the different disciplines that translation studies is intimately tied to. Because language is the phenomena that is the common point of both translation studies and linguistics and it is known that language is at the center of both fields. Moreover, translation studies is a field born from linguistics. As a result, the impact of linguistics on translation is an indisputable fact. For this reason, these two disciplines should not be considered separately.

In light of this, the purpose of this study is to give information about the impact of linguistics on translation studies and to depict the relationship between linguistics and translation. Moreover, the paper also aims to examine the effect of linguistics on translators and translators' training, because only by means of systematic study of language, translators can produce a successful translated text.

According to the general idea obtained from the literature review, it is understood that linguistics is the study of language and translation is an activity carried out through language. Hence, it is concluded that linguistics has an unquestionably important place in translation studies and has also great impact on translators and their training.

Keywords: linguistics, translation, translation studies, translator

ÖZET

Çeviribilim, çeşitli disiplinlerle yakın ilişkisi nedeniyle, disiplinlerarası bir alan olarak kabul edilmektedir. Dili çalışma alanı olarak temel alan dil bilim, çeviribilimin yakından alakalı olduğu farklı disiplinlerden biridir. Çünkü dil, hem çeviribilimin hem de dil bilimin ortak noktası olan bir olgudur ve dilin, her iki alanın da merkezinde olduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca çeviribilim, dil bilimden doğmuş bir alandır. Bunun sonucu olarak, dil bilimin çeviri üzerindeki etkisi tartışılmaz bir gerçektir. Bu nedenle bu iki disiplin birbirinden ayrı düşünülmemelidir.

Buradan hareketle, bu çalışmanın amacı, dil bilimin çeviribilim üzerindeki etkisi hakkında bilgi vermek ve dil bilim ile çeviri arasındaki ilişkiyi tasvir etmektir. Ayrıca bu makale, dil bilimin çevirmenler ve çevirmenlerin eğitimi üzerindeki etkisini de incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır, çünkü çevirmenler yalnızca sistematik bir dil çalışması yoluyla başarılı bir çeviri metni ortaya koyabilirler.

Literatür taramasından elde edilen genel görüşe göre, dil bilimin dil çalışması olduğu ve çevirinin dil aracılığıyla yürütülen bir etkinlik olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Dolayısıyla, dil bilimin çeviribilimde tartışmasız önemli bir yer tuttuğu aynı zamanda, çevirmenler ve çevirmenlerin eğitimi üzerinde de büyük bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: dil bilim, çeviri, çeviribilim, çevirmen

TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİ İŞLETME PERFORMANSI İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE YÖNELİK BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Gizem DİNÇER
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Kisir Ortaokulu
ORCID NO: 0009-0002-3924-4523
Doç. Dr. Erol TEKİN
Kastamonu Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1166-7671
Volkan SAYGILI
Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Şehit Burak Kapucuoğlu İlkokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9803-4094

ÖZET

Toplam Kalite Yönetimi (TKY), 80'li ve 90'lı yıllarda maliyet üstünlüğünün yerini kalitenin ve hızın almasıyla birlikte hızla yayılmaya başlamıştır. Bu trendin etkisiyle Türkiye'de de 90'lı yıllarda hem girişimciler hem de yöneticiler tarafından yoğun ilgi gören TKY kavramı üzerine akademik çalışmalara da 2000'li yıllarda başlandığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmalarda TKY kavramının hem kavramın anlaşılmasına yönelik teorik hem de verimlik odağında uygulama açısından incelenmesi söz konusudur. Zorlu rekabet şartlarında işletmenin varlığını sürdürebilmesinin yolunun işletme verimliliği ve kârını artırmak olduğu düşünüldüğünde TKY üzerine odaklanan çalışmaların performans adaklı olması doğaldır. Bilgi ve iletişim çağını yaşadığımız bu çağda TKY anlayışının sadece üretim değil hizmet sektörü başta olmak üzere farklı alanlarda da ön plana çıkmaya başladığı bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle TKY ile performans odaklı ele alınan çalışmaların derinlemesine incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sayede TKY kavramı ile performans ilişkisini ele almayı düşünen gelecekteki çalışmaların eksenini belirlemek mümkün olabilecektir.

Bu bağlamda çalışmanın temel amacı, 2000-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye'de TKY ile performans ilişkisini ele alan yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerinin genel profilinin belirlenmesidir. Yapılan araştırma, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde yer alan ve TKY ile performans kavramlarını içeren lisansüstü tezleri kapsamaktadır. Tezler özgün dil, yıl, üniversite, enstitü, ana bilim dalı, konu, uygulama alanı, yöntem ve sektör gibi başlıklar açısından incelenecektir. Tarama yöntemine dayalı olan bu araştırma da elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenecektir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda Türkiye'de TKY kavramının ele alındığı günden itibaren işletme performansı ile ilişkisi üzerine yapılan çalışmaların bibliyometrik yapısı ortaya konulmuş olacaktır. TKY uygulamalarının işletme performansına olan etkisini ortaya koyan bu çalışmaların profilinin çıkarılması gelecekte yapılması planlanan çalışmalara bir rol model oluşturacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplam Kalite Yönetimi, İşletme Performansı, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Total Quality Management (TQM) gained increasing attention in 1980s and 1990s when quality and speed replaced cost advantage. This trend affected both entrepreneurs and managers in 1990s thus leading to academic studies on TQM in 2000s which aroused a great interest among scholars and practitioners. In these studies, the term TQM was examined in terms of both theoritically for general understanding and practically for efficiency. Considering that bussiness organizations are able to survive in challenging competition conditions by increasing their efficiency and profit, it is natural that studies on TQM focus on performance. In this age characterised mainly by information and communication, it is known that the TQM approach has come into prominence not only in production sector but also in others especially in service sector. Therefore, a deeper investigation into studies on TQM is essential. Accordingly, it will be possible to determine the axis of the future studies centering on the relationship between TQM and performance.

This study mainly aimed to determine the general profile of the master theses and doctoral dissertations focusing on the relationship between TQM and performance between the years 2000-2022 in Türkiye delivered in Council of Higher Education Thesis Center. Theses will be examined in terms of subtitles such as original language, year, university, institute, division, discipline, subject, method and sector. In this study, which employs a survey method, the data will be analysed through content analysis. This study will finally reveal the bibliometric structure of the studies on the relationship between TQM and performance since the term came into use in Türkiye. Profiling the studies which reveal the effects of TQM on business performance will also pose a role model for further studies.

Keywords: Total Quality Management, Business Performance, Bibliometric Analysis

ANATOMY COURSE SUCCESS AS MEASURED BY THE MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES TEST

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi AYŞENUR GÖKŞEN

Tarsus University, School of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilition, Mersin

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2273-5908

Prof. Dr. ÖZGÜL AKIN ŞENKAL

Tarsus University, School of Health Sciences, Department of Language And Speakıng Therapy, Mersin

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3554-8274

ÖZET

Bireylerin farklı şekillerde sahip oldukları yetenekleri veya potansiyelleri "zeka alanları" olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Öğrencilerin sahip oldukları zeka alanları derslerinde başarılı olmalarında önemli olabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı lisans anatomi dersi başarısını sağlamada etkili olan zeka türünün incelenmesidir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, 2022 güz döneminde uygulamalı insan anatomisi dersini alan sağlık bilimleri fakültesi, fizyoterapi ve rehabilitasyon bölümü ile konuşma ve dil terapisi bölümü öğrencileri değerlendirmeye alındı. Bu çalışmanın gerçekleştirilmesi için gerekli olan etik kurul onayı yerel etik kuruldan alındı (karar no: 2023 /01). Tüm öğrencilerden kendileri hakkında tanımlayıcı bilgilerin yer aldığı "Çoklu Zeka Testi"ni doldurması istendi. Öğrencilerin anatomi dersi ile ilgili ara sınav sonuçları sistemden çekildi. Araştırmada incelenen değişkenler arasında ilişki olup olmadığını belirlemek için, verilerin dağılımına uygun olarak Pearson Korelasyon Analiz testi tercih edilmiştir.

Çalışmaya toplam 30 birey (28 kadın ve 2 erkek) dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılanların yaş ortalaması 21.66±1.89 idi. Anatomi dersi başarısı ile bedensel zeka, dil zekası, kişilerarası zeka, mantıksal zeka, iç zeka, müzik zekası, uzamsal zeka ve doğa- yönelimli zeka arasında ilişki bulunmamıştır ($p > 0.05$). Çalışmamızın sonuçlarına göre anatomi ders başarısı zeka alanlarından herhangi biri ile ilişkili bulunmamıştır.

Bu sonuç, öğretim yöntemleri ile birden fazla zeka alanı devreye sokulduğu takdirde; öğrencinin anlama, motivasyon ve uzun süreli hafızasının olumlu etkilenebileceğini düşündürmektedir. Öğrencilere bilgi alternatif yollarla sunulduğunda ders hakkında daha derin bir anlayış kazanırlar**.** Öğrencilerin çoklu zekalarına ve öğrenme stillerine ulaşmak için, öğretmenler onlara çeşitli öğretim yöntemleri kullanarak talimat vermelidir. Öğrencilerden, öğretmenin materyali sunuşunu dinlemek için işitsel öğrenme stillerini kullanması, tahtada notları görmek ve yazmak için de görsel öğrenme stillerini kullanmaları beklenir. Çoklu zeka türleri dikkate alınarak öğrencilere bilgi sunulması daha doğru bir yaklaşım olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: öğrenme, anatomi, zeka

ABSTRACT

The abilities or potentials that individuals have in different ways are called "intelligence fields". The intelligence areas of the students may be important for their success in their courses. The aim of this study is to examine the type of intelligence that is effective in ensuring the success of an undergraduate anatomy course.

Within the scope of this study, students from the faculty of health sciences, the physiotherapy and rehabilitation department, and the speech and language therapy department who took the applied human anatomy course in the fall term of 2022 were evaluated. The ethics committee approval required for the conduct of this study was obtained from the local ethics committee (decision no. 2023-01). All students were asked to fill out the "Multiple Intelligences Test," which included descriptive information about themselves. The midterm exam results of the students in the anatomy course were withdrawn from the system. In order to determine whether there is a relationship between the variables examined in the study, the Pearson Correlation Analysis test was preferred in accordance with the distribution of the data.

There are a total of 30 individuals (28 females and 2 males) included in the study. The average age of those who took part in the study was 21.66± 1.89. There is no relationship was found between the success of the anatomy course and bodily intelligence, linguistic intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, logical intelligence, internal intelligence, musical intelligence, spatial intelligence, and nature-oriented intelligence ($p > 0.05$).

According to the results of our study, no intelligence type was found to be associated with anatomy course success. According to this result, if more than one area of intelligence is stimulated by teaching methods, students' comprehension, motivation, and long-term memory can be positively affected. Students gain a deeper understanding of the lesson when information is presented in alternative ways (Manner, 2001). To reach students' multiple intelligences and learning styles, teachers must instruct them using a variety of teaching methods. Another important point that teachers need to know to facilitate student success in their classrooms is not to present too many materials at once (Cook, 2012). Students are expected to use auditory learning styles to listen to the teacher's presentation of the material and to use visual learning styles to see and write notes on the board. It would be a more accurate approach to presenting information to students if we considered multiple intelligence types.

Keywords: learning, anatomy, intelligence

COMPARISON OF AMMONIA BORANE ELECTROOXIDATION PERFORMANCES ON CNT SUPPORTED Pd AND PdTa ANODE CATALYSTS

Dr. Sefika KAYA

Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Architectural Sciences, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, 26040, Turkey

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8277-4365

ABSTRACT

Energy consumption in the world is increasing day by day and most of this energy is provided from fossil fuels. Environmental problems such as greenhouse gas emissions caused by fossil fuels and global warming have brought new energy sources to the fore. In recent years, ammonia borane (NH_3BH_3) has attracted great interest not only as a hydrogen storage source, but also as an anodic fuel for direct ammonia borane fuel cells. Ammonia borane is chemically stable, non-toxic, easy to transport in dry form, and highly soluble in water. Since ammonium borane does not contain carbon, there is no carbon oxide formation as a result of the electrooxidation reaction. Therefore, direct ammonium borane fuel cells are clean and environmentally friendly technologies.

In this study, ammonia borane electrooxidation performances are investigated with synthesized anode catalysts. In this context, carbon nanotube (CNT) supported monometallic Pd and bimetallic PdTa catalysts are synthesized by $NaBH_4$ reduction method. CNTs have superior properties such as large surface area, high electrical conductivity, electrochemical and thermal stability. While improving the catalytic activity and stability of electrocatalysts, they reduce the catalyst cost. Electrocatalytic activities of Pd/CNT and PdTa/CNT catalysts are determined by electrochemical analyzes such as cyclic voltammetry (CV), chronoampermetry (CA) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The specific activities of Pd/CNT and PdTa/CNT catalysts are obtained as 12.55 mA/cm^2 and 42.34 mA/cm^2, respectively. It is concluded that PdTa/CNT catalyst with high activity value, long-term stability and low resistance can be promising in direct ammonia borane fuel cell applications.

Keywords: Pd, Ta, carbon nanotube, ammonia borane, electrooxidation.

STEM EĞİTİMİNİN İŞBİRLİKLİ ÖĞRENME BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

THE EFFECT OF STEM EDUCATION ON COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SKILLS: STUDENT OPINIONS

Cansu İNANÇ
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
Dr. Güler GÖÇEN KABARAN
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2631-8768

ÖZET

Günümüz eğitim anlayışı bireylerin çok yönlü olarak gelişmesini sağlayacak uygulamaların öğretim süreçlerinde kullanılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu noktada öğrencilerin üst düzey düşünme becerilerini geliştirecek, elde ettikleri bilgi ve becerileri yaşamlarına entegre edebilecek etkinlikler ve süreçlerin öğrenme yaşantılarına dahil edilmesi önemli bir husustur. STEM eğitimi bahsi geçen bu katkıları öğrencilere sağlayan ve son zamanlarda sıklıkla çalışılan bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. STEM ismini içerisinde bulundurduğu disiplinlerin (fen, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematik) baş harflerinden almakta ve bu disiplinlerin bütünleşmiş bir bakış açısıyla ele alındığı bir eğitim yaklaşımı olarak ifade edilmektedir. Disiplinler arası bir yaklaşım olan STEM içinde barındırdığı disiplinlerin teorik alt yapıları ile uygulama alanlarını birleştirerek öğrencilerin yaparak yaşayarak öğrenme, problem çözme, yaratıcılık, iletişim ve girişimcilik gibi birçok yönden gelişimine katkı sağlamaktadır. STEM etkinliklerinde öğrenciler bireysel olduğu kadar diğer arkadaşlarıyla grup olarak a çeşitli faaliyetler gerçekleştirmektedir. Bu durumun onların işbirlikli öğrenme becerileri üzerinde nasıl bir etkisinin olduğu merak konusudur. Bu kapsamda bu araştırmanın amacı STEM eğitimi alan ortaokul öğrencilerinin işbirlikli öğrenme becerileri üzerindeki görüşlerini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Muğla ili Menteşe ilçesinde bir ortaokulda 7. Sınıfta öğrenim gören öğrenciler ve bu öğrencilere STEM eğitimi veren öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması esas alınmıştır. Araştırma verilerini elde etmek amacıyla araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan yazılı görüş formları kullanılmıştır. Öğrenciler için hazırlanan formda beş adet açık uçlu soru yer alırken öğretmen için hazırlanan formda dört adet açık uçlu soru yer almıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde betimsel ve içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre genel olarak STEM eğitiminin öğrencilerin işbirlikli öğrenme becerileri üzerinde olumlu etkileri olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM, Eğitim, İşbirlikli Öğrenme, Fen

ABSTRACT

Today's understanding of education requires the use of applications that will enable individuals to develop in a multi-faceted way in teaching processes. At this point, it is important to include activities and processes that will develop students' high-level thinking skills and integrate the knowledge and skills they have acquired into their learning lives. STEM education is a subject that provides these contributions to students and has been frequently studied recently. STEM takes its name from the initials of the disciplines it includes (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and is expressed as an educational approach in which these disciplines are handled with an integrated perspective. STEM, which is an interdisciplinary approach, contributes to the development of students in many ways such as learning by doing, problem solving, creativity, communication and entrepreneurship by combining the theoretical infrastructure of the disciplines it contains and the application areas. In STEM activities, students carry out various activities as a group as well as individually with other friends. It is a matter of curiosity what effect this situation has on their cooperative learning skills. In this context, the aim of this research is to determine the opinions of secondary school students who receive STEM education on cooperative learning skills. The study group of the research consists of 7th grade students in a secondary school in the Menteşe district of Muğla province and the teacher who gives STEM education to these students. In this study, case study, one of the qualitative research designs, was taken as basis. Written opinion forms prepared by the researchers were used to obtain the research data. While there were five open-ended questions in the form prepared for the students, there were four open-ended questions in the form prepared for the teacher. Descriptive and content analysis were used in the analysis of the data obtained. According to the findings obtained from the research, it was concluded that STEM education generally has positive effects on students' cooperative learning skills.

Keywords: STEM, Education, Collaborative Learning, Science

STRATEJİK PLANLAMA; İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI 2019-2023 STRATEJİK PLANI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

STRATEGIC PLANNING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR'S 2019-2023 STRATEGIC PLAN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Perihan GÖZÜM

Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Kurşunlu Adalet MYO,

Adalet Bölümü, Kurşunlu, Çankırı.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1174-8500

ÖZET

Bu İçişleri Bakanlığı, Türkiye'nin iç güvenliği, kamu düzeni ve vatandaşların huzuru için kritik bir rol oynayan bir bakanlıktır. Bu nedenle, 2019-2023 Stratejik Planı, bakanlığın bu görevleri yerine getirme stratejisini belirleyen önemli bir belgedir. Plan, İçişleri Bakanlığı'nın performansını artırmak, verimliliği artırmak ve vatandaşların güvenliğini ve huzurunu sağlamak için bir dizi hedef belirlemektedir. Araştırmanın analizi açık kaynaktan İçişleri Bakanlığı, İçişleri Başkanlığı internet sayfasından alınan verilere göre SWOT analizi yapılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarında; Terörle mücadele konusunda küresel ve bölgesel gelişmeler, Türkiye'nin terörle mücadelesi açısından bir tehdit oluşturabilirken finansman konusunda belirsizlikler oluşması da tehdit olarak görülmektedir. Sınır yönetimi, Türkiye'nin güvenliği açısından kritik bir konudur. Bu analizde, AB üyesi ülkeler ve komşu ülkeler ile işbirliği ve koordinasyon geliştirilmesi, sınır kapılarında kontrol ve gözetim kapasitesinin güçlendirilmesi, sınır güvenliği sistemlerinin tesis edilmesi Türkiye'nin sınır yönetimi açısından önemli fırsatlar sağlamaktadır. Ancak, kapasite geliştirme, zaman ve maliyet açısından yüksek olabilir. Güvenlik yolları, ülke genelinde emniyet, asayiş ve kamu düzeninin korunması için önemlidir. Bu analizde, valiliklerce belirlenen güvenlik yollarının önceliklendirilmesi, koordinasyonun artırılması, güvenlik yolu yapım işlerinin gerçekleştirilmesi Türkiye'nin güvenlik yolları açısından önemli fırsatlar sağlamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, İçişleri Bakanlığı'nın stratejik planı, Türkiye'nin iç güvenliği ve huzuru için önemli bir yol haritasıdır. Planın başarılı bir şekilde uygulanması, bakanlığın stratejik vizyonunu gerçekleştirmesi ve Türkiye'nin iç güvenliğinin korunması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İçişleri Bakanlığı, Stratejik Plan, Stratejik Plan Analizi.

ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Interior plays a critical role in maintaining internal security, public order, and the peace of Turkish citizens. The 2019-2023 Strategic Plan is an important document that outlines the Ministry's strategy for achieving these objectives by improving performance, increasing efficiency, and enhancing public safety and order. In this research, an analysis of the Strategic Plan was conducted using data obtained from the Ministry of Interior's website, focusing on a SWOT analysis. The analysis revealed that global and regional developments in counterterrorism pose a threat to Turkey's efforts to combat terrorism, while funding uncertainties also present a threat. Border management is a critical issue for Turkey's security. The analysis highlights the importance of cooperation and coordination with neighboring countries and EU member states, strengthening control and surveillance capabilities at border crossings, and establishing border security systems. However, these efforts may require significant capacity building, time, and costs. Security roads are also essential for maintaining law and order throughout the country. Prioritizing security road projects, increasing coordination, and completing construction works represent important opportunities for enhancing Turkey's security road network. Overall, the Ministry of Interior's Strategic Plan is a vital roadmap for maintaining Turkey's internal security and peace. Successful implementation of the plan is essential for realizing the Ministry's strategic vision and safeguarding Turkey's internal security.

Keywords: Ministry of Interior, Strategic Plan, Strategic Plan Analysis.

DUYGUSAL EMEK VE İŞTE VAR OLAMAMA İLİŞKİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL LABOR AND PRESENTEEISM AT WORK

Meltem TURAN

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari bilimler Fakültesi,

İşletme Bölümü, Rize

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2252-0010

Doç. Dr. Güler DİNÇEL YANIK

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari bilimler Fakültesi,

İşletme Bölümü, Rize

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5228-2981

ÖZET

Bu araştırmada duygusal emeğin boyutları olan yüzeysel davranış, derinlemesine davranış ve samimi davranışın işte var olamama üzerindeki etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma örneklemini Ankara ilinde bulunan 4 kamu kuruluşunda görev yapan çalışanlar oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem verilerine korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizi analizleri uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları duygusal emeğin yüzeysel davranış boyutunun işte var olamamayı istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı pozitif şekilde yordadığı, buna karşın derinlemesine ve samimi davranış boyutlarının işte var olamamayı negatif yönde yordadığı yönündedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal Emek, Yüzeysel Davranış, Derinlemesine Davranış, Samimi Davranış, İşte Var Olamama

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the effects of superficial behavior, deep behavior and sincere behavior, which are the dimensions of emotional labor, on presenteeism. The sample of the study consists of employees working in 4 public institutions in Ankara. Correlation analysis and regression analysis were applied to the sample data. The results of the research show that the superficial behavior dimension of emotional labor predicts presenteeism in a statistically significant positive way, whereas the deep and sincere behavior dimensions predict presenteeism negatively.

Key words: Emotional Labor, Surface Behavior, Deep Behavior, Sincere Behavior, Presenteeism

FARKLI BRANŞLARDAKİ SPORCULARIN FONKSİYONEL HAREKET ANALİZLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTİGATİON OF FUNCTİONAL MOVEMENT ANALYSİS OF ATHLETES İN DİFFERENT BRANCHES

Dr. Öğrencisi İsmail ÇİÇEK,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Adana.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9608-0804
Dr. Öğrencisi Mehmet Emin ŞEKER,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Adana.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6827-2449
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cenab TÜRKERİ,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Adana.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4850-9810

ÖZET

Bu çalışma üç farklı branştaki (voleybol, futbol, basketbol) sporcuların sezon sonu fonksiyonel hareket analizlerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya yaşları 16 olan toplamda 35 erkek sporcu (voleybol=9, futbol=15, basketbol=11) katılmıştır. Çalışmada sporcuların yaş, boy uzunluğu, vücut ağırlığı, Beden Kitle indeksi (BKI) ve Fonksiyonel Hareket Analizleri (FHA) incelenmiştir. İstatistiksel analizler SPSS 23 paket programı kullanılarak yapıldı. Verilerin normallik dağılımını belirlemek için Shapiro-Wilk testi uygulandı. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermemesi üzerine non-paremetrik testlerden gruplar arası karşılaştırma için Kruskal-Wallis ve Mann-Whitney U Testleri kullanıldı. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak kabul edildi. Çalışma sonucunda voleybol takımının 16,88±3,05, futbol takımının 17,66±2,09, basketbol takımının 18,00±2,56 ve üç takımın ortalama toplam FHA test skorları 17,57±2,47 olduğu bulunmuştur. Takımların FHA test skorları karşılaştırıldığında, Deep Squat skorunda basketbol takımı lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken ($p<0,05$), diğer skorlarda ve toplam skorda anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır ($p>0,05$). Ayrıca en fazla asimetri gösteren oyuncu sayısının Hurdle Step (%20) ve en az asimetri gösteren oyuncu sayısının Active Straight Leg Rasise (%2,8) hareketinde olduğu bulunmuştur. Buna ek olarak sporcuların %42,8'i asimetri gösterirken, %57,2'sinde asimetri gözlenmemiştir. Bu bulgular doğrultusunda üç takımdaki sporcuların FHA toplam skorlarının eşik değerinin (14 puan) üstünde olduğu ve basketbol oyuncularının voleybol ve futbol oyuncularına göre daha iyi toplam skora sahip olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca üç takımdaki sporcuların yarısından fazlasında (%57,2) asimetri görülmemesinden dolayı bu oyuncularda yaralanma risk oranının düşük olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: fonksiyonel hareket, voleybol, futbol, basketbol, yaralanmaların önlenmesi

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the end-of-season functional movement analyzes of athletes in three different branches (volleyball, football, basketball). 35 male athletes (volleyball=9, football=15, basketball=11), aged 16 years, participated in the study. In the study, the age, height, body weight, Body Mass Index (BMI) and Functional Movement Analysis (FHA) of the athletes were examined. Statistical analyzes were performed using the SPSS 23 package program. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine the normality distribution of the data. Since the data did not how normal distribution, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U Tests were used for intergroup comparison from non-parametric tests. Significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$. As a result of the study, it was found that the volleyball team was 16.88±3.05, the football team was 17.66±2.09, the basketball team was 18.00±2.56, and the total FHA test scores of the three teams were 17.57±2.47. When the FHA test scores of the teams were compared, a statistically significant difference was found in favor of the basketball team in the Deep Squat score ($p<0.05$), while no significant difference was found in the other scores and the total score ($p>0.05$). In addition, it was found that the number of players with the highest asymmetry was Hurdle Step (20%) and the number of players with the least asymmetry was Active Straight Leg Rasise (2.8%). In addition, while 42.8% of the athletes showed asymmetry, 57.2% of them did not. In line with these findings, it was found that the FHA total scores of the athletes in the three teams were above the threshold value (14 points) and the basketball players had better total scores than the volleyball and football players. In addition, since more than half (57.2%) of the athletes in the three teams do not have asymmetry, it can be said that the risk of injury is low in these players.

Keywords: functional movement, volleyball, football, basketball, injury prevention

İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE CİMNASTİK VE TAEKWONDO ANTRENMANLARININ DENGE, ESNEKLİK VE SIÇRAMA PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF GYMNASTİCS AND TAEKWONDO TRAİNİNGS ON BALANCE, FLEXİBİLİTY AND JUMPİNG PARAMETERS İN PRİMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dr. Öğrencisi İsmail ÇİÇEK,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Adana.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9608-0804
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cenab TÜRKERİ,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Adana.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4850-9810

ÖZET

Bu çalışma 8-10 yaşındaki ilkokul öğrencilerine uygulanan 8 haftalık Cimnastik ve Taekwondo antrenmanlarının denge, esneklik ve sıçrama parametrelerine etkisini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya yaşları 8-10 arasında olan toplamda 30 öğrenci katıldı. Çalışmaya katılan öğrenciler rastgele cimnastik grubu (CG=10), taekwondo grubu (TG=10) ve kontrol grubu (KG=10) olarak ayrıldı. CG ve TG grubu ardışık olmayan günlerde 48 saat aralıklarla haftada 2 gün ve toplamda 8 hafta boyunca branşa özgü antrenmanlarını gerçekleştirdi. KG grubu ise 8 hafta boyunca herhangi bir sportif aktiviteye katılmadı. Performansların değerlendirilmesi için katılımcılara Y dinamik denge testi, esneklik testi ve dikey sıçrama testi 8 haftanın öncesinde ve sonrasında uygulandı. İstatistiksel analizler SPSS 23 paket programı kullanılarak yapıldı. Verilerin normallik dağılımını belirlemek için Shapiro-Wilk testi uygulandı. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermesi üzerine grup içi farkı belirlemek için Paired Sample T Test, gruplar arasındaki farkın belirlenebilmesi için ise One Way Anowa Testi kullanıldı. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$–olarak kabul edildi. Çalışma sonucunda CG ve TG grubunun esneklik ve sıçrama testlerinde anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edilirken ($p<0,05$), KG grubunda anlamlı fark bulunamadı. Grupların alt ve üst ekstremite dinamik denge sonuçlarında CG grubu lehine anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmasına karşın, TG grubunun sadece sağ bacak anterior değerinde anlamlı farklılık tespit edildi ($p<0,05$). KG grubunda ise herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık bulunamadı. Cimnastik antrenmanlarının taekwondo antrenmanlarına kıyasla denge, esneklik ve dikey sıçrama parametreleri üzerinde olumlu etkisinin daha iyi olduğu sonucuna varıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cimnastik, Taekwondo, Denge, Esneklik, Dikey sıçrama

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the effects of 8-week Gymnastics and Taekwondo training applied to 8-10 year old primary school students on balance, flexibility and jump parameters. A total of 30 students aged between 8 and 10 participated in the study. The students participating in the study were randomly divided into the gymnastics group (CG=10), the taekwondo group (TG=10) and the control group (KG=10). The CG and TG groups performed their branch-specific training 2 days a week at 48-hour intervals on non-consecutive days, for a total of 8 weeks. The KG group did not participate in any sportive activities for 8 weeks. In order to evaluate their performance, Y dynamic balance test, flexibility test and vertical jump test were applied to the participants before and after 8 weeks. Statistical analyzes were performed using the SPSS 23 package program. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine the normality distribution of the data. Since the data showed normal distribution, Paired Sample T Test was used to determine the difference within the group, and the One Way Anowa Test was used to determine the difference between the groups. Significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$. As a result of the study, there were significant differences in flexibility and jump tests of the CG and TG groups ($p<0.05$), but no significant difference was found in the KG group. Although there were significant differences in favor of the CG group in the lower and upper extremity dynamic balance results of the groups, only the right leg anterior value of the TG group was significantly different ($p<0.05$). No significant difference was found in the KG group. It was concluded that gymnastics training had a better positive effect on balance, flexibility and vertical jump parameters compared to taekwondo training.

Keywords: Gymnastics, Taekwondo, Y Dynamic Balance Test, Flexibility, Vertical Jump

DOĞAL AFETLERDE HASSAS POPÜLASYONLAR: GEBE VE EMZİREN KADINLARDA SAĞLIK BAKIM GEREKSİNİMİ VE EBELİK/HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMI

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN NATURAL DISASTERS: HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN AND THE APPROACH TO MIDWIFERY/NURSING

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Zehra ÇERÇER,

Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2487-2140

ÖZET

Doğal afetler, doğrudan ve/veya dolaylı olarak bireylerin ve toplumun faaliyetlerini sınırlayan ve kesintiye uğratan, can ve mal kaybına neden olan, yaralanma, uzuv kaybı ve psikolojik travma gibi ciddi etkileri olan olaylar olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Deprem, sel, heyelan, çığ, kasırga, yangın, volkanik patlama ve kuraklık en sık görülen doğal afetlerdir. Doğal afetler meydana geldiği bölgede büyük yıkımlara neden olmakta ve insan yaşantısını önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Aniden gelişen doğal afetler, meydana geldiği bölgede yaşam alanlarının kaybı, enerji ve gıda kıtlığı gibi insan hayatını tehdit eden sonuçlar doğurmaktadır.

Günlük yaşamın kısıtlanması sonucu kaynaklara ulaşamama bireylerin sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Doğal afetler toplumun tamamını etkilese de kadın sağlığı üzerinde ki etkisi daha fazladır. Özellikle gebe ve emziren kadınların sağlığı için büyük bir endişe kaynağı olmayı sürdürmektedir. Gebelik ve emzirme kadın hayatında birçok fizyolojik, psikolojik ve emosyonel değişimin görüldüğü eşsiz bir süreçtir. Bu süreçte bir afetle karşılaşılması gebeliğin ve emzirmenin normal seyrini bozabilecek oldukça tehlikeli bir durumdur. Afet sürecinde meydana gelen çevresel yıkım ve olumsuz şartlar kadın ve çocuk sağlığı üzerinde yaşam boyu devam edecek sağlık sorunları doğurabilir. Doğal afet sonrası gıda, su ve barınak gibi kaynakların yokluğu ve yetersizliği gebelik ve emzirme sürecini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu durum, fetal büyümenin azalması, kadın ruh sağlığının bozulması, doğumla ilgili olumsuz sonuçların ve travma ile ilişkili semptomların ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamaktadır.

Yaşam alanlarının yok olması sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşmayı güçleştirmektedir. Kadınların gebelik izlemleri, doğum sonu bakım ve takipleri aksayabilmektedir. Bu nedenle afetlerde gebe ve emziren kadınların sağlık bakım ihtiyaçlarının sürdürülmesine yönelik araç ve gereçlerin hazırda bulundurulması gerekmektedir. Gebelik izlemlerinin ve doğum sonu bakımın sürdürülmesine yönelik planlar, acil doğum kitlerinin bulunması, doğum kontrol seçeneklerine erişimin sağlanması gibi hazırlıklar büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bunların yanısıra ebelerin ve hemşirelerin doğal afetlerin gebe ve emziren kadınlar üzerinde ki fiziksel, ruhsal travmaları ve hastalıkların yayılmasını önlemeye ve en aza indirmeyi sağlayacak bilgi ve beceriye sahip olması gerekmektedir. Afet bölgesinde hizmet verecek ebeler/hemşireler gebelerin ve emziren kadınların sağlık bakım ihtiyaçlarını bilmelidir. Bu bildiride doğal afetlerde gebe ve emziren

kadınların sağlık bakım gereksinimi ve ebelik/hemşirelik yaklaşımına ilişkin bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal Afetler, Gebelik Sağlığı, Emzirme, Ebelik, Hemşirelik, Bakım

ABSTRACT

Natural disasters can be defined as events that directly and/or indirectly limit and interrupt the activities of individuals and society, cause loss of life and property, and have serious effects such as injury, loss of limb, and psychological trauma. Earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, hurricanes, fires, volcanic eruptions, and droughts are the most common natural disasters. Natural disasters cause great destruction in the region where they occur and significantly affect human life. Sudden natural disasters have consequences that threaten human life, such as loss of habitats, energy, and food shortages in the region where they occur.

The inability to access resources as a result of the restriction of daily life negatively affects the health of individuals. Although natural disasters affect the entire society, they have a greater impact on women's health. It continues to be a source of great concern, especially for the health of pregnant and lactating women. Pregnancy and breastfeeding are unique processes in which many physiological, psychological, and emotional changes are seen in women's lives. Encountering a disaster in this process is a very dangerous situation that can disrupt the normal course of pregnancy and breastfeeding. Environmental destruction and adverse conditions during the disaster process may cause lifelong health problems for women and children's health. The absence and inadequacy of resources such as food, water, and shelter after a natural disaster adversely affects the pregnancy and breastfeeding process. This situation paves the way for decreased fetal growth, deterioration of women's mental health, adverse birth outcomes, and trauma-related symptoms.

The destruction of living spaces makes it difficult to reach health services. Pregnancy follow-up, postpartum care, and follow-ups of women may be disrupted. For this reason, it is necessary to have the tools and equipment ready to maintain the healthcare needs of pregnant and lactating women in disasters. Preparations such as plans for a continuation of pregnancy follow-up and postpartum care, availability of emergency birth kits, and access to birth control options are of great importance. In addition, midwives and nurses should have the knowledge and skills to prevent and minimize natural disasters, physical and mental traumas on pregnant and lactating women, and the spread of diseases. Midwives/nurses who will serve in the disaster area should know the healthcare needs of pregnant and lactating women. In this paper, information about the health care needs and midwifery/nursing approach of pregnant and lactating women in natural disasters will be given.

