

3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021/ Baku, Azerbaijan,
BAKU EURASIA UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Gulzar İBRAHİMOVA

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3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE AND PLACE

October 15-16, 2021/ Baku, Azerbaijan, BAKU EURASIA UNIVERSITY

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Institute of Economic Development and Social Research (IKSAD)

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3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

OCTOBER 15-16, 2021 / BAKU, AZERBAIJAN
BAKU EURASIA UNIVERSITY



CONGRESS PROGRAM

Zoom Meeting ID: **867 1014 8009**

Zoom Passcode: **000333**

Önemli, Xahiş edirik diqqətlə oxuyasınız

- ❖ Konfransımızda Yazı Qaydalarına uyğun göndərilmiş və elmi komissiyadan keçən məruzələr üçün online (video konfran şəklində) çıxış imkanı veriləcəkdir.
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- ❖ ZOOM tətbiqi qeydiyyatdan keçmədən istifadə edilə bilər
- ❖ Tətbiq planşet, telefon və kompyuterlərdə mümkündür
- ❖ Hər iclasda məruzəçilər məruzə saatından 5 dəqiqə əvvəl konfransa bağlanmış olmaları lazımdır
- ❖ Bütün konfrans iştirakçıları canlı qoşularaq bütün məruzələri izləyə bilərlər.
- ❖ Moderator – iclasdakı çıxış və elmi diskussiyalar (sual-cavab) hissəsindən məsuldurlar

Nəzər Yetirilməsi Vaxtı Olanlar – TEXNİKİ BİLGİLƏR

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- ❖ Moderator – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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October 15, 2021

Baku Local Time: 10³⁰-11⁰⁰

Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-10⁰⁰

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Baku Eurasia University

15.10.2021, Friday



Baku Time

11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



Ankara Time

10⁰⁰ : 12³⁰



ID: 867 1014 8009

Password: 000333

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Gülzar İBRAHİMOVA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Fariz MİKAILSOY Dr. Erhan ERDEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğur ŞİMŞEK	<i>Iğdir University (Turkey)</i>	KINETIC ANALYSIS OF SUBSTRATE INHIBITION OF CATALASE REACTION IN SALINE SOIL (PROVINCE OF İĞDIR, TURKEY)
Res. Assist. Dr. Merve KARA Agricultural Engineer Firdevs DEMİRKOL Prof. Dr. Soner SOYLU	<i>Hatay Mustafa Kemal University (Turkey) Azerbaycan Qida Təhlükəsizliyi İnstitutu (Azerbaijan) Hatay Mustafa Kemal University (Turkey)</i>	IN VITRO BIOCONTROL POTENTIALS OF ANTAGONISTIC BACTERIAL ISOLATES OBTAINED FROM FIG TREE RHIZOSPHERE AGAINST FIG LIMB DIEBACK DISEASE CAUSED BY NEOSCYTALIDIUM DIMIDIATUM

Hall-1, Session-1

15.10.2021, Friday



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11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

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Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	SALINITY MANAGEMENT AND CULTURAL PRECAUTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Dr. M. Sevba ÇOLAK Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF LIMITED IRRIGATION ON THE YIELDS OF SOME FIELD CROPS GROWN IN CENTRAL ANATOLIAN CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Mehmet YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZTÜRK	<i>Dicle University (Turkey) Mardin Artuklu University(Turkey) Şırnak University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF WINTER/FACULTATIVE WHEAT GERMPLASM FOR THE DIYARBAKIR WHEAT GROWING REGION ON THE BASIS OF YIELD, QUALITY, AND AGRONOMICAL TRAITS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem YAMANER	<i>Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Turkey)</i>	IMPORTANT METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING BACTERIA ON REDUCING SALT STRESS IN PLANTS
Prof. Dr. Sibel TAŞ Prof. Dr. Birol TAŞ Res. Assist. Najlaa BASSALAT Prof. Dr. Nidal JARADAT	<i>Bursa Uludag University(Turkey) Bursa Uludag University(Turkey) Arab American University (Palestine) An-Najah National University (Palestine)</i>	IN-VIVO, HYPOGLYCEMIC, HYPOLIPIDEMIC AND OXIDATIVE STRESS INHIBITORY ACTIVITIES OF MYRTUS COMMUNIS L. FRUITS HYDROALCOHOLIC EXTRACT IN NORMOGLYCEMIC AND STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RATS
Res. Assist. Elifnaz TORUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülüzar Duygu SEMİZ	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS Res. Assist. Haydar KÜPLEMEZ	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF Calamintha nepeta (L.) savi. subsp. glandulosa PLANT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine YURTERİ Prof. Dr. Fatih SEYİS Res. Assist. Haydar KÜPLEMEZ	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINATION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF Stachys annua subsp. annua var. annua PLANT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Servet ARAS Dr. Hakan KELES	<i>Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)</i>	DISADVANTAGES OF FRUIT GROWING IN CALCAREOUS SOIL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Servet	<i>Yozgat Bozok</i>	APPLICATIONS INCREASING FRUIT

Hall-2, Session-1

15.10.2021, Friday



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Belaziz Azzeddine Bouamama Mohamed Zahaf SAMIR	<i>Mechanical Research Center Constantine (CRM) (Algeria) Djilali Bounaama University (Algeria)</i>	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS ON THE FRICTION STIR WELDING FSW JOINTS
Assist. Prof. B. Kumar	<i>Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology Patiala (India)</i>	FLOW OF FLUID OVER A PLATE WITH VISCOUS DISSIPATION
Syed Owais Bukhari Jawed Ahmad Assist. Prof. Dr. S. S. Ashraf	<i>School of Engineering Sciences and Technology (India)</i>	OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES POSED BY BEAM DYNAMICS MEASUREMENTS AT THE CERN LHC USING ML TECHNIQUES
Afshin Tavasoli Majid Khani	<i>Alis Holding Company (Iran)</i>	APPLICATION OF NANOMATERIAL TO IMPROVE POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE PREFORM BEVERAGE BOTTLES
Owais Bukhari Shah Imran Alam S. S. Ashraf	<i>School of Engineering Science and Technology (India)</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF A NOVEL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COGNITIVE MECHANISM FOR 'SOCIAL HUMANOIDS'
Borislav Abrashev Valentin Terziev Denis Paskalev Elefteria Lefterova Konstantin Petrov	<i>Acad. Evgeni Budevski Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)</i>	GAS DIFFUSION ELECTRODES (GDEs) WITH IMPROVED MECHANICAL STABILITY FOR METAL HYDRIDE (MH)-AIR BATTERIES
Dr. Rabie SAIFI Mohamed Yazid ZIDANI	<i>University of Batna 2 (Algeria)</i>	SPEED SENSORLES CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR USING A NEURAL SPEED ESTIMATION
Dr. Rabie SAIFI Mohamed Yazid ZIDANI	<i>University of Batna 2 (Algeria)</i>	ROTOR FLUX-MRAS BASED SPEED SENSORLESS DIRECT TORQUE CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR
Cristian MOISA Andreea LUPITU Lucian COPOLOVICI Dana COPOLOVICI	<i>Aurel Vlaicu University (Romania)</i>	GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES OBTAINED FROM RECOVERED SECONDARY METABOLITES

Hall-3, Session-1

15.10.2021, Friday



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Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamil AKBAYIR Math Teacher Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Turkey) Zaferler Orta Okulu (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF PHILOSOPHY EDUCATION ON MATHEMATICS SUCCESS
M. Sait ALAKUŞ Prof. Dr. Sedat İLHAN	<i>Dicle University (Turkey)</i>	ON A CLASS OF NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY 8
M. Sait ALAKUŞ	<i>Dicle University (Turkey)</i>	A NOTE ON THE GAPS OF A NUMERICAL SEMIGROUP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim AKÜZÜM	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	THE PADOVAN- p JACOBSTHAL NUMBERS AND BINET FORMULAS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim AKÜZÜM	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	THE REPRESENTATIONS AND FINITE SUMS OF THE PADOVAN- p PELL NUMBERS
Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ Res. Assist. Dr. Özgür ERDAĞ	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	THE PADOVAN- p JACOBSTHAL SEQUENCES MODULO m
Res. Assist. Dr. Özgür ERDAĞ Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	THE REPRESENTATION AND FINITE SUMS OF THE PADOVAN- p FIBONACCI NUMBERS
Lect. Selim TAŞKAYA Semih TAŞKAYA	<i>Artvin Coruh University (Turkey)</i>	EXAMINATION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BETWEEN TWO INTERCHANGE ON THE HIGHWAY WITH AUTOCORRELATION, ABDULLAHPAŞA-HAZARDAĞLI INTERCHANGES, ELAZIĞ EXAMPLE
Cəmilə Əsgərova Abdülhəmid qızı	<i>Xalid quliyev adına 62 sayılı məktəb lisey (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE PAST OF MATHEMATICS, WITH THE EYES OF THE FUTURE

Hall-4, Session-1

15.10.2021, Friday



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Mr. Adeolu Matthew Adeleye Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Mr. Kingsley I. John Mr. Chuks K. Odoh Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye	<i>Otamokun, Ogo-Oluwa Local Government (Nigeria)</i> <i>Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) (China)</i> <i>Veritas University Abuja (Nigeria)</i> <i>Tai Solarin College of Education (Nigeria)</i> <i>Federal University of Agriculture (Nigeria) Tai Solarin University (Nigeria)</i>	ENGINEERING LOW-COST ONE-DIMENSIONAL (1-D) TITANATE NANOTUBES (TNTS) FOR EFFICIENT MEDICAL APPLICATIONS
Gholamreza Asadollahfardi Alipour, M. Panahandeh A.	<i>Kharazmi University (Iran)</i> <i>Azad University (Iran)</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS DURING OPERATION; A CASE STUDY: KHARAZMI UNIVERSITY, IRAN
Andi Mulkan Teuku Zufadli Irvan Dahlan	<i>University of Malaya (Malaysia)</i> <i>Lhokseumawe State Polytechnic (Indonesia)</i> <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia)</i>	STUDY ON PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY OF SOLAR-WIND ENERGY TO POWER UP WATER PUMP FOR IRRIGATION IN THE VILLAGE: CASE STUDY IN ACEH BESAR DISTRICT, ACEH PROVINCE, INDONESIA
L.Harish Kumar S.N.Kazi H.H.Masjuki M. N. M. Zubir Afrin Jahan C.Bhinitha	<i>University of Malaya (Malaysia)</i>	THE EFFECT OF GREEN FUNCTIONALIZED GRAPHENE NANOPATELETS IN THE THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF A FLAT-PLATE SOLAR COLLECTOR
Prof. Dr. Salim Newaz Kazi	<i>University of Malaya (Malaysia)</i>	HEAT EXCHANGER FOULING MITIGATION BY NANOPARTICLE ADDITIVES
C.Bhinitha S.N.Kazi M. N. M. Zubir Fadi Alnaimat L. Harish Kumar	<i>University of Malaya (Malaysia)</i> <i>United Arab Emirates University (United Arab Emirates)</i>	FIBRE SUSPENSIONS INVESTIGATIONS ON HEAT TRANSFER, FRICTION LOSS AND FOULING MITIGATION IN ANNULAR PASSAGE
Venkata NARASIMHA Prabath NADIPALLY Ramadoss PERUMAL	<i>Pondicheery Engineering College (India)</i>	MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF HIGH STRENGTH HYBRID FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH SILICA FUME AS CRM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Parveen LATA	<i>Punjabi University Patiala (India)</i>	AXISYMMETRIC DEFORMATION IN TRANSVERSELY ISOTROPIC NEW

Harpreet Kaur

MODIFIED COUPLE STRESS
THERMOELASTIC MEDIUM WITH TWO
TEMPERATURE

Hall-5, Session-1

15.10.2021, Friday



Baku Time

11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahide Nevin BALO Abdulvahap ORHAN	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF Cu- BASED ALLOYS IRRADIATED WITH CONSTANT γ - RADIATION DOSE
Res. Assist. Dr. Ayşegül ÇELİK BOZDOĞAN Res. Assist. Dr. Asuman AŞIKOĞLU BOZKURT Res. Assist. Dr. Günseli KURT GÜR	<i>Yildiz Technical University (Turkey)</i>	ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF CuO NANO PARTICLES PRODUCED UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS ON CANDIDA ALBICANS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU	<i>Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE HALL COEFFICIENT OF THE InAs SEMICONDUCTOR DEPENDING ON TEMPERATURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU	<i>Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)</i>	CALCULATION OF Ge SEMICONDUCTOR'S LORENZ NUMBER AND ELECTRON CONCENTRATION IN WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE
Dr. Emre Bahadır AL	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)</i>	EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON LINEAR AND NONLINEAR REFRACTIVE INDEX CHANGES OF A SINGLE DONOR IN A SPHERICAL CORE/SHELL/SHELL SEMICONDUCTOR QUANTUM DOT
Prof. Dr. Bahtiyar A. MEHMETOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif SOMUNCU	<i>Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)</i> <i>Uşak University (Turkey)</i>	CALCULATION of HEAT CAPACITY of GAS N ₂ using THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT
PhD, Ahmet TUNA Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. HAMDİ ŞÜKÜR KILIÇ	<i>Selcuk University (Turkey)</i>	AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME PHOTO-SENSING PARAMETERS IN THE PHOTO-DETECTOR DESIGN OF n-ZnO/p-Si HETEROJUNCTION DIODE PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. M. Kayhan KURTULDU