Keywords: Natural Disasters, Pregnancy Health, Breastfeeding, Midwifery, Nursing, Care

ÖZEL EĞİTİM SINIFLARINDA OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU TANISI ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN PROBLEM DAVRANIŞLARI VE BAŞA ÇIKMA YÖNTEMLERİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

TEACHER'S OPINIONS AGAINST THE PROBLEM BEHAVIORS OF STUDENTS DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN SPECIAL EDUCATION CLASSROOMS AND OVERCOME METHODS

YL. Öğr. Aysel DELİKTAŞ DEMİR

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,

ORCID NO: 0009-0003-5122-7651

Doç. Dr. Sinan YALÇIN

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2372-9035

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hüsnü BAHAR

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0061-3344

ÖZET

Yapılan bu çalışmada özel eğitim sınıflarında Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) tanısı alan öğrencilerin problem davranışları ve başa çıkma yöntemleri öğretmen görüşlerine göre incelenmiştir. Nitel araştırma modelinde tasarlanan bu çalışmada veriler, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yapılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Erzincan merkezde bulunan 21 özel eğitim öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışmadaki bulgular; frekanslar hesaplanarak tablolar halinde sunulmuştur. Araştırmada özel eğitim öğretmenlerinden alınan cevaplardaki problem davranışlar kendi içinde kategorize edilerek gruplandırılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre, özel eğitim sınıflarında OSB tanısı alan öğrencilerin problem davranışlarının kendine zarar verme, başkasına zarar verme, nesnelere zarar verme, dikkat çekmeye çalışma, takıntılı davranışlar sergileme, inatlaşma ve dikkat dağınıklığı problem davranışları olduğu görülmüştür. Bu problem davranışlardan en sık görülenin ise dikkat çekmeye çalışma problem davranışı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Dikkat çekmeye çalışma problem davranışının bazen kendine zarar verme olarak da ortaya çıkabildiği belirtilmiştir. Öğretmenlerin problem davranış ile başa çıkma yöntemlerinin ise görmezden gelme, mola yöntemi, alternatif davranış geliştirme, problem davranışa fırsat vermeme, ayrımlı pekiştirme, pekiştireç verme, mahrum bırakma, tepkiyi yarıda kesme sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Bu yöntemlerden en çok tercih edilenin ise görmezden gelme yöntemi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmenler dikkat çekmeye çalışma problem davranışı gösteren öğrenci için en etkili yolun tepki vermeyerek görmezden gelme olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Ancak dikkat çekmeye çalışma davranışı kendine ve başkasına zarar verme problem davranışları olarak da ortaya çıktığı için bu durumlarda görmezden gelme yöntemini kullanmayarak müdahalede bulunduklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Öğretmenler OSB tanısı alan öğrencilerin problem davranışları ile ilgili olarak öneriler kısmında ise aile ile iş birliği, öğrencilerin ilaçlarını düzenli kullanımı, problem davranışın sebeplerinin araştırılması, görmezden gelme, pekiştireç verme

ve eğitime uygun olmayan öğrencilerin okula gönderilmemesi yer almıştır. Öneriler kısmına bakıldığında ise en çok belirtilenin aile ile işbirliği yapma önerisi olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, problem davranış, yöntem.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the problem behaviors and coping methods of students diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in special education classes were examined according to teacher opinions. In this study, which was designed in a qualitative research model, the data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The study group of the research consists of 21 special education teachers in the center of Erzincan in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data obtained from the research were subjected to content analysis. Findings in the study; Frequencies are calculated and presented in tables. In the research, the problem behaviors in the answers received from the special education teachers were categorized and grouped within themselves. According to the results obtained from the research, it was seen that the problem behaviors of the students diagnosed with ASD in special education classes are self-harming, harming others, damaging objects, trying to attract attention, exhibiting obsessive behaviors, stubbornness and distraction. It has been concluded that the most common of these problem behaviors is the problem behavior of trying to attract attention. It has been stated that the problem behavior of trying to attract attention can sometimes manifest as self-harm. The results of the teachers' coping methods with problem behavior were ignoring, taking time off, developing alternative behavior, not allowing problem behavior, differential reinforcement, giving reinforcement, deprivation, and interrupting the reaction. It has been concluded that the most preferred method is the ignoring method. Teachers stated that the most effective way for the student who shows problem behavior to try to attract attention is to ignore it by not reacting. However, they stated that they intervened by not using the ignoring method in these situations, since the behavior of trying to attract attention also appears as problem behaviors of harming themselves and others. In the part of the suggestions regarding the problem behaviors of the students diagnosed with ASD, the teachers included cooperation with the family, regular use of the drugs by the students, investigating the causes of the problem behavior, ignoring, giving reinforcement, and not sending the students who are not suitable for education to school. Looking at the suggestions part, it was seen that the most mentioned one was the suggestion to cooperate with the family.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, problem behavior, method.

İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN SINIF YÖNETİMİ SÜRECİNDE EN SIK YAŞADIKLARI SORUNLARA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON THE PROBLEMS THEY FACE THE MOST IN THE CLASS MANAGEMENT PROCESS

YL. Öğr. Merve DOĞAN

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,

ORCID NO: 0009-0009-0610-1295

Doç. Dr. Sinan YALÇIN

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2372-9035

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hüsnü BAHAR

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0061-3344

ÖZET

Bu çalışma ilköğretim matematik öğretmelerinin sınıf yönetimi sürecinde yaşadıkları sorunları belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Veriler görüşme yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmaya 2022-2023 Eğitim-Öğretim yıllında Erzincan ilinde görev yapan 15 ortaokul matematik öğretmeni katılmıştır. Yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilen sonuçlar çalışmaya olduğu gibi yansıtılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre öğretmenlerin büyük çoğunluğu sınıf yönetiminde sorun yaşamaktadır. Sorun yaşamayan öğretmenlerin sayısı ise çok azdır. Yaşanan sorunlar ise önyargı, sınıf ortamının kalabalık oluşu, LGS sistemindeki soruların öğrencileri zorlamasından dolayı oluşan ilgisizlikler ve öğrencilerin dönemsel olarak yaşadıkları ergenlik şeklinde görülmüştür. Öğretmenlerin yaşanan bu sorunlara ilişkin çeşitli çözüm yöntemleri ve önerileri vardır. Araştırmamıza katılan öğretmenlerin büyük çoğunluğu öğrenciyle birebir görüşme yaptığını söyleyerek öneri olarakta bunun yapılabileceğini söylemişlerdir. Bazı öğretmenler ise etkinliklerle ders anlatmanın işe yaradığını ve bu yöntemin kullanılabileceğini dile getirmişlerdir. Bazı öğretmenler ise öneri olarak öğrencilerin başarı durumlarına göre öğrencilere bireysel etkinliklerin yapılabileceğine vurgu yapmıştır. Bu sayede kendi seviyesine uygun etkinlikleri tamamlayan öğrencilerin motivasyonu artıp derse karşı ilgisi artarak davranış sorunları azalacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sınıf Yönetimi, Matematik, Sorun, Öğretmen

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the problems experienced by primary school mathematics teachers in the classroom management process. Qualitative research methods were used in the study. Data were collected by interview method. 15 secondary school mathematics teachers working in the province of Erzincan in the 2022-2023 academic year participated in

the research. The results obtained from the interviews were reflected in the study as it is. According to the results obtained from the research, the majority of teachers have problems in classroom management. The number of teachers who do not have problems is very few. The problems experienced were seen as prejudice, crowded classroom environment, indifference caused by the questions in the LGS system forcing students, and adolescence experienced by students periodically. Teachers have various solution methods and suggestions for these problems. The majority of the teachers who participated in our research said that they had one-on-one interviews with the students and said that this could be done as a suggestion. Some teachers, on the other hand, stated that lecturing with activities works and this method can be used. Some teachers, on the other hand, emphasized that individual activities can be done for students according to the success status of the students as a suggestion. In this way, the motivation of the students who complete the activities suitable for their level will increase, their interest in the lesson will increase and their behavior problems will decrease.

Keywords: Classroom Management, Maths, Problem, Teacher

SANATSAL ÜRETİMDE POSTMODERN TUTUM VE İZLEMLER

POSTMODERN ATTITUDES AND FOLLOWS IN ARTISTIC PRODUCTION

Doç. Dr. Gökçen Şahmaran Can
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9435-6697

ÖZET

Her dönemin sosyo-kültürel düşünce yapısından doğan ve beslenen sanat, postmodern dönemle birlikte, modernizmin kültür ve düşüncelerine ait temel kavramlarını sorunsallaştırarak yadsımış, modern söylemlerden ve sanat biçimlerinden uzaklaşarak yeni bir sanat anlayışı gelişmiştir. Sanatın konu, pratik ve biçim bakımından kendini yeniden keşfetmesi olarak adlandırılan bu dönemde, modern dönem sanat pratiklerinde "akımlar" olarak karşımıza çıkan ifadelerin yerini, farklı stratejileri bünyesinde toplayan sanatsal izlemler almıştır. Modernizmin sorgulanması ve aşılması arayışı noktasında postmodern sanatçılar, gerçekçi temsilden izlenime, izlenimden soyuta doğru yön alan modernizmi, büyük bir ifade özgürlüğü ve çeşitliliğini savunarak çoğulcu bir üslup anlayışıyla reddetmiştir. Kendilerinden önce var olan Dada'nın ironi ve saygısızlığını sanata dahil etmişler, modernizmin dışladığı popüler kültürün sanatı Pop-Art'a kucak açmışlar, yapıtlarına siyasi ve toplumsal kaygıları yeniden taşımışlardır. Bu bağlamda, sanat tarihçileri postmodern sanat üretimini, karakteristik yaklaşımların yanı sıra, sanata yönelik genel tutumlar ve stratejiler olarak da tanımlamış, postmodern sanat tutumları ve stratejileri ana başlıklar altında toplamışlardır. Postmodern sanat tutumlarını; sanat dünyasına meydan okumak, yüksek ve düşük sanat arasındaki farkı yıkmak, müzelere ve geleneksel mekanlara direnç göstermek, özgünlüğü reddetmek, iğrenç olanı kabul etmek, jouissance (zevk, haz, keyif) kavramını dahil etmek, metinler ve yapıtlar olarak, postmodern sanat izlemlerini ise; sanatta kültürel etkilerin melezlenmesi, tekniklerin harmanlanması, imgelerin katmanlanması, kodların harmanlanması, tanıdık olanın yeniden bağlamlandırılması, işaretlerin metinlerarası hale getirilmesi, işbirliği yapılması, kendine mal edilmesi, "gerçek" olanın simüle edilmesi, bakışla yüzleşilmesi, uyumsuzluktan yararlanılması, yeni kimlikler inşa edilmesi, edebi araçların görsel sanatlara uyarlanması, metaforlar yaratılması, ironi ve parodiden yararlanılması olarak sıralamışlardır. Bu bağlamda, günümüzde sanat üretimine ilişkin tüm bu tutum ve izlemlerin pek çok sanatçı tarafından benimsenmiş olduğu, sanatsal pratiklerinde hayata geçirdikleri gözlemlenmektedir.

Araştırmanın içeriğini oluşturan; "*Sanatsal Üretimde Postmodern Tutumlar ve İzlemler"*, modernizm ve postmodernizm ekseninde sanatın tarihsel süreci içerisinde karşılaştırmalı olarak irdelenmiş, ortaya çıkan bulgular, kitaplar, metinler ve makaleler gibi farklı kaynakçalar üzerinden ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular örnek resimlerle desteklenmiş, konunun genel bir değerlendirmesi sonuç bölümünde ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat Üretimi, Modern Sanat üretimi, Postmodern sanat üretimi

ABSTRACT

Art, born and nourished by the socio-cultural mentality of each period, problematized and denied the basic concepts of modernism's culture and thoughts, and a new understanding of art developed by moving away from modern discourses and art forms. In this period, which is called the re-discovery of art in terms of subject, practice and form, the expressions that appear as "movements" in modern art practices have been replaced by artistic pursuits incorporating different strategies. At the point of questioning and overcoming modernism, postmodern artists rejected modernism, which moves from realistic representation to impression, from impression to abstract, with a pluralistic style, arguing for a great freedom of expression and diversity. They incorporated the irony and disrespect of Dada that existed before them into art, embraced Pop-Art, the art of popular culture excluded by modernism, and brought political and social concerns back to their works. In this context, art historians have defined postmodern art production as general attitudes and strategies towards art, as well as characteristic approaches, and have gathered postmodern art attitudes and strategies under main headings. Postmodern art attitudes; to challenge the art world, to destroy the difference between high and low art, to resist museums and traditional spaces, to reject originality, to accept the disgusting, to include the concept of jouissance, as texts and works, postmodern art views; hybridizing cultural influences in art, blending techniques, layering images, blending codes, recontextualizing the familiar, intertextualizing signs, collaborating, appropriating, simulating the "real", facing the gaze, exploiting incongruity, constructing new identities, literary They listed these as adapting tools to visual arts, creating metaphors, using irony and parody. In this context, it is observed that all these attitudes and observations regarding art production have been adopted by many artists and put them into practice in their artistic practices.

Composing the content of the research; “Postmodern Attitudes and Follow-ups in Artistic Production” were examined comparatively in the historical process of art in the axis of modernism and postmodernism, and the emerging findings were discussed through different bibliographies such as books, texts and articles. The findings were supported with sample pictures, and a general evaluation of the subject was presented in the conclusion section.

Keywords: Art Production, Modern Art Production, Postmodern Art Production

YAZI FORMUNUN PLASTİK BİR DEĞER OLARAK SANATA YANSIMASI

REFLECTION OF WRITING FORM AS A PLASTIC VALUE ON ART

Doç. Dr. Gökçen Şahmaran Can
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9435-6697

ÖZET

İlk çağlardan beri, bir varlığın veya bir kavramın temsilen resmedilmesiyle başlayan yazı, dilin temsili olan sözcüklerin görsel ifade aracına dönüşmesiyle farklı biçimlerde betimlenerek ya iletişim aracı olarak kullanılmış ya da görsel sanatlarda plastik bir değer olarak yer almıştır. İnsanlık tarihinde yazı kadar eski olan sanat da toplumsal hayat içerisinde anlam kazanan ve toplumsal hayattan etkilenen bir faaliyet olarak, her dönemin kendine özgü yapılanmasından meydana gelen dominant özelliklerle var olmuştur. Bu bağlamda, tarihte yeni bir dönemi ifade eden modernizmle sanayileşme sürecinde yaşanan gelişmeler, sanatçıların görsel ifadelerinde yepyeni biçimler yaratmasına neden olmuş, özellikle Sanayi Devrimi sonrasında yaşanan teknolojik gelişmelerle sanatçılar özgürleşmiş, teknik ve malzeme çeşitliliği sanatta alternatif arayışlar yaratmıştır. Bu değişim ve gelişim, geleneksel sanatın dışına çıkılmasına neden olmuş, 1900'lü yılların sanatsal yapılanmasında, özellikle 20. yüzyılda yaşanan savaşlar, sanatın değişim ve gelişiminde rol oynamış, yazı gibi alternatif biçimlerin sanata dahil edilmesi ile ortaya çıkan hareket bütün dünyaya yayılmıştır. 1960'lara gelindiğinde, postmodern dönemde yaşanan sosyo-kültürel gelişmelerin etkileriyle, artık sanatçılar için yapıtın biçimsel görünüşünün bir önemi yoktur. Önemli olan, sanatçının düşüncesinin anlaşılmasıdır. Bu çerçevede, yapıtın önüne kavram, dolayısıyla "yazı" geçer, sanat nesnesine karşı bir tavır sergiler. Sanat nesnesini yadsıyıp yerine kavramı koyan sanatçılar, yazı, gazete, harita vb. gibi araçlardan faydalanarak sanatın geleneksel tanımını ve formunu sorgulayan yeni bir sanatsal düzene geçer, mevcut sistemi değiştirirler. Bu çerçevede yazı, felsefe ve dilbilimin sanatla birebir ilişki içerisine girdiği bir ifade biçimi olarak, önemli bir sanat nesnesi konumunda yeniden kullanılmaya başlanır.

Araştırmanın içeriğini oluşturan "*Yazı Formunun Plastik Bir Değer Olarak Sanata Yansıması*", yazının tarihsel süreci içerisinde modern/postmodern sanat çerçevesinde irdelenmiş, ortaya konan veriler çeşitli kaynakçalar üzerinden ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular örnek resimlerle desteklenmiş, konunun genel bir değerlendirmesi sonuç bölümünde ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yazı, Modernizm, Modern Sanat, Postmodernizm, Postmodern Sanat

ABSTRACT

Since the early ages, writing, which started with the representation of an entity or a concept, has been used as a communication tool or has taken place as a plastic value in visual arts by being depicted in different ways with the transformation of words, which are the representation of language, into visual expression tools. Art, which is as old as writing in the history of humanity, has existed as an activity that gains meaning in social life and is influenced by social life, with dominant features arising from the unique structuring of each period. In this context, the developments in the industrialization process with modernism, which represents a new era in history, caused the artists to create brand new forms in their visual expressions, especially with the technological developments after the Industrial Revolution, the artists were liberated, and the variety of techniques and materials created alternative searches in art. This change and development caused the departure from traditional art, the wars in the 20th century, especially in the artistic structuring of the 1900s, played a role in the change and development of art, and the movement that emerged with the inclusion of alternative forms such as writing in art spread all over the world. By the 1960s, with the effects of socio-cultural developments in the postmodern period, the formal appearance of the work no longer matters for artists. The important thing is to understand the artist's thinking. In this framework, the concept, hence the "writing", precedes the work and displays an attitude against the art object. Artists, who reject the art object and replace it with the concept, write articles, newspapers, maps, etc. They move to a new artistic order that questions the traditional definition and form of art, and change the existing system by making use of tools such as In this context, writing begins to be used again as an important art object, as a form of expression in which philosophy and linguistics have a one-to-one relationship with art.

"*The Reflection of Writing Form on Art as a Plastic Value",* which constitutes the content of the research, has been examined within the framework of modern/postmodern art within the historical process of writing, and the data revealed has been discussed through various bibliographies. The findings were supported with sample pictures, and a general evaluation of the subject was presented in the conclusion section.

Keywords: Writing, Modernism, Modern Art, Postmodernism, Postmodern Art

SAHTE İMZA TESPİTİNDE MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ YÖNTEMLERİNİN KULLANIMI

THE USE OF MACHINE LEARNING METHODS IN FORGED SIGNATURE DETECTION

Arş. Gör. Ceren AKMAN
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1769-5545
Arş. Gör. Sümeyye Sena KURTVURAN
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0126-4078
Doç. Dr. Mustafa YAĞCI
Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2911-3909

ÖZET

Gün geçtikçe gelişen teknoloji beraberinde birçok yenilik getirmektedir. Bu yeniliklerin başında son zamanlarda adından sıkça söz ettiren Yapay Zekâ teknolojisi gelmektedir. Bu teknolojinin sağlamış olduğu avantajlar sayesinde insan hayatına hızlı bir şekilde entegre olmaya başlaması yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Bu sayede eğitim, sağlık, savunma, adli bilişim, sanayi vb. birçok alanda kullanılabilmektedir. Ayrıca birçok dala ayrılan Yapay Zekâ teknolojisinin en önemli alt başlıklarından biri olan makine öğrenmesi teknolojisi sayesinde birçok işlem makineler ve bilgisayarlar sayesinde kolay, hızlı ve doğruluk oranı daha yüksek olacak şekilde yapılabilmektedir. Yapılan incelemeler sonunda görülmektedir ki makine öğrenmesi teknolojisi son zamanlarda adli vakalarda da sıklıkla kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu şekilde olay yeri çözümlemesi, kişi tespiti, evrak tespiti, sahtecilik tespiti vb. birçok alt alanda bu teknolojinin kullanımına başvurulmuştur. Özellikle davranışsal biyometrik verilerin başında olan imza için İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumu Fizik İhtisas Dairesi verilerine göre yıllık yaklaşık olarak %51 oranında imza sahteciliği konusunda adli belge inceleme istemi yapıldığı söylenmektedir. Böylelikle imzanın, bir belgenin kabul edildiğini, bilindiğini göstermenin en yaygın yolu olduğu ve sadece istenen kişi tarafından atılırsa kabul edileceği bilindiğinden bu biyometrik verinin ilgili kişi haricinde kullanımı engellenmelidir. Yapılan taramalarda finans ve eğitim sektörü başta olmak üzere kamu veya özel birçok kuruluşta imza büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bir belge üzerinde yetkili kişi veya kişilerin imzaları taklit edilerek kişi/kişilerin ve kurumların maddi manevi zarar yaşamalarına neden olunabileceği öngörülmüştür. Hatta hukuki mecrada yer alan yetkili kişilerle görüşüldüğünde çek işlemlerinde sahte imzanın kullanıldığı ve bunun tespitinin yapılaması sonucunda kişilerin ceza almaları sağlandığı ya da suçsuz kişilerin aklanmasına fayda sağlandığı belirtilmiştir. Bir diğer alan olan eğitim tarafında üniversite öğrencilerinin devamsızlık yaptıkları takdirde dersten kalmamak adına imza listesine kendileri yerine arkadaşlarına imza attırdıkları bilinmektedir. Sınıfların çok kalabalık olduğu düşünülürse başkasının yerine imza atıldığının tespit edilmesi işlemi insan tarafından yapılması zor ve fazla zaman alıcı bir işlemdir. Ayrıca sınıf yoğunluğundan kaynaklı karmaşık imza

listelerinin olduğu düşünülürse insan gözü ile sahte imzanın tespiti zordur. Özellikle çalışılan bir imzanın sahtesinin tespiti söz konusu olduğunda bu işlem daha da zor bir hal almaktadır. Bu konu kapsamında yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda bir imzanın aynı kişi tarafından dahi aynı atılması olasılığı düşük olarak belirtilmiştir. Ancak bir imza bir robot kola attırılırsa hep aynı şekilde atacağı ve önemli yetkilere sahip kişilerin imzalarının taklit edilmesine neden olabileceği ve bu durumun sahte imza tespitini zorlaştıracağı düşünülmüştür. Bu kapsamda etkili bir sahte imza tespiti için makine öğrenmesi, derin öğrenme modeller tasarlanarak kullanılabilir. Böylelikle ilgili öğretim üyesinin imza listesini sisteme taratması ve sahte imzaların tespiti sonrasında gerekli cezai yaptırımların yapılacak olması öğrenciler açısından sahte imza atma konusunda caydırıcı bir etmen olacağından öğrencilerin hakları olan devamsızlığın haricinde devamsızlık yapmaları engellenmiş ve derse katılımın artması bunun sonunda da eğitim de veriminin artması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca doğrudan gerçek insan tarafından oluşturulan imza veri seti haricinde GAN ve robot kol gibi faktörlerden elde edilen imza veri setleri de oluşturularak geliştirilen modelin sahte imza tespitinde hassas olması ve başta eğitim alanı olmak üzere finans, hukuk vb. birçok alanda geliştirilecek modellerin kullanımı sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahte İmza Tespiti, Adli Bilişim, Makine Öğrenmesi, Yapay Zekâ, Eğitim

ABSTRACT

Technology, which is developing day by day, brings many innovations with it. One of these innovations is Artificial Intelligence technology, which has recently made a name for itself. Thanks to the advantages provided by this technology, it is an undeniable fact that it is rapidly becoming integrated into human life. In this way, it can be used in many fields such as education, health, defense, forensic informatics, industry, etc. In addition, thanks to machine learning technology, which is one of the most important sub-headings of Artificial Intelligence technology, which is divided into many branches, many operations can be done easily, quickly and with a higher accuracy rate thanks to machines and computers. At the end of the examinations, it is seen that machine learning technology has recently started to be used frequently in forensic cases. In this way, crime scene analysis, person detection, document detection, forgery detection, etc. This technology has been used in many sub-fields. Especially for the signature, which is one of the leading behavioral biometric data, according to the data of the Istanbul Forensic Medicine Institution Physics Specialization Department, it is said that approximately 51% of forensic document examination requests are made for signature forgery annually. Thus, since it is known that the signature is the most common way to show that a document is accepted and known, and that it will only be accepted if it is signed by the desired person, the use of this biometric data other than the relevant person should be prevented. According to the scans, signatures are of great importance in many public and private organizations, especially in the finance and education sectors. It is foreseen that by forging the signatures of the authorized person or persons on a document, it is possible to cause material

and moral damage to the person/persons and institutions. In fact, when interviewed with authorized persons in the legal environment, it was stated that forged signatures are used in check transactions and as a result of the detection of this, it is ensured that people are punished or benefit is provided for the acquittal of innocent people. In another field, education, it is known that university students have their friends sign the signature list instead of themselves in order to avoid failing the course if they are absent. Considering that the classrooms are very crowded, it is difficult and time-consuming for a human to detect the signature of someone else. In addition, considering that there are complex signature lists due to class density, it is difficult to detect a forged signature with the human eye. This process becomes even more difficult, especially when it comes to detecting the forgery of a studied signature. As a result of the research conducted on this topic, the probability of a signature being forged by the same person is low. However, if a signature is given to a robot arm, it is thought that it will always sign in the same way and may cause the signatures of people with important authorizations to be forged and this will make forgery detection difficult. In this context, machine learning and deep learning models can be designed and used for effective forgery detection. In this way, the fact that the relevant faculty member scans the signature list into the system and the necessary penal sanctions will be imposed after the detection of forged signatures will be a deterrent factor for students in terms of forging signatures, students are prevented from being absent other than the absenteeism they are entitled to, and as a result, it is aimed to increase the attendance to the course and increase the efficiency of the education. In addition, in addition to the signature dataset created directly by a real human, signature datasets obtained from factors such as GAN and robotic arm can also be created so that the developed model is sensitive in detecting forged signatures and the models to be developed in many areas such as finance, law, etc., especially in the field of education, can be used.

Keywords: Forged Signature Detection, Forensics, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Education

EVSİZLER İÇİN BARINMA MEKANLARININ TASARIMINDA PSİKO-SOSYAL GEREKSİNİMLER BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL NEEDS IN DESIGN OF SHELTERING SPACES FOR THE HOMELESS

Mohd Khaizrul Bin Makhtar
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0009-0004-4185-9425
Doç. Dr. B. Ece Şahin
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2061-7473

ÖZET

Evsizlik, günümüzün büyük kentlerinde yaşanan önemli problemlerden biridir. Farklı nedenlerle yaşadıkları çevreden ayrılan ya da olumsuz alışkanlıklar sebebiyle normal hayatına devam edemeyen bireylerin karşılaştığı evsizlik sorunu nedeniyle, kentlerde barınma ortamlarının sağlanabilmesine gereksinim duyulmaktadır. Acil barınaklar, geçiş barınakları, hızlı yeniden yerleştirme ve kalıcı destekleyici konut çözümleriyle farklı evsizlik durumlarına uygun konut sağlama çözümlerine yer verilebilmektedir. Ancak mevcut ve yeni tasarlanan pek çok örneğin evsizlerin gereksinimlerini karşılamaması da eleştirilmektedir. Evsizlik durumunda kalan bireyler için sorunun sadece bir yaşam alanı bulamama durumu olmadığı, barınma ortamlarında yaşama katılımı destekleyecek yönde olanaklar sağlanmasına önem verilmesi gerektiğine de dikkat çekilmektedir. Psiko-sosyal gereksinimlerin dikkate alınması da bu açıdan önem taşımaktadır.

Bu kapsamda çalışmada, evsizler için barınma mekânlarının tasarımında, kullanıcıların psiko-sosyal gereksinimleri düşünülerek, destekleyici bir ortamın yaratılması açısından tasarıma yönelik kriterlerin tanımlanabilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Evsizler için tasarlanan barınma mekânı örnekleri, kullanıcıların sosyal ve psikolojik açıdan yaşantısına katkı sağlayan işlevler ve mekânsal düzenlemeler bağlamında değerlendirilmektedir. Araştırma kapsamında, kullanıcıların güvenli hissetmesi, mahremiyet ve kontrol gereksinimlerinin karşılanması açısından ayrı odalar ya da yatma bölümlerinde özelleşen bölümler düzenlenmesi; memnun edici ve iyileştirici ortam atmosferinin sağlanabilmesi açısından renk, sanatsal öğeler, peyzaj, aydınlatma ve mobilya etkilerinin düşünülmesi; sosyalleşmeyi desteklemek için yemek hazırlama, grup terapisi gibi çeşitli ortak kullanım alanlarına ve yakın çevre toplumuyla da paylaşılan buluşma mekânlarına yer verilmesi kriterlerinin, evsizler için barınma mekânlarının tasarımında dikkate alınması gerektiği ifade edilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evsizlik, Psiko-sosyal Gereksinimler, Evsizler için Barınma Mekanları Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

Homelessness is one of the major problems in big cities today. In the face of the homelessness problem experienced by individuals who move away from their environment for different reasons or cannot continue their normal lives due to negative habits, there is a need to provide accommodation environments in cities. Emergency shelters, transitional shelters, rapid resettlement and permanent supportive housing solutions can include housing provision solutions suitable for different homelessness situations. However, it is also criticized that many existing and newly designed examples do not meet the needs of the homeless. It is also pointed out that the problem for individuals who are homeless is not only the inability to find a living space, but that it is necessary to provide opportunities to support participation in life in housing environments. Considering psycho-social needs is also important in this respect.

The scope in this study, it is aimed to define the design criteria in order to create a supportive environment in the design of shelters for the homeless, considering the psycho-social needs of the users. In the examples of shelters designed for the homeless, it is evaluated in the context of functions and spatial arrangements that contribute to the social and psychological life of the users. Within the scope of the research, arranging separate rooms or specialized sections in sleeping areas in order to make users feel safe and to meet their privacy and control needs; shaping the ambient atmosphere with the effect of color, artistic elements, landscape, lighting and furniture in order to give a pleasing and healing effect; It can be stated that the criteria of designing different usage areas such as food preparation, group therapy to support socialization and including meeting places shared with the nearby community should be taken into consideration in the shelters to be designed for the homeless.

Keywords: Homelessness, Psycho-social Needs, Shelter Design for the Homeless

AMASYA(SULUOVA) ÇELTEK KÖMÜR MADENİ HAVZASINDA YETİŞEN BAZI BİTKİLERİN KÖK BÖLGESİNDEN İNDOL ASETİK ASİT ÜRETEN BAKTERİLERİN İZOLE EDİLMESİ VE TANILANMASI

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA THAT PRODUCES INDOLE ACETIC ACID FROM THE ROOT REGION OF SOME PLANTS GROWING IN THE ÇELTEK COAL MINE AREA OF AMASYA(SULUOVA)

Birkan EMEKTAR
Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyoloji Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0009-0005-9006-3690

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İdris BEKTAŞ
Amasya Üniversitesi, Suluova Meslek Yüksek Okulu
ORCID NO: 000-0001-7409-4837

ÖZET

Oksinler bitkilerde meydana gelen fizyolojik olayları ve hücre içi işlemleri düzenleyen organik moleküllerdir. Bir oksin çeşidi olan indol asetik asit (IAA) toprak mikroorganizmaları tarafından üretilebilen ve bitkideki düzenleyici fonksiyonları olan önemli hormondur. İndol asetik asit çeşitli streslere karşı bitkinin dayanıklılık mekanizmasını desteklemektedir.. Bitkilerde sinyal hormonu olarak IAA bitki büyümesini ve gelişmesini düzenlemekte, stres dayanıklılığında çok önemli bir fonksiyona sahip bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Amasya ili Suluova ilçesinde bulunan Çeltek kömür madeni havzasında demir bakımından zengin topraklarda yetişen bazı bitkilerin kök kısmında bulunan İndol Asetik asit(İAA) üreten bakterilerin izole edilmesi, İAA üretim miktarlarının belirlenmesi ve tanılanması amaçlanmıştır. *Lepidium* sp., *Phragmites* sp., *Sinapis* sp. ve *Tussilago* sp.cinsi bitkilerin kök bölgesinden 12 toprak örneği alınmıştır ve bu topraklardan izole edilen 14 bakteri izolatının İAA ürettiği tespit edilmiştir. IAA üretimi L-triptofan (L-TRP) varlığında kolorimetrik olarak incelenmiştir. Elde edilen Absorbans değerlerini µg/mL'ye dönüştürmek için 10'dan 100'ye kadar farklı ppm düzeylerinde IAA süspansiyonu hazırlanarak ölçümler yapılmıştır. Oluşturulan kurveye göre izolatların IAA üretimi hesaplanmıştır. En yüksek değerde İAA üreten bakteri 796.16 ppm ile be-1 kodlu *Bacillus mojavensis* izolatı belirlenmiştir. En düşük değerde ise 140.91 ppm ile be-15 izolatı olan *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* ssp *plantarum* tespit edilmiştir. İzole edilen bakteri türleri MALDİ TOF tanıma sisteminde *Bacillus mojavensis*(2), *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*(2), *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens ssp plantarum, Bacillus subtilis*(2), *Bacillus atrophaeus*(2), *Bacillus vallismortis*(2), *Staphylococcus kloosii, Bacillus cereus* ve *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* olarak tanılanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, maden sahasında yetişen bitkilerin rizosfer kısmındaki *Bacillus* cinsi bakterilerin bitki büyümesini teşvik edici ve bitkinin dayanıklılık mekanizmasını teşvik eden IAA üretim özelliğe sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapılacak bir sonraki çalışmalarda İAA üreten bakterilerin diğer etki mekanizmaları belirlenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İndol Asetik Asit, Toprak Mikroorganizmaları, Oksinler, *Bacillus* ssp.

ABSTRACT

Auxins are organic molecules which organize the physiologic events that taken place into the plants and intercellular process. Indoleacetic Acid (IAA) – is a type of auxin- is an sunstantical hormone that is produced by soil microorganisms and have reviser functions into plants. Indole acetic acids support the durability mechanism of the plant against a variety of stress. Indole acetic acid as a signal hormone in plants organize the growth and development of plants and have an important function about stress durability. In the present study, it is aimed that isolation, determination and identification the output of IAA of bacteria are available in the some plant roots which are ranged in soils are wealth in terms of iron rate in Çeltek İron Mine Basın in Suluova, Amasya. 12 soil samples are taken from roots of *Lepidium sp., Phragmites sp., Sinapis sp.* and *Tussilago sp* plants and it is established that 14 bacteria isolates which are isolates from this soils produce IAA. IAA production was investigated colorimetrically in the presence of L-tryptophan (L-TRP). In order to convert the obtained Abs values to µg/mL, measurements were made by preparing IAA suspension at different ppm levels from 10 to 100. The IAA production of the isolates was calculated according to the curve created.It is detection that bacteria which produce the maximum value IAA is be-1 strain *Bacillus mojavenis* isolate via 796,16ppm. As to minimum value IAA production is be-15 strain *Bacillus amylolique faciens ssp plantarum*. Isolated bacteria are identificated as *Bacillus mojavensis*(2), *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens(*2), *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens ssp plantarum, Bacillus subtilis*(2), *Bacillus atrophaeus*(2), *Bacillus vallismortis*(2), *Staphylococcus kloosii, Bacillus cereus* and *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* in MALDİ TOF recognition system. In the research result, it is determined that *Bacillus* bacteria , which are situated in rhizosphere of plants on mine area, promote the growth of plants and have IAA productivity feature, which promote durability mechanism. In future resarch, other mechanisms of action of IAA-producing bacteria can be determined.

Keywords: Indole Acetic Acid, Soil Microorganisms, Auxins, Bacillus ssp.