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüsniye DOLDUR Dr. Murat KARTAL Dr. Abdurrahman ÖZBAKIR	<i>Istanbul University (Turkey)</i>	BURHANIYE IN TERMS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT MODELLINGS
Dr. Murat KARTAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüsniye DOLDUR Dr. Abdurrahman ÖZBAKIR	<i>Istanbul University (Turkey)</i>	TRADITIONAL RECREATIONAL HABITS IN GAZİANTEP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kürşat ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan SEMENDEROĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan UYANIK	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	PREFERRED ONLINE ASSESSMENT METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COVID-19 AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AND SUCCESS IN THESE METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kürşat ARSLAN Prof.Dr. Ercan AKPINAR Prof.Dr. Bahar BARAN Res. Assist. Dr. Yasemin KAHYAOĞLU ERDOĞMUŞ	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	IMPROVING THE DIGITAL LITERACY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES IN THE ERASMUS+ PROJECT
Hatice ENGİN	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Turkey)</i>	THE CHANGE OF MUSEUM PERCEPTION FROM THE OTTOMAN TO THE REPUBLIC PERIOD
Prof. Dr. M. Kayhan KURTULDU	<i>Trabzon University (Turkey)</i>	A SIMPLE ORGANIZING STRATEGY APPLICATION IN BEGINNER LEVEL PIANO EDUCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Reyhan YÜKSEL GEMALMAYAN	<i>Gazi University (Turkey)</i>	ART AND DRAMA EDUCATION ON THE AXIS OF IMAGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dursun KELEŞ	<i>Iğdir University (Turkey)</i>	ORGANIZATIONS THAT DIRECT THE FORMATION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARTS: A RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL AND TURKEY INTERACTION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. HO SOON MIN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ho Soon MIN	<i>INTI International University (Malaysia)</i>	A REVIEW ON NANOSTRUCTURED THIN FILM MATERIALS: PROPERTIES AND SOLAR CELL APPLICATIONS
Olivera Hrnjaković Aleksandar Kupusinac Dragan Ivetić Radmila Matijević	<i>University of Novi Sad (Serbia)</i>	VISUALIZATION IN FEATURE ENGINEERING AND COMPARISON OF INTERPRETABLE REGRESSION MODELS FOR VISCERAL FAT PREDICTION
Salma Gohar Fahad Masood Arbab Wajid Ullah	<i>Abasyn University (Pakistan)</i>	TRUST AWARE PRIORITY BASED MAC SCHEME USING BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORK: (A CRITICAL REVIEW)
Dr. Ghanshyam Barman	<i>Uka Tarsadia University (India)</i>	GLOBAL WARMING: CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION
Assoc. Prof. Siprarani Pradhan Jyoti Ranjan Sahoo Deepak Kumar Sain	<i>College of Engineering and Technology (India)</i>	MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR APPARENT FRICTION FACTORS IN TWO STAGE CHANNEL USING MULTI-GENE GENETIC PROGRAMMING
Ahmed Ouezgan Said Adima Aziz Maziri El Hassan Mallil Jamal Echaabi	<i>Hassan II University of Casablanca (Morocco)</i>	TRIZ THEORY FOR ENHANCING ENGINEERING STUDENTS' CRATIVITY
Mohammad Ali Alqudah	<i>Khazar University (Azerbaijan)</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USING A NEURAL NETWORK SYSTEM TO SUPPORT HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE WORKPLACE
Lect. Habip SAHIN	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	EMISSION COMPARISON OF BATTERY, FUEL CELL AND FUEL CELL-BATTERY HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Salih YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT	<i>MASKİ Genel Müdürlüğü (Turkey) Inonu University (Turkey)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF UNBILLED AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTIONS IN URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT
Dr. Salih YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT	<i>MASKİ Genel Müdürlüğü (Turkey) Inonu University (Turkey)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE WATER LOSSES DUE TO WATER METER INACCURACIES IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
Ozan İNCE Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÜLKER	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	OPTIMUM DESIGN OF COMPOSITE BOX GIRDER BRIDGES WITH ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM AND GREY WOLF OPTIMIZER
Res. Assist. Ramazan ACAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal SAPLIOĞLU	<i>Munzur University (Turkey) Suleyman Demirel University (Turkey)</i>	THE DETERMINATION OF THE FIRAT BASIN BASEFLOW WITH SINGLE PARAMETER DIGITAL FILTERING METHOD
Elif Gökçe İNCE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL	<i>Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Turkey) Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	PERFORMANCES COMPARISON OF CONCRETE ENCASED STEEL COMPOSITE COLUMNS AND REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMNS WITH RECTANGULAR SECTION
Res. Assist. Ayşe ÜNAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem SAPLIOĞLU	<i>Suleyman Demirel University (Turkey)</i>	IMPROVEMENT WORKS FOR PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY DURING THE EPIDEMIC
Dr. Tülin ÇELİK Dr. Şükran TANRIVERDİ	<i>Aksaray University (Turkey)</i>	EXAMINATION OF REPAIR AND STRENGTHENING WORKS ON HISTORICAL COLUMNS
Kübra DALLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Melika ÖZER Res. Assist. Tolga YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alpay ÖZER	<i>Gazi University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF FEED SPEED ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND FATIGUE STRENGTH IN BURNISHING PROCESS APPLIED TO AL 7175-T6 ALLOY
Turgut Vatan TOSUN Erhan TOPDEMİR	<i>Hacettepe University (Turkey) Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECT DRAWING ON SMALL DAMS

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

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hamdi BENDIF Mohamed Djamel MIARA Mohamed HARIR Petras Rimantas VENSKUTONIS Filippo MAGGI	<i>Mohamed Boudiaf University (Algeria)</i> <i>Kaunas University of Technology (Lithuania)</i> <i>School of Pharmacy, University of Camerino (Italy)</i>	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SUPERCRITICAL FLUID EXTRACTS (SFE-CO ₂) OF AN ALGERIAN THYMUS MUNBYANUS
Assist. Prof. K.R.Padma K.R.Don P.Josthna	<i>Sri Padmavati Mahila Visva Vidyalyam (Women's) University (India)</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IMPLEMENTATION IN HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTICS: A MINI REVIEW
Khoshnur Jannat Tohmina Afroze Bondhon Anamul Hasan Rownak Jahan Mohammed Rahmatullah	<i>University of Development Alternative (Bangladesh)</i>	MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES WITH PHYTOCHEMICALS OF VITEX NEGUNDO L. AND MAIN PROTEASE OF SARS CORONAVIRUS 2
Lupu (Surlea) ALINA Basa MIHAELA Rosoiu NATALIA	<i>"Ovidius" University of Constanta (Romania)</i> <i>"Alexandru Gafencu" Military Hospital of Constanta (Romania)</i>	GALECTIN BEHAVIOR IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
Petko Alov Dessislava Jereva Maria Angelova Ivanka Tsakovska Ilza Pajeva Prof. Dr. Tania Pencheva	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Sciences: (Bulgaria)</i>	INTERCRITERIA ANALYSIS APPROACH TO ASSESS SCORING FUNCTIONS IN SOFTWARE PACKAGES FOR MOLECULAR DOCKING
Veryl Hasan Dian Samitra Peter Gausmann Maheno Sri Widodo Axel Makay Katz Felipe Polivanov Ottoni	<i>Universitas Airlangga (Indonesia)</i> <i>Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Germany)</i> <i>Fisheries and Marine Science Faculty Universitas Brawijaya (Indonesia)</i> <i>Cidade Universitária (Brazil)</i> <i>Campus Universitário (Brazil)</i>	ONE NEW LOCALITY FOR THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ROUGHBACK WHIPRAY FLUVITRYGON KITTIPONGI (VIDTHAYANON & ROBERTS 2005) (MYLIOBATIFORMES: DASYATIDAE) IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, BASED ON PHOTOGRAPHS
Mr. Adeolu Matthew Adeleye Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Mr. Mayowa Raphael Ajayi	<i>Ogo-Oluwa Local Government (Nigeria)</i> <i>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)</i>	ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE OF ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS MODELS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Mr. Obelawo Ibrahim Ajape Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye Mr. Kehinde.H. Moberuagba	<i>(China)</i> <i>Federal Polytechnic Bida (Nigeria)</i> <i>School of Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education (Nigeria)</i>	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Radostina Vasileva	<i>Medical University Varna (Bulgaria)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE COLOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TEETH USING DIGITAL IMAGES, THROUGH THE COLOR SPATIAL MODELS / SYSTEMS HSB AND CIE L *a *b
Assist. Prof. Dr. Radostina Vasileva	<i>Medical University Varna (Bulgaria)</i>	CONTEMPORARY HYBRID CERAMICS IN DENTAL MEDICINE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Mansoor Majeed	<i>Altamash Institute of Dental Medicine (Pakistan)</i>	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DENTAL EDUCATION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit HİSAR