TROMBOSİTTEN ZENGİN FİBRİN (TZF) TÜREVLERİ VE AĞIZ DİŞ VE ÇENE CERRAHİSİNDEKİ KULLANIMLARI

PLATELET RICH FIBRIN (PRF) DERIVATIVES AND CLINICAL USES IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Arş. Gör. Dt. Mustafa İŞLEYEN

Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3326-0047

ÖZET

Trombosit konsantrasyonları günümüzde maksillofasiyal cerrahi, dermatoloji, kalp cerrahisi, plastik cerrahi ve spor hekimliği gibi alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Trombositler, içerdikleri büyüme faktörleri ve sitokinler ile pıhtının organize olmasını sağlayarak hemostazı sağlayan, anjiogenezi indükleyen ve yara iyileşmesi sürecinde hücrelerin çoğalmasını arttıran en önemli hücrelerdir. İlk defa 1954 yılında trombositten zengin plazma (TZP) şeklinde kullanılmaya başlanmış ve bazı sınırlamalarının olduğu bildirilmiştir. TZP'nin bu sınırlamalarını değiştirmek amacıyla ikinci nesil trombosit konsantresi olarak da bilinen trombositten zengin fibrin (TZF) geliştirilmiştir. TZF, rejeneratif özellikleri ile sert ve yumuşak dokudaki yara iyileşmesini sağlamak ve hızlandırmak amacıyla diş hekimliği camiasında önemli bir ilgi toplamıştır. TZF, klinik olarak hastanın kendi kanından elde edildiği için olumsuz immünolojik reaksiyon görülmemektedir. Hastalardan elde edilen kanın farklı devir ve sürelerde santrifüj edilmesiyle çeşitli TZF türevleri elde edilmektedir. Hazırlama yöntemi, süre ve devir sayısının farklı olması elde edilen ürünün özelliklerini etkilemekte ve son zamanlarda KBF, T-TZF, İ-TZF ve A-TZF gibi yeni trombosit konsantreleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi alanında diş çekim soketi korumasında, kemik defektlerinin tamirinde, dental implantolojide, sinüs lifting uygulamalarında, ilaca bağlı olarak çene kemiklerinde görülen osteonekroz vakalarında ve temporomandibular eklem bozukluklarının tedavisi gibi durumlarda kullanılmaktadır. Bu derlemenin amacı TZF'nin türevleri ve özellikleri ile Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi alanında hangi amaçlarla ve nasıl kullanıldığı hakkında bilgi vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kan, Trombosit, TZF, Yara iyileşmesi

ABSTRACT

Platelet concentrations are currently used in fields such as maxillofacial surgery, dermatology, cardiac surgery, plastic surgery and sports medicine. Platelets are the most important cells that provide hemostasis, induce angiogenesis and increase the proliferation of cells in the wound healing process by organizing the clot with the growth factors and cytokines they contain. It was first used as platelet-rich plasma (PRP) in 1954 and has been reported to have some limitations. In order to change these limitations of TZP, platelet-rich fibrin (TZF), also known as the second generation platelet concentrate has been developed. PRF, which is known for its regenerative properties in order to provide and accelerate wound healing in hard and soft tissue, has attracted significant attention in the dentistry community. Since PRF is obtained clinically from the patient's own blood, no adverse immunological reaction is observed. Various TZF derivatives are obtained by centrifuging the blood obtained from patients at different cycles and durations. The different preparation method, duration and number of cycles affect the properties of the obtained product, and new platelet concentrates such as KBF, T-TZF, I-TZF and A-TZF have appeared in recent times. In Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery; it is used in tooth extraction socket protection, repair of bone defects, dental implantology, sinus lifting applications, in cases of medication related osteonecrozis of the jaw and temporomandibular joint disorders. The purpose of this review is to provide information about the derivatives and properties of TZF, as well as for what purposes and how it is used in the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

Keywords: Blood, Platelets, PRF, Wound healing

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NE UYUM SÜRECİNDE TÜRKİYE'DE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ POLİTİKALARININ GELİŞİMİ

DEVELOPMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES IN TURKEY IN THE PROCESS OF HARMONIZATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

Halil KARAGÖZ
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5452-9717
Prof. Dr. Kenan ÖREN
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7937-3915

ÖZET

Sağlıklı ve güvenli bir ortamda çalışma ihtiyacı ve buna yönelik alınan önlemler insanlık tarihi kadar eski olsa da bu günkü anlamda iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kavramının sanayi devrimi sonrası dönemde ortaya çıktığı kabul edilmektedir. Fabrika tipi üretimin gelişmesi ve bu işyerlerinde bağımlı çalışanların sayısının artmasıyla beraber iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıklarının sayısı da artmış, ölüm veya yaralanma nedeniyle çok sayıda işçi çalışma hayatından uzaklaşmış ve bunların ortaya çıkardığı kayıplar milli ekonomi bakımından büyük boyutlara ulaşmıştır.

İşyerlerindeki sağlıksız ve güvensiz çalışma koşullarına karşı özellikle 19. Yüzyılın ortalarından itibaren işçilerin örgütlü mücadele girişimleri, devletin sosyal politikalar üreterek bu alana müdahalesini gerektirmiştir. Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO) başta olmak üzere Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) ve Avrupa Birliği (AB) gibi uluslar üstü kuruluşların konuya yaklaşımı ise iş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanında ulusal mevzuatların oluşturulmasına ivme kazandırmıştır.

İşverenin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği bağlamında eğitim sağlama yükümlülüğü, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği ile ilgili sorunların çözümünde bir önceliğe sahiptir. Türkiye, Avrupa'daki işyerlerinde ölümcül kazalarda ilk sırada yer almaktadır. İş sağlığı ve güvenliği ile ilgili yeterli bilgi eksikliği, çevresel faktörler ve kazalara karşı önleyici tedbirler için gerekli önlemlerin alınmaması gibi faktörler, yüksek ölümcül iş kazası nedenleri arasındadır. Araştırmalar, eğitim eksikliğinin meslek kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları üzerinde büyük bir etkiye sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Türkiye'deki ölümcül iş kazaları oranının, Avrupa ülkelerine oranla çok düşük kaldığı görülmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, teknolojik gelişme ve sanayileşme sürecinin yoğun bir şekilde yaşanması sebebiyle her gün çalışma alanlarına giren yeni iş kolları ile birlikte yeni çözümlerin gerekliliği söz konusu olmaktadır. Ülke ekonomisi için gerekli olan kaliteli, ucuz ve uluslararası standartlara uygun mal ve hizmet üretiminde endüstriyel sistemleri kullanmanın yanında temel unsur, iş sağlığı ve güvenliğini ön plana çıkartarak optimum üretimi gerçekleştirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Birliği, Uyum, İş Sağlığı, Güvenlik, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenlik Politikaları, İş Kazası, Meslek Hastalığı.

ABSTRACT

Although the need to work for a healthy and safe life and as a precaution for this is as old as the history of humanity, it is accepted that the concept of occupational health and saving in the body today emerged in the post-industrial period. Along with the returns of factory-type production and the general evaluations of the addicts in these workplaces, the number of occupational accidents and occupational diseases has also been severe, the death or injury caused a large number of workers away from their work, and the losses have reached great proportions in the national economy in general.

Especially since the beginning of the 19th century, children's organized struggle against unhealthy and working conditions in the workplace necessitated the intervention of the state by producing social policies. Addressing the top rules of nations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU) has accelerated the establishment of national legislations on occupational health and field of activity.

The employer's obligation to provide training in the context of occupational health and safety has a priority in solving problems related to occupational health and safety. Turkey, in the workplaces in Europe ranks first in fatal accidents. Factors such as lack of sufficient information about occupational health and safety, environmental factors and not taking necessary precautions for preventive measures against accidents are among the causes of high fatal occupational accidents. Studies reveal that the lack of education has a great impact on occupational accidents and diseases. It is seen that the rate of fatal work accidents in Turkey is very low compared to European countries.

As a result of the intense monitoring of technological development and industrialization, new solutions are required, with new business lines entering the working areas every day. In addition to using quality, cheap and internationally appropriate goods and service industrial systems necessary for the country's economy, it is not sure of the foundation, but carries out optimum production by emphasizing occupational health and what it provides.

Keywords: European Union, Compliance, Occupational Health, Safety, Occupational Health and Safety Policies, Occupational Accident, Occupational Disease.

COVID-19 İLE İLİŞKİLİ KARACİĞER HASARI: TEK MERKEZ DENEYİMİ

COVID-19-ASSOCIATED LIVER INJURY: SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Efraim GÜZEL
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6677-9254

ÖZET

Giriş-Amaç: Koronavirüs hastalığı 2019 (COVID-19) asemptomatik taşıyıcılık durumundan en yaygın ve ciddi tutulumlarının olduğu solunum sistemindeki viral pnömoni-ARDS tablosuna kadar değişen geniş bir yelpazede klinik bulgulara neden olur. Bununla birlikte gün geçtikçe elde edilen veriler hastalık sürecinde diğer sistemlerde de farklı boyutlarda önemli patofizyolojik değişiklikler ve klinik problemler olabileceğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ağır hastalık sürecinde veya COVID-19 ilaç denemelerinden kaynaklanan iyatrojenik ilaç reaksiyonlarının bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıktığı düşünülen "COVID-19 ile ilişkili karaciğer hasarı" bu klinik problemlerin önemli bir kısmını teşkil etmektedir. Biz de çalışmamızda COVID-19 ilişkili karaciğer hasarının sıklığı ve risk faktörleri ile karaciğer hasarının COVID-19 seyri üzerine etkilerini incelemeyi amaçladık.

Materyal-Metod: Çalışmamız 01.09.2021-01.01.2022 tarihleri arasında Çukurova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Balcalı Hastanesi'nin COVID-19'lu hasta takibi yapılan yataklı servis ve yoğun bakım ünitesinde gerçekleştirildi. COVID-19 için bakılan RT-PCR testi pozitif, 18 yaş üzeri 100 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Hastaların semptom ve komorbiditelerini de içeren sosyodemografik verileri, laboratuvar-radyolojik bulguları, yattığı sürece verilen tedaviler, hastanede kalış süresi ve taburculuk şekli kaydedildi. Ek hastalıklarının kategorizasyonunda Charlson Komorbidite İndeksi kullanıldı. COVID-19 hastalık ağırlığı hastaların başvuru sırasındaki klinik ve radyolojik bulgularına göre hafif-orta ve ağır olmak üzere 3 kategoriye ayrıldı. Karaciğer fonksiyon testlerinden alanin aminotransferaz (ALT) ve aspartat aminotransferaz (AST) için laboratuvar üst sınır üzerindeki değerleri karaciğer fonksiyon testleri bozukluğu olarak kaydedildi. Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde IBM SPSS Statistics Versiyon 20.0 paket programı kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık için $p<0.05$ olarak tanımlandı.

Bulgular: Dahil edilen hastaların %49'u erkek iken ortalama yaş ise 57,9 ± 14,9 idi. Çalışma sürecinde hastaların %37'de karaciğer fonksiyon testi yüksekliği gelişti ve %8'i ise öldü. Başvuru sırasında en sık gastrointestinal sistem semptomu iştahsızlık (%26) iken en sık eşlik eden ek hastalıklar ise hipertansiyon (%38) ve diyabetes mellitus (%30) idi. Hastalarımızın %47'si hafif, %38'i orta ve %15'i ise ağır hastalık bulgularına sahipti. İştahsızlık ($p=0,027$) ve karın ağrısı ($p=0,010$) semptomları ile ağır hastalık ($p<0,001$) varlığı mortalite için anlamlı çıkmıştır. Hastanede toplam yatış süresi ortalama 11,8 ± 4,6 gün iken uzayan yatış süresi mortalite için anlamlı bulunmuştur ($p=0,029$). Medikal tedavide kullanılan ajanlardan favipiravirin 5 günden fazla kullanımı hem karaciğer hasarı ($p=0,044$) hem de mortalite

(p=0,020) için, karbapenem grubu antibakteriyel kullanımı ise mortalite için anlamlı (p=0,001) tespit edildi. Laboratuvar bulgularından ALT, AST ve GGT için 1, 3, 5 ve 7. günlerdeki (p<0,001), LDH için 3, 5 ve 7. günlerdeki (sırası ile p=0,008, p=0,002, p=0,015) ve ALP için ise 5 ve 7. günlerdeki (sırası ile p=0,002, p=0,001) değerlerinin yüksek olması karaciğer hasarı, ALP'nin 1 ve 7. günlerdeki (sırası ile p=0,040, p=0,002), GGT'nin ise 1. gündeki değerinin yüksek olması mortalite için anlamlı bulunmuştur. Ayrıca hastalık süreci ölüm ile tamamlanan 8 hastanın 6 (%75)'da karaciğer toksisitesi tespit edilmiş ve bu durumun istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir (p=0,028).

Tartışma ve Sonuç: SARS-CoV-2 enfeksiyonu seyri boyunca hastaların neredeyse yarısında anormal karaciğer kan testleri gözlemlenebilmektedir. Çalışmamızda karaciğer testi yüksekliği oranı tüm katılımcılar arasında %37, ölen hastalar arasında ise %75 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Literatür verilerine benzer çıkan bu sonuçlarımızla birlikte COVID-19 hastalarının önemli bir kısmında karaciğer testi yüksekliğinin ortaya çıkabileceği ve bu durumun özellikle mortalite için önemli bir öngörücü ve risk faktörü olabileceği unutulmamalıdır. Bu nedenle özellikle risk faktörlerine sahip COVID-19 hastalarının takip ve tedavi sürecinde sık aralıklarla karaciğer testlerini de içeren detaylı ölçümler sağlanmalıdır. Ancak bu konuda daha geniş bir kitlenin katılımını içeren çok merkezli randomize kontrollü çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, karaciğer fonksiyon testleri, mortalite

ABSTRACT

Objective-Aim: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) causes a wide range of clinical manifestations, ranging from asymptomatic carriage to viral pneumonia-ARDS in the respiratory system, which is the most common and serious involvement. However, the data obtained day by day have revealed that there may be significant pathophysiological changes and clinical problems in other systems in different dimensions during the disease process. "COVID-19-associated liver injury", which is thought to occur during severe disease or as a result of iatrogenic drug reactions resulting from COVID-19 drug trials, constitutes an important part of these clinical problems. In our study, we aimed to examine the frequency and risk factors of COVID-19-related liver injury and the effects of liver injury on the course of COVID-19.

Material-Method: Our study was conducted between 01.09.2021-01.01.2022 in the inpatient ward and intensive care unit of Balcalı Hospital, Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine, where patients with COVID-19 were followed up. One hundred patients over 18 years of age with a positive RT-PCR test for COVID-19 were included in the study. Sociodemographic data including symptoms and comorbidities, laboratory-radiological findings, treatments given during hospitalization, length of hospital stay and discharge were recorded. Charlson Comorbidity Index was used for categorization of comorbidities. COVID-19 disease severity was divided into 3 categories as mild-moderate and severe according to the clinical and

radiological findings of the patients at the time of admission. Liver function tests for alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) above the upper laboratory limits were recorded as impaired liver function tests. IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20.0 package program was used for statistical analysis of the data. Statistical significance was defined as $p<0.05$.

Results: Of the included patients, 49% were male and the mean age was 57.9 ± 14.9 years. During the study period, 37% of patients developed elevated liver function tests and 8% died. The most common gastrointestinal symptom at presentation was loss of appetite (26%), while the most common comorbidities were hypertension (38%) and diabetes mellitus (30%). Among our patients, 47% had mild, 38% moderate and 15% severe disease symptoms. Symptoms of loss of appetite ($p=0.027$) and abdominal pain ($p=0.010$) and the presence of severe disease ($p<0.001$) were significant for mortality. The mean duration of total hospitalization was 11.8 ± 4.6 days and prolonged hospitalization was significant for mortality ($p=0.029$). Among the agents used in medical treatment, the use of favipiravir for more than 5 days was significant for both liver damage ($p=0.044$) and mortality ($p=0.020$), and the use of carbapenem group antibacterial was significant for mortality ($p=0.001$). Among the laboratory findings, elevated values for ALT, AST and GGT on days 1, 3, 5 and 7 ($p<0.001$), for LDH on days 3, 5 and 7 ($p=0.008$, $p=0.002$, $p=0.015$, respectively) and for ALP on days 5 and 7 ($p=0.002$, $p=0.001$, respectively) were found to be significant for liver damage. High values of ALP on days 1 and 7 ($p=0.040$, $p=0.002$, respectively) and GGT on day 1 were found to be significant for mortality. In addition, liver toxicity was detected in 6 (75%) of 8 patients whose disease process was completed with death and this was found to be statistically significant ($p=0.028$).

Conclusion: During the course of SARS-CoV-2 infection, abnormal liver blood tests can be observed in almost half of patients. In our study, the rate of elevated liver tests was 37% among all participants and 75% among deceased patients. With these results, which are similar to the literature data, it should be kept in mind that elevated liver tests may occur in a significant proportion of COVID-19 patients and this may be an important predictor and risk factor, especially for mortality. Therefore, detailed measurements including liver tests should be provided at frequent intervals during the follow-up and treatment of COVID-19 patients, especially those with risk factors. However, multicenter randomized controlled trials involving a larger population are needed in this regard.

Keywords: COVID-19, liver function tests, mortality

LUMBAL BÖLGE VERTEBRALARININ GÖVDE, PEDİKÜL VE FASET EKLEM ÇIKINTILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ; MORFOMETRİK BİR ÇALIŞMA

EVALUATION OF BODY, PEDICLE AND FACET JOINT PROJECTS OF LUMBAR REGION VERTEBRA; A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Eda Duygu İpek

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9851-6157

Arş. Gör. Damla Gürer

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0009-0002-2234-8828

Doç. Dr. Nazlı Gülriz Çeri

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5486-1824

Prof. Dr. Hulki Başaloğlu

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0904-3539

ÖZET

Omurganın lumbal bölümünün iskeletini oluşturan vertebralar üst gövde ağırlığını taşımada, hareket esnasında kuvvetin alt ekstremiteye iletilmesinde etkendirler. Transpediküler vida fiksasyonu, intralaminar vidalama, laminektomi, laminotomi, fasetektomi gibi cerrahi teknikler kırıklar, dejeneratif hastalıklar, skolyoz, tümöral yapılar gibi nedenlerle görülen vertebral kolon instabilitesinin sağaltımında ve lumbar kanal stenozu, disk hernisi gibi olgularda sinir basısını engelleme amacıyla kullanılmaktadırlar. Üç boyutlu stabilite sağlaması ve pediküllerin osteoporotik yapılı vertebaraların en sağlam kısımları olması transpediküler vida fiksasyonunu omurga stabilitasyonunda önemli hale getirmiştir. Literatürde pedikül morfometrisine yönelik pek çok çalışma bulunmaktadır. Ancak vücut ağırlığının çoğunluğu vertebra gövdelerine binmekte, omurgada hareket kabiliyeti bölgelere göre farklılık gösterdiğinden her bölgede farklı morfoloji gösteren faset eklem çıkıntıları da hareket esnasında stabiliteyi sağlamaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada lumbal bölge vertebralarının pedikül, gövde, üst ve alt faset eklem çıkıntılarının morfometrik olarak birlikte değerlendirilmesi amaçladık.

Çalışmamızda Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı kemik arşivinde bulunan 100 adet lumbal vertebrada pedikül, vertebra gövdesi ve eklem yüzlerinin angular değerlendirmesini sağlayan morfometrik ölçümler gerçekleştirdik. Sağ ve sol tarafta pedikülün genişliği, yüksekliği, eksen uzunluğu, transvers ve sagittal açısı ölçüldü. İnterpediküler mesafe, vertebranın gövde uzunluğu, genişliği, yüksekliği kaydedildi. Üst ve alt eklem yüzlerinin her birinin transvers, sagittal ve koronal plan ile yaptıkları açılar ile uzunluk ve genişlik değerleri kaydedildi. Ölçümlerin gerçekleştirilmesinde Vernier kaliper ve dijital açı ölçer kullanıldı. Verilerin istatiksel analizinde Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile dağılım paterni

değerlendirildi, sağ ve sol taraf ölçümlerinin karşılaştırılmasında Paired t testi kullanıldı, $p<0.05$ anlamlı kabul edildi. Veriler arasındaki ilişki Pearson korelasyon testi ile değerlendirildi.

Pedikül genişliği, yüksekliği, eksen uzunluğu ve transvers açısı sağ ve sol tarafta anlamlı farklı bulunmazken sağ tarafta pedikül sagittal açısı daha yüksek bulundu ($p=0.02$). Vertebra gövdesinin üst (29,88±0,24) ve alt (29,99±0,3) yüzlerinden ölçülen anteroposterior uzunluğu oldukça yakın değerlerde kaydedildi. Gövdenin transvers yönde genişliği ise alt yüzden (43,58±0,39) ölçümünde üst yüzden ölçüm değerinden (40,39±0,4) daha yüksek tespit edildi. Üst ve alt eklem yüzlerinin uzunluk ve genişlik değerleri sağ ve sol tarafta farklı bulunmadı ($p>0.05$). Üst ve alt faset eklem çıkıntılarının transvers düzlem ile yaptıkları açı sağ tarafta daha düşük, üst faset eklem çıkıntılarının sagittal düzlem ile yaptığı açı ise sağ tarafta daha yüksek bulundu ($p=0.024$). Pedikül yüksekliğinin yalnızca sağ tarafta üst ve alt faset eklem çıkıntılarının transvers ve sagittal düzlem ile yaptıkları açı ile orta dereceli korelasyonu tespit edildi.

Çalışmamızın sonuçlarında sağ pedikül açısının, üst ve alt faset eklem çıkıntılarının transvers ve sagittal düzlem ile yaptıkları açıların sağ ve sol tarafta farklılık göstermesini omurganın sağ ve sol yarımına binen yük farklılıkları, alt ekstremiteye kuvvet ve yük aktarımında dominant ekstremitenin hareket farklılıkları gibi nedenlerle tespit edilmiş olabileceğini düşünmekteyiz. Çalışmamızın sonuçları omurga cerrahisine yönelik enstrümantasyonların geliştirilmesinde lumbal vertebraların tüm kısımlarına yönelik veri sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Omurga, Vertebra, Pedikül, Faset eklem, Lumbal

ABSTRACT

Vertebrae which form lumbar part of spine skeleton, are effective in carrying upper body weight and transmitting force to the lower extremity during movement. Surgical techniques such as transpedicular screw fixation, intralaminar screwing, laminectomy, laminotomy, facetectomy are used for treatment of vertebral column instability due to fractures, degenerative diseases, scoliosis, tumoral structures and to prevent nerve compression in cases such as lumbar canal stenosis and disc herniation. Transpedicular screw fixation important in spine stabilization because it provides three-dimensional stability and pedicles are the strongest parts of osteoporotic vertebrae. There are many studies on pedicle morphometry in the literature. However, most of weight load vertebral bodies, facet joint bulge which show different morphology each region due to spine mobility, also provide stability. In this study, we aimed to evaluate pedicle, corpus, upper and lower facet bulge of the lumbar region vertebrae together morphometrically.

In our study, we performed morphometric measurements of pedicle, corpus and angular evaluation of pedicle on 100 lumbar vertebrae from bone archive of Aydin Adnan Menderes

University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy. Pedicular width, height, axial length, transverse and sagittal angle were measured on both sides. Interpedicular distance, vertebral body length, width and height were measured. The angles of each of the upper and lower facet joint surfaces with the transverse, sagittal and coronal planes, and the length and width values were recorded. Vernier caliper and digital protractor were used for measurements. Statistically, distribution pattern was evaluated with Kolmogorov Smirnov test, Paired-t test was used to compare right and left side, $p<0.05$ was considered significant. The relationship between measurements was evaluated with Pearson correlation test.

Pedicle width, height, axis length, transverse angle were not different on both sides, while right sagittal angle was higher ($p=0.02$). The anteroposterior length of corpus measured from the upper (29.88±0.24), lower face (29.99±0.3) were found in very close values. The width of corpus on the transverse direction was found to be higher of the lower face (43.58±0.39) than value of upper face (40.39±0.4). The length and width values of the upper and lower joint surfaces were not different on both sides ($p>0.05$). Upper and lower facet bulges angle with transverse plane was lower, angle with sagittal plane was higher on right side ($p=0.024$). Pedicle height was positive moderately correlated with upper, lower facet bulges with the transverse and sagittal planes only right side.

We think that differences upper and lower facet joint bulges transverse and sagittal plane angles and right pedicle angle, may be due to load on the right and left halves of the spine, movement of dominant extremity when force transfer. Our study results provide data for all parts of the lumbar vertebrae to development of instrumentation for spine surgery.

Keywords: Spine, Vertebra, Pedicle, Facet joint, Lumbar

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ TEKNOLOJİ DESTEKLİ FEN ÖĞRETİMİ KONULU LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BETİMSEL İÇERİK ANALİZİ

DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ON TECHNOLOGY BASED EDUCATION ON SCIENCE TEACHING IN TURKEY

Alime BAYIR
Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0009-0002-4030-6322
Doç. Dr. Büşra BAKİOĞLU
Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7997-1018

ÖZET

Toplumların hızlı gelişmelere ayak uydurarak, dijital dünyada yerlerini alabilmeleri için teknolojik gelişmeleri yakından takip etmeleri günümüzde önem kazanmıştır. Her alanda olduğu teknolojik gelişmeler eğitim sistemini de etkilemiş ve buna bağlı olarak eğitim sisteminde yenilikler ve değişimler yapılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda teknoloji destekli öğretim yani teknolojinin eğitime entegre edilmesi önem kazanmıştır.

Teknolojinin eğitime entegre edilmesiyle birlikte Fen Bilimleri öğretim programında da yenilikler yapılmış, birden çok duyuya hitap edebilmek için teknolojik araçlar Fen Bilimleri öğretiminde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Gelişmiş toplumlar fen öğetimine büyük önem vermektedirler. Bundan dolayı teknolojideki yenilikleri fen eğitimine dahil ederek, eğitimin kalitesini arttırmayı hedeflemektedirler. Öğrenme ortamlarında artırılmış ve sanal gerçeklik, sanal öğrenme ortamları, üç boyutlu materyaller, simülasyon, animasyon, hologram, etkileşimli kitap, etkileşimli tahta, bilgisayar destekli uygulamalar, online eğitim programları gibi teknolojik uygulamalar kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, teknoloji destekli fen öğretimi konulu Türkiye'de yapılmış olan lisansüstü tezler incelenmiştir. Veriler betimsel içerik analizi ile incelenmiştir. Çalışmaya 2012- 2022 yılları arasında yapılan aynı konudaki tezler dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırma dâhilinde 133 lisansüstü çalışma incelenmiş, lisansüstü çalışmalar yapıldıkları üniversitelere, türlerine, enstitülere, yıllarına, temalarına, örneklem türlerine, örneklem büyüklüklerine, veri toplama araçlarına, veri analiz yöntemlerine ve kullanılan teknoloji desteklerine göre incelenerek, alanyazında yığılma olan ya da eksik kalan kısımların saptanması amaçlanmıştır. 2012- 2022 yılları arasında teknoloji destekli fen öğretimi konulu lisansüstü çalışmalarda, en fazla çalışmanın yapıldığı üniversitenin Gazi Üniversitesi olduğu saptanmıştır. Yüksek lisans tezlerinin doktora tezlerinden daha fazla olduğu, en fazla çalışmanın 2019 yılında yapıldığı ve en sık kullanılan örneklem türünün 7. sınıflar olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmalarda en fazla kullanılan teknoloji destekleri bilgisayar destekli eğitim, eğitim yazılımları, video, animasyon ve Web destekli uygulamalar olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Yapılacak lisansüstü çalışmalarda teknoloji destekli fen öğretimi konulu araştırmalara daha fazla yer verilmesi, farklı sınıf seviyeleri ve özel gruplarla (üstün yetenekli, özel öğretim vb.) çalışmaların yapılması ve teknolojik desteklerin derslerde kullanımına daha fazla yer verilmesi önerilmektedir. Bu bildiride elde edilen bulgularla ilgili bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji Destekli Öğretim, Fen Bilimleri, Fen ve Teknoloji, Fen Öğretimi, Betimsel İçerik Analizi.

ABSTRACT

It has become important today for societies to follow technological developments closely so that they can keep up with rapid developments and take their place in the digital world. Technological developments in every field also affected the education system, and accordingly, innovations and changes were made in the education system. In this direction, technology-assisted teaching, that is, integrating technology into education, has gained importance.

With the integration of technology into education, innovations were made in the Science curriculum, and technological tools began to be used in Science education in order to appeal to more than one sense. Developed societies attach great importance to science education. Therefore, they aim to increase the quality of education by incorporating technological innovations into science education. Technological applications such as augmented and virtual reality, virtual learning environments, three-dimensional materials, simulation, animation, hologram, interactive book, interactive board, computer-aided applications, online education programs are used in learning environments.

In this study, postgraduate theses on technology-assisted science teaching in Turkey were examined. The data were analyzed with descriptive content analysis. Theses on the same subject made between 2012 and 2022 were included in the study. Within the scope of the research, 133 postgraduate studies were examined. Postgraduate studies were examined according to the universities, types, institutes, years, themes, sample types, sample sizes, data collection tools, data analysis methods and technology supports used, and it was aimed to determine the backlogs or missing parts in the literature. Gazi University was found to be the university with the highest number of studies in postgraduate studies on technology-assisted science teaching between 2012 and 2022. It was determined that master's theses were more than doctoral theses, the most studies were done in 2019, and the most frequently used sample type was 7th grade. It turned out that the most used technology supports in the studies were computer-aided education, educational software, video, animation and Web-supported applications. It has been suggested that more research on technology-supported science teaching should be included in the graduate studies to be carried out, studies should be conducted with different grade levels and special groups (gifted, special education, etc.), and the use of technological supports in lessons should be given more space. In this paper, information about the findings will be given.

Keywords: Technology Based Instruction, Science, Science and Technology, Science Teaching, Descriptive Content Analysis.

MISIR SİLAJINDA GOFRET ATIĞININ KATKI MADDESİ OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WAFER WASTE AS ADDITIVE IN CORN SILAGE

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sadık Serkan AYDIN

[1]Harran Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi, Hayvan Besleme ve Beslenme Hastalıkları,

ORCID: 0000-0002-3252-3944

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada çevre kirliliğine neden olan gıda sanayi atığı olan gofret atığının yem katkı maddesi olarak mısır silajına ilavesinin silaj kalitesi üzerine etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada katkısız silaj grubu kontrol grubunu oluştururken, %0.5, %1, %1.5 ve %2 gofret atığı ilave edilerek hazırlanan silajlar deneme gruplarını oluşturmuştur. Silajların kuru madde (KM), ham kül (HK), ham protein (HP), asit deterjan fiber (ADF) ve nötral deterjan fiber (NDF) değerlerinde gruplar arasında farklılıklar istatistiki olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak kolay eriyebilir karbonhidrat kaynağı olarak gofret atığı ilavesinin mısır silaj kalitesi üzerine olumlu etkisinin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde gofret atığı ilavesiyle hazırlanan mısır silajının kalitesi üzerine olumlu etkileri olduğu, silaj katkı maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mısır silajı, gofret atığı

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of the addition of wafer waste, which is a food industry waste that causes environmental pollution, to corn silage as a feed additive on silage quality. While the additive-free silage group constituted the control group in the study, the silages prepared by adding 0.5%, 1%, 1.5% and 2% wafer waste formed the experimental groups. The differences between the groups in the dry matter (DM), crude ash (HK), crude protein (HP), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) values of the silages were found to be statistically significant. As a result, it was determined that the addition of wafer waste as an easily soluble carbohydrate source had a positive effect on alfalfa silage quality. When the results obtained in this study were evaluated, it was concluded that the corn silage prepared with the addition of wafer waste had positive effects on the quality and could be used as a silage additive.

Keywords: Corn silage, wafer waste

AĞIRLIĞI AZALTILMIŞ BORU TİPİ DENGE ÇUBUĞU TASARIMI VE ÜRETİMİ

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING OF WEIGHT REDUCED PIPE TYPE ANTI ROLL BAR

Anıl ŞEKER
Demircioğlu Group
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7460-0151
Ümit ÇEĞİL
Demircioğlu Group
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3465-9770
Fatih KAÇAR
Demircioğlu Group
ORCID NO: 0009-0004-1563-1662
Ramazan GÖKTÜRK
Demircioğlu Group
ORCID NO: 0009-0004-1628-7015

ÖZET

Karayolu taşıtlarında yol tutuş kabiliyeti, sürüş güvenliğinin sağlanmasındaki en önemli faktördür. Otomobilin zeminle bağlantısı ve yol tutuşu, birçok parçanın birlikte çalışmasıyla sağlanır. Yürüyen aksam, direksiyon sistemi, süspansiyon sistemi, fren sistemi ve tekerlekler, belli bir düzen ile karosere bağlıdır. Sürüş konforu ve yol tutuşu süspansiyon sistemlerinin sağlaması gereken en önemli etkenlerdir. Sürüş konforunun sağlanması için araca yoldan gelebilecek titreşim ve ani darbelerin sönümlenmesi gerekirken yol tutuşunun sağlanabilmesi için ise aracın güvenli manevra yapabilmesi ve direksiyon hakimiyetine sahip olunması gerekmektedir. Denge çubuğu ise bahsedilen bu sürüş özelliklerini iyileştirmek için kullanılan süspansiyon sistemi parçalarından biridir. Stabilizatör, viraj çubuğu, devrilme çubuğu, yanal kontrol çubuğu gibi isimlerle de anılan ve araç süspansiyon sisteminin önemli bir bileşeni olan denge çubuğu; virajlarda dengeli dönüş sağlayan, aracın yana savrulmasını ve kaymasını engelleyen elemandır. Denge çubuğunun ana görevi, araca etki eden limit dışı zorlamaları engelleyerek kendi içinde bükülmeye karşı zorlanarak absorbe etmektir. Virajlı ve bozuk zemine sahip olan yollarda aracın yan yaması ile meydana gelen merkez kaç kuvveti etkisiyle gövdesi dışa doğru savrulan araçta yalpalama meydana gelir. Denge çubukları tekerlekler arasındaki yalpa açısını sınırlandırıp tekerlerdeki iç dış yük dağılımını dengeleyerek aracın kontrollü hareket etmesini sağlar. Tekerleklerdeki iç dış yük dağılımı denge çubuğunun burulma hareketi ile azaltılır. Böylelikle aracın direksiyon hakimiyeti sağlanarak aracın savrulması, sağa sola yatmasını ve kayması büyük oranda önlenir. Günümüzde verimli enerji kullanımı bilincinin aynı zamanda çevre bilinci ile uzlaşması sonucunda, daha az yakıt tüketen, karbon emisyonu düşük araç tasarımı öne çıkmakta ve bu durum alt sektörlerdeki geliştirme faaliyetlerine de aynı oranda hız kazandırmaktadır. Bu proje kapsamında, emisyon salınımları yüksek ağır ticari vasıtalar için sürüş emniyeti ve konfor düzeyini iyileştirecek, düşük emisyon değerleri için hafifletilmiş, yüksek ömürlü ve düşük maliyetli yeni nesil denge çubuğu geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla, ağır ticari vasıtalar için ağırlığı azaltılmış boru tipi

denge çubuğu tasarımı, üretim ve ısıl işlem proseslerinin geliştirilmesi, yüksek ömür ve düşük maliyetli denge çubuğu üretilebilirliğinin gerçekleştirilmesi ile ülkemizin otomotiv sektörü ihtiyacı karşılanırken yurt dışı pazarlarda ihraç potansiyeli oluşturulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır ticari vasıta, Araç Hafifletme, Denge Çubuğu, Süspansiyon Sistemi

ABSTRACT

In the road vehicles the road holding is the most important factor in ensuring driving safety. The connection of the vehicle with the ground and its road holding is ensured by the cooperation of many parts. The undercarriage, steering system, suspension system, brake system and wheels are connected to the body in a certain order. Driving comfort and handling are the most important factors that suspension systems should provide. In order to ensure driving comfort, vibrations and sudden impacts from the road must be damped, while in order to ensure road holding, the vehicle must be able to maneuver safely and have steering control. The anti-roll bar is one of the suspension system parts used to improve these driving characteristics. The stabilizer bar, which is also known as the stabilizer, cornering bar, tipping bar, lateral control bar and is an important component of the vehicle suspension system, is the element that provides balanced turn in bends and prevents the vehicle from skidding and slipping. The main task of the stabilizer bar is to absorb the out-of-limit forces acting on the vehicle by forcing it against bending in itself. The vehicle, whose body is thrown outwards due to the centrifugal force created by the side patch of the vehicle on the winding and uneven ground roads, causes a wobble. Stabilizer bars limit the yaw angle between the wheels and balance the internal and external load distribution on the wheels, allowing the vehicle to move in a controlled manner. The internal-external load distribution on the wheels is reduced by the torsional action of the anti-roll bar. In this way, the vehicle's steering dominance is ensured and the vehicle's skidding, tilting and slipping are largely prevented. Today, as a result of the reconciliation of the awareness of efficient energy use with environmental awareness, the vehicle design that consumes less fuel and has low carbon emissions comes to the fore, and this situation accelerates the development activities in the sub sectors at the same rate. Within the scope of this project, it is aimed to develop a new generation stabilizer bar that will improve the driving safety and comfort level for heavy commercial vehicles with high emission emissions and is lightened, high-life and low-cost for low emission values For this purpose, it is aimed to create an export potential in foreign markets while meeting the automotive sector needs of our country by designing a reduced weight pipe type anti-roll bar for heavy commercial vehicles, developing production and heat treatment processes, and realizing the production of high life and low cost anti-roll bars.

Keywords: Heavy Commercial Vehicle, Vehicle Lightening, Anti-roll Bar, Suspension System

TERS GAZ KROMATOGRAFİ YÖNTEMİYLE KEDİ OTU (*VALERIANA OFFICINALIS*) KÖKÜNÜN YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE PROPERTIES OF VALERIAN (VALERIANA OFFICINALIS) ROOT BY INVERSE GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Arş. Gör. Dr. Birol IŞIK
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9323-3780

ÖZET

Kedi otu, Caprifolaceae familyasındaki çiçekli bitkiler arasında yer almaktadır. Kedi otu ismi, sağlık veya esenlik anlamına gelen Latince "valere" terimi olan Valerius'tan türetilmiştir ve literatürde *Valeriana officinalis* Latince ismiyle yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kedi otu, Avrupa ve Asya'ya özgü bir bitki türüdür. Yatıştırıcı etkisinden dolayı uykusuzluk, anksiyete ve stres gibi sinir hastalıklarını tedavi etmek için geleneksel tıpta ve ticari alanda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Doğal bitkiler son yıllarda adsorpsiyon yetenekleri, düşük maliyetleri, doğada bol miktarda bulunmaları, sıfır atık kapsamında değerlendirilebilmeleri ve sürdürülebilirlikleri nedeniyle çeşitli kirleticilerin atık sulardan uzaklaştırılmasında etkili bir adsorban olarak da çok fazla tercih edilmektedir.

Katı malzemelerin yüzey özelliklerinin araştırılması, bu malzemelerin özelliklerinin ve çeşitli endüstrilerde kullanım alanlarının geliştirilmesi ve zenginleştirilmesi, maksimum verimlilik gösterebilmeleri açısından son derece önemlidir. Ayrıca, yüzey özelliklerinin, özellikle yüzeyin asitlik-bazlık davranışının belirlenmesi kullanılan katı malzemenin adsorpsiyon özelliklerinin iyileştirilmesi ve hangi tür kirleticinin atık sulardan uzaklaştırılacağının belirlenmesi açısından da oldukça önemlidir. Asitlik-bazlık davranışının yanında malzemelerin yüzey enerjilerinin de belirlenmesi bu malzemelerin işlenmesi ve kullanımı açısından önemlidir. Bu da malzeme yüzeyinin dekorasyonu, ıslatma ve ıslanma yeteneği, yapışkanlığı ve kaplanması gibi özelliklerinin belirlenmesi ve geliştirilmesi aşamalarında önemli katkı sağlamaktadır.

Malzemelerin yüzey özellikleri, sıvı adsorpsiyon ölçümleri, akış mikro kalorimetresi, temas açısı ölçümleri, pH_{pzc} analizleri gibi yöntemlerle belirlenebilmektedir. Ancak, bu yöntemler ile yüzey özelliklerinin belirlenmesi oldukça zor, maliyetli ve sınırlı olduğundan dolayı, bu yöntemlere kıyasla kolay uygulanabilen, yüksek verime sahip ters gaz kromatografi yöntemi son yıllarda araştırmacılar tarafından yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, kedi otu kökü sabit faz olarak kullanılarak yüzey özellikleri ters gaz kromatografi yöntemiyle sonsuz seyreltiklikte belirlendi. Ters gaz kromatografi yöntemiyle 303,2 – 328,2 K sıcaklık aralığında sabit faz olarak kullanılan kedi otu kökü üzerinden n-hekzan, n-heptan, n-oktan, n-nonan, n-dekan, tetrahidrofuran, aseton, etil asetat, kloroform ve diklorometan çözücüleri geçirildi ve alıkonma davranışları incelendi. Deneysel çalışmalar sonucunda elde edilen ham veriler yardımıyla net alıkonma hacimleri hesaplandı ve lineer alıkonma diyagramları çizildi. Bu alıkonma diyagramlarından yola çıkarak kedi otu kökünün dispersif yüzey enerjisi, asitlik-bazlık sabitleri, adsorpsiyon entalpisi, entropisi, Gibbs serbest

enerjisini içeren yüzey özellikleri belirlendi. Tüm sonuçlar ışığında kedi otu kökünün asidik karakterde olduğu tespit edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedi Otu Kökü, Ters Gaz Kromatografisi, Yüzey Özellikleri

ABSTRACT

Valerian is among the flowering plants in the Caprifolaceae family. The name valerian is derived from the Latin term Valerius, meaning health or well-being, and is widely used in the literature with the Latin name *Valeriana officinalis*. Valerian is a plant species native to Europe and Asia. Because of its sedative effect, it is widely used in traditional medicine and commercially to treat nervous disorders such as insomnia, anxiety, and stress. In recent years, natural plants have been widely preferred as an effective adsorbent in removing various pollutants from wastewater due to their adsorption abilities, low cost, abundance in nature, being considered zero waste, and sustainability.

It is extremely important to investigate the surface properties of solid materials, to develop and enrich the properties of these materials and their areas of use in various industries, and to show maximum efficiency. Besides, the investigation of the surface properties, especially the acidity-basicity behavior of the surface, is very important in terms of improving the adsorption properties of the solid material used and determining which type of pollutant will be removed from the wastewater. Determination of the surface energies of the materials as well as the acidity-basicity behavior is important for the processing and use of these materials. This makes an important contribution to the examination and development of the properties such as the decoration of the material surface, wetting ability, adhesiveness, and coating.

The surface properties of materials can be determined by methods such as liquid adsorption measurements, flow microcalorimetry, contact angle measurements, and pH_{pzc} analysis. However, since it is very difficult, costly, and limited to determine the surface properties with these methods, the inverse gas chromatography method, which has easy application and high efficiency, has been widely used by researchers in recent years.

In this study, the surface properties of the valerian root as a stationary phase were determined by the inverse gas chromatography method at infinite dilution. Organic solvents (n-hexane, n-heptane, n-octane, n-nonane, n-decan, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, ethyl acetate, chloroform, dichloromethane, and diethyl ether) were passed over valerian root, which was used as the stationary phase, in the temperature range of 303.2–328.2 K by inverse gas chromatography method and their retention behavior was investigated. With the help of the raw data obtained as a result of the experimental studies, net retention volumes were calculated and linear retention diagrams were drawn. Based on these retention diagrams, the surface properties of the valerian root including dispersive surface energy, acidity-basicity constants, adsorption enthalpy, entropy, and Gibbs free energy were determined. In light of all the results, it was determined that the valerian root had an acidic character.

Keywords: Valerian Root, Inverse Gas Chromatography, Surface Properties

ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME TEKNİKLERİYLE ÜLKELERİN LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS DÜZEYLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF LOGISTIC PERFORMANCE LEVELS OF COUNTRIES WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES

Öğrenci Kübra SATILMIŞ
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
İstatistik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0009-0003-7249-6463
Dr. Öğr.Üyesi Elif TUNA
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
İstatistik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8572-3109

ÖZET

Lojistik,ülkelerin uluslararası ticaret performansının temel belirleyicilerinden biridir. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerin lojistik performansları küresel ticaret içindeki paylarını artırabilmeleri ve küreselleşmenin kazanımlarından yararlanabilmeleri için oldukça önemlidir.Lojistik performansındaki gelişmeler ticaret maliyetlerini azaltırken, rekabet düzeyini ve ekonomik büyümeyi artırmaktadır. Performans ölçümü,bir kurumun önceden belirlenen amaç ve hedeflere göre ortaya çıkan ürün, hizmet ve/veya sonuçlara yönelik analitik değerlendirme süreci olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmadaki amaç, literatürde yaygın olarak kullanılan Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) teknikleri yardımıyla World Bank(Dünya Bankası) tarafından akademik ,uluslararası kurumlar ve uluslararası lojistikle uğraşan özel şirketler ve kişilerle ortaklaşa yürütülen Lojistik Performans Endeksi araştırmalarından alınan 2018 yılına ait veriler içinden seçilen 15 ülke için lojistik performans ölçümü gerçekleştirmektir.Yapılan çalışmada öncelikle belirlenen değerlendirme kriterlerinin önem ağırlıkları objektif bir ÇKKV tekniği olan CRITIC (Criteria Importance Through Intercritera Correlation) yöntemiyle hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen ağırlıklar yardımıyla SAW (Simple Additive Weighting), TOPSIS (The Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) ve VIKOR (VlseKriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje) yöntemleri kullanılarak üç farklı sıralama elde edilmiş ve ülkelerin performansları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik,Lojistik Performansı,CRITIC Yöntem, TOPSIS, SAW ,VİKOR

ABSTRACT

Logistics is one of the main determinants of the international trade performance of countries. Especially, the logistics performance of developing countries is very important for them to increase their share in global trade and to benefit from the gains of globalization. Developments in logistics performance reduce trade costs, while increasing the level of competition and economic growth. Performance measurement is defined as the analytical evaluation process of an institution for products, services and/or results that emerge according to predetermined goals and objectives.

The aim of this study, with the help of Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) techniques, which are widely used in the literature, is the purpose of the 15 selected data from the 2018 Logistics Performance Index research conducted by the World Bank (World Bank) jointly with academic, international institutions and private companies and individuals dealing with international logistics. The purpose of the study is to measure the logistics performance for the country. First of all, the importance weights of the evaluation criteria determined were calculated with the CRITIC (Criteria Importance Through Intercritera Correlation) method, which is an objective MCDM technique. With the help of the weights obtained, three different rankings were obtained using SAW (Simple Additive Weighting), TOPSIS (The Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) and VIKOR (VlseKriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje) methods and the performances of the companies were evaluated.

Keywords: Logistics, Logistics Performance, CRITIC Method, TOPSIS, SAW, VIKOR

SORUNLARI VE POTANSİYELLERİYLE NİJER

NIGER WITH ITS PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

Prof. Dr. Kadir ÖZKÖSE
Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Tasavvuf Anabilim Dalı
Sivas/TÜRKİYE

ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3977-3863

ÖZET

Afrika'nın merkezinde geniş coğrafyasıyla dikkat çeken Nijer, dün olduğu gibi bugün de zor şartların odağındadır. Tarihi bakımdan oldukça zengin olan Nijer, farklı hanedanlıkların yurdu olmuştur. Romalılar döneminden beri uzun soluklu iktidar mücadelesine sahne olmuştur. Erken dönemlerden itibaren İslâm ile ünsiyet kuran Nijer halkı İslâmî esaslara bağlılıklarıyla dikkat çekmektedir. İslâm kültür ve medeniyetinin soyut ve somut pek çok unsuruna sahip bulunmaktadır. Kurulan hanedanlıklar Nijer'i on asırdır İslâm medeniyetinin adresi kılmışlardır. Kabileler diyarı olarak Kuzey ve Batı Afrika'dan göç eden kabileler, bedeviler ve göçebe kitleler Nijer'i kültür transferine merkez kılmışlardır. Müslüman tüccarlar Sahra ticaretini Nijer toprakları üzerinden gerçekleştirmiş, başlangıçtan beri ticari koloniler Müslüman kitlelerin elinde olmuştur. Ticaret erbabı genelde ilmiye sınıfına mensup ve tasavvuf erbabı şahsiyetlerdir. Ulema ve sûfîler eliyle İslâm Nijer'de hızlı ve güçlü bir şekilde yayılmıştır. Çalışmada öncelikle Nijer'in ülke kimliğine dikkat çekilmektedir. Ülke olarak Nijer'in imkân ve potansiyellerine dikkat çekilmekte ve Nijer'in coğrafi, etnik, demografik, iklim ve bitki örtüsü ortaya konulmaktadır. Günümüz Nijer coğrafyasının avantaj ve dezavantajları belirtildikten sonra ülkede yaşanan tarihi sürece dikkat çekilmektedir. Kurulan devletler, kurumlar, siyasi ilişkiler, diplomatik yapılar, özellikle Nijer halkının Osmanlı ile yakın temasına işaret edilmektedir. Üçüncü aşamada ülkenin en sancılı süreci olarak sömürge dönemine dikkat çekilmektedir. Fransa'nın Nijer'deki işgal planları, sömürge sistemleri, emperyalist emelleri, sömürgeciliğin yıkım faaliyetleri ortaya konulmaktadır. Bağımsızlıktan sonra Nijer'in devlet yönetimi, siyasi yapılanması, hükümet sistemleri, tek parti rejini, askeri darbeler, cumhuriyet ve demokrasi deneyimi ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmada özellikle Nijer halkının dini temayülleri, mezhebi dokusu, meşrep ve dindarlık düzeyi, eğitim yapısı ortaya konulmaktadır. Nijer'de İslâm'ın yayılmasında ve yaşatılmasında sûfîlerin rolü, Nijer'de faaliyet yürüten Tîcâniyye, Kâdiriyye, Halvetiyye ve Senûsiyye tarikatların etkinlik sahasına dikkat çekilmektedir. Ülkenin ekonomik yapısı, doğal kaynakları, madenleri, tarım ve hayvancılık imkânları, ithalat ve ihracat yapısı üzerinde durulmaktadır. Nijer'de yaşanan ana sorunlara işarette bulunulmakta ve çalışma Türkiye-Nijer ilişkileri ile tamamlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nijer, İslâm, Sömürgecilik, Hevsâ, Tevârik

ABSTRACT

Drawing attention with its wide geography in the center of Africa, Niger is at the center of difficult conditions today as it was yesterday. Niger, which is very rich in terms of history, has been the home of different dynasties. It has been the scene of a long-term power struggle since Roman times. The people of Niger, who have been familiar with Islam since early times, draw attention with their adherence to Islamic principles. It has many intangible and tangible elements of Islamic culture and civilization. Established dynasties have made Niger the address of Islamic civilization for ten centuries. Tribes, Bedouins and nomadic masses migrating from North and West Africa as a land of tribes have made Niger a center for cultural transfer. Muslim traders carried out the Saharan trade through Niger lands, and commercial colonies have been in the hands of Muslim masses since the beginning. Traders are generally members of the class of scholars and Sufi personalities. Islam spread rapidly and strongly in Niger by Muslim scholars and Sufis. In the study, first of all, attention is drawn to the country identity of Niger. The possibilities and potentials of Niger as a country are highlighted and the geographical, ethnic, demographic, climate and vegetation of Niger are revealed. After stating the advantages and disadvantages of today's Niger geography, attention is drawn to the historical process in the country. The established states, institutions, political relations, diplomatic structures, especially the close contact of the people of Niger with the Ottomans are pointed out. In the third stage, attention is drawn to the colonial period as the most painful process of the country. The occupation plans of France in Niger, colonial systems, imperialist ambitions, and the destructive activities of colonialism are revealed. After independence, Niger's state administration, political structure, government systems, single-party regime, military coups, republic and democracy experience are discussed. In the study, especially the religious tendencies of the people of Niger, their sectarian texture, disposition and religiosity level, and educational structure are revealed. The role of the Sufis in the spread and survival of Islam in Niger and the field of activity of the Tijaniya, Qadiriya, Halvatiya and Sanusiya sects operating in Niger are highlighted. The country's economic structure, natural resources, mines, agriculture and livestock opportunities, import and export structure are emphasized. The main problems in Niger are pointed out and the study is completed with Turkiye-Niger relations.

Keywords: Niger, Islam, Colonialism, Hausa, Tuareq

REPRESENTATION OF TURKEY ON NETFLIX: A REVIEW ON THE GIFT SERIES

Dr. Fatih BARİTCİ

Aksaray University, Faculty of Communication, Public Relations and Advertising

ABSTRACT

Technological developments and the spread of the Internet deeply affect audience practices. In particular, digital platforms become prominent as they offer the audience the opportunity to consume content such as TV series, movies, and documentaries whenever and wherever they want. Netflix is one of these digital platforms. Netflix, one of the most popular digital platforms in the world, also changes the audience habits by giving its subscribers the opportunity of binge watching to watch various types of content prepared in different countries of the world. The number of Turkish-made content is increasing on Netflix, which is gradually gaining acceptance among Turkish audiences. The Gift series, which was broadcast for three seasons between 2019 and 2021, is one of these productions. In the series, the adventures of a painter living in Istanbul in connection with Göbeklitepe are told and Turkey is shown to the audience from different aspects. In this study, an answer is sought to the question of how the representation of Turkey presented in the Gift series broadcast on the Netflix platform is perceived by international audiences. For this purpose, 283 viewer comments about the series made in IMDB, one of the most important movie databases in the world, will be examined and the perception of the audience about Turkey will be revealed with a descriptive analysis.

Keywords: Representation, Media, Netflix, The Gift

KEDİLERDE ZİDOVUDİN VE FAMSİKLOVİR KULLANIMI: MİNİ DERLEME

USE OF ZIDOVUDINE AND FAMCICLOVIR IN CATS: MINI REVIEW

Öğr. Gör. Muhittin USLU
[1]Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Şefaatli Meslek Yüksekokulu, Veteriner Bölümü, Laborant ve Veteriner Sağlık Programı,

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9027-4229
Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR

[2]Selçuk Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji Anabilim Dalı,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6508-7245

ÖZET

Beşerî hekimlikte olduğu gibi veteriner hekimlikte de viral enfeksiyonların tedavisi oldukça zordur. Beşerî hekimlikte birkaç antiviral ilaç bulunmakla birlikte veteriner sahada sadece Rekombinant Feline İnterferon Omega ilaç olarak ruhsatlanmıştır. Bu ürün ise günümüzde Türkiye'de satışı bulunmamaktadır ve etkinliği ise nonspesifiktir. Veteriner hekimler ise pet kliniğinde karşılaştıkları viral enfeksiyonları beşerî hekimlikten temin ettikleri ilaçlar ile tedavi etmeye çalışmaktadır. Ancak bu ilaçların köpek ve kedilerde dozajları ve güvenilirliği ile ilgili bilgiler klinik tecrübe ile elde edilmektedir. Bu derlemede beşerî hekimlikte kullanılan zidovudin ve famsiklovirin, veteriner sahada kullanımı hakkında bilgiler vermeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zidovudin, famsiklovir, kedi

ABSTRACT

As in human medicine, the treatment of viral infections in veterinary medicine is very difficult. Although there are several antiviral drugs in human medicine, only Recombinant Feline interferon Omega drug is licensed in the veterinary field. This product is not currently on sale in Turkey and its efficacy is nonspecific. On the other hand, veterinarians try to treat viral infections they encounter in pet clinics with drugs they obtain from human medicine. However, information about the dosage and safety of these drugs in dogs and cats is obtained from clinical experience. In this review, zidovudine and famciclovir used in human medicine have been tried to give information about their use in the veterinary field.

Keywords: Zidovudine, famciclovir, cat

FELINE İNFEKSIYÖZ PERITONITIS TEDAVISINDE GC379 VE GS-441524 KULLANIMI: MINI DERLEME

USE OF GC379 AND GS-441524 IN THE TREATMENT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS: MINI REVIEW

Öğr. Gör. Muhittin USLU
[1]Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Şefaatli Meslek Yüksekokulu, Veteriner Bölümü, Laborant ve Veteriner Sağlık Programı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9027-4229
Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR

[2]Selçuk Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji Anabilim Dalı,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6508-7245

ÖZET

Feline coronavirus etkeni kedilerde ölümcül Feline İnfeksiyöz Peritonitis (FIP) enfeksiyonuna neden olabilmektedir. Hastalarda klinik olarak iştahsızlık, zayıflama, inatçı ateş, anemi ve durgunluk gözlenir. Enfeksiyonun ıslak ve kuru olmak üzere iki formu bulunur. Hastalığın ıslak formunda karın veya göğüs boşluğunda sıvı birikimi, solunum güçlüğü ve abdominal gerginlik gözlenirken, kuru formunda lenf yumruları, karaciğer ve böbrekler etkilendiği gözlemlenir. Enfeksiyonun tedavisinde veteriner alanda onaylı bir ilaç bulunmamaktadır. Son yıllarda normal prosedürler altında satışı bulunmamakla birlikte GC376 ve GS-441524 kullanılmaktadır. Bu derlemede FIP tedavisinde, GC376 ve GS-441524 uygulamalarının hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FIP, GC379, GS-441524

ABSTRACT

Feline coronavirus agent can cause fatal Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) infection in cats. Clinically, patients present with loss of appetite, weakness, persistent fever, anemia, and stagnation. There are two forms of the infection, wet and dry. In the wet form of the disease, fluid accumulation in the abdomen or chest cavity, difficulty in breathing and abdominal tension are observed, while in the dry form, lymph nodes, liver and kidneys are affected. There is no veterinary approved drug for the treatment of the infection. In recent years, GC376 and GS-441524 are used, although they are not sold under normal procedures. In this review, it has been tried to give information about the applications of GC376 and GS-441524 in the treatment of FIP.

Keywords: FIP, GC379, GS-441524

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE HAAR-CASCADE MODEL ON DIFFERENT OBJECTS

Assistant Prof. Ecem İREN

İzmir Kavram Vocational School, Computer Programming Program

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-4678-6972

Lecturer Mert DEMİR

İzmir Kavram Vocational School, Computer Programming Program

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-1053-5784

ABSTRACT

Haar cascade is a learning model often known from face recognition applications. The model is also used to identify various objects besides face recognition. However, the learning success of each object is different and there are various parameters that affect the learning process. Factors such as the geometric structure of the objects, the number of object training images, the content of positive and negative images used, the presence of different images of the same object, and the background themes of the images directly affect the educational success of the model. In this study, the recognition capacity and performance of the Haar cascade model, which is known in classical face recognition applications, was measured. Within the scope of the study, the training process of 20 different objects on the Haar cascade was carried out and the behavior of the Haar cascade model regarding the objects was analyzed. In this context, 12 different training experiments were conducted for each object, and a total of 240 experiments were carried out with the parameters of the varying number of pictures. As a result of the experiments, it was aimed to analyze the behavior of the haar cascade model in training with different objects, to measure the learning success according to the datasets, to determine how the positive and negative pictures used in the training processes with the haar cascade affect the training of the model.

Keywords: Object recognition, Haar Cascade, Viola-Jones, Deep Learning Algorithms

ALÜMİNYUM KLORÜR ($AlCl_3$) İLE ALZHEIMER MODELİ OLUŞTURULAN FARELERDE ÖĞRENME-BELLEK VE DAVRANIŞ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF LEARNING-MEMORY AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN ALZHEIMER'S MODELED MICE WITH ALUMINUM CHLORIDE ($AlCl_3$)

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Derya Deniz KANAN
Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Fizyoloji AD.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4357-4966
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Ares ALİZADE
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Farmakoloji AD.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0334-8152
Prof. Dr. Fazilet AKSU
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Farmakoloji AD.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3585-2599

ÖZET

Alzheimer hastalığı (AH) bilişsel fonksiyonlarda ve davranışlarda ilerleyici bozukluk ile karakterize nörodejeneratif bir hastalıktır. Hastalığın patofizyolojisinin aydınlatılması kadar, öğrenme-bellek ve davranışsal değişikliklerin ortaya konulması da hastalığın seyri açısından oldukça önemlidir. Ayrıca Alzheimer hastalığında karşılaşılan davranışsal sorunlar hasta yakınlarında ciddi sıkıntılara, bakım yükünün artmasına yol açmaktadır.

Alzheimer hastalığına yönelik radikal bir tedavi henüz bulunamadığından, deneysel hayvan modelleri ile yapılan çalışmalar oldukça önemlidir. Deneysel Alzheimer modeli oluşturmak için çeşitli yöntemler bulunmaktadır. Sunulan çalışmada günlük hayatı taklit etmesi açısından oral yoldan uzun süreli alüminyum alımı ile AH modeli gerçekleştirilmiştir. Alüminyuma maruziyet sonucu gerçekleşen öğrenme – bellek, davranış değişiklikleri ve bu değişikliklerin cinsiyetler arasındaki farklılığı araştırılmıştır.

Çalışmada $AlCl_3$ (Alüminyum klorür/Sigma-Aldrich) çözeltisi hazırlandı. Farelerin suluklarına doldurularak, 90 gün boyunca günde yaklaşık 50 mg/kg dozunda alüminyum klorür almaları sağlandı. $AlCl_3$ alan erkek ve dişi fareler deney grubunu, sadece musluk suyunu alan erkek ve dişi fareler kontrol grubunu oluşturmuştur. Doksan günün sonunda, farelere motor koordinasyonlarını değerlendirebilmek için rota rot; keşif, anksiyete, uzamsal öğrenme ve belleği değerlendirebilmek için yükseltilmiş artı labirent; emosyonel öğrenme ve bellek tayini için pasif sakınma testleri gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Deney sonuçlarında rota rot testinde hem gruplar arası hem de cinsiyetler arası fark bulunamamıştır. Yükseltilmiş artı labirent testinde açık kolda geçirilen sürenin artması ve kapalı kolda geçirilen sürenin azalması istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olup, bu sonuç deney grubunda öğrenme ve hafızanın bozulduğunu göstermektedir. Cinsiyetler arası farka

bakıldığında erkek farelerde öğrenme ve hafızanın dişi farelerden daha fazla bozulduğu bulunmuştur. Pasif sakınma testinde deney grubunda uzun süreli belleğin bozulmadığı görülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada alüminyum klorürlü su içirilerek deneysel Alzheimer modeli oluşturulmuştur, bu model sonucunda motor koordinasyon bozulmamıştır. Erkek farelerin öğrenme ve kısa süreli hafızaları bozulmuştur. Pasif sakınma testinde uzun süreli hafızalarının bozulmadığı gözlenmesine rağmen, ilerleyen süreçlerde nasıl değişeceği konusunda yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer Hastalığı; Alüminyum klorür; Öğrenme; Bellek; Davranış

ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive impairment in cognitive functions and behavior. In addition to elucidating the pathophysiology of the disease, revealing the learning-memory and behavioral changes is also very important in terms of the course of the disease. In addition, behavioral problems encountered in Alzheimer's disease cause serious problems and increase the burden of car efor the patient's relatives.

Since a radical treatment for Alzheimer's disease has not yet been found, studies with experimental animal models are very important. There are various methods to create an experimental model of Alzheimer's disease. In the present study, a model of AH was performed with long-term oral intake of aluminum to mimic daily life. Learning-memory and behavioral changes as a result of aluminum exposure and the differences of these changes between genders were investigated.

$AlCl_3$ (Aluminum chloride / Sigma-Aldrich) solution was prepared. Mice were allowed to drink aluminum chloride at a döşe of approximately 50 mg/kg per day for 90 days by filling their drinkers. Male and female mice receiving aluminum chloride constituted the experimental group and male and female mice receiving only tap water constituted the control group. At the end of ninety days, mice were tested with a rota rot to evaluate motor coordination; an elevated plus maze to assess exploration, anxiety, spatial learning and memory; and passive avoidance to assess emotional learning and memory.

In the experiment results, no difference was found between the groups and the genders in the rota-rot test. In the elevated plus maze test, the increase in the time spent in the open arm and the decrease in the time spent in the closed arm were statistically significant, indicating that learning and memory were impaired in the experimental group. Looking at the difference between genders, it was found that learning and memory were more impaired in male mice than in female mice. In the passive avoidance test, long-term memory was not impaired in the experimental group.

As a result, in this study, an experimental Alzheimer's model was created by drinking aluminum chloride water, as a result of this model, motor coordination remained intact. Learning and short-term memory of male mice were impaired. Although it was observed that their long-term memory was not impaired in the passive avoidance test, new studies are needed on how it will change in the future.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease; Aluminum chloride; Learning; Memory; Behaviour

BAL ARILARININ YAŞAMLARINI ETKİLEYEN BİYOTİK VE ABİYOTİK STRESLER

BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC STRESSES AFFECTING THE LIVES OF HONEY BEES

Simanur AKÇAKAYA,
Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4700-2866
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cansu Özge TOZKAR
Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2135-955X

ÖZET

İlk olarak 120-130 milyon yıl önce ortaya çıkan bal arıları, tozlaşma yoluyla bitkisel üretime ve dolayısıyla tarıma ve ekosisteme önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Bal arılarının tozlaşma ve tarımsal üretimdeki rolü nedeniyle bal arısı sağlığı son zamanlarda önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. Son yıllarda, bal arısı ırklarında gözlenen koloni kayıpları dünya çapında giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. 2006 yılında ilk defa ABD'de tespit edilen koloni çöküş bozukluğuna (CCD) bağlı koloni kayıpları yabani bitki çeşitliliğini, karasal ekosistem istikrarını, mahsul üretimini ve insan refahını etkilemiştir. Bal arılarının yaşamlarını olumsuz yönde etkileyen, hastalıklara neden olan, arı bağışıklık sisteminin savunma mekanizmalarını azaltan, üretkenliklerini düşüren ve nihayetinde koloni kayıplarına neden olan birçok biyotik ve abiyotik stres şekli vardır. Bal arıları bu stres formlarına karşı fiziksel bariyerler, hücresel ve hümoral bağışıklık tepkileri ve sosyal davranışlar gibi savunma sistemleri geliştirir. Bal arıları savunma mekanizmalarına rağmen bu stresörlerle başa çıkamadıkları takdirde koloni kayıpları yaşayabilirler. Patojenler, parazitler, tarımsal kimyasallar, iklim değişikliği, çevre kirliliği, uygunsuz ve aşırı miktarda takviye verilmesinden kaynaklanan stres faktörlerine bal arıları belirli bir dereceye kadar dirençlidir. Koloniler aynı anda veya art arda çok sayıda stres etkenine maruz kaldıklarında, her bir stres etkeninin diğerinin etkisini artırdığı ve toplam olumsuz etkinin arılar için tehlike sınırını aştığı görülmektedir. Bal arılarını kendi başlarına daha dayanıklı hale getirmek için doğal savunma sistemleri desteklenmeli, arıcılar bilgilendirilmeli, bal arısı hastalıkları ile mücadele uygun zamanda ve doğru dozda ilaç kullanılarak yapılmalıdır. Patojen ve parazit taşıyan kovanlar kesinlikle başka bölgelere nakledilmemelidir. Pestisit risk haritaları oluşturulmalı ve arı kolonilerinin lokasyonları bu haritalara göre oluşturulmalıdır. Değişen çevresel koşullarına göre tarımsal alanların ve bal arısı kolonilerinin yönetimi iyi yapılmalıdır. Dünyada ve Türkiye'de bal arılarının maruz kaldığı biyotik ve abiyotik etkenlere karşı arılar daha koordineli bir şekilde izlenmeli ve zararlıların ve hastalıkların, arı çeşitliliğinin, arıcılık uygulamalarının ve beslenme ortamlarının arıların canlılığını nasıl etkilediğine dair araştırmalara yatırım yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bal arısı (*Apis mellifera* L.), Koloni Çöküş Bozukluğu, Biyotik ve Abiyotik Stres

ASTRACT

Honey bees, which first appeared 120-130 million years ago, make important contributions to plant production through pollination and thus to agriculture and the ecosystem. Due to the role of honey bees in pollination and agricultural production, honey bee health has recently become an important issue. In recent years, colony losses observed in honey bee races have become increasingly common worldwide. First detected in 2006 in the USA, colony losses due to colony collapse disorder (CCD) have affected wild plant diversity, terrestrial ecosystem stability, crop production and human welfare. There are many forms of biotic and abiotic stresses that negatively affect the lives of honey bees, causing diseases, reducing the defence mechanisms of the bee immune system, reducing their productivity and ultimately causing colony losses. Honey bees develop defence systems against these forms of stress, such as physical barriers, cellular and humoral immune responses and social behaviours. Despite their defence mechanisms, honey bees can suffer colony losses if they cannot cope with these stressors. To a certain extent, honey bees are resistant to stressors caused by pathogens, parasites, agricultural chemicals, climate change, environmental pollution, inappropriate and excessive supplementation. When colonies are exposed to a large number of stressors at the same time or in succession, each stressor amplifies the effect of the other and the cumulative negative effect exceeds the danger limit for bees. In order to make honey bees more resilient on their own, natural defence systems should be supported, beekeepers should be informed, and control of honey bee diseases should be carried out at the appropriate time and using the right dose of medication. Hives carrying pathogens and parasites should never be transferred to other regions. Pesticide risk maps should be created and the locations of bee colonies should be established according to these maps. Management of agricultural areas and honey bee colonies should be done well according to changing environmental conditions. Bees should be monitored in a more coordinated manner against biotic and abiotic factors to which honey bees are exposed in the world and in Turkey, and investments should be made in research on how pests and diseases, bee diversity, beekeeping practices and nutrition environments affect the vitality of bees.

Keywords: Honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.), Colony Collapse Disorder, Biotic and Abiotic Stress

DOĞAL DİL İŞLEME SÖZDİZİMSEL ANALİZDE COCKE-KASAMI-YOUNGER(CKY) YÖNTEMİNİN BİLEŞEN AYRIŞTIRMADA KULLANIMI

USE OF COCKE-KASAMI-YOUNGER(CKY) METHOD IN CONSTITUENCY PARSING IN NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

Çağlar Ozan TEKİNALP
Trakya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0009-0003-1750-7844
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT
Trakya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü
ORCID: 0000-0003-0853-5256

ÖZET

Doğal Dil İşleme, insan dilinin bilgisayarlar tarafından anlaşılmasını ve işlenmesini sağlayan disiplinler arası bir alan olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu alandaki temel süreçler içerisinde doğal dilin yapısının çözümlenmesine yönelik önemli bir konu, sözdizimsel analizdir. Sözdizimsel analiz, doğal dile ait bir cümleyi, o dilin dilbilgisi kurallarına uygun olarak ayrıştırarak, cümle içindeki bileşenlerin birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerini belirlemektedir.

Sözdizimsel analiz, doğal dilin dilbilgisi kurallarına göre çözümlenmesinde iki temel yaklaşım üzerinde ilerlemektedir. Bunlardan ilki, bir cümleyi dilbilgisi kurallarına göre belirli bir yapıya sahip olduğu varsayılarak, cümleyi bu yapıya göre parçalara ayıran bileşen ayrıştırma, ikincisi ise bir cümle içindeki her kelimenin, diğer kelime veya kelimelerle olan bağımlılığının belirlenmesinde kullanılan bağımlılık ayrıştırmadır.