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Project Assist. Fatmanur İLGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülay AÇAR Res. Assist. Dr. Ahmet Safa GÖKŞAN Prof. Dr. Aynur Emine ÇİÇEKÇİBAŞI Prof. Dr. Demet AYDOĞDU	<i>KTO Karatay University (Turkey)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)</i>	MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS and CLINICAL IMPLICATION of THE OPTIC CANAL and SELLA TURCICA USING COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
Res. Assist. Dr. Bayram DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mediha TÜRKÜTAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersel GÜLEÇ Prof. Dr. Dilek ÖZCENGİZ	<i>Cukurova University (Turkey)</i>	ANESTHESIA PRACTICES IN THORACIC SURGERY IN TURKEY: A SURVEY STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şeref Buğra TUNÇER	<i>Istanbul University (Turkey)</i>	CHEK2*1100delC MUTATION IN OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS
Dr. Mustafa Engin SAHİN Dr. Seher SATAR Prof. Dr. Pınar ERGÜN	<i>University of Health Sciences (Turkey)</i>	POST INTENSIVE CARE TELE PULMONARY REHABILITATION IN POSTCOVID-19: A CASE SERIES
Prof. Dr. Safiye AKTAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yuksel OLGUN Dr. Hande EVİN Dr. Ayse Pinar ERCETİN Tekincan Cagri AKTAS Prof. Dr. Osman YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Gunay KIRKIM Prof. Dr. Nur OLGUN	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS ON CISPLATIN INDUCED TOXICITY IN NEUROBLASTOMA TUMOR MODEL
Tekincan Cagri AKTAS Safiye AKTAS Efe SERİNAN Pınar ERCETİN Melek AYDİN Ozde GOKBAYRAK Aylin EROL Zekiye ALTUN Prof. Dr. Nur OLGUN	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	MOLECULAR HETEROGENEITY IN NEUROBLASTOMA AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ON BEHALF OF THE TURKISH PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY GROUP)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit HİSAR	<i>Selcuk University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PUBLIC HEALTH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit HİSAR	<i>Selcuk University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Chimnaz Ismayilbayli

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Esra PEKER Ayşe ER	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	AN ECONOMETRIC APPLICATION THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ENERGY AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Esra PEKER Merve Nur ÇAK	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	TESTING THE MIDDLE INCOME TRAP FOR UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES BY FOURIER COINTEGRATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pınar KOÇ Prof. Dr. Aziz KUTLAR	<i>Gumushane University (Turkey)</i> <i>Sakarya University (Turkey)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND FEMICIDES: A RESEARCH ON OECD COUNTRIES
Res. Assist. Sinem ATICI USTALAR	<i>Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF RISK AND INFORMATION COSTS IN TRADITIONAL FINANCE THEORIES
Res. Assist. Buket AYDIN Res. Assist. Rahman AYDIN Prof. Dr. Kerem KARABULUT	<i>Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	A OVERALL EVALUATION ON AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY
Res. Assist. Rahman AYDIN Res. Assist. Anıl LÖGÜN Prof. Dr. Kerem KARABULUT	<i>Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF VOLATILITY IN OIL PRICES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
Lect. Dr. Hikmet AKYOL Lect. Dr. Melahat BATU AĞIRKAYA	<i>Gumushane University (Turkey)</i> <i>Igdir University (Turkey)</i>	REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT: TURKEY OF CASE
Lect. Dr. Melahat BATU AĞIRKAYA Lect. Dr. Hikmet AKYOL	<i>Igdir University (Turkey)</i> <i>Gumushane University (Turkey)</i>	EXAMINATION OF POLICY UNCERTAINTIES AND MACROECONOMIC INSTABILITY ON GROWTH
Res. Assist. Muhammed Zahid ÇIĞMAN	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey)</i>	DOES the RIGHT to GOOD ADMINISTRATION GUARANTEE GOOD ADMINISTRATION?
Lect. Chimnaz Ismayilbayli	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	PHILOSOPHICAL AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE TRADITION OF TOLERANCE IN AZERBAIJAN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Binyam ZIGTA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hamidou OUEDRAOGO	<i>Université Nazi Boni (Burkina Faso)</i>	A SPATIO-TEMPORAL MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PLANKTON DYNAMICS ON A CIRCULAR DOMAIN
Sakineh Hajiaghasi Shahroud Azami	<i>Imam Khomeini International University (Iran)</i>	WEIGHTED GRADIENT ESTIMATE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gian C. Rana Assist. Prof. Pawan Kumar Assist. Prof. Dr. Nirmal Singh	<i>NSCBM Govt. College (India)</i>	THERMAL INSTABILITY OF JEFFREY NANOFLUID FLOW UNDER ROTATION
Hossein Naraghi Saeed Mirvakili Seyed Hossein Ghazavi	<i>Payame Noor University (Iran) University of Shahid Ashrafi Esfahani (Iran)</i>	CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ANTI FUZZY MULTI GROUPS AND ANTI FUZZY MULTI GRAPHS
Dr. Mohammad Younus Bhat	<i>Islamic University of Science & Technology (India)</i>	MULTIRESOLUTION ANALYSIS FOR LINEAR CANONICAL S TRANSFORM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abid Hussanan	<i>University of Education, (Pakistan)</i>	NEWTONIAN HEATING EFFECT ON FLOW OF VISCOPLASTIC FLUID PAST A STRETCHING SURFACE
Dr. Babatunde Aina	<i>University Gashua (Nigeria)</i>	EFFECTS VISCOUS DISSIPATION AND SUCTION-INJECTION COMBINATION ON FREE CONVECTION FLOW IN A VERTICAL PERMEABLE MICRO- CHANNEL
Dr. Binyam ZIGTA	<i>Wolaita Sodo University (Ethiopia)</i>	EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Renny P Varghese	<i>Catholicate College (India)</i>	ON THE SPECTRA OF A NEW CORONA OF GRAPHS
Mehsin Jabel Atteya	<i>Al-Mustansiriyah University (Iraq)</i>	HOMO-GENERALIZED JORDAN HOMO- SEMIDERIVATIONS OF SEMIPRIME RINGS WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS
G. P. Ashwinkumar	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)</i>	MHD FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A NONLINEARLY STRETCHING SURFACE WITH THERMAL RADIATION EFFECT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fevzi AYTEMİZ Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 3-[(3-ALKYL/ARYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ON-4-YL)-AZOMETHINE]-PHENYL 2,5-DICHLOROBENZENESULFONATES
Dr. Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Iskenderun Technical University (Turkey) Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW MANNICH BASES CONTAINING 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE RING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevda MANAP Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	A STUDY ON SYNTHESIS OF NEW 1-(4-AMINOCARBONYLPYPERIDIN-1-YL-METHYL)-3-ALKYL(ARYL)-4-[3-METHOXY-4-(2-METHYLBENZOXY)-BENZYLIDENEAMINO]-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Songül BOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal MEDETALİBEYOĞLU Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	QUANTUM CHEMICAL STUDIES OF MOLECULAR, ELECTRONIC, AND SPECTROSCOPIC PROPERTIES OF 1-(2,6-DIMETHYLMORPHOLIN-4-YL-METHYL)-3-METHYL-4-(4-HYDROXYBENZYLIDENEAMINO)-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat BEYTUR Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2-METHOXY-4-[(5-OXO-3-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL CINNAMATE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat BEYTUR Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	SPECTROSCOPIC AND NONLINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE 5-METHOXY-2-[(5-OXO-3-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL BENZOATE BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY METHOD
Önder ALBAYRAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal MEDETALİBEYOĞLU Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SOME THEORETICAL PROPERTIES OF 3-(4-METHOXYBENZYL)-4-(3-ACETOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYLIDENEAMINO)-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül KOTAN Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	DFT (B3PW91, mPW1PW91) STUDIES OF 3-PHENYL-4-[2-(4-METHOXYBENZOXY)-3-METHOXY]BENZYLIDENAMINO-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-

		1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONES MOLECULE
Dr. Azer ÖZEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SERTÇELİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Füreya Elif ÖZTÜRKKAN Prof. Dr. Hacali NECEFOĞLU	<i>Kafkas University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINATION OF INTERMOLECULAR INTERACTIONS OF ISONICOTINAMIDE LIGANDED COMPLEXES OF Co(II), Cu(II), Ni(II) and Cd(II) 4-FORMYLBENZOATS BY HIRSHFELD SURFACE ANALYSIS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Selçuk GÜMÜŞ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Is Fatimah Putwi Widya Citradewi Amri Yahya Gani Purwiandono	<i>Universitas Islam Indonesia (Indonesia)</i>	HYDROTHERMALLY SYNTHESIZED Fe ₃ O ₄ @SiO ₂ NANOCOMPOSITE USING BIOGENIC SILICA FROM SALACCA ZALACCA LEAVES ASH FOR PHOTO-FENTON LIKE DEGRADATION OF RHODAMINE B
Prof. Dr. Selçuk GÜMÜŞ Prof. Dr. Ayşegül GÜMÜŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan TAŞDEMİR	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Turkey)</i>	BENZOPHENONE AND TRIAZAPHENONE DERIVATIVES FOR TADF SYSTEMS
Prof. Dr. Selçuk GÜMÜŞ Prof. Dr. Ayşegül GÜMÜŞ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Turkey)</i>	AROMATICITY OF HETEROAZULEN DERIVATIVES
Hind Ali Ahmed Bakheet Hatil Hashim El. Kamali Abdelmalik O. A. Idris	<i>University of Gadarif (Sudan) Omdurman Islamic University (Sudan)</i>	MEDICINAL LEGUMES HARBORING BACTERIA are SOURCES of POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS
Rozina Khattak Muhammad Sufaid Khan	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (Pakistan) University of Malakand (Pakistan)</i>	CATALYTIC EFFECT OF EXTENDED π- CONJUGATION IN THE REDOX MECHANISM OF FERRICYPHEN/FERRICYPYR-FERROCYANIDE
Gueddari Hicham Akodad Mustapha Baghour Mourad Moumen Abdelmajid Skalli Ali Ait Hmeid Hanane Chahban Mohamed Ghizlane Aziza El Yousfi Yassine Abderhemane Rahou Abdennabi ALITANE	<i>Mohamed First University (Morocco) Abdelmalek Essaadi University (Morocco) Moulay Ismail University (Morocco)</i>	HYDROCHEMICAL ASSESSEMENT OF THE BOUAREG- GARET AQUIFER. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ZONE. NADOR PROVINCE, EASTERN REGION. MOROCCO
N. Rajendraprasad C. Siddaraju	<i>University Of Mysore (UoM) (India) Government First Grade College (India)</i>	DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF SENSORS FOR POTENTIOMETRIC ESTIMATION OF TIZANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN PHARMACEUTICALS
Abdul Ademola Olaleye Yahaya Alhaji Adamu	<i>Federal University Dutse (Nigeria)</i>	EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE CHANGE ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SESAME SEED OIL
Aliyu Danmusa Mohammed Shuaibu BatureI Dr. Yusuf HASSAN	<i>Umaru Musa Yar'adua University (Nigeria) Umaru Musa</i>	MORPHOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF BENTONITE AND POLYVINYL ALCOHOL COMPOSITES SOLVENT FREE METHOD FOR

	<i>Yar'adua University (Nigeria)</i>	PROTECTION OF CARBONYL COMPOUNDS
Rada Novakovic	<i>Institute of Condensed Matter Chemistry and Energy Technologies- National (Italy)</i>	THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALLIC MELTS: THEORY VS. EXPERIMENTS

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15.10.2021, Friday



Baku Time

17⁰⁰ : 19³⁰



Ankara Time

16⁰⁰ : 18³⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Vahit TONGUR

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Buğra YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	DESIGN AND PROTOTYPE OF RESISTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
Res. Assist. Dr. Buğra YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU	<i>Firat University (Turkey)</i>	SUPERCONDUCTIVITY AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN POWER SYSTEMS
Buğra ERGÜN Prof. Dr. Kemal YILDIRIM	<i>Gazi University (Turkey)</i>	DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF FURNITURE DENSITY IN OPEN OFFICES ON USERS' PERCEPTIONAL EVALUATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yunus EROĞLU Bünyamin KAHRAMAN	<i>Iskenderun Technical University (Turkey)</i> <i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	BREAD WHEAT CLASSIFICATION MODEL DEVELOPMENT BY IMAGE PROCESSING
Dr. Emre İsa ALBAK Emre YURTEMRE M. Raşit BİNİCİ	<i>Bursa Uludağ University (Turkey)</i> <i>Selsa Özel Makine İmalatı ve Yan Sanayi Ltd. Şti. (Turkey)</i>	DEEP HOLE DRILLING MACHINE TOOL HOLDER OPTIMIZATION
Prof. Dr. K. Turgut GÜRSEL Engineer Ayberk SÖZEN	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TURKISH FISHING FLEET IN THE LAST 20 YEARS
Prof. Dr. K. Turgut GÜRSEL Engineer Mesut TANER	<i>Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)</i>	PLATFORM DECK DESIGN FOR CABLE-CONTROLLED UNDERWATER AND AUTONOMOUS SURFACE VEHICLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vahit TONGUR	<i>Konya Technical University (Turkey)</i>	HARRIS HAWKS OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM TO SOLVE TRAVELING SALESMAN PROBLEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Serdar ÇAVUŞ	<i>Kastamonu University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF CONFORMER SELECTION OF COMPOUNDS ON THE CALCULATION RESULTS: TRUE/WRONG INTERPRETATIONS OF DFT ANALYSIS
Dr. Senem K. DIŞKAYA	<i>Marmara University (Turkey)</i>	STRUCTURALISM AND CHANGING PATTERNS OF ENERGY USE