Cocke-Kasami-Younger (CKY), dinamik programlama tekniği kullanılarak, verilen cümleyi dilbilgisine uygun parçalara ayırarak, her parçanın altında hangi dilbilgisi yapılarının yer alabileceğini hesaplayan bir bileşen ayrıştırma yöntemidir. Bu yöntemle yapılan hesaplamada çeşitli dilbilgisi kuralları aynı anda ele alınıp, üç boyutlu bir matris kullanılarak cümlelerin ayrıştırılması gerçekleştirilir ve sonunda bir dilbilgisi ağacı yapısı elde edilir. CKY yöntemi kullanılarak elde edilen dilbilgisi ağacı yapısı, cümlelerin daha iyi anlaşılmasına ve doğru bir şekilde yorumlanmasına yardımcı olur. CKY yöntemi, doğal dil işleme alanında geniş bir kullanım alanına sahiptir. Özellikle, makine çevirisi, soru-cevap sistemleri ve otomatik özetleme gibi uygulamalar için önemli bir yer tutmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, CKY yönteminin nasıl çalıştığı ve bileşen ayrıştırmada nasıl kullanılabileceği incelenmiştir. CKY yöntemi, sözdizimsel analiz için etkili bir yöntem olarak kabul edilebilmektedir. Dinamik programlama temelli bu yöntemde, problemin alt parçalarını hesaplamada optimizasyon sağlansa bile alt problem sayılarının ve boyutlarının büyüklüğü

(daha büyük cümleler) baz alındığında hesaplama maliyetinin yüksek olduğu ve bazı özel durumlarda doğru sonuçlara ulaşamadığı da gözlemlenmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler : Doğal Dil İşleme, Sözdizimsel Analiz, Dinamik Programlama, Bileşen Ayrıştırma, Cocke-Kasami-Younger

ABSTRACT

Natural Language Processing is an interdisciplinary field that enables human language to be understood and processed by computers. An important issue for the analysis of the structure of natural language among the basic processes in this field is syntactic analysis. Syntactic analysis decomposes a natural language sentence in accordance with the grammar rules of that language and determines the relationships between the components in the sentence.

Syntactic analysis proceeds on two basic approaches in the analysis of natural language according to grammatical rules. The first of these is continuecy parsing, which divides a sentence into parts according to this structure, assuming it has a certain structure according to the rules of grammar, and the second is dependency parsing, which is used to determine the dependence of each word in a sentence with other words or words.

Cocke-Kasami-Younger (CKY) is a continuecy parsing method that calculates which grammatical structures can be placed under each part by dividing the given sentence into grammatically appropriate parts using dynamic programming technique. In the calculation made with this method, various grammar rules are handled at the same time, the sentences are separated using a three-dimensional matrix, and a grammar tree structure is obtained at the end. The grammar tree structure obtained using the CKY method helps the sentences to be better understood and interpreted correctly. The CKY method has a wide range of uses in the field of natural language processing. It is especially important for applications such as machine translation, question-answer systems and automatic summarization.

In this study, how the CKY method works and how it can be used in continuecy parsing is examined. CKY method can be considered as an effective method for syntactic analysis. In this dynamic programming-based method, even if optimization is achieved in calculating the sub-parts of the problem, it has also been observed that the computational cost is high when the number and size of the sub-problems are taken into account (larger sentences), and in some special cases, it cannot reach the correct results.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing, Syntactic Analysis, Dynamic Programming, Continuecy Parsing, Cocke-Kasami-Younger

DOĞAL DİL İŞLEME SÜRECİ OLAN BİÇİMSEL ANALİZDE VİTERBİ ALGORİTMASI KULLANILARAK KONUŞMA PARÇASI ETİKETLEME

PART-OF-SPEECH TAGGING USING VITERBI ALGORITHM IN MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, WHICH IS A NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING PROCESS

Çağlar Ozan TEKİNALP
Trakya Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0009-0003-1750-7844
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Andaç ŞAHİN MESUT
Trakya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü
ORCID: 0000-0003-0853-5256

ÖZET

Doğal dil işlemenin, günümüz problemlerine karşın dijitalleşen çözümlerdeki gelişimi hızlandıran etkilerinin fark edilmesi ile son yıllarda bu alana ait ilgi ve araştırma çeşitliliği giderek artmıştır. Doğal dil işleme (DDİ), insanların makine arası etkileşimde, doğal dilde iletişim kurmalarıyla ilgilenen bir alan olarak önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu alanda, temel olarak dilin makine tarafından işlenerek, metinlerin otomatik olarak analiz edilmesi, anlaşılması ve tekrardan üretilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Doğal dil işleme sürecinde, metinlerin analiz edilmesi ve anlaşılmasında, morfolojik, sözdizimsel, anlamsal ve pragmatik analizle, söylem entegrasyonu temel adımlar olarak yer almaktadır. Morfolojik(biçimsel) analizde, bir dildeki sözcüklerin yapısının, sözcükler arasındaki ilişkilerin ve bunların anlamsal özelliklerinin çözümlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Konuşma parçası etiketleme, doğal dil işleme sürecinde dilin sözcük düzeyinde çözümlenmesi açısından morfolojik analiz içerisindeki temel bir adımdır.

Konuşma parçası etiketleme, metnin kelime ve cümle düzeyinde etiketlenmesi işlemidir. Bir cümle cinsiyet, zaman, sayı, fiilin çekimi, özne, nesne ve diğer dilbilgisi özellikleri açısından etiketlenebilmektedir. Bu süreç genellikle denetimli öğrenme yöntemleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilir. Bu yöntemler, bir eğitim veri kümesinde belirli bir özellik kümesi (kelimenin özellikleri) ile etiketleri birleştirerek bir model oluştururlar. Daha sonra, bu model, yeni bir metnin etiketlenmesi için kullanılabilir. Gizli Markov Model ve bu yöntem üzerinde kullanılan Viterbi algoritması konuşma parçası etiketlemede olasılık tabanlı kullanılan yaklaşımların temelini oluşturmaktadır. Konuşma parçası etiketlemede, Viterbi algoritması, bir kelime dizisi ve her kelime için mümkün olan tüm etiketlerin olasılıklarını hesaplar ve ardından en olası etiket dizisini yani Viterbi yolunu belirler.

Bu çalışmada konuşma parçası etiketlemede metinlerin doğru bir şekilde analiz edilmesi aşamasında Gizli Markov Model üzerinde kullanılan dinamik programlama temelli Viterbi algoritması incelenerek, konuşma parçası etiketleme yöntemi içerisindeki etkinliği gösterilmektedir. Konuşma parçası etiketleme yöntemi içerisinde kullanılan bu algoritmik

yaklaşım, DDİ uygulamaları için temel nitelikte olup, sürece önemli bir katkı sağladığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Doğal Dil İşleme, Morfolojik Analiz, Konuşma Parçası Etiketleme, Viterbi Algoritması

ABSTRACT

With the realization of the effects of natural language processing that accelerates the development of digitalized solutions against today's problems, the interest and research diversity in this field has increased in recent years. Natural language processing (DDI) has an important place in human-machine interaction, as a field that deals with communicating in natural language. In this field, it is basically aimed to automatically analyze, understand and reproduce texts by processing the language by the machine.

In the natural language processing process, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic analysis and discourse integration are the basic steps in the analysis and understanding of texts. In morphological (formal) analysis, it is aimed to analyze the structure of words in a language, the relations between words and their semantic properties. Speech tagging is a fundamental step in morphological analysis in terms of lexical analysis of language in the natural language processing process.

Speech tagging is the process of tagging text at the word and sentence level. A sentence can be labeled in terms of gender, tense, number, conjugation, subject, object, and other grammatical features. This process is usually carried out using supervised learning methods. These methods create a model by combining a specific set of features (properties of the word) and labels in a training dataset. This pattern can then be used to label new text. The Hidden Markov Model and the Viterbi algorithm used on this method form the basis of probability-based approaches in speech fragment tagging. In part of speech tagging, the Viterbi algorithm calculates a word string and the probabilities of all possible tags for each word, and then determines the most likely tag sequence, the Viterbi path.

In this study, the dynamic programming-based Viterbi algorithm used on the Hidden Markov Model during the correct analysis of texts in speech fragment tagging is examined and its effectiveness in speech fragment tagging method is shown. This algorithmic approach, which is used in the speech part labeling method, is fundamental for DDI applications and is thought to make an important contribution to the process.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing, Morphological Analysis, Speech Fragment Labeling, Viterbi Algorithm

EXAMINATION OF STUDIES ON ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN SCOPUS DATABASE

Assoc Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM

Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Ereğli Education

ABSTRACT

College students expect to adapt to university life in many domains. For this reason, they seek the ways of integrating academic and social systems of higher education. Academic and social integration is significant topic. Especially, the improvement of first year experiences of college students benefit their academic and social integration. The current study aimed to analyse studies on academic and social integration of students in higher education within the bibliometric review in period of 1960-2023. To achieve this purpose, bibliometric analysis was performed, which is a technique to examine knowledge base of different research fields. This analysis gives an opportunity to bring a holistic perspective on academic and social integration in higher education. Scopus was selected as the database to view documents since it provides powerful base for bibliometric reviews. "PRISMA-P (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)" was followed to identify and to determine studies by entering keyword of academic and social integration. The researcher identified a total of 3174 journal articles. In order to analyse data coming from documents, Scopus Analytic Tools and VosViewer were run. Citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and co-occurrence analysis were performed. Most of the studies were published by Anglo-American and European societies including US, UK, Spain, Canada, Australia, and Germany. The citation analysis showed that the author having the most citation was White, S. H. while the author most publishing document was Pascarella, E. T. Co-citation analysis showed that the first-year experience of students in higher education has crucial significance to provide academic and social integration. Further, co-occurrence analysis detected the most preferred key-words as higher education, education, integration, social integration, and sustainability. It is concluded that academic and social integration in higher education determines effective usage of capacity of higher education.

Keywords: Higher Education, The First Year Experience, Academic Integration, Social Integration

STUDIES ON GRADUATE EDUCATION: RESULTS FROM SCOPUS DATABES

Assoc Prof. Dr. Hasan Yücel ERTEM

Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Ereğli Education

ABSTRACT

Graduate education is an important part or level of higher education. Especially, higher education institutions, individuals, and community benefit from the advantages of graduate education. However, graduate education has complex and multidimensional structures and processed. The current study aimed to analyse studies on graduate education within the bibliometric review in period of 2003-2022, the last two decades. To achieve this purpose, bibliometric analysis was performed, which is a technique to examine knowledge base of different research fields. This analysis gives an opportunity to bring a simple understanding on structure and process of graduate education. Scopus was selected as the database to view documents since it provides powerful base for bibliometric reviews. "PRISMA-P (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)" was followed to identify and to determine studies by entering keyword of graduate education. The researcher identified a total of 60213 journal articles. In order to analyse data coming from documents, Scopus Analytic Tools and VosViewer were run. Citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and co-occurrence analysis were performed. Most of the studies were published by Anglo-American societies like US, UK, Australia, and Canada. The citation analysis showed that the author having the most citation was West, C. P. while the most cited document was "Burnout and satisfaction with work-life balance among US physicians relative to general US population." Co-citation analysis showed that the structure and processes of graduate education like research. Further, co-occurrence analysis detected the most preferred key-words as higher education, education, medical education, employability, and training. It is concluded that graduate education draws attentions of not only researchers of but also higher education institutions and policy-makers.

Keywords: Graduate Education, Higher Education, Bibliometric Analysis

LABORANT VE VETERİNER SAĞLIK BÖLÜMÜNÜN ANATOMİ EĞİTİM-ÖĞRETİM SÜRECİNDE, KURU HAVA YÖNTEMİYLE KÜÇÜK RUMİNANT MİDELERİNİN PREPARAT HALİNE GETİRİLMESİ

MAKING SMALL RUMINANT STOMACHES BY DRY AIR METHOD IN THE ANATOMY TRAINING PROCESS OF THE LABORATORY AND VETERINARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Öğr. Gör. Burak ŞAHİN

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1836-5510

Münevver Demir

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0001-0511-0925

Meryem Sena Bazan

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0007-0343-3126

Remziye Bulduk

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0005-1884-453X

Sude Topcu

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0004-6511-3804

ÖZET

Türkiye'de Laborant ve Veteriner Sağlık bölümlerinin sayılarının artmasıyla materyal tedariğine ulaşımının maddi ve bazı şartlardan dolayı zor olması nedeniyle Veteriner Anatomi derslerinde diseksiyon yöntemiyle kadavra örnekleri yerine 3 boyutlu animasyonlar ve maket kullanımları yaygınlaşmaya başlamıştır. Projede hazırlanacak olan 10 preparat ortalama 10 yıl kadar eğitim materyali olarak kullanılırsa ortalama 500 öğrencinin eğitimine katkı sağlayacağı, kesimhane atık materyali olan küçük ruminant midelerinden 10 adet maket alınması yerine proje çalışmasında 10 adet küçük ruminant preparatı olarak ortaya çıkması ülke ekonomisine katkı sağlayacağı amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmada 10 tane küçük ruminant midesi kullanılacaktır. Mideler temin edildikten sonra Devrekâni TOBB Meslek Yüksekokulu Anatomi laboratuvarına getirilecektir. Kompresöre bağlanarak mideler kuru hava yöntemiyle şişirilip kurutulacaktır. Doku tamamen kuruduğunda hava üflemesine sonlanacaktır. 5 adet doku örneği kompresörden ayrılarak median hat boyunca ikiye ayrılacaktır. Doku örnekleri havadar bir alanda önce bir fırça yardımıyla vernik işleminin

ardından farklı bir fırça yardımıyla epoksi reçineyle kaplanacaktır. Hazırlanan preparatlar Devrekani TOBB Meslek Yüksekokulu Anatomi laboratuvarında sergilenecektir.

TÜBİTAK 2209-A 2021/2 döneminde desteklenen projeye başlanılmış olup 2023 yılı Şubat ayına kadar 3 adet küçük ruminant midesi preparat haline getirilmiştir.

Projenin Laborant ve Veteriner Sağlık Anatomi eğitim-öğretim sürecine bilgilerin zihinde daha kalıcı olacabileceği ve bu olumlu etkisinin yansıyacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anatomi, Mide, Preparat, Ruminant, Veteriner.

ABSTRACT

With the increase in the number of Laboratories and Veterinary Health departments in Turkey, the use of 3D animations and models instead of cadaver specimens with the dissection method in Veterinary Anatomy courses has become widespread, since access to material supply is difficult due to financial and some conditions. It is aimed that if the 10 preparations to be prepared in the project are used as educational material for an average of 10 years, it will contribute to the education of 500 students on average, and that it will contribute to the country's economy by appearing as 10 small ruminant preparations in the project work instead of buying 10 models of small ruminant stomachs, which are slaughterhouse waste material.

In the study, 10 small ruminant stomachs will be used. After the stomachs are supplied, they will be brought to Devrekani TOBB Vocational School Anatomy laboratory. By connecting to the compressor, the stomachs will be inflated and dried with the dry air method. Air blowing will cease when the tissue is completely dry. 5 tissue samples will be separated from the compressor and divided into two along the median line. Tissue samples will be coated with epoxy resin with the help of a different brush, followed by varnishing with a brush in an airy area. Prepared preparations will be exhibited in Devrekani TOBB Vocational School Anatomy laboratory.

The project, supported by TÜBİTAK 2209-A 2021/2, was started and 3 small ruminant stomachs were prepared until February 2023.

It is thought that the information will be more permanent in the mind and this positive effect will be reflected in the Laboratory and Veterinary Health Anatomy education-teaching process of the project.

Keywords: Anatomy, Preparation, Ruminant, Stomach, Veterinary.

EVALUATION OF DRYING PROCESS ON PEAR DRYING KINETICS AND COLOR PARAMETERS

Cansu DEMİRTAS

Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5022-1528

Prof. Dr. İbrahim DOYMAZ

Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4429-6443

ABSTRACT

In this study, effects of pretreatments (citric acid and sodium disulfite solutions) and air temperatures (40, 50, 60 and 70°C) on the drying characteristics of pear slices were investigated in a cabinet dryer. Using the data obtained during drying, the changes in drying rate, drying time, effective diffusion coefficient, activation energy and color were calculated. It was determined that the drying rate of the pear slices increased with the increase in air temperature, while the drying time decreased. In addition, it was observed that the drying time of the samples treated and dried with the pretreatment solution was shorter than the Control products. In the light of the data obtained, drying curves were drawn and mathematical modeling operations were carried out with different drying models. Five mathematical models namely, Lewis, Henderson & Pabis, Logarithmic, Aghbashlo et al. and Vega-Galvez-I models were evaluated in the kinetics research. When the R^2, χ^2 and RMSE values were examined at all temperatures, Logarithmic and Aghbashlo et al. were concluded that the models explained the drying characteristics of pear slices better than the others. The effective diffusion coefficient (D_{eff}) was calculated on the basis of Fick's second law. The values of D_{eff} varied from 1.4064×10^{-10}-4.3815×10^{-10} m^2/s for pear slices, throughout the drying process. And finally, the activation energy was calculated and ranged from 19.98 to 26.20 kJ/mol. When the total color change (ΔE) value in the samples was examined, there was a decrease in the ΔE values of the samples with the increase in temperature and the application of different pretreatment solutions.

Keywords: Drying, pear, activation energy, effective diffusion coefficient, mathematical modeling

BOHR RADIUS FOR A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF CLOSE TO CONVEX HARMONIC MAPPINGS

Prof. Dr. Sibel YALÇIN TOKGÖZ

Bursa Uludag University, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0243-8263

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Hasan BAYRAM

Bursa Uludag University, Turkey

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8106-6834

ABSTRACT

In this article, we obtain Bohr radius for the subclass

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{H}}^{0}(\gamma,\delta,\lambda)=\left\{f=h+\bar{g}:\operatorname{Re}\left[\gamma h'(z)+\delta z h''(z)+\left(\frac{\delta-\gamma}{2}\right)z^{2}h'''(z)-\lambda\right]\right.$$
$$\left.>\left|\gamma g'(z)+\delta z g''(z)+\left(\frac{\delta-\gamma}{2}\right)z^{2}g'''(z)\right|\right\},$$

where $h(z)=z+\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}a_k z^k$, $g(z)=\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}b_k z^k$ are analytic in the open unit disk, and $0\leq\lambda<\gamma\leq\delta$.

Keywords: Bohr Radius, Harmonic Functions, Convex

YÜZEY SULARINDA PESTİSİT ANALİZİ VE METOT VALİDASYONU
PESTICIDE ANALYSIS AND METHOD VALIDATION IN SURFACE WATER

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Murat KILIÇ
Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Merkezi Araştırma Laboratuvarı Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1174-0197

ÖZET

Antalya ilinin tarımsal faaliyetler açısından çok önemli bir yere sahip olması sebebi ile gübre ve tarımsal ilaç kullanım yoğunluğundan kaynaklı kirleticilerin yüzey sularında tespit edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Bu faaliyetler sebebi ile var olabilen organoklorlu pestisitlerin (OKP) yüzey sularında bulunması şüphe uyandırmaktadır. Pestisitlerin varlığına ilişkin verilerin raporlanması bu kimyasalların insan sağlığı ve çevre için oluşturduğu riski değerlendirmenin çok önemli bir aracıdır. Atmosferin pestisit kalıntılarının taşınması ve yayılması için iyi bir yol olduğu bilinmektedir. Kullanılan pestisitlerin atmosfere emisyonları, "sprey sürüklenmesi"nin ardından uygulama sırasında buharlaşmanın, uygulama sonrası işlenmiş ekinlerden ve yapraklardan buharlaşmanın ve pestisitlerin adsorbe edildiği ince toprak parçacıklarının rüzgâr erozyonunun sonucu olabilir. Pestisitler atmosferde hem gaz hem de partikül fazda bulunabilir. Kalıcılık potansiyellerine bağlı olarak bazen uygulama alanlarından uzağa taşınabilirler ve ıslak-kuru biriktirme işlemleriyle depolanabilirler. Bu çalışmada farklı bir ön hazırlık sistemi olan Fluid Management Systems-Turbo Trace Paralel-Solid Phase Extraction (FMS-TTP-SPE) ön hazırlık sistemi kullanılarak yüzey su numunelerinde OKP ekstraksiyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. FMS-TTP-SPE sisteminde örneklerde düşük konsantrasyonlarda bulunan OKP bileşinlerinin adsorpsiyonu pestisit kartuşu tarafından tutularak, adsorbe edilen pestisit bileşenlerinin desorpsiyonu ise minimum organik çözücü ile gerçekleştirilmektedir. FMS-TTP-SPE sistemi ile entegre olarak çalışan azot altında uçurma cihazında ise desorpsiyon sonucu çözünen numunelerde bulunan organik çözücü azot yardımıyla ısıtılarak uzaklaştırılmaktadır. FMS-TTP-SPE ön hazırlık cihazı, kapalı bir sistem içermektedir. Bu sebeple minimum düzeyde kontaminasyon riski taşımaktadır ve daha az çözücü kullanıldığı için ise çevre ve analist dostu bir cihazdır. Bu çalışmada yüzey sularında bulunan 55 adet OKP bileşiğinin ekstraksiyonu ve sonrasında konsantrasyonlarının Gaz kromatografisi-Elektron Yakalama Dedektörü ile belirlenmesi için kromatografik analiz ve ekstraksiyon metodu geliştirilmiştir. Gaz kromatografisi ile konsantrasyon belirleme çalışmalarının doğrulama parametreleri için elde edilen sonuçlardan geri kazanım testleri %89,80 ile %98,26 arasında tespit edilmiştir. Geliştirilen metot kullanılarak 2022 yılı Ağustos ayı içerisinde, Antalya ilinde bulunan ve denize dökülen Boğaçayında yirmi dört adet su örneği toplanmış ve örnekler içerisinde bulunmasından şüphe duyulan OKP'lerin konsantrasyon tespit çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pestisit, Metot Validasyonu, Yüzey Suyu

ABSTRACT

Due to the fact that Antalya has a very important place in terms of agricultural activities, it is aimed to detect the pollutants in surface waters caused by the use of fertilizers and pesticides. The presence of organochlorine pesticides (OCP) in surface waters due to these activities raises suspicion. Reporting data on the presence of pesticides is a crucial tool for assessing the risk these chemicals pose to human health and the environment. The atmosphere is known to be a good way for pesticide residues to be transported and spread. Emissions of pesticides used into the atmosphere may be the result of 'spray drift' followed by evaporation during application, evaporation from post-application treated crops and leaves, and wind erosion of fine soil particles where the pesticides are adsorbed. Pesticides can be found in the atmosphere in both gaseous and particulate phases. Depending on their persistence potential, they can sometimes be transported away from application areas and stored by wet-dry deposition processes. In this study, OCP extraction was carried out in surface waters using a different pretreatment system, Fluid Management Systems-Turbo Trace Parallel-Solid Phase Extraction (FMS-TTP-SPE). In the FMS-TTP-SPE system, the adsorption of OCP compounds in low concentrations in the samples is kept by the pesticide cartridge, and the desorption of the adsorbed pesticide components is carried out with a minimum of organic solvent. In the evaporation device under nitrogen, which works integrated with the FMS-TTP-SPE system, the organic solvent in the dissolved samples as a result of desorption is removed by heating with the help of nitrogen. The FMS-TTP-SPE priming device contains a closed system. For this reason, it carries a minimal risk of contamination and is an environmentally and analyst friendly device as less solvent is used. In this study, a chromatographic analysis and extraction method was developed for the extraction of 55 OCP compounds in surface waters and then to determine their concentrations with Gas chromatography-Electron Capture Detector. From the results obtained for the verification parameters of the concentration determination studies by gas chromatography, the recovery tests were determined between 89.80% and 98.26%. By using the developed method, twenty-four water samples were collected in Boğaçay, which is located in Antalya and spills into the sea, in August 2022, and concentration determination studies of OCPs suspected to be present in the samples were carried out.

Keywords: Pesticide, Method Validation, Surface Water

FARKLI KADEMELERDE GÖREV YAPAN ÖĞRETMENLER İLE OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MERHAMET DÜZEYLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF COMPASSION LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER TEACHERS WHO WORK AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

Güven KIZILKAYA
İbn-i Sina İlkokulu
ORCID NO: 0009-0009-9938-9725
Doç. Dr. Ramazan SAK
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7504-9429

ÖZET

Çocukların okul ile ilgili ilk okul deneyimlerini yaşadığı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin, çocukların okula uyum sağlamalarında ve okula yönelik olumlu veya olumsuz algılarının oluşmasında çok önemli bir rolü vardır. Gerek bu durumdan kaynaklı gerekse de okul öncesi çağı çocuklarının yaşlarından kaynaklı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin daha fazla özverili, sabırlı ve merhametli olması gerekmektedir.

Merhamet kişinin başkasının yaşadığı olumsuz durumun (problemin) farkında olduğu ve problemi çözüp kişiye yardımda bulunmak için bir takım olumlu davranışlar sergilemesidir. Öğretmenlik çok yönlü ve yetenek isteyen bir meslektir. Merhamet, yıkıcı davranışların, negatif duyguların azaltılmasında ve stresli durumlarla başa çıkmada etkili olabilmektedir. Buradan yola çıkarak bakıldığında merhamet öğretmenlerin mesleklerini icra ederken sahip olmaları gereken elzem bir duygudur.

Bu araştırmada farklı kademelerde görev yapan öğretmenlerle okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin merhamet düzeylerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada nicel araştırma türlerinden genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Van ilinde görev yapmakta olan, gönüllülük esası ile çalışmaya katılan 378 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmada Demografik Bilgiler Formu ve Yetişkinler için Merhamet Ölçeği kullanılarak çalışmanın verileri toplanmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri IBM SPSS Statistics 26 programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Öğretmenlerin merhamet düzeylerinin değişkenlere göre farklılığını belirlemek amacıyla Mann-Whitney U Testi ile Kruskal Wallis-H Testi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda; farklı kademelerde çalışan öğretmenlerle okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin merhamet düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin merhamet düzeylerinin cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumları, mesleki kıdemleri, medeni durumları, sınıflarındaki öğrenci sayıları, yaşadıkları yerleşim yeri, çocuk sahibi olma durumları, çocuklarının dışında evde bakmakla yükümlü oldukları birilerinin olma durumu, evcil hayvan sahibi olma durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı olarak farklılık göstermediği bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: merhamet, öğretmen**,** okul öncesi öğretmeni, farklı kademeler

ABSTRACT

Preschool teachers, who children have their first school experiences related to school, have a very important role in children's adaptation to school and in the formation of positive or negative perceptions of school. Preschool teachers need to be more selfless, patient and compassionate, both because of this situation and because of the ages of preschool children.

Compassion is the person's being aware of the negative situation (problem) experienced by another person and exhibiting some positive behaviors in order to solve the problem and help the person. Teaching is a profession which is versatile and need talent. Compassion can be effective in reducing destructive behaviors, negative emotions and coping with stressful situations. From this point of view, compassion is an essential feeling that teachers should have while performing their profession.

In current study, it was aimed to compare the compassion levels of teachers who works at different educational levels and preschool teachers. In this study, the general survey model, which is one of the quantitative research types, was used. The sample of the research consists of 378 teachers working in Van province in the 2022-2023 academic year and participating in the study on a voluntary basis. The data of the study were collected using the Demographic Information Form and the Compassion Scale for Adults in current study. The data of the study were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 26 program. The Mann-Whitney U Test and the Kruskal Wallis-H Test were used to determine the differences in the compassion levels of the teachers according to the variables. As a result of the analyzes; there was no significant difference between the compassion levels of teachers who works at different educational levels and preschool teachers. In addition, there was no significant difference on compassion level of teachers based on the variables of teachers' gender, age, educational status, professional seniority, marital status, number of students in their classes, place of residence, having children, having someone to care at home other than their children, and having a pet.

Keywords: compassion, teacher, preschool teacher, different educational level

BİLİM VE SANAT MERKEZLERİNDE GÖREV YAPAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ ALGI DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİNDE DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN DETERMINING THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PERCEPTION LEVEL OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCIENCE AND ART CENTERS

Dr. Cihan ŞAHİN

Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6430-7827

Prof. Dr. Hasan SELİM

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6838-3146

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı olarak faaliyet gösteren Bilim ve Sanat Merkezlerinde görev yapmakta olan öğretmenlerin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği algı düzeyinin belirlenmesinde ilk aşama olan demografik özellikler ele alınmıştır. Yaşıtlarına göre yüksek düzeyde performans gösteren yetenekli öğrencilerin bireysel yeteneklerini keşfetmek ve üst düzeylerde kullanmalarını sağlamak amacıyla kurulmuş olan Bilim ve Sanat merkezlerinde fen/sosyal bilimler alanında çeşitli eğitimler ve atölye uygulamaları gerçekleştirilmektedir. Ayrıca, öğrencilere hem kendilerini geliştirmek hem de çeşitli yarışmalara katılmalarını sağlamak amacıyla proje üretimi/yönetimi alanlarında eğitimler verilmektedir. Diğer eğitim kurumlarda olduğu gibi, Bilim ve Sanat Merkezleri bünyesindeki öğretmen ve öğrencilerin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kurallarına hassasiyetle uymaları gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda, öğretmenlerin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği algı düzeyleri oldukça önemlidir. Öğretmenlerin algı düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla çalışma kapsamında hazırlanmış olan ankete ülke genelinde eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerine aktif olarak devam eden Bilim ve Sanat Merkezlerindeki öğretmenlerin branş/alan ayrımı yapılmaksızın gönüllü katılımı sağlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında katılımcıların demografik özellikleri kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi, Öğretmen, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Algısı

ABSTRACT

In this study, demographic characteristics, which is the first step in determining the occupational health and safety perception level of teachers working in Science and Art Centers operating under the Ministry of National Education, were evaluated. Various trainings and workshops in the field of natural/social sciences are carried out in the Science and Art centers, which were established in order to discover the individual talents of talented students who perform at a high level compared to their peers and to enable them to use them at a high level. In addition, trainings in the fields of project production/management are given to the students in order to improve themselves and to participate in various competitions. As in other educational institutions, teachers and students in Science and Art Centers are required to strictly comply with occupational health and safety rules. In this context, teachers' occupational health and safety perception levels are very important. In order to determine the perception levels of the teachers working in the Science and Art Centers, the voluntary participation of the teachers in the centers, which continue their education activities throughout the country, was provided voluntarily, without making any branch/field discrimination. Within the scope of the study, the demographic characteristics of the participants were evaluated comprehensively.

Keywords: Science and Art Center, Teacher, Occupational Health and Safety Perception

CİNSEL İSTİSMARA UĞRAYAN ÇOCUKLARDA TRAVMA SONRASI STRES BOZUKLUĞU

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN

Kl. Psk. Ebru BAĞCI
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0009-0006-9781-6859
Doç. Dr. Meryem KARAAZİZ
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0085-612X

ÖZET

Cinsel istismar günümüzde oldukça yaygın ve ortaya çıkarılması oldukça zor bir istismar türüdür. Bilinen ve açığa çıkan vakalardan daha çok cinsel istismar olayları yaşandığı düşünülmektedir. Çocuk istismarı, çocuğun bakımından sorumlu olan kişinin ya da ebeveynlerinin, çocuğu ruhsal ve fiziksel olarak olumsuz yönde etkileyebilecek her türlü aktiviteyi ya da o aktiviteyi yapmaya eğilimi şeklinde kapsamlı bir şekilde tanımlanır. Çocuğun istismarcısını tanıyor olması bu durumun açığa çıkmasını zorlaştırmaktadır. Çocukların gerek çevresindeki insanlardan, gerek ebeveyn ya da akrabalarından cinsel istismara maruz kalıyor olmaları, onları hem fiziksel hem de ruhsal olarak olumsuz etkilemektedir. Çocuklar cinsel istismara karşı farklı tepkiler verir. Bunlar korku, farklı davranışlar, depresyon, eğitim hayatıyla alakalı problemler şeklinde ortaya çıkabilir. Fakat bu ruhsal ya da davranışsal bozukluklardan en yaygın olanı Travma Sonrası Stres Bozukluğu'dur. Çocuklarda travma sonrası stres bozukluğu bazen uyku bozukluğu, bazen de yeme bozukluğu şeklinde gösterebilir. Bu çalışmada amaç cinsel istismar mağduru çocuklarda gelişen travma sonrası stres bozukluğu üzerine bir gözden geçirme çalışması yapmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstismar, Çocuk istismarı, Cinsel istismar, Travma, Travma

ABSTRACT

Sexual abuse is a type of abuse that is very common and difficult to reveal today. It is thought that there are more sexual abuse incidents than known and revealed cases. Child abuse is broadly defined as the tendency of the person responsible for the child's care or their parents to engage in any activity or activity that may adversely affect the child mentally and physically. The fact that the child knows the abuser makes it difficult to reveal this situation. The fact that children are exposed to sexual abuse both by the people around them and by their parents or relatives negatively affects them both physically and mentally. Children react differently to sexual abuse. These can occur in the form of fear, different behaviors, depression, problems related to education life. But the most common of these mental or behavioral disorders is Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Post-traumatic stress disorder in children can sometimes manifest as sleep disorders and sometimes as eating disorders. The aim of this study is to make a review on post-traumatic stress disorder in children who are victims of sexual abuse.

Keywords: Exploitation, Child abuse, Sexual abuse, Trauma, Post-traumatic stress disorder

İKTİSAT POLİTİKALARI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN İZMİR İKTİSAT KONGRESİ VE MİSAK-I İKTİSADİ

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECONOMIC POLICIES İZMİR ECONOMIC CONGRESS AND MİSAK-I İKTİSADİ

Prof. Dr. Halil TUNALI
İstanbul Üniversitesi, İktisat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7065-4080
Öğr. Gör.Onur ŞİMŞEK
Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Cide Rıfat Ilgaz MYO
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2411-8655

ÖZET

Cumhuriyet'in kuruluş yıllarında Osmanlı'nın iktisadi mirası, kurtuluş mücadelesi, dış konjonktür ve iç dinamikler gibi farklı unsurlar dönemin iktisat politikası sınırlarını oluşturmuştur. 1923 tarihinde düzenlenen İzmir İktisat Kongresi ise uygulanan iktisat politikası stratejilerinin belirlenmesinde bir rehber görevi görmüştür. Bu çalışma, 1919-1933 yılları arasında Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan Devletçilik uygulamalarına kadar ki süre zarfı içinde, dönemin en önemli iktisadi gelişmelerinden biri olan İzmir İktisat Kongresinin iktisat politikaları üzerindeki etkilerini hedef ve sonuçlar çerçevesinde ele almaktadır. Çalışmada İzmir İktisat Kongresi öncesi dönemin iktisadi şartları, kongre süreci, teorik açıdan bir iktisat politikasının oluşturulmasında etkili olan ekonomik ve politik faktörler, faktörlerin kongre kararlarına yansıması ve kararların iktisat politikası ve sektörler üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda önemli kamu gelirlerinden biri olan Aşar'ın kaldırılmasında, birçok bölgede yerel hammadde kullanan fabrikaların kurumasında, demiryollarının millileştirilmesi ve yeni demiryolu yapımında, İş Bankası ve Merkez Bankası'nın kurulmasında Kongrenin karar metni olan Misak-ı İktisadi'nin etkili olduğu; Ülkenin içinde bulunduğu şartlar nedeniyle liberal politika eğiliminin güçlü olduğu fakat, Teşvik-i Sanayi Kanunu kapsamında inhisarların sözleşmelerle imtiyazlı özel ve yabancı şirketlere devredilmesi ve demiryolu inşaatlarının belli sermaye çevrelerine verilmesi gibi uygulamalar neticesinde eşit rekabet şartlarını ortadan kaldırdığı; Kongre kararlarında ayrıcalık ve imtiyaz talebi olan yabancı sermayeye karşı olunmasına rağmen yabancı sermayenin inhisarlar ve Türk Anonim Şirketleri içinde yapılanarak imtiyazlar elde ettiği; Lozan Antlaşmasının ise Kongre kararlarının aksine korumacı dış ticaret politikası uygulama imkânını ortadan kaldırdığı gibi önemli iktisadi sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzmir İktisat Kongresi, Misak-ı İktisadi, İktisat Politikası

ABSTRACT

In the founding years of the Republic, different factors such as the economic legacy of the Ottoman Empire, the struggle for liberation, external conjuncture and internal dynamics formed the boundaries of the economic policy of the period. The İzmir Economic Congress held in 1923 served as a guide in determining the applied economic policy strategies. This study deals with the effects of the İzmir Economic Congress, one of the most important economic developments of the period, on the economic policies between the years 1919-1933, from the First World War to the statism practices, within the framework of its objectives and results. In the study, the economic conditions of the period before the İzmir Economic Congress, the congress process, the economic and political factors that are effective in the formation of an economic policy in terms of theory, the reflection of the factors on the congress decisions and the effects of the decisions on the economic policy and sectors were examined. In this context, Misak-ı İktisadi, which is the resolution text of the Congress, was effective in the abolition of Aşar, which is one of the important public revenues, the drying of factories using local raw materials in many regions, the nationalization of railways and the construction of new railways, and the establishment of İş Bankası and the Central Bank; the liberal policy tendency is strong due to the conditions in the country, but as a result of practices such as transferring the monopolies to privileged private and foreign companies with contracts within the scope of the Incentive-i Industry Law and giving the railway constructions to certain capital circles, the conditions of equal competition have been eliminated; despite the opposition to foreign capital demanding privileges and concessions in the resolutions of the Congress, the foreign capital obtained privileges by structuring in monopolies and Turkish Joint Stock Companies; contrary to the Congress decisions, the Treaty of Lausanne eliminated the possibility of implementing a protectionist foreign trade policy, and important economic results were achieved.