Hall-1, Session-1

16.10.2021, Saturday



Baku Time

11⁰⁰ : 13³⁰



Ankara Time

10⁰⁰ : 12³⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ayfer TEZEL

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin KARAASLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY	<i>Beykent University Ankara Yıldırım (Turkey) Beyazıt University (Turkey)</i>	COMPARISON OF THE PRESENCE AND SEVERITY OF PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT CHRONIC CONSTIPATION: A PILOT STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazan KAYTEZ Lect. Bayram DELEŞ	<i>Cankiri Karatekin University (Turkey) Ardahan University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SUPERVISORIAL BEHAVIOR PROFILES OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES
Oğuzhan TIRYAKI Prof. Dr. Birsal Canan DEMİRBAĞ	<i>Karadeniz Technical University (Turkey)</i>	HOME CARE OF A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)
Obstetrician Dilek Nur UZUN Obstetrician Selime ÇARMAN Res. Assist. Şerife İrem DÖNER Assist. Prof. Dr. Hediye KARAKOÇ	<i>Kto Karatay University (Turkey)</i>	THE RESILIENCE LEVELS OF WOMEN IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Behire SANÇAR Lect. Seval CÜCELER	<i>Toros University (Turkey)</i>	STIGMATIZATION OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Dr. Fzt. Emine BARAN Prof. Dr. Türkan AKBAYRAK	<i>Hitit University (Turkey) Hacettepe University (Turkey)</i>	THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SENSORY PERCEPTION AND UPPER LIMB FUNCTIONALITY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA
Fzt. Hafize ALTAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF PAIN CHARACTERISTICS, DISABILITY STATUS AND QUALITY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL IN WOMEN WITH MIGRAINE: A PILOT STUDY
Res. Assist. Bahar ÇOLAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN	<i>Karadeniz Technical University (Turkey)</i>	INDIVIDUALIZED DEVELOPMENT CARE PRACTICES IMPORTANCE FOR PRETERM AND LOW-BIRTH BABIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Sevim UĞUR Prof. Dr. Ayfer TEZEL	<i>Aksaray University (Turkey) Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	ASSESSMENT OF RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLS

Prof. Dr. Songül ÇAKMAKÇI Mehmet Ali SALIK	<i>Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES AND USAGE POTENTIALS OF OLIVE (<i>Olea europaea</i> L.) AND WALNUT (<i>Juglans regia</i> L.) LEAVES
Mehmet Ali SALIK Prof. Dr. Songül ÇAKMAKÇI	<i>Ataturk University (Turkey)</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK AND CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Hall-2, Session-1

16.10.2021, Saturday

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ahmet SAPMAZ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Selin ENGİN	<i>Adiyaman University (Turkey)</i>	A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION IN TURKEY
Lect. Selin ENGİN	<i>Adiyaman University (Turkey)</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS ON THE PARTICIPATION IN THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAM ON THE TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION
Rufai Abdulmajid	<i>Isa Kaita College of Education (Nigeria)</i>	STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT IN FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AS THE BASIS FOR ACTION FRAMEWORK IN KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA
Pham Ngoc Nhan Le Tran Thanh Liem	<i>University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City – UEH (Vietnam) Can Tho University (Vietnam)</i>	CHALLENGES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR RURAL LABOURERS: A CASE STUDY IN MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	<i>Mersin University (Turkey)</i>	IDEOLOGY OF PROSPECT 1 STUDENT BOOK— AN IRANIAN EFL TEXTBOOK
Dr.Veerendra Kumar N Akkasali Shivakumarachari	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)</i>	GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA
Tran Nhu Mai	<i>Hanoi University (Viet Nam)</i>	THE PRESS WITH WRONGFUL CONVICTION IN VIETNAM – APPROACHING FROM THE VIEW OF THE PRESS TYPE
Dr. Ahmet SAPMAZ	<i>Researcher(Turkey)</i>	THE ROLE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE, ARMED UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE AND DRONES IN THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu PEKER

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu PEKER Prof. Dr. Engin SAKARYA	Ankara University (Turkey)	EVALUATION OF ORGANIZATION AND MARKETING STRUCTURE OF SAANEN GOAT ENTERPRISES
Lect. Gizem ESER Res. Assist. Gökhan KOÇAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Şemistan KIZILTEPE Lect. Dr. Fatma ERTAŞ Lect. Ayhan AKGÜN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tunahan SANCAK	Iğdir University(Turkey) Iğdir University(Turkey) Iğdir University(Turkey) Iğdir University(Turkey) Iğdir University(Turkey) Van Yüzyüncü Yıl University(Turkey)	A CASE OF FIBROPAPILLOMA IN THE DOCK PENIS
Res. Assist. Davut KOCA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selim ALÇAY Prof. Dr. Hakan SAĞIRKAYA	Bursa Uludağ University (Turkey)	PREGNANCY RATES OF HEIFERS EXPOSED TO HEAT STRESS
Res. Assist. Emine Merve DANIŞ Prof. Dr. Aşkın YAŞAR	Selcuk University (Turkey)	COMMUNICATION IN CLINICIAN VETERINARY MEDICINE
Gülsüm USTAOĞLU Prof. Dr. Nurcan ÇETİNKAYA	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Turkey)	EFFECT OF NUTRITION ON MILK COMPONENTS IN ANATOLIAN BUFFALOES
Dr. Fatma SATILMIŞ	Selcuk University (Turkey)	COMPARISON OF SOME METABOLIC PARAMETERS OF HEALTHY AND PREGNANCY TOXEMIC SHEEP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cavidan DEMİR GÖKIŞIK	Giresun University (Turkey)	DETERMINATION OF SOME CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN GİRESUN QUALITY HAZELNUT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novotorzhina Nelya Junior Researcher Ismayilova Gunay Chief Researcher Safarova Mehpara Leading Researcher Gahramanova Gariba Leading Researcher Musayeva Bella Researcher Ismayilov Ingilab	Institute of Additive Chemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)	SYNTHESIS OF CYCLIC XANTHOGENATES CONTAINING A CARBONYL GROUP AND THEIR RESEARCH AS ADDITIVES TO LUBRICATING OILS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin	Tekirdağ Namık	ESTIMATING SOIL LOSSES OCCURING