Keywords: İzmir Economic Congress , Misak-ı İktisadi, Economic Policy

BALIKLARDA BESLENME DAVRANIŞI

NUTRITIONAL BEHAVIOR IN FISH

Balık Kategori Uzmanı Selin ERGÜLER[1]

[1]CarrefourSA Taze Gıda Kategori Müdürlüğü, Adana/Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yavuzkan PAKSOY[2]

[2]Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Kemal Akman Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bitkisel Ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü, Konya/Türkiye

ORCID:0000-0002-0935-7693

Öğr. Gör. Mustafa ERZEN[3]

[3]Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Kemal Akman Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bitkisel Ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü, Konya/Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0003-4581-9143

ÖZET

Suda yaşayan canlılar beslenme başta olmak üzere yaşamsal döngüye katkıları ve süs hayvanı olarak dünyada önemli bir yere sahiptirler. Bütün su canlılarının farklı davranış özellikleri vardır. Davranış canlıların çevreye verdikleri tepki olarak tanımlanabilir. Özellikle balıkların kendine özgü davranışları vardır. Sürü oluşturma davranışları, beslenme davranışları, üreme davranışları, göç davranışları, yüzme davranışları bunlara örnek olarak gösterilebilir.

Bu çalışma balıkların beslenme davranışları hakkında bilgi vermek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Beslenme davranışı 4 safhada sınıflandırılabilir:

A-Yemin Varlığı
B-Yemin Yerinin Aranması
C-Yemin Kavranması
D-Yemin Yutulması

Bulunan yem ilk önce ısırılır, emilir ve içine çekilerek ağız kapatılır. Bazı balık türleri yemin sadece bir parçasını emer ve ağzını kapatmaz. Bazı durumlarda ağzındaki yem ile yüzer ve bir süre sonra yemi çiğnemeye başlar. Balığın yemin yerini ararken, saldırırken ve yemi ağızdan içeri alırken gösterdiği davranışlar tür özelliği açısından çok önemlidir.

Balıklar uzaktaki yemin varlığını hissetmek ve yerini bulmak için koklama duyularını kullanırlar. Burun sadece koku almaya yarar. Türler kimyasal yapısını tercih ettikleri yemi ararlar. Koku ve görüntü balıklar için çok önemlidir. Özellikle uzun süre su içinde kalan besinler balıkların dikkatini çekmez.

Yapılan çalışmalarda balıkların türlere göre yeme yaklaşmada farklılıklar gösterdikleri görülmüştür. Örneğin; mezgitler yemi inceleyip ara sıra dokunurlar. Buna karşın kanal yayın balığı daha titiz davranır ve yemin yakınında bir süre hareketsiz kalabilir.

Balıklarda tat alma cisimcikleri vardır bunlar ile yemin tadını alırlar. Balıklar yoğun yem bulunan bir alana girdiklerinde bir süre sonra yeme olan ilgileri azalabilir ve çevreyi incelemeye başlarlar.

Balıkların görme duyuları türlere göre farklılık gösterir. Bu sayede türler yemin büyüklüğü ve rengine göre yem seçebilirler.

Besin bulmada dokunma duyusu da rol oynar. Bıyıklar başta olmak üzere tomurcuk ve çukurcuk halindeki duyu organları vardır.

Büyük balıklar küçük balıkların varlığını işitme duyuları ile sudaki ses titreşimlerini idrak ederek hissedebilirler. Balıklarda sadece iç kulak vardır.

Tatlı ve tuzlu suda yaşayan türler vardır. Böcek larvaları, küçük balıklar, yeşil bitkiler, yosun ve salyangoz balıkların yediği besinler arasındadır. Balıklar için üretilen yemlerde bunların kurutulmasıyla elde edilir. Balıklar arasında gıda sağlanması konusunda rekabetçilik vardır.

Küçük balıklarda gözler tek besin bulma organıdır. Yavru büyüdükçe yüzey yerine derinlerde besin arama başlar. Işık az olduğu için koku alma ve dokunma duyusu devreye girer.

Bazı türler besinleri bulmak ve yakalamak için morfolojik değişimler gösterirler. Örnek olarak tatlı su levreği geniş ağızları ve kuvvetli dişleri sayesinde kendisinden büyük olan bir sazanı yakalayıp yutabilir. Balıkların beslenme alışkanlıkları yıllar içinde değişkenlik gösterebilir. Örneğin alabalık yavruları planktonlarla beslenirken erginleri carnivor karakterdedir. Balıklarda beslenme 3 kategoride incelenebilir:

A-Otçul
B-Etçil
C-Canlı Avlarla Beslenme

Sonuç olarak; balık yetiştiriciliği ülkemiz açısından faydalı bir gıda olması, süs hayvanı olması ve ekonomiye katkıda bulunması sebebiyle önemli bir yere sahiptir. Balık davranışlarının iyi bilinmesi yetiştiriciliğin kalitesi ve daha uygun şartların sağlanması için önemli görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Balık, beslenme, davranış , beslenme davranışı.

ABSTRACT

Aquatic creatures have an important place in the world as their contributions to the vital cycle, especially nutrition, and as ornamental animals. All aquatic organisms have different behavioral characteristics.Behavior can be defined as the reaction of living things to the environment.Fish, in particular, have their own behaviors. Herding behaviors, feeding behaviors, reproductive behaviors, migration behaviors, swimming behaviors can be shown as examples.

This study was conducted to provide information about the nutritional behaviors of fish. Nutritional behavior can be classified into 4 stages:

A- Oath Presence
B- Searching the Place of Oath
C- Oath Comprehension
D- Swallowing the Oath

The food found is first bitten, absorbed and pulled in and the mouth is closed. Some species of fish absorb only part of the feed and do not cover their mouths. In some cases, it swims with the bait in its mouth and starts chewing the bait after a while. The behavior of the fish when searching for the feed location, attacking and taking the feed through the mouth is very important in terms of species characteristics.

Fish use their sense of smell to sense the presence of food in the distance and to locate it. The nose only serves to smell. Species look for the feed whose chemical structure they prefer. Smell

and appearance are very important for fish. Foods that stay in the water for a long time do not attract the attention of fish.

Studies have shown that fish differ in approach to eating according to species. For example, haddock examine the bait and touch it occasionally. However, the canal catfish behaves more meticulously and may remain immobile for a while near the feed.

There are taste buds in the fish and they taste the food. When the fish enter an area with intense feed, their interest in eating may decrease after a while and they begin to examine the environment.

Fish's eyesight varies by species. In this way, the species can choose feed according to the feed size and color.

The sense of touch also plays a role in finding food. There are sensory organs in the form of buds and pits, especially whiskers.

Large fish can sense the presence of small fish by sensing the sound vibrations in the water with their senses of hearing. Fish only have inner ears.

There are species that live in fresh and salt water. Insect larvae, small fish, green plants, algae and snails are among the foods that fish eat. It is obtained by drying them in feeds produced for fish. There is competition among fish for the provision of food.

In small fish, the eyes are the only organ for finding food. As the puppy grows, it begins to search for nutrients in the deep instead of on the surface. Since the light is low, the sense of smell and touch comes into play.

Some species show morphological changes to find and capture nutrients. For example, freshwater sea bass can catch and swallow a carp larger than itself thanks to its wide mouth and strong teeth. The eating habits of fish can vary over the years. For example, trout chicks feed on plankton while their adults are carnivorous. Nutrition in fish can be examined in 3 categories:

A- Vegetarian

B- Carnivore

C- Feeding on Live Hunts

As a result, fish farming has an important place because it is a useful food for our country, it is an ornamental animal and contributes to the economy. A good knowledge of fish behaviors is considered important for the quality of farming and for providing more suitable conditions.

Keyword: Fish, nutrition, behaviour, feeding behavior.

ÇÖREK OTU YAĞI FORMÜLASYONUNUN FARKLI HÜCRELER ÜZERİNDEKİ SİTOTOKSİSİTESİNİN GERÇEK ZAMANLI EMPEDANS ANALİZİ

REAL-TIME IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS OF THE CYTOTOXICITY OF BLACK CUMIN SEED OIL FORMULATION ON DIFFERENT CELLS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ebru UZUNHİSARCIKLI

Erciyes Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7088-7490

ÖZET

Çörek otu yağı, aromatik ve tıbbi bir bitki olan *Nigella Sativa* tohumlarından elde edilen sabit yağdır. Bu çalışmada, kuru hava, grip, soğuk algınlığı, alerjiye bağlı oluşan burun kuruluklarında ve tahrişlerinde burnu nemlendirmek ve rahatlatmak için kullanılan çörek otu yağının sprey formülasyonu kullanılmıştır.

Çörek otu yağı formülasyonunun sitotoksik etkisini araştırmak için A549 küçük hücreli olmayan akciğer kanseri epiteli hücresi, Beas-2b sağlıklı akciğer epitel hücresi, FR sıçan fibroblast hücresi ve L929 fare fibroblast hücresi hücre hatları kullanılmıştır. Çörek otu yağı formülasyonu çeşitli oranlarda seyreltilerek (1:1; 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:16) hücre canlılığı üzerine etkisini belirlemek için 3-4,5-dimetiltiazol-2-il]-2,5-difeniltetrazolyum bromür (MTT) yöntemi ve xCELLigence gerçek zamanlı hücre analizörü kullanılmıştır. Gerçek zamanlı hücre analizörü elektriksel empedansı ölçer ve hücre canlılığını, hücre sayısını, bağlanma kalitesini ve hücre tipini ifade eden bir parametre olan hücre indeksini görüntüler. Hücre proliferasyonu, bağlanması ve yayılması, E-plaka kuyularının empedansı aracılığıyla her 15 dakikada bir izlenmiştir.

Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda A549, Beas-2b, FR ve L929 hücrelerinde çörek otu yağı formülasyonunun toksik etki göstermediği tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, çörek otu yağı formülasyonunun beklenen etkinliği gösterdiği ve toksik etki olmaksızın kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Xcelligence, Çörek otu yağı, Sitotoksisite, A549 hücre hattı

ABSTRACT

Black cumin seed oil is a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Nigella Sativa*, an aromatic and medicinal plant. In this study, the spray formulation of Black cumin seed oil , which is used to moisturize and relieve the nose in dry air, flu, cold, and allergies due to nasal dryness and irritation, was used.

A549, Beas-2b, FR and L929 cell lines were used to investigate the cytotoxic effect of Black cumin seed oil formulation. A549 human lung carcinoma cell line, Beas-2b human bronchial epithelial cell line, FR rat fibroblast cell and L929 mouse fibroblast cell lines were used to investigate the cytotoxic effect of the Black cumin seed oil formulation. Black cumin seed oil formulation was diluted in various ratios (1:1; 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:16). 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) method and xCELLigence real-time cell analyzer were used to determine its effect on cell viability. Real-time cell analyzer measures electrical impedance and displays cell index, a parameter that expresses cell viability, cell number, attachment quality, and cell type. Cell proliferation, attachment and spreading have been monitored every 15 minutes via the impedance of E-plate wells.

Consequently the studies, it was determined that the Black cumin seed oil formulation did not have a toxic effect on A549, Beas-2b, FR and L929 cells. As a result, it was concluded that Black cumin seed oil formulation showed the expected effectiveness and could be used without toxic effects.

Keywords: Xcelligence, Black cumin seed oil, Cytotoxicity, A549 cell line

MEDENİYETLER BAZINDA ÇİM ALAN KÜLTÜRÜ
GRASS FIELD CULTURE BASED ON CIVILIZATIONS

Graduate Student Melisa GÖNEN
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty, Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9594-7162
Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7071-8486

ÖZET

Uygarlık tarihi boyunca değişen kültür ve doğa ilişkileri, insanın, ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu doğaya bakış açısını değiştirmiştir. Uygarlık ilerledikçe nüfus kentsel alanlarda yoğunlaşmış, insanlar, doğaya olan özlemini ve bağlarını sürdürmenin yollarını aramaya koyulmuştur. Ehlileştirilen doğanın düşsel bir parçası olarak nitelendirebileceğimiz bahçeler, kent dokusunda görsel ve estetik açıdan göze hitap edecek şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Bahçeler, doğaya özlemin bir göstergesi olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Bahçeler, geçmişten günümüze bir statü ve güç göstergesi olarak da benimsenmiştir. Kutsal kitaplar, sanat akımları, dönem mimarisi, otorite biçimleri peyzaj tasarımlarını etkilemiştir. Bahçe tarihte, çoğunlukla kişisel kullanımlara hizmet etmiştir. Modern kentlerin ortaya çıkmasıyla peyzaj, toplumsallaşmıştır. Bahçe kullanım biçimleri tarih boyunca çeşitli nedenlerle değişmiştir. Buradan hareketle, toprağın tarım dışı amaçlarla düzenlenerek kullanılması fikri, tarihsel süreçte irdelenirken kültürel, sosyal ve ekonomik farklar göz ardı edilmemelidir.

Literatür bulgularına göre, çim bitkisinin kullanım biçimlerinin kendi başına irdelendiği kaynaklar sınırlıdır. Bununla birlikte, sanat eserlerinde, devlet arşivlerinde çim bitkisi üzerine bilgiler verilmiştir. Hem çeşitli kaynaklarla elimize ulaşan tasvirler üzerinde karşılaştığımız bir bitki olması hem de kullanım biçimleri üzerinden bahçe sahibinin üslubunu yansıtabilme potansiyeli taşıması gerekçesiyle, bu çalışmada çim bitkisi ve çim alanların geçmişten günümüze kullanım biçimlerinin nasıl değiştiğine değinilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, çim alanlar, Ortaçağ, Rönesans, İslam Medeniyetleri, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu ve Modernite ekseninde incelenmiştir. Dönem koşullarını belirleyen sanat ve kültür akımları, bahçe tasarımlarında belirleyici olmuştur. Çim alanların kullanım biçimi ve dönem koşulları arasındaki ilişkiyi irdeleme amacı taşıdığımız bu çalışma, benzer bir ilişkinin irdelendiği çalışma bulunmaması nedeniyle literatüre katkı sağlayacaktır. Çalışma, çimenin fizyolojik özellikleri gereği toprağı örterek metaforik bir düzen tasavvuru oluşturması, kültür - doğa arasında kurulan ikiliği çim alanlar üzerinden tartışması bakımından yeni bir bakış açısı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peyzaj, Tarih, Bahçe, Kültür, Çim alanlar.

ABSTRACT

The changing culture and nature relations throughout the history of civilization have changed the perspective of man towards nature, of which he is an inseparable part. As civilization progressed, the population concentrated in urban areas, and people began to seek ways to maintain their longing and ties to nature. The gardens, which we can describe as an imaginary part of the tamed nature, are designed to appeal to the eye visually and aesthetically in the urban fabric. Gardens have been described as a sign of longing for nature. Gardens have also been adopted as a status and power indicator from the past to the present. Sacred books, art movements, period architecture, and forms of authority have affected landscape designs. The garden has historically served mostly personal uses. With the emergence of modern cities, the landscape has become socialized. Garden usage patterns have changed throughout history for various reasons. From this point of view, cultural, social, and economic differences should not be ignored while examining the idea of using the land for non-agricultural purposes in the historical process.

According to the literature findings, the resources on the use of the grass plant on its own are limited. However, information on the grass plant has been given in the works of art and the state archives. In this study, it has been mentioned how the use of grass plants and grass areas has changed from past to present because it is a plant that we encounter in the descriptions that we have received from various sources and because it has the potential to reflect the style of the garden owner through the ways of use. In this study, grass fields were examined in the axis of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Islamic Civilizations, Ottoman Empire, and Modernity. Art and cultural movements, which determined the conditions of the period, were decisive in garden designs. This study, which aims to examine the relationship between the use of grass areas and the conditions of the period, will contribute to the literature since there is no study examining a similar relationship. The study will provide a new perspective in terms of creating a metaphorical order concept by covering the soil due to the physiological characteristics of grass, and discussing the duality established between culture and nature over grass areas.

Keywords: Landscape, History, Garden, Culture, Grass fields

YAYA YOLLARININ GÖRME ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN KULLANIMI AÇISINDAN İRDELENMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE PEDESTRIAN WAYS FOR THE USE OF VISUALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

Graduate Student Bora GÜNGÖR
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty, Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9326-9038
Prof. Dr. Bahriye GÜLGÜN
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7071-8486
Doç. Dr. Kübra YAZİCİ
Yozgat Bozok University, Agriculture Faculty, Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6046-1648

ÖZET

Dünyada 1 milyardan fazla engelli birey bulunmaktadır. bu sayının yaklaşık 250 milyonu görme engelli birey olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Türkiye için de oranlar yeterince fazladır ve özellikle görme engelli bireylerin oranı ülke nüfusunun %1,4'ü kadardır. Çevrede görme engelli bireyleri az görmemizin nedeni az olması değil, engelli bireylerin çevrede ihtiyacına çözüm bulunacak alanların çok olmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır.

Kentlerde insanların yaşadığı ve sosyalleştiği ortak yaşam alanları, genel olarak bireylerin kullanımına açık ve özgürce başka bireyleri rahatsız etmediği alanlar olarak düşünülmüştür. Dış Mekanlarda; Parklar, Spor alanları, Meydanlar, Caddeler / Sokaklar olarak örneklendirebileceğimiz bu kamusal alanlar; birbirine yollar ile birbirine bağlanmaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile artan malzeme çeşitliliği ve detaylandırmalar sonucu görme engelli bireylerin hayatını daha kolaylaştırmak adına bu alanlarda ve alanları birbirine bağlayan yaya yollarındaki sorunlar çözümlenebilmektedir.

Görme engelli bireylerin en büyük zorluklarından biri yaya yollarında rahat ve güvenli bir şekilde hareket edememeleri olabilir. Bu nedenle yaya yolları tasarımlarında dikkat edilmesi gereken belli hususlar vardır.

Öncelikle yaya yollarının standarda uygun olması ve engelli bireyler için ulaşılabilir olması gerekir. Engelli bireyler için yaya yollarının genişliği, eğimi, yüksekliği, doğru materyalin kullanılması gibi birçok faktör göz önünle bulundurulmalıdır. Yaya yollarının çevresindeki alanların düzenli olarak bakımının ve temizliğinin yapılması, ağaçların budanması yaya yollarının rahat kullanımı açısından önemlidir.

Yaya yollarının görme engelli bireylerin kullanımına uygun olacak şekilde görme engelli yönlendirme karoları kullanılması uygun olacaktır. Bu hissedilebilir yüzey uygulamaları, görme engelli bireyler için yol gösterici olacak ve yaya yollarında daha yoğun bir şekilde kullanımını sağlayacaktır. Ayrıca sesli sinyalizasyon sistemleri, Braille işaretleri, dokunmatik yüzeyler v.b. görme engelli bireylerin yay yollarında rahat ve güvenli bir şekilde hareket etmelerine yardımcı olacaktır.

Tüm bu faktörler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, yaya yollarının kullanımı ile ilgili olarak, engelli bireylerin ihtiyaçlarına uygun olarak tasarlanmış yolların yapılması ve düzenli bakımının yapılması son derece önemlidir. Bu çalışma kapsamında engelli bireylerle ilgili malzemelerin öneminden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Donatı Elemanı, Görme Engelli, Peyzaj Alanlarının Erişilebilirliği

ABSTRACT

There are more than 1 billion disabled people in the world. About 250 million of this number are defined as visually impaired individuals. The rates are high enough for Turkey and especially the rate of visually impaired individuals is 1.4% of the country's population. The reason why we see visually impaired individuals less in the environment is not that they are few, but because there are not many areas to find solutions to the needs of disabled people in the environment.

Public spaces in cities, where people live and socialize, are generally considered spaces that are open to the use of individuals and do not disturb other individuals freely. These public spaces, which we can exemplify as Parks, Sports fields, Squares, and Avenues / Streets; are connected t by roads. With this purpose; The problems in the areas and the pedestrian paths connecting the areas can be solved.

One of the biggest difficulties for visually impaired individuals may be that they cannot move comfortably and safely on pedestrian roads. For this reason, there are certain points to be considered in the design of pedestrian ways.

First of all, pedestrian paths must comply with the standard and be accessible for disabled individuals. Many factors such as the width of the pedestrian paths, the slope of the roads, the height of the roads, and the use of the right material should be taken into consideration for disabled individuals. Regular maintenance and cleaning of the areas around pedestrian paths, and pruning of trees are important for the comfortable use of pedestrian paths.

Tactiles would be appropriate to use in a way that the pedestrian roads are suitable for the use of visually impaired individuals. These tactile surface applications will guide visually impaired individuals and will enable them to be used more intensively on pedestrian roads. In addition, products such as audio signaling systems, Braille signs, and touch surfaces will help visually impaired individuals move comfortably and safely on pedestrian roads.

Considering all these factors; Concerning the use of pedestrian roads, it is extremely important to construct roads designed by the needs of persons with disabilities and to maintain them regularly. Within the scope of this study, the importance of materials related to disabled individuals was mentioned.

Keywords: Reinforcement Element, Visually Impaired, Accessibility of Landscape Areas

YAYA YOLLARININ GÖRME ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN KULLANIMI AÇISINDAN İRDELENMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE PEDESTRIAN WAYS FOR THE USE OF VISUALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

Graduate Student Bora GÜNGÖR
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty, Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9326-9038
Prof. Dr.Bahriye GÜLGÜN
Ege University, Agriculture Faculty Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7071-8486
Doç. Dr. Kübra YAZİCİ
Yozgat Bozok University, Agriculture Faculty, Landscape Architecture Department
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6046-1648

ÖZET

Dünyada 1 milyardan fazla engelli birey bulunmaktadır. bu sayının yaklaşık 250 milyonu görme engelli birey olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Türkiye için de oranlar yeterince fazladır ve özellikle görme engelli bireylerin oranı ülke nüfusunun %1,4'ü kadardır. Çevrede görme engelli bireyleri az görmemizin nedeni az olması değil, engelli bireylerin çevrede ihtiyacına çözüm bulunacak alanların çok olmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır.

Kentlerde insanların yaşadığı ve sosyalleştiği ortak yaşam alanları, genel olarak bireylerin kullanımına açık ve özgürce başka bireyleri rahatsız etmediği alanlar olarak düşünülmüştür. Dış Mekanlarda; Parklar, Spor alanları, Meydanlar, Caddeler / Sokaklar olarak örneklendirebileceğimiz bu kamusal alanlar; birbirine yollar ile birbirine bağlanmaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile artan malzeme çeşitliliği ve detaylandırmalar sonucu görme engelli bireylerin hayatını daha kolaylaştırmak adına bu alanlarda ve alanları birbirine bağlayan yaya yollarındaki sorunlar çözümlenebilmektedir.

Görme engelli bireylerin en büyük zorluklarından biri yaya yollarında rahat ve güvenli bir şekilde hareket edememeleri olabilir. Bu nedenle yaya yolları tasarımlarında dikkat edilmesi gereken belli hususlar vardır.

Öncelikle yaya yollarının standarda uygun olması ve engelli bireyler için ulaşılabilir olması gerekir. Engelli bireyler için yaya yollarının genişliği, eğimi, yüksekliği, doğru materyalin kullanılması gibi birçok faktör göz önünle bulundurulmalıdır. Yaya yollarının çevresindeki alanların düzenli olarak bakımının ve temizliğinin yapılması, ağaçların budanması yaya yollarının rahat kullanımı açısından önemlidir.

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Keywords: Reinforcement Element, Visually Impaired, Accessibility of Landscape Areas

AKADEMİK BAŞARININ MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ YÖNTEMLERİ İLE TAHMİN EDİLMESİ

PREDICTING ACADEMIC SUCCESS WITH MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

Zeynep BARUT
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9363-818X
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Volkan ALTUNTAŞ
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3144-8724

ÖZET

Eğitim, insanlara bilgi ve becerilerin öğretildiği kurumlar aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilen önemli bir süreçtir. Bu alanda veri analizi ve çıkarımı için Makine öğrenmesi yöntemleri kullanılmış ve akademik başarı tahminleri için regresyon ve sınıflandırma yöntemleri uygulanmıştır.Bu çalışmada da akademik başarının tahmin edilmesi üzerine literatürde yapılmış olan çalışmalar kıyaslanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını tahmin etmek için yapılan bir çalışmada, Yapay Sinir Ağları ve Karar Ağaçları kullanılarak öğrencilerin mezuniyet notları tahmin edilmiştir. Yapay Sinir Ağlarının, Karar Ağaçlarına göre daha iyi başarı sağladığı görülmüştür. Başarının arttırılması için Destek Vektör Makineleri, Bulanık mantık tabanlı regresyon yöntemleri ve istatistiksel bazı modeller kullanılabilir. Akademik performansı etkileyen faktörler ve başarı tahminine yönelik bir karar destek sistemi tasarımında, Çok Katmanlı Algılayıcılar, Rastgele Orman ve Lojistik Regresyon ile farklı veri setleri kullanılarak modeller oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada kullanılan SMOTE veri dengeleme yöntemi yerine farklı yöntemler kullanılarak tahminlerin doğruluk oranları geliştirilebilir. Eğitimde veri madenciliği ve öğrenci akademik başarı öngörüsüne ilişkin bir uygulamada, lise öğrencilerinin ders başarılarının tahmin edilmesi için k-En Yakın Komşu, Naive Bayes, Karar Ağacı, Logistik Regresyon ve Destek Vektör Makineleri kullanılarak farklı modeller oluşturulmuştur. Öğrenci başarısına genel olarak odaklanan tahminler yerine, ders bazında etkili olan faktörler belirlenerek daha detaylı bir çalışma yapılabilir. Ortaokul öğrenci performansının tahmin edilmesi üzerine yapılan bir çalışmada, öğrencilere yapılan anket verileri üzerinde Naive Bayes algoritması kullanılarak öğrencilerin ders notları tahmin edilmiştir. Otomatik öznitelik seçim yöntemleri, sadece küçük bir kısmı alakalı görünen girdi değişkenlerini dikkate alarak çalışma için incelenebilir. Öğrenci öğrenmesini tahmin etmek için Makine öğrenmesi algoritmasına dayalı eğitim görselleştirme uygulamasında, öğrencilerin eğitim durumunu görselleştiren veriler aracılığıyla öğrencilerin öğrenme sürecindeki ilgili faktörlerin etkisi analiz edilmiştir. Makine öğrenmesi algoritmasına dayalı eğitsel görselleştirme uygulamasının öğrencilerin öğrenmesi ve gelişimi için daha iyi seçenekler sunabileceği açıktır. Makine öğrenmesi ile öğrenci performansının çıkarımı ile ilgili çalışmada, öğrenci performans analizi yapılarak sonuçlar görselleştirilmiştir. Regresyon ve Karar Ağaçları gibi çeşitli algoritmalar kullanılmıştır. Daha yüksek doğruluk ve öngörü için Derin öğrenme kullanılarak öğrenci performansına ait video ve resimler eklenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makine Öğrenmesi, Derin Öğrenme, Akademik Başarı

ABSTRACT

Education is an important process carried out through institutions where knowledge and skills are taught to people. Machine learning methods were used for data analysis and extraction in this area, and regression and classification methods were applied for academic achievement estimations. In this study, studies in the literature on estimating academic success are compared. In a study conducted to predict the academic achievement of students, the graduation grades of the students were estimated using Artificial Neural Networks and Decision Trees. It has been seen that Artificial Neural Networks provide better success than Decision Trees. Support Vector Machines, Fuzzy Logic-based regression methods and some statistical models can be used to increase success. In the design of a decision support system for the factors affecting academic performance and predicting success, models were created using Multilayer Perceptrons, Random Forest and Logistic Regression and different data sets. The accuracy of the predictions can be improved by using different methods instead of the SMOTE data balancing method used in the study. In an application related to data mining and student academic achievement prediction in education, different models were created using k-Nearest Neighbor, Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression and Support Vector Machines to predict the course success of high school students. A more detailed study can be done by determining the factors that are effective on the basis of the course, rather than the estimations that focus on student success in general. In a study on the estimation of secondary school student performance, the course grades of the students were estimated by using the Naive Bayes algorithm on the data of the survey. Automatic feature selection methods can be examined for operation by considering input variables, only a small part of which seems relevant. In an educational visualization application based on Machine learning algorithm to predict student learning, the effect of related factors on students' learning process was analyzed through data that visualizes students' educational status. It is clear that educational visualization application based on machine learning algorithm can offer better options for students' learning and development. In the study on the inference of student performance with machine learning, student performance analysis was performed and the results were visualized. Various algorithms such as Regression and Decision Trees have been used. Video and images of student performance can be added using Deep learning for greater accuracy and foresight.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Academic Success

YARIŞ ATLARININ KAN ÖRNEKLERİNDE BAZI ANABOLİK STEROİD (TESTOSTERON) ESTERLERİNİN LC-MS/MS İLE TESPİTİ

DETERMINATION OF SOME ANABOLIC STEROID (TESTOSTERONE) ESTERS IN RACE HORSE BLOOD SAMPLES BY LC-MS/MS

Levent YATANASLAN
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi – Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7605-7877
Hülya SİLAH
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi – Fen Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9763-2925

ÖZET

Anabolik steroidlerin kas gücünü arttırarak performansta üstünlük sağlamak amacıyla yarış sporlarında sıklıkla kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Bu bağlamda endojen bir madde olan Testosteron'un etkisini sağlamak amacı ile eksojen olarak Testosteron esterleri kullanılmaktadır. Testosteron esterleri kan dolaşımında kan esterazları tarafından enzimatik olarak hidroliz edilirler ve testosterona dönüşürler. Dolayısıyla kandaki ester miktarları plazma ve serum örneklerinde tespit edilebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı yarış atlarının kan örneklerinde farklı sıvı-sıvı ya da katı faz ekstraksiyon teknikleri kullanılarak sıvı kromatografi - tandem kütle spektrometresi (LC-MS/MS) cihazı ile testosteron esterlerinin tespitinin sağlanmasıdır. Farklı çözücüler ve kartuş denemeleriyle uygun ekstraksiyon tekniği belirlendikten sonra geliştirilen metot Avrupa Birliği Yayın Ofisi tarafından yayınlanan 22 Mart 2021 tarihli 2021/808 nolu direktife uygun olarak valide edildi. Yapılan literatür araştırmalarında bu alanda yapılan çalışmaların oldukça az olduğu ve özellikle testosteron esterleri analizlerinde türevlendirme işleminin yapıldığı görüldü. Gerçekleştirdiğimiz çalışma ile; türevlendirme işlemi yapılmadan testosteron esterlerinin tespitinin sağlanması ile geliştirilecek yeni metotla literatüre önemli bir katkı sağlanmasının yanı sıra doping laboratuvarlarında eksojen testosteron uygulamasının tespitinde rutin olarak kullanılabilecek bir yöntemin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anabolik Steroid, Testosteron Esterleri, At Plazması, At Serumu, LC-MS/MS, Doping

ABSTRACT

It is known that anabolic steroids are frequently used in racing sports to increase muscle strength and provide superiority in performance. In this context, exogenous Testosterone esters are used to provide the effect of an endogenous substance, Testosterone. Testosterone esters are enzymatically hydrolyzed by blood esterases in the bloodstream and converted to testosterone. Therefore, ester amounts in the blood can be detected in plasma and serum samples.

The aim of this study is to detect testosterone esters in blood samples of race horses by using different liquid-liquid or solid phase extraction techniques by using liquid chromatography - tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). After determining the appropriate extraction technique with different solvents and cartridge trials, the developed method was validated in accordance with the directive no 2021/808 dated March 22, 2021 published by the European Union Publication Office. In the literature researches, it was seen that the studies in this field are very few and the derivatization process was carried out especially in the analyzes of testosterone esters. With the work we have done; In addition to making an important contribution to the literature with the new method developed by providing the detection of testosterone esters without derivatization process, it is also aimed to develop a method that can be used routinely in the detection of exogenous testosterone application in doping laboratories.

Keywords: Anabolic Steroid, Testosterone Esters, Horse Plasma, Horse Serum, LC-MS/MS, Doping

LOJİSTİK VE TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ YÖNETİMİNDE DİJİTAL İKİZ TEKNOLOJİSİ

DIGITAL TWIN TECHNOLOGY IN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Dr. Bilal ŞEKER
Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Ford Otosan A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9511-6898
Muhammed TURGUT
Tarsus Üniversitesi, Uygulamalı Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0868-7041

ÖZET

İşletmeler, küresel pazarların zorlu taleplerine uyum sağladıkça, lojistik ağlarını oluşturan tedarik zincirleri giderek daha karmaşık hale gelmektedir. Üretim ve lojistik süreçlerinin karmaşıklığı göz önüne alındığında süreçleri kolaylaştıracak ve verimli hale getirecek her teknoloji büyük önem arz etmektedir. Son yıllarda lojistik ve tedarik zinciri faaliyetlerinde dijital devrim gerçekleşmektedir. Bu değişimlerden birisi de dijital ikiz teknolojisidir. Dijital ikiz, gerçek dünyadaki bir ürünün, sistemin, varlığın, toplulukların, hatta şehirlerin fiziksel muadilinden ve çevresinden sürekli veri akışı sağlayarak bilgi toplayan ve bu verileri işleyerek simülasyon ortamı yaratan sanal bir kopyadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında dijital ikiz teknolojisi tedarik zinciri süreçleri ve lojistik operasyonlarda ilgi çekici bir teknoloji olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Lojistik ve tedarik zincirlerinde dijital ikizlerin kullanımı, işletmeler için oldukça önemli fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Lojistik ve tedarik zincirlerinde dijital ikizlerin kullanımı, işletmelerin nakliye operasyonlarını optimize etmelerine, depo tasarımlarını belirlemelerine ve stok durumlarını aktif bir şekilde takip etmelerine olanak tanır. Dijital ikizler aynı zamanda işletmelerin müşteri ihtiyaçlarını ve beklentilerini daha iyi anlamalarına, önceden tahmin etmelerine ve işletmelerin doğru kararlar verebilmesine doğrudan katkı sağlar. Bu kapsamda işletmelere sağlayacağı avantajlar göz önüne alındığında katma değeri yüksek bir teknoloji olan dijital ikiz teknolojisinin lojistik ve tedarik zinciri açısından incelenmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışma, tedarik zinciri süreçlerinde ve lojistik operasyonlarında yeni ortaya çıkan ve gelecek vadeden dijital ikiz teknolojilerinin uygulanmasını ele almaktadır. Dijital ikiz teknolojisinin lojistik ve tedarik zinciri uygulamalarını örneklerle açıklayarak, mevcut durumunun ortaya konulması hedeflenmektedir. Araştırmanın lojistik ve tedarik zinciri süreçlerinde dijital ikiz teknolojilerin gelecekteki potansiyelini anlama, yaratacağı avantajları ele alma ve mevcut durumu ortaya koyma açısından literatüre önemli katkılar sunması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Tedarik Zinciri, Dijital İkiz

ABSTRACT

As businesses adapt to the challenging demands of global markets, the supply chains that make up their logistics networks are becoming increasingly complex. Considering the complexity of production and logistics processes, every technology that will facilitate and make the processes efficient is of great importance. In recent years, a digital revolution has been taking place in logistics and supply chain activities. One of these changes is the digital twin technology. A digital twin is a virtual replica of a real-world product, system, asset, community, or even city, that collects information by providing a continuous flow of data from and around it, and processes this data to create a simulation environment. From this perspective, digital twin technology emerges as an interesting technology in supply chain processes and logistics operations. The use of digital twins in logistics and supply chains offers significant opportunities for businesses. The use of digital twins in logistics and supply chains allows businesses to optimize their shipping operations, determine warehouse designs and actively monitor stock status. Digital twins also directly contribute to businesses to better understand and anticipate customer needs and expectations, and enable businesses to make the right decisions. In this context, considering the advantages it will provide to businesses, it is important to examine the digital twin technology, which is a technology with high added value, in terms of logistics and supply chain. This study addresses the application of emerging and promising digital twin technologies in supply chain processes and logistics operations. It is aimed to present the current situation by explaining the logistics and supply chain applications of digital twin technology with examples. It is expected that the research will make significant contributions to the literature in terms of understanding the future potential of digital twin technologies in logistics and supply chain processes, addressing the advantages it will create and revealing the current situation.

Keywords: Logistics, Supply Chain, Digital Twins

1990-2021 YILLARI ARASINDA TÜRKİYE'DE CİNSEL EĞİTİM İLE İLGİLİ YÜRÜTÜLEN YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL THESIS ON SEX EDUCATION BETWEEN 1990-2021 IN TURKEY

Hatice Nur YERLİKAYA

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-3584-2097

Prof. Dr. Gürbüz OCAK

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim

ORCID NO: 0000-000185680364

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 1990 ve 2021 yılları arasında Türkiye'de cinsel eğitim alanında yürütülmüş yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerinin yayın düzeylerini, yayınlandığı yılları, hazırlandığı üniversite, enstitü ve anabilim dallarına göre incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda 1990-2021 yılları arasında cinsel eğitimle ilgili YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezinde kaydı bulunan 25 tez doküman analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşü alınarak hazırlanmış tez inceleme formu ile betimsel istatistiklerden (frekans ve yüzde) faydalanılarak analiz yapılmıştır. Söz konusu yıllar arasında cinsel eğitimi konu alan tezlerin çoğunluğunu yüksek lisans tezlerinin oluşturduğu ve ilk yüksek lisans tezinin 1990 yılında olduğu görülmüştür. Konu ile ilgili olarak da yazılan ilk doktora tezi ise 2015 yılına aittir. Tezlerin hazırlandığı üniversiteler arasında Marmara, Hacettepe, Gazi, Ankara ve Üsküdar üniversiteleri bulunmakta ve tezler çoğunlukla Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsünde Eğitim Bilimleri ve Özel Eğitim Anabilim Dallarında çalışılmıştır. Cinsel eğitime yönelik tutum ve bilgi düzeylerini takiben cinsel eğitim programı geliştirmeyle alakalı konuların çalışıldığı da bu araştırma kapsamında tespit edilmiştir. Üzerinde çalışılan konuların haricinde farklı başlıklar altında da çalışmaların yürütülmesi önerilmiştir. Cinsel eğitim alanında akademik seviyedeki çalışmalara tümevarımsal yaklaşım sağlanmıştır. Konuyla alakalı olarak multidisipliner bir bakış açısı kazanmak önemlidir. Cinsel eğitim uzmanlarının artırılması farklı alanlarda çalışmaların yürütülmesi önerilmektedir. Cinsel eğitime yönelik farklı alanlarda yüksek lisans ve doktora çalışmalarının olması çoklu öğrenme ortamları oluşturacaktır. Dezavantajlı grupların üzerinde yürütülen çalışmalarla beraber normal gelişim gösteren bireyleri merkeze alan çalışmaların desteklenmesi önerilmektedir. Cinsel eğitimle ilgili yüksek lisans ve doktora tez çalışmaları incelenerek yerel çalışmalara detaylı bir bakış sağlanmıştır. Gelecekte yürütülecek çalışmalar için önemli bir kaynak olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cinsel Eğitim, Eğitim-Öğretim, İçerik Analizi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the publication levels, years of publication, universities, institutes and departments, of the obtained data in Turkey between 1990 and 2021. In the research, the document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. In this context, 25 theses, which were registered at the Higher Education Council National Thesis Center between the years 1990-2021, were subjected to document analysis. The thesis examination form, which was prepared by the researcher by taking expert opinion, was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage). It was seen that the majority of the theses on sexual education between the said years consisted of master's theses and the first master's thesis was in 1990. The first doctoral thesis written on the subject belongs to 2015. Marmara University, Hacettepe University, Gazi University, Ankara University and Üsküdar University are among the universities where theses were prepared, and theses were mostly studied in Social Sciences Institute, Educational Sciences and Special Education Departments. Finally, issues related to sexual education program development were studied following the attitudes and knowledge levels towards sexual education. It is recommended that studies be carried out under different headings other than the subjects examined. An inductive approach has been provided to academic studies in the field of sexual education. It is important to gain a multidisciplinary perspective on the subject. It is recommended to increase the number of sexual education specialists and to carry out studies in different fields. The existence of master's and doctoral theses in different fields for sexual education will create multiple learning environments. It is recommended to support studies that focus on individuals with normal development, along with studies conducted on disadvantaged groups. A detailed overview of local studies was provided by examining master's and doctoral theses on sexual education. It is considered to be an important resource for future studies.

Keywords: Sexual Education, Education-Training, Content Analysis.

1990-2021 YILLARI ARASINDATÜRKİYE'DE CİNSEL EĞİTİMLE İLGİLİ YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİNİN BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMA SÜREÇLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF MASTER'S AND DOCTORAL THESIS ON SEXUAL EDUCATION IN TERMS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROCESS BETWEEN 1990–2021 IN TURKEY

Hatice Nur YERLİKAYA

ORCID NO: 0009-0000-3584-2097

Prof. Dr. Gürbüz OCAK

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim

ORCID NO: 0000-000185680364

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 1990 ve 2021 yılları arasında Türkiye'de cinsel eğitim alanında yürütülmüş yüksek lisans ve doktora tezlerinin temel aldığı araştırma yöntemlerini, desenlerini ve örneklemlerinin elde edilen verilerin analiz tekniklerine göre incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda 1990-2021 yılları arasında cinsel eğitimle ilgili YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezinde kaydı bulunan 25 tez doküman analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşü alınarak hazırlanmış tez inceleme formu ile betimsel istatistiklerden (frekans ve yüzde) faydalanılarak analiz yapılmıştır. Tezlerde genellikle nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanıldığı ve desen olarak tarama yönteminin tercih edildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Yine, tezlerde genellikle nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanıldığı ve desen olarak tarama yönteminin tercih edildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca araştırmaya konu tezlerde en fazla random (rastgele) örnekleme yönteminin kullanıldığı; verilerin genellikle ortaokul öğrencileri üzerinde yapılan araştırmalarla toplandığı ve ölçek, anket, anket ve ölçeğin birlikte kullanımının tercih edildiği görülmektedir. Son olarak veri analizinde ise betimsel ve kestirimsel istatistik tekniklerinin kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Cinsellik, ülkemizde ve dünyada konuşulmaya çekinilirse de merak uyandırmasıyla beraber birçok yanlış bilgi ve inanışları da içermektedir. Cinsel bilgileri içeren verilerin bireyin gelişimine göre uygun olarak verilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle akademik düzeyde yürütülecek çalışmalar önem arz etmektedir. Varoluşsal bir getiri olmasıyla üzerinde bilimsel olarak çalışılması gereken kavramlardan biridir. Toplumu oluşturan bireylerin fiziksel ve zihinsel sıhhatli olma durumu toplumun tümünü etkilemektedir. İnsan olmanın temelini oluşturan cinsellik kavramı eğitim hayatının her kademesinde hissedilmelidir. Cinsel eğitimle ilgili gelecek çalışmaların tamamlayıcı olacak bir araştırma yürütülmüştür. Cinsel eğitimi temel olarak alan daha çok tez çalışmalarının yapılması ve konuyla ilgili ölçek geliştirilme çalışmalarına ağırlık verilmesi önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cinsel Eğitim, Eğitim-Öğretim, Yöntemsel Eğilim, Araştırma Eğilimleri.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the research methods on which they are based, patterns and samples of the master's and doctoral theses which are conducted in the field of sexual education according to the analysis techniques of the obtained data in Turkey between 1990 and 2021. In the research, the document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. In this context, 25 theses, which were registered at the Higher Education Council National Thesis Center between the years 1990-2021, were subjected to document analysis. It has been observed that the quantitative research method is generally used in theses and the scanning method is preferred as a pattern. Again, it has been observed that the quantitative research method is generally used in theses and the scanning method is preferred as a pattern. In addition, it was seen that random sampling method was used the most in the theses; the data are generally collected through research on secondary school students and the use of scale, questionnaire, questionnaire and scale together was preferred. Finally, it was also determined within the scope of this research that descriptive and predictive statistical techniques were used in data analysis issues related. Although talking about sexuality is a shameful situation in our country and in the world, it is an intriguing subject and includes false information and beliefs. Data containing sexual information should be given in accordance with the development of the person. For this reason, the importance of studies at the academic level is important. It is one of the concepts that should be studied scientifically, as it is an existential return. The physical and mental health of the individuals forming the society affects the whole society.The concept of sexuality, which forms the basis of being human, should be felt at every level of education life. A study was conducted to complement future studies on sexual education. This study was conducted as a complementary research to future studies on sexual education. In order to make sense of sexual education, the need for her contribution in qualitative studies was emphasized. It is recommended to carry out more thesis studies based on long-term observations based on sexual education and to focus on developing scales suitable.

Keywords: Sexual Education, Education-Training, Methodogical Tendency, Research Trends.

OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BAKIŞ AÇISINDAN İKİ DİLLİ ÇOCUKLAR
BILINGUAL CHILDREN FROM PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVES

Okul Müdürü Esin KULAÇ,
Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Zübeyde Hanım Anaokulu
ORCID NO: 0009-0008-9908-6057

Doç. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9054-6212

ÖZET

Bebekler dünyaya geldiklerinde, doğdukları çevrede konuşulan dili öğrenme fırsatı bulurlar. Bütün bebekler doğumdan itibaren tüm sesleri duyma yeteneğine sahip olsalar da zamanla yalnızca çevrede duydukları dildeki sesleri yeniden üretirler. Bu süreçte çocukların dil farkındalıklarını artırmak için uygun uyaranların sağlandığı sosyal bir ortama ihtiyaçları vardır. Bu anlamda erken çocukluk eğitimi çocukların dil gelişiminde oldukça önemlidir.

Gelişme sürecinde insanlar, ana dillerinin yanı sıra birden fazla dille ve bu dillerin kendine özgü kuralları ile karşı karşıya kalabilmektedirler. Birden fazla dil edinimi ile ilgili çalışmalara bakıldığında; dilbilimciler, psikologlar, sosyologlar, pedagoglar ve antropologların iki dillilik ve çok dillilik kavramlarına odaklandıkları, ancak her disiplinin konuya kendi bakış açısı ve ilgi alanına göre yaklaştığı görülmektedir.

İki dillilik, farklı iki dili aynı anda konuşabilmek ve her iki dilde de insanları anlayabilmek ve onlarla iletişime geçebilmektir. İki dilli çocukların her iki dili de doğru bir şekilde öğrenmeleri ve gelecekte yüksek akademik başarı elde etmeleri için erken çocukluk eğitiminde iki dilli eğitim programları uygulanmalı ve bu çocukların okuryazarlıklarının desteklenmesine özen gösterilmelidir.

Bu çalışmada okul öncesi kurumlarında çalışan öğretmenlerin iki dilli çocuklar hakkındaki görüşleri incelenmiştir. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim (fenomenoloji) araştırmasının kullanıldığı bu çalışmanın katılımcılarını Van ilinde bulunan okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarında görev yapan 40 öğretmen oluşturmuştur. Çalışmanın verileri, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış bir görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma sonucu elde edilen bulgulara göre, çalışmaya katılan okul öncesi öğretmenleri iki dilli çocukların sosyal ve duygusal anlamda arkadaşlarından geride olduklarını ifade ederken, iki dilli olmanın motor beceriler ve özbakım becerileri üzerinde bir etkisinin olmadığını dile getirmişlerdir. Öğretmenlerin tamamına göre iki dilli olmanın çocuklar açısından avantaj ve dezavantajları; öğretmenler açısından başta çocukla iletişim kurma olmak üzere birtakım zorlukları vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İki Dilli Çocuklar, Okul Öncesi Dönem, Okul Öncesi Öğretmenleri

ABSTRACT

When babies are born, they have the opportunity to learn the language spoken in their environment. Although all babies have the ability to hear all sounds from birth, over time they only reproduce sounds in the language they hear in the environment. In this process, children need a social environment where appropriate stimuli are provided to increase their language awareness. In this sense, early childhood education is very important in the language development of children.

In the process of development, people may be faced with more than one language and the specific rules of these languages in addition to their mother tongue. When the studies on more than one language acquisition are examined, it is seen that linguists, psychologists, sociologists, pedagogues and anthropologists focus on the concepts of bilingualism and multilingualism, but each discipline approaches the subject according to its own perspective and area of interest.

Bilingualism is being able to speak two different languages at the same time, and being able to understand and communicate with people in both languages. In order for bilingual children to learn both languages correctly and achieve high academic success in the future, bilingual education programs should be implemented in early childhood education and should be taken to support the literacy of these children.

In this study, the views of preschool teachers about bilingual children were examined. The participants of this phenomenological research, one of the qualitative research methods, consisted of 40 teachers working in preschool institutions located in Van, Türkiye. The data were collected with a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. According to the findings, while the participant preschool teachers stated that bilingual children were behind their friends in social and emotional terms, they said that being bilingual had no effect on motor skills and self-care skills. According to all teachers, there are some advantages and disadvantages of being bilingual for children, and some difficulties in terms of teachers, especially in communicating with the child.

Keywords: Bilingual Children, Preschool Period, Preschool Teachers

KUVVET, İŞ VE ENERJİ KONUSUNUN REACT STRATEJİSİ İLE ÖĞRETİMİNİN 7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF FORCE, WORK AND ENERGY WITH REACT STRATEGY ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS

Muhsine Büşra TUĞCU

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0009-0003-7853-5275

Doç. Dr. Büşra BAKİOĞLU

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7997-1018

ÖZET

Fen Bilimleri doğanın, hayatın kendisi olmakla beraber günlük yaşamımızda her alanda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ancak hayatımızla iç içe düşünmeyerek ders olarak bakıldığında öğrenciler tarafından zor anlaşılmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalar, etkili bir fen öğretiminin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için bilgilerin ya da kavramların ders ile sınırlı kalmayarak günlük yaşam ile ilişkilendirilmesi gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Bu durum bağlam temelli öğrenme yaklaşımının önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bağlam temelli öğrenme yaklaşımının Fen Bilimleri dersine entegre edilirken kullanılacak yöntemlerden bir tanesi de REACT stratejisidir. REACT Stratejisi; bireyin, doğayı ve doğada gerçekleşen olaylarını anlamasına, fen bilimleri ile günlük yaşam arasında ilişki kurmasına, öğrendiklerini başka durumlara transferi için kullanmasına olanak vermektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Kuvvet, İş ve Enerji konusunun REACT stratejisi ile öğretiminin yedinci sınıf öğrencilerinin akademik başarı düzeylerine olan etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmada ön test son test kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, gerekli izinler alınarak Karaman ilinde bulunan Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı bir ortaokulda 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılı 1. döneminde yapılmıştır. Çalışmada deney grubu 23, kontrol grubu ise 21 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Uygulama toplam beş hafta süresince devam etmiştir.

Çalışmada veriler, izinleri alınmış olan "Kuvvet ve Enerji Başarı Testi (KEBT) ile toplanmıştır. Deney grubunda Kuvvet İş ve Enerji konusunun öğretimi sırasında REACT stratejisine uygun materyaller kullanılırken, kontrol grubuna olağan öğretimler dışında herhangi bir müdahalede bulunulmamıştır. KEBT'den elde edilen veriler; SPSS 21 paket programı aracılığıyla Mann Whitney U Testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre deney grubundaki öğrencilerin akademik başarıları kontrol grubu öğrencilerine göre deney grubu öğrencilerinin lehine anlamlı farklılık göstermiştir. Çalışmanın sonucuna göre öğrencilerin Fen Bilimleri dersine yönelik akademik başarı düzeylerini arttırmak için Fen Bilimleri derslerinde REACT stratejisi etkili bir şekilde kullanılabileceği önerilmektedir. Bu bildiride araştırma kapsamında bu bilgilere yer verilecektir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Fen Eğitimi, Kuvvet ve Enerji, REACT Stratejisi, Akademik Başarı

ABSTRACT

Although science is nature and life itself, it appears in every field of our daily life. However, when viewed as a lesson, it is difficult to understand by students. Studies have emphasized that in order to carry out an effective science teaching, information or concepts should not be limited to the course, but should be associated with daily life. This situation revealed the importance of the context-based learning approach. One of the methods to be used when integrating the context-based learning approach into the Science course is the REACT strategy. REACT Strategy; It allows the individual to understand nature and the events that take place in nature, to establish a relationship between science and daily life, and to use what they have learned to transfer to other situations.

The aim of this research is to examine the effect of teaching Force, Work and Energy with the REACT strategy on the academic achievement levels of seventh grade students. In the study, a quasi-experimental design with pre-test post-test control group was used. The research was carried out in the 1st semester of the 2022-2023 academic year in a secondary school affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Karaman, after obtaining the necessary permissions. In the study, the experimental group consisted of 23 students and the control group consisted of 21 students. The implementation continued for a total of five weeks.

In the study, the data were collected with the "Force and Energy Achievement Test (FEAT)", which was authorized. While the materials suitable for the REACT strategy were used in the teaching of Force, Work and Energy in the experimental group, no intervention was made to the control group other than the usual teachings. Data from FEAT; It was analyzed with the Mann Whitney U Test using the SPSS 21 package program. According to the findings obtained as a result of the analysis, the academic achievement of the students in the experimental group showed a significant difference in favor of the students in the experimental group compared to the students in the control group. According to the results of the study, it was suggested that the REACT strategy could be used effectively in Science Lessons in order to increase the academic achievement levels of the students towards the Science Lesson. In this paper, this information will be included within the scope of the research.

Keywords: Science Education, Force and Energy, REACT Strategy, Academic Achievement

EVALUATION OF SYMMETRIC CRYPTOGRAPHY ALGORITHMS IN TERMS OF PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Res. Assist. Alev KAYA

Firat University, Faculty of Technology

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3544-5267

Prof. Dr.İbrahim TÜRKOĞLU

Firat University, Faculty of Technology

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4938-4167

ABSTRACT

The increase in internet-based technologies day by day increases the data formation in the world. As the data size expands, the security and confidentiality of information for users is at risk. Cryptographic algorithms, which are a sub-branch of information security, are one of the methods recommended to minimize or completely remove dangerous situations when data is transmitted over an insecure communication channel. Cryptology is the encryption of the file types to be shared between the parties that are planned to be communicated according to a certain system (cryptography) and the transmission of these messages in a secure environment and the decryption of the transmitted message (cryptoanalysis). All encryption algorithms, which are a combination of techniques and applications based on mathematical expressions; It aims to protect the availability, confidentiality, irrefutability and integrity of data. However, their achievements are; The file type selected depends on various factors such as its size, complexity, key structure, and the computer platform (software and hardware) used. In the study based on these factors, ten different symmetric encryption algorithms (Aes, Aria, Blowfish, Camellia, Cast, Chacha20, Des, Des3, Salsa20, Sm4) were used. Applications were made for five various textual file sizes, ranging from 100kb, 1mb, 5mb, 10mb and 100mb, produced from the content named “The Da Vinci Code” and compared with similar studies. Performance criteria of encryption algorithms accepted in the literature for text file types; Encryption and decryption speed (seconds), efficiency (file size / speed), memory (Megabytes) and CPU (%) usage rates are evaluated based on their performance. This article; The number of symmetric algorithms selected for the application contributes to the literature in an up-to-date and general framework, with comparison to similar studies covering the last ten years, and with detailed content presentation.

Keywords: Information Security, Symmetric Cryptography, Performance Analysis

* 100/2000 YÖK doktora bursiyeri

OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE İSTENMEYEN DAVRANIŞLAR

MISBEHAVIORS IN THE PRESCHOOL PERIOD

Okul Öncesi Öğretmeni Sevgi AL
Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Atatürk Anaokulu
ORCID NO: 0009-0008-2712-4237

Doç. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9054-6212

ÖZET

Eğitim faaliyetlerini olumsuz etkileyen durumların başında, çocukların birtakım davranışlarının sınıfın düzenini bozması gelmektedir. Öğretmen-öğrenci etkileşimini de olumsuz etkileyebilen ve genel disiplini bozan bu tür davranışlar istenmeyen davranış olarak adlandırılır. Okul öncesi dönemde çocuklar onları yaşamları boyunca etkileyen davranışları edinirken, özellikle istenmeyen davranışların keşfedilmesinde ve ortadan kaldırılmasında öğretmenlere önemli bir rol düşmektedir. Öğretmenin sınıfındaki çocukları çok iyi tanıması ve ortaya çıkan olumsuz bir davranışın arkasındaki nedenleri doğru bir şekilde anlaması gerekir. Bu nedenleri doğru bir şekilde anlamak, öğretmenlerin olumsuz davranışları ortadan kaldırma sürecinde bir adım önde olmalarını sağlayacaktır. Bir başka ifadeyle, istenmeyen davranışları doğru bir şekilde analiz ve kategorize etmek, öğretmenlerin bu davranışlara çözüm bulmasını kolaylaştıracaktır.

Bu çalışma okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin okul öncesi dönem çocuklarında gözlenen istenmeyen davranışlara yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgu bilim deseninde hazırlanan bu çalışmanın katılımcılarını 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Türkiye'nin farklı illerinde görev yapmakta olan ve amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş 41 okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre, okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının birbirlerine karşı sıklıkla fiziksel ve psikolojik şiddet türünde davranışlar sergiledikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan öğretmenler, ailelerinin yetiştirme tarzının da etkisiyle erkek çocukların daha fazla istenmeyen davranış sergilediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Sınıftaki erkek çocukların sayısının fazla olması ve sınıf alanının küçük olması istenmeyen davranışların nedenlerindendir. Ceza, akran etkileşimi ve olumlu davranışa odaklanma öğretmen tarafından istenmeyen davranışlara karşı kullanılan stratejilerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi Dönem, İstenmeyen Davranış, Okul Öncesi Öğretmenleri

ABSTRACT

One of the most important situations that affect educational activities negatively is that some behaviors of children disrupt the order of the classroom. Such behaviors that can adversely affect teacher-student interaction and disrupt the general discipline are often called misbehaviors. In the preschool period, while children acquire behaviors that affect them throughout their lives, teachers have an important role in the discovery and elimination of misbehaviors. The teacher needs to know the children in her classroom very well and to correctly understand the reasons behind their misbehavior. Understanding these reasons correctly will ensure that teachers are one step ahead in the process of eliminating these behaviors. In other words, correctly analyzing and categorizing misbehaviors will make it easier for teachers to find solutions to these behaviors.

The aim of this study is to determine the views of preschool teachers about misbehaviors observed in preschool children. The participants of this phenomenological study, which is one of the qualitative research methods, consists of 41 preschool teachers working in different cities of Türkiye in the 2022-2023 academic year and determined by the purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed by content analysis. According to the findings of the research, it was determined that preschool children frequently exhibited physical and psychological violence towards each other. Teachers who participated in the study stated that boys exhibited more misbehaviors due to the influence of their parents' upbringing style. Higher numbers of boys and small movement areas in the classroom were some of the reasons for misbehavior. Punishment, peer interaction, and focusing on positive behavior were strategies used by the teacher against misbehaviors.

Keywords: Preschool Period, Misbehavior, Preschool Teachers

AHİLİK TEŞKİLATININ EĞİTİM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE AHILIK ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF EDUCATION

Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7565-3554

ÖZET

Bir ülkede uygulanan eğitim uygulamaları içinde bulunan şartlardan, toplumun gereksinmelerinden etkilenmektedir. Bu nedenle eğitim sistemini dönemin şartlarından, özelliklerinden ayrı düşünmek mümkün değildir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda uygulanan eğitim sistemi de içinde bulunduğu dönemin özelliklerinden etkilenmiştir. Ahi teşkilatı Osmanlıda sosyal ve ekonomik anlamda önemli katkılar sağlamış, mesleki eğitim alanda oldukça etkili olmuş kurumların başında gelmektedir. Literatürde Ahilik teşkilatı genellikle ekonomik açıdan vurgulansa da eğitim açısından da ele alınması gereken bir kurumdur. Genellikle mesleki ve genel eğitimin birlikte ele alındığı bu kuruma olan üyeliklerini devam ettiren bireyler yaşamları boyunca sadece mesleki değil aynı zamanda dini anlamda da eğitim almaya devam etmişlerdir. Diğer bir ifadeyle ahilik kurumunda eğitim yaşam boyu devam eden bir süreç olarak ele alınmıştır. Bu araştırmada Ahilik kurumunun eğitim açısından değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde literatür taraması yapılmış, amaca uygun bulunan makale, tez ve kitaplar betimsel analiz metoduyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonunda Ahi Teşkilatının; eğitim açısından taşımış olduğu önem, ahlak eğitimi ve meslek eğitimi konular değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahi Teşkilatı, meslek eğitimi, ahlak eğitimi

ABSTRACT

The educational practices applied in a country are affected by the conditions in it and the needs of the society. For this reason, it is not possible to think of the education system separately from the conditions and characteristics of the period. The education system applied in the Ottoman Empire was also affected by the characteristics of the period it was in. The Ahi organization is one of the leading institutions that made significant social and economic contributions in the Ottoman Empire, and was very effective in the field of vocational education. Although the Ahi organization is generally emphasized in terms of economy in the literature, it is an institution that should be considered in terms of education. Individuals who continue their membership in this institution, which generally deals with vocational and general education together, have continued to receive education not only professionally but also religiously throughout their lives. In other words, education in the Ahi organization is considered as a lifelong process. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the Ahi organization in terms of education. Within the framework of this purpose, literature review was made, articles, theses and books found suitable for the purpose were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. At the end of the research, the Ahi Organization; The importance of education in terms of education, moral education and vocational education were evaluated.

Keywords: Ahi Organization, vocational education, moral education

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE TÜRKİYE'DE KULLANILAN FARKLI İKİ TİCARİ SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR TANI KİTİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR DIAGNOSTIC KITS USED IN TURKEY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Burcu GÜRER GİRAY

Yalova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Tıbbi Mikrobiyoloji Ana Bilim Dalı

Ankara İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü Halk Sağlığı Moleküler Tanı Laboratuvarı

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3165-8924

Uzm. Dr. Gökçe GÜVEN AÇIK

Ankara İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü Halk Sağlığı Moleküler Tanı Laboratuvarı

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9788-9480

ÖZET

Koronavirüsler, transkripsiyon ve RNA'ya bağımlı RNA polimeraz (RdRp) dahil olmak üzere replikasyon yapılarını tek, geniş bir açık okuma çerçevesi olan ORF1ab bölgesinden ifadelendiren pozitif polariteli virüslerdir. Koronavirüslerin spike (S), nükleokapsid (N) ve Zarf (E) gibi yapısal proteinleri replikasyon döngüsünün bazı aşamalarında subgenomik haberci RNA'ların üretimi yoluyla ifade edilir. Koronovirüs olan SARS-CoV-2 RNA'sını saptamaya yönelik olarak geliştirilen gerçek zamanlı ters transkriptaz-polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (RT-PCR), en yaygın kullanılan tanı yöntemidir. SARS-CoV-2 tanısında S, E, N ve ORF1ab / RdRp genleri RT-PCR yönteminde en sık kullanılan hedeflerdir. T.C Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından Sars-Cov-2 RT-PCR çalışma yetkisi olan laboratuvarlarda kullanılan ticari kitler Halk Sağlığı Genel Müdürlüğü (HSGM)'nün onay vererek kullanıma giren ticari kitlerdir. Yapılan bu çalışmada kitler arasındaki performanslarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma Ankara Halk Sağlığı Moleküler Tanı Laboratuvarında iki farklı kitle Biorad CFX 96 marka cihazla yapılmıştır. Pandemi sürecinde laboratuvarımıza filyasyon ekipleri tarafından gönderilen ve RT- PCR çalışmaları Bio-Speedy™ SARS-CoV-2 Double Gene™ RT-qPCR kit (Bioeksen, Türkiye) ile gerçekleştirilen 188 nazofaringeal sürüntü örneği (94 pozitif, 94 negatif) farklı bir ticari PCR kiti olan Coronex® COVID-19 (Ver.2.0) Multipleks RT-qPCR Diagnosis Kit (DS Bio and Nano Technology, Ankara, Turkey) ile çalışılmaya alınmıştır. Sonuçlar Kappa analizi ve bağımlı gruplarda t testi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmaya dahil edilen 94 pozitif örneğin tümü her iki ticari tanı kitiyle de pozitif iken Coronex® ile negatif bulunmuş olan 94 örneğin ikisi Bio-Speedy™ kiti ile pozitif bulunmuştur. İki kit arasındaki uyum yüksektir (Kappa= 0.96). Bio-Speedy™ ve Coronex® ile pozitif bulunan örneklerin ortalama Ct değerleri sırasıyla 26.1 ± 5.9 ve 18.6 ± 5.2 dir. Bio-Speedy™ ile pozitif bulunan 54 örneğin %51.9'unun Ct değerleri 20'nin altındadır.

Çalışmada kullanılan iki ticari kitin arasındaki uyum son derece yüksek olarak bulunmuştur. Her iki kitin de semptomu olan hastalarda COVID-19 tanısında güvenle kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Laboratuvar tanı, SARS-CoV-2, RT-PCR

ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are positive-sense viruses that express transcription and replication constructs, including RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp), from a single, large open reading frame, the ORF1ab region. Structural proteins of coronaviruses, such as spike (S), nucleocapsid (N), and Envelope (E), are expressed through the production of subgenomic messenger RNAs at some stages of the replication cycle. Real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), developed to detect the RNA of the coronovirus SARS-CoV-2, is the most widely used diagnostic method. S, E, N and ORF1ab / RdRp genes are the most frequently used targets in the RT-PCR method in the diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2. Commercial kits used in laboratories with Sars-Cov-2 RT-PCR authorization by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health are commercial kits approved by the General Directorate of Public Health (HSGM). In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the performance of the kits.

The study was carried out in Ankara Public Health Molecular Diagnosis Laboratory with Biorad CFX 96 brand device with two different kits. During the pandemic, 188 nasopharyngeal swab samples (94 positive, 94 negative) were sent to our laboratory by the filiation teams and the RT-PCR studies were performed with the Bio-Speedy™ SARS-CoV-2 Double Gene™ RT-qPCR kit (Bioeksen, Turkey) and a different commercial PCR kit, Coronex® COVID-19 (Ver.2.0) Multiplex RT-qPCR Diagnosis Kit (DS Bio and Nano Technology, Ankara, Turkey). Results were evaluated with Kappa analysis and dependent groups t test.

All of the 94 positive samples included in the study were positive with both commercial diagnostic kits, while two of the 94 samples that were negative with Coronex® were positive with the Bio-Speedy™ kit. The agreement between the two kits is high (Kappa= 0.96). The mean Ct values of the samples found positive with Bio-Speedy™ and Coronex® were 26.1 ± 5.9 and 18.6 ± 5.2, respectively. 51.9% of 54 samples found positive with Bio-Speedy™ had Ct values below 20.

The agreement between the two commercial kits used in the study was found to be extremely high. It is thought that both kits can be used safely in the diagnosis of COVID-19 in patients with symptoms.

Keywords: Laboratory diagnosis, SARS-CoV-2, RT-PCR

OKULLARIN GÜRÜLTÜ KİRLİLİĞİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE SCHOOLS IMPACT OF ON THE NOISE POLLUTION

Çevre Yük. Müh. Hasan ASLAN

Mersin Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5732-4140

Doç. Dr. Mutlu YALVAÇ

Mersin Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1281-5712

Dr. Mohammed SALEH

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3145-4457

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüdaverdi ARSLAN

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3145-4457

ÖZET

Gürültü son yıllarda etkisini arttıran önemli bir çevre kirliliğidir. Çevresel Gürültünün Değerlendirilmesi ve Yönetimi Yönetmeliği'nde (ÇGDYY) okullar gürültüye hassas alanlar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte eğitim öğretim dönemlerinde okullardan çevreye gürültü yayılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada gürültü kaynağı olarak okulların çevresel gürültüye olan katkısı araştırılmıştır. Çalışma alanı olarak Mersin İli Mezitli İlçesinde öğrenci sayısı birbirine yakın olan Viranşehir 75. Yıl Ortaokulu ve Faris Kokulu İlköğretim Okulu seçilmiştir. Okul binasının ana girişinden 5 m ilerisi merkez olarak seçilmiştir. Merkezden itibaren çizilen 20, 40, 60, 80 ve 100m çapındaki daireler üzerinde gürültü ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Okulda eğitim ve öğretimin devam etmediği resmi tatil ve hafta sonları yapılan gürültü ölçümleri arka plan kabul edilmiştir.

Her iki okulda arka plan dâhil olmak üzere giriş, çıkış ve teneffüs saatlerinde 10 dk süre ile toplam 552 ölçüm yapılmıştır. Çalışmada SL-4033SD ve SVANTEK 957 gürültü ölçüm cihazları kullanılmıştır. Ölçüm noktalarının ve koordinatlarının belirlenmesinde NetCAD ve AutoCAD programları kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen gürültü ölçüm verileriyle ArcGIS yazılımının ara yüzü olan ArcMAP kullanılarak gürültü haritaları oluşturulmuştur. En küçük gürültü Viranşehir 75. Yıl Ortaokulu'nda saat 08.10'da 47,1dB(A) olarak ölçülen arka plan gürültüsüdür. En büyük gürültü ise yine Viranşehir 75. Yıl Ortaokulu'nda saat 10.40'da 83,4 dB(A) ölçülmüştür. Viranşehir 75. Yıl Ortaokulu arka plan gürültü ortalaması 51,2 dB(A), Faris Kokulu İlköğretim Okulu arka plan gürültü ortalaması ise 50,0 dB(A) bulunmuştur. Viranşehir 75. Yıl Ortaokulu ve Faris Kokulu İlköğretim Okulunun başlangıç noktasından itibaren 20 m uzaklıktaki gürültü ortalaması sırasıyla giriş saatinde 66,8 dB(A), 69,6 dB(A), teneffüste 69,9 dB(A), 73,9 dB(A) ve çıkışta 68,9 dB(A), 74,2 dB(A) bulunmuştur.