SARI

Kemal University
(Turkey)

IN SOME EROOSION AREAS IN
THRACE BY USING DRONE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shikha Saxena

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shikha Saxena Assoc. Prof. Dr. Priyanka Singh	<i>RUHS College of Dental Science (India) King George's Medical University (India)</i>	ORO FACIAL COMPLICATIONS IN MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION
Dr. Emre AFSİN Dr. Duygu ENGEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güray KOÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hesna BEKTAŞ	<i>Ankara City Hospital (Turkey) Ankara City Hospital (Turkey) Ankara City Hospital (Turkey) Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (Turkey)</i>	CASE REPORT: SUBACUTE SCLEROSING PANENCEPHALITIS
Ilaria Grossi Michele Manganelli Manuela Ferracin Paola Guerriero Massimo Negrini Michele Ghidini Chiara Senti Margherita Ratti Rodolfo Passalacqua Sarah Molfino Gianluca Baiocchi Nazario Portolani Eleonora Marchina Giuseppina De Petro Alessandro Salvi	<i>University of Brescia (Italy) University of Bologna (Italy) University of Ferrara (Italy) Azienda Socio Sanitaria Territoriale of Cremona (Italy) University of Brescia (Italy)</i>	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF ncRNAs GAS5 AND miR-126-3p IN HUMAN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
Biljana Ilkovska Bisera Kotevska Trifunova	<i>PHO Clinical Hospital Dr. Trifun Panovski (Macedonia) Tokuda Hospital (Bulgaria)</i>	INCREASED CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN PATINTS WITH PROGRESSIVE CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE, TWO YEARS FOLLOU – UP STUDY
Dr. M. İhsan HAN Dr. Ufuk İNCE	<i>Erciyes University (Turkey)</i>	SYNTHESIS OF NEW 4-AMINOBENZOIC ACID (PABA) THIOSEMICARBAZIDE DERIVATIVES AND EVALUATION OF THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY
Luay Q. Abdulhameed Mohanad W. Mahdi Alzubaidy Aseel J. Kadim Saja Mohammed Mohsen	<i>University of Diyala (Iraq) Middle Technical University (Iraq)</i>	ASSOCIATION OF SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE 2 GENE POLYMORPHISM RS4880 WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME AMONG IRAQI WOMEN
Mr. Hariom Kumar Prof. Dr. Bhupesh Sharma	<i>Amity University (India)</i>	CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER PROTECT AGAINST BIOCHEMICAL

		DISTURBANCE IN AUTISM
Roohi Mirza Giriraj T. Kulkarni Prof. Bhupesh Sharma	<i>Amity University (India)</i>	PROGESTERONE MODULATED BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR, OXIDATIVE STRESS AND NEUROINFLAMMATION TO MITIGATE AUTISTIC- BEHAVIORS IN PRENATAL VALPROIC ACID RAT MODEL
Ganiyu Sokunbi Idris U. Takai Ifeoma B. Nwosu Rasheedat Balarabe	<i>Bayero University (Nigeria) Nnamdi Azikwe University (Nigeria)</i>	EFFECTS OF ACUPRESSURE AND ACUPUNCTURE-LIKE TENS ON SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN
Anwar Mallongi Stang	<i>Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)</i>	HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISKS ANALYSIS DUE EXPOSURE TO PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5 AND OCCURRENCE OF LUNG DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MAROS, INDONESIA

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16.10.2021, Saturday



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Gül KOÇSOY

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jacques Sadiki Stany Vwima Furaha Mirindi Fidèle Mulumeoderhwa Philippe Lebailly	<i>University of Liège, Gembloux (Belgium) Université Évangélique en Afrique (Democratic Republic of the Congo)</i>	MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SOUTH KIVU AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Jyoti Ratan Ghosh	<i>Visva-Bharati University (India)</i>	BPA AND HUMAN GROWTH
Miguel Sgarbi Pachioni	<i>independent researcher (Brazil)</i>	GENDER AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF VENEZUELANAS: AN INTER-RELATED ISSUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Gül KOÇSOY	<i>Firat University</i>	‘GOOD MOTHER MYTH’ SUBVERTED: KATHERINE ANNE PORTER’S “HE”
Dang Hoang Xuan Huy Ho Huy Tuu Luong Hoai My	<i>Nha Trang University (Vietnam)</i>	POVERTY REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN KHANH HOA, VIETNAM
Ph.D. Scholar Tanveer Kaur Assist. Prof. Dr. Rajashree Roy Som	<i>Amity Institute of Psychology and Allied Sciences (India)</i>	WHAT CAN INDIAN HOMEMAKERS TEACH US ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN COVID TIMES: IN- DEPTH INTERVIEWS
Naeema Arzeen Erum Irshad Saima Arzeen	<i>University of Peshawar (Pakistan)</i>	PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN
Lect. Nguyen Thi Tuoi Lect. Tran Khac Qui Truong Kim Phung	<i>Dalat University (Vietnam) Tay Do University (Vietnam)</i>	INFLUENCES OF RELIGION ON FAMILY AND MARRIAGE LAW IN VIETNAM
Dr. Pham Duc Thuan Trinh Quoc Gia	<i>Can Tho University (Vietnam)</i>	THE VIETNAM – SIAMESE WAR IN THE GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Hall-6, Session-1

16.10.2021, Saturday

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HEAD OF SESSION: Tamás Misik

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mounira CHADLI Mekki MELLAS	<i>University of Biskra (Algeria)</i>	PROPERTIES OF REACTIVE POWDER CONCRETE HAVING A SLAG POWDER AND SILICA FUME
Nadia Tebbal Zine El Abidine RAHMOUNI Mekki MAZA Messaouda BELOUADAH Mounira CHADLI	<i>University of M'sila (Algeria) Biskra University (Algeria)</i>	EFFECT OF RECYCLED WASTE BRICK FINE ON MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MORTAR
Research Scholar B. Sankar Prof. Dr. P. Ramadoss	<i>Pondicherry Engineering College (India)</i>	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS ON SILICA FUME AND ALCCOFINE INCORPORATED BINARY AND TERNARY BLENDED HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE
Hocine. Ayat Yasmina. Kellouche Mohamed. Ghrici	<i>University Hassiba Benbouali of Chlef (Algeria)</i>	EXPLORING PREDICTED THE MAIN INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE CARBONATION LIMESTONE FILLER CONCRETE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS
Celina Ziejewska Marek Hebda	<i>Cracow University of Technology (Poland)</i>	FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF GLASS WASTE REINFORCED GEOPOLYMER FOAMS
Joanna Marczyk Marek Hebda	<i>Cracow University of Technology (Poland)</i>	EFFECT OF BINDER SATURATION ON QUALITY OF BINDER JETTING PARTS
Tamás Misik	<i>Eszterházy Károly Catholic University (Hungary)</i>	ESZTERHÁZY KÁROLY UNIVERSITY - SUSTAINABILITY AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL?