ÇGDYY'ye göre eğitim alanlarının bulunduğu mevcut yollarda gürültünün gündüz saatlerinde 65 dB(A)'yı aşmaması istenmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada okullarda eğitim öğretimin olduğu günlerde oluşan gürültünün 83,4 dB(A) değerine ulaştığı bulunmuştur. Her iki okulda da eğitimin olmadığı günlerde yapılan ölçümler bu sınırı aşmamaktadır. Sonuç olarak ÇGDYY'de gürültüye hassas alan olarak verilen okullar çevre gürültüsü yaratan önemli bir kaynaktır. Okullarda gürültünün eğitim ve öğrenme üzerine olumsuz etkileri kanıtlandığı gibi 60 dB(A)'dan fazla gürültünün insan sağlığını kötü etkilediği de yapılan çalışmalarla kanıtlanmıştır. Okullarda gürültünün en büyük olduğu saatlerde gürültü azaltıcı önlemlerin alınması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gürültü, Gürültü haritası, Okul, Gürültü kaynakları

ABSTRACT

Noise is urgent environmental pollution that has had increasing effects in recent years. According to the Environmental Noise Assessment and Management Regulation (CGDYY), schools are defined as noise-sensitive areas. However, noise is emitted from schools to the environment during education periods. In this study, the contribution of schools to environmental noise as a noise source was investigated. The study was conducted over two schools; Viranşehir 75. Yıl Secondary School and Faris Scented Primary School that located in Mezitli District, Mersin, Turkey. The point located 5 m ahead of the main building entrance was chosen as the center. The noise levels were tracked over 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 m diameter circles drawn from the center. For comparison reasons, noise measurements have also occurred on public holidays and weekends when education and training do not exist at school.

In total, 552 measurements were held for 10 minutes during students' entry, exit, and break times for both schools, including vacation days. The models of noise measuring devices were SL-4033SD and SVANTEK 957. NetCAD and AutoCAD programs were used in measurement point determination and projection. ArcGIS software (ArcMap tool) was employed in data interpolation and map creation. The lowest recorded noise was in the early morning of the holidays (08:10 am), with 47.1 dB(A) at Viranşehir 75. Yıl secondary school. The highest noise reached 83.4 dB(A) at 10:40 in the same school. The average noise during the holidays for Viranşehir 75. Yıl secondary school and Faris Scented primary school were 51.2 dB(A) and 50.0 dB(A), respectively. At 20 m away from the starting point of Viranşehir 75. Yıl secondary school, the average values for the noise at the entry, break, and exit were 66.8 dB(A), 69,9 dB(A), and 68,9 dB(A), respectively. While in Faris Scented primary school, the noise reached 69.6 dB(A) at the entrance time, 73.9 dB at break time, and 74.2 dB(A) at the end of the educational day.

According to CGDYY, it is required that the noise on the existing roads where the training areas are located should not exceed 65 dB(A) during the daytime. In the study, it was found that the noise generated in schools on the days of education reached 83.4 dB(A). Measurements made

on days when there is no education in both schools do not exceed this limit. As a result, schools, which are given as noise sensitive areas in CGDYY, are an important source of environmental noise. As the negative effects of noise in schools on education and learning have been proven, studies have also proven that noise more than 60 dB(A) adversely affects human health. It is recommended to take noise-reducing measures during the hours when the noise is greatest in schools.

Keywords: Noise, Noise map, School, Noise sources

TOPLU BESLENME ÇALIŞANLARININ GIDA GÜVENLİĞİNİ SAĞLAMADAKİ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF COLLECTIVE NUTRITION EMPLOYEES IN ENSURING FOOD SAFETY

Beydanur AĞAR
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5571-6653
Prof. Dr. Yasemin BEYHAN
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4001-1965

ÖZET

Gıda, insanların hayatta kalması için son derece önemlidir. Bu yüzden insanların sağlığını riske atmamak için gıda güvenliğine dikkat edilmelidir. Gıda güvenliği, gıdaların işlenmesi, hazırlanması, saklanması ve tüketicilere sunulmasını içeren süreçlerde önlemlerin alınmasıdır. Gıda personeli gıda güvenliği bilgisine hakim olmalıdır. Bilgi tek başına yetersizdir. Gıda personelleri elde ettikleri bilgiyi uygulamalıdır. Gıda güvenliği tutum ve davranışın gelişmesi için düzenli aralıklarla gıda personeline eğitim verilmeli ve bu eğitim denetlenmelidir. Gıda güvenliği yönetim sistemi, çalışanların çalışma davranışlarını ve üretkenliklerini olumlu yönde etkilemektedir. Gıda işletmelerinde destekleyici yönetim uygulamaları (liderlik, denetim, iletişim, eğitim, değerlendirme, personel katılımı, sosyal etkinlikler ve tanıtım) gereklidir. Toplu beslenme hizmetlerinde yapılacak en ufak bir hata insanların sağlığını riske atabilir. Gıda kaynaklı mikrobiyal hastalıklardan sorumlu olan uygun olmayan uygulamalar, çiğ ve pişmiş gıda maddelerinin çapraz kontaminasyonu, gıdaların az pişirilmesi veya yeniden yetersiz ısıtılması gibi uygulamaları içerir. Bu yüzden gıda personelinin besinlerin her aşamasında hijyene dikkat etmesi gerekir. Gıda işletmelerinde gıda kontaminasyonu riskini azaltmak için gıda çalışanlarının sorumluluğunda olan hijyenik uygulamalar en etkili yöntem olarak kabul edilmektedir. Personel hijyeni açısından en başta el hijyenine ve buna bağlı olarak da gıda ile temas eden yüzeylerin temizliğine ve dezenfeksiyonuna önem verilmelidir. Gıda personelleri kişisel hijyenine, araç-gereç hijyenine ve besin hijyenine dikkat etmesi gerekir. Personelin/toplu beslenme çalışanlarının bu alandaki rolleri oldukça büyüktür.

ABSTRACT

Food is extremely important for people to survive. Therefore, food safety should be paid attention to avoid risking people's health. Food safety is to take measures in processes involving processes, preparation, storing and presenting food to consumers. Food personnel must master food safety information. Information alone is insufficient. Food personnel should apply the information they obtain. Food personnel should be trained at regular intervals for food safety attitude and behavior and this training should be inspected. The food safety management system positively affects the working behaviors and productivity of employees. Supporting management practices in food enterprises (leadership, supervision, communication, education, evaluation, personnel participation, social activities and promotion) are required. The slightest error in collective nutrition services can risk people's health at risk. Inappropriate applications responsible for food -induced microbial diseases include applications such as cross - contamination of raw and cooked food, low cooking of food or inadequate heating. Therefore, food personnel should pay attention to hygiene at every stage of nutrients. Hygienic practices, which are responsible for food employees to reduce the risk of food contamination in food enterprises, are considered the most effective method. In terms of personnel hygiene, the first hand hygiene and consequently the cleanliness and disinfection of the surfaces that contact with food should be given importance. Food personnel should pay attention to personal hygiene, equipment hygiene and food hygiene. The roles of personnel/collective nutrition employees in this field are quite large.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gıda güvenliği, Gıda güvenliği eğitimi, Gıda personelin rolü, Hijyen

PSİKOTERAPİDE AKTARIM VE KARŞI AKTARIM ALT TİPLERİNİN AÇIKLANMASI VE "IN TREATMENT" DİZİSİNDEN ÖRNEKLER VERİLMESİ

EXPLANATION OF TRANSFERS AND COUNTER -TRANSFER SUBTYPES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND GIVING EXAMPLES FROM THE SERIES "IN TREATMENT"

Uzm. Kl. Psk. Türkan SERT KÖZ

Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, KKTC

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1741-0087

Doç Dr. Meryem KARAAZİZ

Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, KKTC

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0085-612X

ÖZET

İlk olarak psikanalitik kuramda tanımlanmış olan aktarım kavramı, ilk başta tedaviyi engelleyici unsur olarak görülse de daha sonra psikanalitik terapinin temel araçları olarak kabul edilmiştir. Literatürde aktarım kavramına yönelik farklı tanımlamalar yapılmıştır. Bu tanımlardan birinde aktarımın bir kişiye karşı duyulan dürtü, öfke, istek ya da herhangi bir duygunun harekete geçmesi ile ortaya çıktığı üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu yazı psikoterapide aktarım ve karşı aktarım alt tiplerinin açıklanmasını ele almayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikoterapi, Aktarım, Karşı Aktarım

ABSTRACT

The concept of transfer, which was first defined in the psychoanalytic theory, was first seen as a preventive element of treatment, but later accepted as the basic tools of psychoanalytic therapy. In the literature, different definitions were made for the concept of transfer. In one of these definitions, it is emphasized that the transfer occurs with the impulse, anger, desire or any emotion against a person. This article aims to discuss the explanation of transfers and counter -transfer subtypes in psychotherapy.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Transfer, Counter Transfer

EĞİTİM YÖNETİMİ ALANINDA RUHSAL LİDERLİK İLE İLGİLİ SON 20 YILDA YAYINLANMIŞ MAKALELERİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ON SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Aynur GÜRBÜZ
Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2041-5847
Doç. Dr. Tijen TÜLÜBAŞ
Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9406-8361

ÖZET

İnsan, ruh ve bedenden oluşan bir varlıktır. Çalışma ortamlarında insanın bedensel yönünün yanı sıra ruhsal yönünün de dikkate alınması önemlidir. Bu anlayıştan hareketle ortaya çıkan ve 2000'li yıllardan itibaren adını duyurmaya başlayan liderlik türlerinden birisi de ruhsal liderliktir. Ruhsal liderlik, kişinin var oluş gerçeğini ortaya koyarak onun ruhsal tutum, değer ve davranışlarının bütününü içerir. Bu liderlik, insanın mutluluğu ile kurumsal performansın maksimum seviyeye ulaşabilmesinde gerekli rehberliği yapabilecek yeni bir paradigma biçimidir. Ruhsal liderlik, bütüncül olarak insan ve kurum dinamiklerinin farkına varılarak bu dinamiklerin çalışma hayatına aktarılmasıdır.

İnsan unsurunun en aktif olduğu kurumlardan birisi olan eğitim kurumlarında da ruhsal liderliğin önemli olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Özellikle okullarda çalışan kişilerin ruhsal yönleri diğer kurum çalışanlarına nazaran daha önemlidir. Bu sebepten çalışanların iç huzuruyla sağlıklı bir okul ikliminin içinde çalışabilmeleri ve örgütsel bir bağ kurabilmelerinde bu liderlik önemli rol oynayacaktır. Bu kapsamda, Eğitim Yönetimi alanında ruhsal liderlik ile ilgili pek çok çalışma yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de Eğitim Yönetimi alanında son 20 yılda ruhsal liderlik ile ilgili yayınlanmış olan makalelerin analizini yaparak bu çalışma alanına ilişkin bir durum tespiti yapmaktır. Sistematik literatür taraması modelinde tasarlanmış bu çalışmada toplam 23 makalenin analizi yapılmıştır.

Günümüz çağdaş eğitim sisteminde ruhsal liderliğe önem veren yöneticilerin; öğretmenlerin okula bağlılıklarını arttırdığı, öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin akademik başarılarını yükselttiği, sağlıklı bir okul iklimi oluşturduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmen liderlerin mesleki gelişim açısından hem kendilerini hem de göreve yeni başlayan meslektaşlarını bu yönde destekleyerek liderlik rollerini sergiledikleri ve daha etkili bir eğitim ortamı oluşturdukları tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca mesleki tükenmişliğin en aza indirgenmesinde, okuldaki motivasyon düzeyinin arttırılmasında, yönetici ve okul çalışanları arasında pozitif bir ilişkinin kurulmasında ruhsal liderliği önemseyen eğitim kurumlarının daha başarılı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruhsallık, Liderlik, Ruhsal Liderlik, Öğretmen Liderliği, Eğitim Kurumlarında Ruhsallık

ABSTRACT

A human being is composed of soul and body. In working environments, it is important to take into account the spiritual side of the person as well as the physical side. Spiritual leadership is one of the leadership types that emerged from this understanding and started to make its name known since the 2000s. Spiritual leadership includes the whole of one's spiritual attitudes, values and behaviors by revealing the fact of existence. This leadership is a new paradigm form that can provide the necessary guidance for human happiness and corporate performance to reach the maximum level. Spiritual leadership is the holistic awareness of human and institutional dynamics and the transfer of these dynamics to working life.

It is thought that spiritual leadership may be important in educational institutions, which are one of the institutions where the human element is most active. Especially the spiritual aspects of the people working in schools are more important than the employees of other institutions. For this reason, this leadership will play an important role in enabling the employees to work in a healthy school climate with their inner peace and to establish an organizational bond. In this context, many studies on spiritual leadership have been carried out in the field of Educational Administration. The aim of this study is to analyze the articles published on spiritual leadership in the field of Educational Administration in Turkey in the last 20 years and to make a diagnostic analysis of the studies in this field. In this study, which was designed in a systematic literature review model, a total of 23 articles were analyzed.

It has been concluded that the existence of the managers who attach importance to spiritual leadership in today's contemporary education system; increase teachers' commitment to the school, increase the academic success of students and teachers and create a healthy school climate. It has been determined that teacher leaders demonstrate their leadership roles and create a more effective educational environment by supporting both themselves and their new colleagues in terms of professional development. In addition, it has been observed that educational institutions that care about spiritual leadership are more successful in minimizing professional burnout, increasing the level of motivation at school, and establishing a positive relationship between administrators and school employees.

Keywords: Spirituality, Leadership, Spiritual leadership, Teacher Leadership, Spirituality in Educational Institutions

TİP 2 DİABETES MELLİTUSLU HASTALARDA LOSARTAN VE PERİNDOPRİLİN ÜRİK ASİT ÜZERİNE OLAN ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Dr. Emel TATLI

SBU Gaziosmanpaşa Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7582-5520

Dr. Rahime ÖZGÜR

SBU Gaziosmanpaşa Eğitim Ve Araştırma Hastanesi

ORCID NO:0000-0003-0031-1821

ÖZET

Ürik asit pürin metabolizmasının son oksidasyon ürünüdür. Yüksekliği klinikte karşımıza Gut ve Böbrek taşı olarak çıkmaktadır. Diyabet ve hipertansiyon önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu haline gelmiştir. Hiperürisemi farklı mekanizmalar yolu ile bu hastalıklara zemin hazırlamaktadr. Hatta hiperüriseminin tedavi edildiği kronik renal yetersizlikli hastalarda kan basıncının düştüğü ve hastalığın ilerleme hızının yavaşladığı görülmüştür.

Birçok ilacın renal fonksiyonlar üzerinden çeşitli mekanizmalar ile ürikozürik etkileri vardır. Bu ilaçlardan biri de anjiotensin reseptör blokeri olan losartandır. Losartanın ürikozürik etkisi, ürik asit konsantrasyonu artmış hipertansif hastalarda avantaj olarak görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmaya Taksim Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi 1. İç Hastalıkları Kliniği Diyabet Polikliniğine 1997-1998 yılları arasında başvuran 34 ila 75 yaş arası (ortalama 58.63 + 9.58) toplam 72 tip 2 diyabetik hasta alındı. Hastaların 26'sı erkek (%36.1), 46'sı kadındı (%63.9) ve bilinen diyabet yaşları 1 ila 20 yıl arasındaydı (ortalama 5.16 + 4.76). Hastalar çalışma başlangıcında ve tedavinin 1, 3, 6, 12 ve 18. aylarında ürik asit, fibrinojen, 24 saatlik idrarda mikroalbüminüri düzeyi, kan şekeri ve HbA1c değerleri ve kan basınçları ölçülerek değerlendirmeye alındı. Çalışmamızda losartan verilen 27 hastanın HbA1c değerlerine göre hastalardan 10 tanesinin (%37.0) iyi metabolik kontrollü, 9 tanesinin (%33.3) kabul edilebilir metabolik kontrollü ve 8 tanesinin (%29.7) kötü metabolik kontrollü olduğu tespit edildi. Losartan alan hastaların tedavi öncesi serum ürik asit ortalaması 4.6mg/dl iken 18 ay kontrolde ortalama 3.9mg/dl bulundu. Perindopril tedavisi uygulanan hasta grubunda bulunan 25 hastanın 19 tanesinin HbA1c değerlerine göre hastalardan 17 tanesinin (%68.0) iyi metabolik kontrollü, 3 tanesinin (%12.0) kabul edilebilir metabolik kontrollü ve 5 tanesinin (%20.0) kötü metabolik kontrollü olduğu tespit edildi. Perindopril alan hastaların tedavi öncesi serum ürik asit ortalaması 4.7md/dl iken 18 ay kontrolde ortalama 5.6mg/dl bulundu. Losartan+perindopril verilen 20 hastadan HbA1c değerlerine göre hastalardan 13 tanesinin (%65.0) iyi metabolik kontrollü, 2 tanesinin (%10.0) kabul edilebilir metabolik kontrollü ve 5 tanesinin (%25.0) kötü

metabolik kontrollü olduğu tespit edildi. Losartan+Perindopril alan hastaların tedavi öncesi serum ürik asit ortalaması 4.6md/dl iken 18 ay kontrolde ortalama 4.4mg/dl bulundu.

Çalışmamızda da perindopril ile losartanın hipertansif tip II diyabetiklerdeki HbA1c ve serum ürik asit üzerine etkisi 18 aylık bir izlem süresinde karşılaştırılmıştır. Başlangıç ve 3., 6., 12. ve 18. aylarında sadece losartan alan, sadece perindopril alan ve losartan + perindopril alan gruptaki hastaların ortalama serum ürik asit değerlerini karşılaştırdığımızda başlangıç ayı ile 1. ve 3. aylarda gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık saptamadık ($p<0.345$). 6. ve 12. ay kontrollerinde ise, perindopril grubunun ürik asit düzeylerinin losartan ve losartan+perindopril gruplarına göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olduğunu gördük ($p<0.05$). 18. ay kontrolünde sadece losartan kullanan hastalarda diğer iki gruba göre düşük ürik asit düzeyleri saptandı ($p<0.01$)

Birçok ilacın renal fonksiyonlar üzerinden çeşitli mekanizmalar ile ürikozürik etkileri vardır. Bu ilaçlardan biri de anjiotensin reseptör blokeri olan losartandır. Losartanın ürikozürik etkisi, ürik asit konsantrasyonu artmış hipertansif hastalarda avantaj olarak görülmektedir. Hastaların metabolik kontrolünü gösteren HbA1C değerlerinin gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık göstermemesine rağmen, losartan alan grupta ürik asit değerlerinin diğer gruplara oranla düşük saptanması, ürik asitin tek başına düşüklüğünün diyabetik hastaların mortalite ve morbiditesi üzerinde etkin olmadığını göstermektedir. Ancak yine de bu hipotezi desteklemek amacı ile geniş gruplu çalışmalarda hiperürisemik losartan kullanmayan hipertansif diyabetik hastalar ile tedavi başlangıcında hiperürisemisi olan losartan tedavisi sonrası ürik asit değerleri normalleşen hastaların klinik seyirlerinin karşılaştırılması gereklidir.

AnahtarKelimeler: Diyabet, Ürik asit, Anjiotensin Konverting Enzim İnhibitörü

ABSTRACT

Uric acid is the final oxidation product of purine metabolism. Its height appears as gout and kidney stones in the clinic. Diabetes and hypertension have become an important public health problem. Hyperuricemia paves the way for these diseases through different mechanisms. In fact, it has been observed that blood pressure decreases and the rate of progression of the disease slows down in patients with chronic renal failure who are treated for hyperuricemia.

Many drugs have uricosuric effects on renal functions by various mechanisms. One of these drugs is losartan, an angiotensin receptor blocker. The uricosuric effect of losartan appears to be advantageous in hypertensive patients with increased uric acid concentration.

A total of 72 type 2 diabetic patients between the ages of 34 and 75 (mean 58.63 + 9.58) who applied to the Diabetes Polyclinic of the 1st Internal Medicine Clinic of Taksim Training and Research Hospital between 1997-1998 were included in this study. Twenty-six (36.1%) patients were male, 46 (63.9%) female, and their known diabetes age ranged from 1 to 20 years (mean 5.16 + 4.76). The patients were evaluated by measuring uric acid, fibrinogen, microalbuminuria level in 24-hour urine, blood glucose and HbA1c values and blood pressure at the beginning of

the study and at the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 12th and 18th months of the treatment. According to the HbA1c values of 27 patients who were given losartan in our study, 10 (37.0%) of them had good metabolic control and 9 (33.3%) were acceptable. metabolic control and 8 (29.7%) of them were found to have poor metabolic control. While the mean serum uric acid average of the patients receiving losartan was 4.6mg/dl before the treatment, it was found to be 3.9mg/dl in the 18-month control. According to the HbA1c values of 19 of 25 patients in the patient group treated with perindopril, 17 (68.0%) of the patients were found to have good metabolic control, 3 (12.0%) with acceptable metabolic control and 5 (20.0%) with poor metabolic control. While the mean serum uric acid average of the patients receiving perindopril was 4.7md/dl before the treatment, it was found to be 5.6mg/dl in the 18-month control. According to the HbA1c values of 20 patients who were given losartan+perindopril, 13 (65.0%) of the patients were found to have good metabolic control, 2 (10.0%) with acceptable metabolic control, and 5 (25.0%) poor metabolic control. While the mean serum uric acid average of the patients receiving Losartan+Perindopril was 4.6md/dl before the treatment, it was found to be 4.4mg/dl in the 18-month control.

In our study, the effects of perindopril and losartan on HbA1c and serum uric acid in hypertensive type II diabetics were compared over an 18-month follow-up period. When we compared the mean serum uric acid values of the patients in the groups who received losartan only, only perindopril and losartan + perindopril at baseline and at the 3rd, 6th, 12th and 18th months, there was no statistically significant difference between the groups in the baseline month and the 1st and 3rd months. we did not detect ($p<0.345$). In the 6th and 12th month controls, we found that the uric acid levels of the perindopril group were statistically significantly higher than the losartan and losartan+perindopril groups ($p<0.05$). At the 18th month control, lower uric acid levels were found in patients using losartan alone compared to the other two groups ($p<0.01$). Many drugs have uricosuric effects on renal functions by various mechanisms. One of these drugs is losartan, an angiotensin receptor blocker. The uricosuric effect of losartan appears to be advantageous in hypertensive patients with increased uric acid concentration. Although the HbA1C values indicating the metabolic control of the patients did not differ significantly between the groups, the low uric acid values in the losartan group compared to the other groups indicates that low uric acid alone is not effective on the mortality and morbidity of diabetic patients. However, in order to support this hypothesis, it is necessary to compare the clinical course of hypertensive diabetic patients who do not use hyperuricemic losartan and patients whose uric acid values normalize after losartan treatment with hyperuricemia at the beginning of treatment in order to support this hypothesis.

Keywords: Diabetes, Uric acid, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor

TİP 2 DİYABETLİ HASTALARDA ÖZ BAKIM VE TEDAVİ UYUMUNUNDA HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN SELF-CARE AND TREATMENT TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Esin KAVURAN
Atatürk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Esasları ABD
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3791-102X

Öğretim Görevlisi Enver CANER
Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO:0000-0002-0815-4851

ÖZET

Yüksek kan glikozu seviyeleri ile karakterize, sıklığı giderek artan ve dünya çapında en yaygın görülen diyabet endokrin sistem hastalıklarından biridir. Diyabet hastalarında glisemik kontrolün sağlanması önemli bir problemdir. Yetersiz glisemik kontrol, sağlık kaynaklarının kullanımını, tıbbi maliyetleri ve ölüm oranlarını önemli ölçüde artırmaktadır. Diyabette öz bakım ve tedavi uyumu diyabet yönetiminin önemli bir bileşenini oluşturmaktadır. Diyabetin kontrol altına alınması, komplikasyonların önlenmesi ve uygun bir metabolik kontrolün sağlanması etkin bir öz bakım ve tedavi uyumuna bağlıdır. Etkin bir öz bakım ve tedavi uyumu tedavi maliyetlerinin ve mortalitenin azaltılmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır ayrıca hastaların ve ailelerinin yaşam kalitesini de artırmaktadır. Diyabet prevalansı tüm dünyada giderek artmaktadır. Hemşireler bu artan küresel prevalansa yanıt vermede bütünleyici bir rol oynamaktadır ve etkili diyabet yönetimi sağlamanın anahtarı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Diyabet gibi kronik bir hastalığı olan kişilerin bakımında öz-yönetim ve tedavi uyumu için eğitim ve destek esastır. Hemşirelerin önemli rollerinden biri eğitimdir. Hemşireler hastalar ile aktif bir iş birliği yaparak eğitim ve danışmanlık hizmeti sağlayabilirler ve bu sayede hastaların öz bakımı ve tedavi uyumunu artırabilir, hastanın diyetini, davranışını, psikolojik durumunu iyileştirebilirler. Bu kapsamda hemşirelerin Tip 2 diyabetli hastaları öz bakım ve tedavi uyumu açısından takip etmesi ve onları desteklemesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tip 2 diyabet, Hemşire, Öz bakım, Tedavi uyumu.

ABSTRACT

Diabetes is one of the most common diseases of the endocrine system, characterized by high blood glucose levels and increasing in frequency worldwide. Ensuring glycemic control in diabetic patients is an important problem. Inadequate glycemic control significantly increases the utilization of health resources, medical costs and mortality rates. Self-care and adherence to treatment in diabetes constitute an important component of diabetes management. Controlling diabetes, preventing complications and providing an appropriate metabolic control depend on effective self-care and treatment compliance. An effective self-care and adherence to treatment plays an important role in reducing treatment costs and mortality, and also improves the quality of life of patients and their families. The prevalence of diabetes is increasing all over the world. Nurses play an integral role in responding to this increasing global prevalence and are recognized as the key to effective diabetes management. Education and support for self-management and adherence to treatment are essential in the care of people with a chronic disease such as diabetes. One of the important roles of nurses is education. Nurses can provide training and counseling services by actively collaborating with patients, thus increasing patients' self-care and treatment compliance, and improving the patient's diet, behavior and psychological state. In this context, it is recommended that nurses follow and support patients with Type 2 diabetes in terms of self-care and treatment compliance.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, Nurse, Self-care, Treatment adherence.

HEMŞİRELİĞİN GÖRSEL, İŞİTSEL VE YAZINSAL ALANDAKİ İMAJI

THE IMAGE OF NURSING IN THE VISIUAL, AUDIOUS AND LITERATIVE AREAS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Esin KAVURAN
Atatürk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Esasları ABD
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3791-102X

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Recep TURGUT
Atatürk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Esasları ABD
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7373-0475

ÖZET

İmaj, bir kimse veya bir toplulukla alakalı insanlarda oluşan intibadır. Meslek imajı ise bir iş koluna mensup bireylerin icra ettikleri işle ilgili toplumda kabul gören izlenimlerdir. Toplumda hemşirelik mesleği ile ilgili yapılan genellemeler oldukça fazladır ve bu durumun en önemli sebeplerinden biri insanların kitle iletişim araçları vasıtasıyla hemşireler hakkında sahip oldukları bilgilerdir. Görsel ve yazılı medyada hemşirelik mesleği, büyük oranda yanlış ve olumsuz bilgiler doğrultusunda tasvir edilmektedir. Bununla birlikte medyanın hemşirelik mesleğini topluma bu şekilde aktarması, insanların hemşireliği meslek seçiminde öncelikli olarak tercih etmemesine ve toplumda hemşireliğin gerçek rol ve sorumluluklarının bilinmemesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Görsel medyada hemşireler farklı şekillerde gösterilmektedir. Bazı dizi ve filmlerde hemşireler; doktorların talimatlarını bekleyen ve onlara göre arka planda durup söz dinleyen, iyi niyetli sağlık çalışanlarıyken bazı yapımlarda görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirmeyen, dedikodu yapan, sürekli kendi dış görünüşü ile ilgilenen kişiler olarak gösterilebilmektedirler. Bunun dışında hemşirelerin cinsel bir obje olarak gösterildiği reklam, dizi ve sinema filmleri de mevcuttur. Hemşireliğin rolleri, bağımsız özellikleri, yetki ve sorumlulukları ekranlardaki yapımların çok büyük bir bölümünde göz ardı edilmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar özellikle genç yaş grubundaki bireylerin hemşireliğe karşı algılarında görsel medyadaki içeriklerin olumsuz etkileri gözlenmiştir. Görsel ve yazılı medya, genel anlamda hemşireliğin olumlu ve olumsuz farklı yönlerle ele alındığı ancak mesleki görev, yetki ve rollerinin topluma doğru biçimde yansıtılmadığı bir alandır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hemşirelik, görsel, işitsel,yazınsal,imaj

ABSTRACT

Image is the impression formed by people about a person or a community. Occupational image, on the other hand, is the impression accepted by the society about the work performed by individuals belonging to a business line. There are many generalizations about the nursing profession in society, and one of the most important reasons for this is the information people have about nurses through mass media. In visual and written media, the nursing profession is largely portrayed in the direction of false and negative information. However, the media's transfer of the nursing profession to the society in this way contributes to the fact that people do not prefer nursing as a priority in choosing a profession, and the real role and responsibilities of nursing in the society are not known. Nurses are shown in different ways in visual media. Nurses in some TV series and movies; While they are well-intentioned health workers who wait for the instructions of the doctors, stand in the background and listen to them, they can be shown as people who do not fulfill their duties and responsibilities in some productions, gossip, and are constantly concerned with their own appearance. Apart from this, there are also commercials, TV series and movies in which nurses are shown as a sexual object. The roles, independent characteristics, powers and responsibilities of nursing are ignored in a large part of the productions on the screen. Studies have shown that the negative effects of the content in the visual media, especially in the perceptions of the young age group, towards nursing. Visual and print media is a field in which nursing is handled with different positive and negative aspects in general, but its professional duties, authorities and roles are not reflected to the society correctly.

Keywords: nursing, visual, auditory, literary, image

TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜNDE AİLE PLANLAMASI TUTUMU: İSTENMEYEN GEBELİĞİ OLMA, DANIŞMANLIK ALMA, ÜRÜN TEDARİK ETME İLİŞKİSİ

FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDE IN TURKISH CULTURE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPERIENCING UNINTENDED PREGNANCY, RECEIVING COUNSELING, AND ACCESSING METHODS

Arş. Gör. Büşra DURAN
KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Yüksekokulu, Ebelik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5736-8186

Öğr. Gör. Hafize DAĞ TÜZMEN
KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Yüksekokulu, Ebelik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7791-7536

Uzman Ebe Şerife İrem DÖNER
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Gülhane Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ebelik ABD, Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID NO : 0000-0002-0052-4133

ÖZET

Bu araştırmada evli kadınların aile planlamasına ilişkin yöntem kullanma sıklığı ve yöntem kullanımı ile ilişkili olan faktörlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. İlişki arayıcı ve tanımlayıcı olarak yapılan araştırmaya 15-49 yaş arasındaki 400 kadın dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmanın veri toplama aşamasında; kişisel bilgi formu ve aile planlaması tutum ölçeği kullanılmış veriler IBM SPSS 25 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın yapılabilmesi için etik kurul izni ve katılımcılardan yazılı izin alınmıştır. Verilerin analizde t-testi, tek yönlü varyans, ve çoklu regresyon analizleri kullanılmıştır.Kadınların aile planlaması tutum ölçeği toplam puan ortalamasının 133.49 ±18.78 olduğu, %67' sinin modern bir aile planlaması yöntemi kullandığı, %32.5' inin ise aile planlaması için danışmanlık aldığı belirlenmiştir. Kadınların aile planlaması tutumlarının yaş, gelir düzeyi, aile planlaması ürünü temin edebilme ve yöntem seçim nedenlerinden etkilendiği bulunmuştur. Düşük/kürtaj yaşayan kadınların aile planlaması tutum ölçeği alt boyutlarından aile planlamasına ilişkin tutum ve aile planlaması yöntem tutumu, düşük/kürtaj yaşamayan kadınlara göre daha düşük olduğu saptanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular**,** kadınların aile planlamasına ilişkin tutumların olumlu olduğu ancak istenilen düzeyde olmadığını göstermektedir. Aile planlamasına yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirilebilmesi için eğitim ve danışmanlık hizmetlerinin daha etkin verilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile planlaması, yöntemler, istenmeyen gebelik

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the frequency of married women using methods related to family planning and the factors associated with method use. 400 women between the ages of 15 and 49 were a part of the research, which was carried out as a descriptive and relationship-seeking study. The family planning attitude scale and a personal information form were utilized in the data collection phase of the study, and data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS 25 program. Ethics committee permission and written consent from the participants were obtained for the habituation to take place. T-test, one-way variance, and multiple regression analyzes were used in the analysis of the data. It was determined that the total mean score of the family planning attitude scale of the women was 133.49 ± 18.78, 67% of them used a modern family planning method, and 32.5% of them received counseling for family planning. It has been found that women's family planning attitudes are affected by age, income level, availability of family planning products and method selection reasons. It has been determined that the family planning attitude scale sub-dimensions of women who have experienced abortion/abortion have lower attitudes towards family planning and family planning method attitudes than women who have not experienced abortion/abortion. According to the research, women have positive attitudes regarding family planning, but not at the level that is ideal. More effectively delivering training and consulting services is crucial to fostering a good attitude toward family planning.

Keywords: Family planning, methods, unwanted pregnancy

SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIĞININ EVLİLİK ROL BEKLENTİLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON MARRIAGE ROLE EXPECTATIONS

Arş. Gör. Büşra DURAN
KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Yüksekokulu, Ebelik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5736-8186

Öğr. Gör. Hafize DAĞ TÜZMEN
KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Yüksekokulu, Ebelik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7791-7536

Uzman Ebe Şerife İrem DÖNER
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Gülhane Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ebelik ABD, Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID NO : 0000-0002-0052-4133

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, evli bireylerin sosyal platform kullanma durumu ve evlilik ilişkilerine/beklentilerine sosyal medyanın nasıl bir etki gösterdiğini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. 15-49 yaş arasındaki 400 evli bireyin dâhil edildiği, tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı türde yapılan çalışmanın örneklemi G Power 3.1 programı ile bir birimlik fark, %95 güç, $\alpha = 0.05$ hata payı dikkate alınarak hesaplanmıştır. Veriler tanıtıcı bilgi formu, Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği -Yetişkin Formu ve Evlilik Rol Beklentileri Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi ve değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 25 programı kullanılmıştır. Normal dağlım gösteren verilerin değerlendirilmesinde t-testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi; normal dağılım göstermeyen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Kruskall Wallis, Mann Whitney-U kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, sosyal medya bağımlılığı ölçeği yetişkin formunda puan ortalamasının orta seviyede olduğu belirlenmiştir. Evlilik rol beklentileri ölçeğinde ise, eşitlikçi faktör alt boyut puan ortalamasının geleneksel faktör alt boyut puan ortalamasına göre daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Sosyal medya bağımlılığının, kişilerin eşitlikçi rol beklentisini negatif düzeyde etkilerken, sosyal medya kullanımı ile ilgili eşinden eleştiri almanın geleneksel rol beklentisini artırdığı belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, evlilik rol beklentisinin, cinsiyet, eğitim seviyesi, evlilik süresi, tanışma süresi ve yaşayan çocuk sayısından etkilendiği bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bağımlılık, Sosyal medya, evlilik rol beklentisi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of social media on the platform usage status of married social individuals and their marriage thoughts/expectations. One unit difference, 95% power, α = 0.05 margin of error was calculated with the G Power 3.1 program, which included 400 married individuals between the ages of 15-49, who came from here and were structured in a relationship-seeking type. Data were collected using the introductory information formula, Social Media Addiction Scale - Adult Form and Marriage Role Expectations Scale. SPSS 25 program was used in the analysis and evaluation of the data. t-test for evaluating normally distributed data, One-Way Analysis of Variance; Kruskall Wallis, Mann Whitney-U used. Statistical consumption level was accepted as $p<0.05$. As a result of the research, it was determined that the average of the social media expenditure estimation evaluation score was at the medium level. The perception that the average of the egalitarian factor sub-dimension score is higher than the average of the traditional factor sub-dimension score in marriage role expectations. While the destruction of social media negatively affects people's expectation of mitigating roles, it is aimed that receiving criticism from one's spouse regarding social media use does not increase traditional role expectation. In addition, it was found that marital role expectancy was affected by gender, education level, duration of marriage, dating time and living child life.

Keywords: Addiction, social media, expectation of marriage role.