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16.10.2021, Saturday



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serpil AYTAÇ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet SEVEN Res. Assist. Dr. Serap ÇETİNKAYA ÖZDEMİR	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>Sakarya University (Turkey)</i>	ETHICAL ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS IN NURSING CARE AND INFLUENCING FACTORS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet SEVEN Res. Assist. Dr. Serap ÇETİNKAYA ÖZDEMİR	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i> <i>Sakarya University (Turkey)</i>	EXPOSURE OF NURSING STUDENTS TO COLLEAGUE VIOLENCE AND AFFECTING FACTORS: A PILOT STUDY
Tuana GÜNGÖR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Handan ÖZCAN	<i>Amerikan Hospital (Turkey)</i> <i>University of Health Sciences (Turkey)</i>	BREASTFEEDING PROCESS AND CONCERNS OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE COVID-19 IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD: A CASE REPORT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif Azize ÖZŞAHİN DELİBAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep ACUNGİL	<i>Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)</i>	EFFECT OF RESVERATROL ON ADENINE DEAMINASE AND NITRIC OXIDE LEVELS IN EXPERIMENTAL EPILEPSY MODEL
Prof. Dr. Ebru AYKAN Lect. Sermed DOĞAN Tuğba Gül BAYNAL DOĞAN	<i>Kayseri University (Turkey)</i>	EMPOWERMENT IN NURSING WITH SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülay DEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Rahim ARSLAN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN TURKEY WITH THE LBWA-PIV MCDM MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rahim ARSLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülay DEMİR	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)</i>	EVALUATION OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE EPIDEMIC: THE CASE OF SİVAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz BAŞOL Lect. Gizem AKALP Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serpil AYTAÇ	<i>Kirklareli University (Turkey)</i> <i>Uludag University (Turkey)</i> <i>Fenerbahçe University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION OF WORKLOAD ON CONFLICT IN THE WORKPLACE: THE INTERMEDIATE ROLE OF WORK STRESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bülent BÜYÜKKIDAN Dr. Hüseyin GÜMÜŞ	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey)</i> <i>Bilecik Sheikh Edebali University (Turkey)</i>	INVESTIGATION OF CRYSTALLINE PROPERTIES OF PVDF-HYDROLYZED CELLULOSE COMPOSITES

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Radka Goranova

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ivan Markovic M.D. Srdjan Nikolovski M.D.	<i>University Clinical Center of Serbia (Serbia)</i> <i>University of Belgrade School of Medicine (Serbia)</i>	PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF FRADULENT BEHAVIOR AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER
Srdjan Nikolovski M.D.	<i>University of Belgrade School of Medicine (Serbia)</i>	NERVE CONDUCTION STUDIES IN CHILDREN WITH DIABETES – NOT ONLY A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL
Srdjan Nikolovski M.D. Snezana Knezevic Ph.D.	<i>University of Belgrade School of Medicine (Serbia)</i>	PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND INVESTIGATION OF HEALTHCARE FRAUD
Srdjan Nikolovski M.D.	<i>University of Belgrade School of Medicine (Serbia)</i>	WEB OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY – DOES OBEYING HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC TRUST CORRELATE?
Denitsa Dimitrova Andonova	<i>Sofia University (Bulgaria)</i>	EXAMINING THE PARTICIPATION IN WELLNESS PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO CORPORATE WELLNESS PROGRAMS AVAILABILITY, PERCEIVED VALUE AND WELL-BEING STATE
Dr. Amalia Călinescu	<i>University of Bucharest (Romania)</i>	FORGETTING TO FORGET: AN OVERVIEW OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
Fidèle MULUMEODERHWA Aristide MANIRIHO Dieudonné BAHATI Jacques SADIKI Germaine FURAHA Jean Luc MASTAKI Philippe LEBAILLY	<i>University of Liège, Gembloux (Belgium)</i> <i>Evangelical University in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo)</i> <i>University of Rwanda (Rwanda)</i> <i>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (Central African Republic)</i>	CHALLENGES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY FARMS IN MOUNTAINOUS SOUTH KIVU, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neli Gradinarova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Radka Goranova	<i>Medical University- Sofia (Bulgaria)</i>	THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Radka Goranova-Spasova Neli Gradinarova	<i>Medical University- Sofia (Bulgaria)</i>	PROFESSIONAL DUTY OF NURSES – RESEARCH ON ETHICAL ASPECTS
Abdul-Rahman Balogun	<i>Khazar University (Azerbaijan)</i>	“AL-WAQF CONCEPT AS THE SUPPLY

Muhammed-Shittu

OF MEDICAL CARE: AN EXPLORATORY
STUDY ON SUSTAINABILITY OF
HEALTH INSURANCE AT HIGHER
INSTITUTIONS”

Hall-3, Session-2 16.10.2021, Saturday



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14⁰⁰ : 16³⁰



Ankara Time
13⁰⁰ : 15³⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Ali YILDIZ	<i>Bartın University (Turkey)</i>	THE SAMPLES OF AKHSEMSEDDIN POETS –XVII
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Ali YILDIZ	<i>Bartın University (Turkey)</i>	THE SAMPLES OF AKHSEMSEDDIN POETS –XVI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University Turkey)</i>	THE QUR'AN'S INTRODUCTION/DEFINITION TO LIFE AND ITS REFLECTION IN TAFSİRS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	FIRST CORES OF BUILDING THE PERSONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SÜRAT AL-'ALAQ
Ahmet IŞIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin ZABUN	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)</i>	REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN STATE'S EDUCATION SYSTEM
Prof. Dr. Hasan KAVRUK Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan KURNAZ	<i>Inonu University (Turkey)</i> <i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i>	GENDER ROLES ASSOCIATED FOR WOMEN IN TURKISH PROVERSE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan KURNAZ Prof. Dr. Hasan KAVRUK	<i>Gaziantep University (Turkey)</i> <i>Inonu University (Turkey)</i>	GENDER ROLES IN TURKISH TEXTBOOKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Reyhan Rafet CAN	<i>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University Turkey)</i>	ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cahangir Cahangirli MA. Cahandar Cabarov	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i> <i>Istanbul University (Turkey)</i>	MODERN GLOBAL ACTORS AND PROPAGANDA TECHNOLOGIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mütəllim Rəhimov	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SOCIETY AND EDUCATION: ISSUES OF INTERACTION
Ayətəxan Ziyad (İsgəndərov)	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)</i>	“STORY” OR “STORY” (“talk about”)?

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HEAD OF SESSION: Alina AMANZHLOVA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Igor G. Glamazdin Prof. Dr. Ilya N. Medvedev	<i>Moscow State University (Russia)</i>	PREVALENCE OF NEMATODES AMONG PIGS KEPT IN CENTRAL RUSSIA
Lect. Mustafa AKTURFAN Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Turkey) Selçuk University (Turkey)</i>	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF GARLIC
Lect. Mustafa AKTURFAN Prof. Dr. Suzan YALÇIN	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (Turkey) Selçuk University (Turkey)</i>	POTENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS OF OKRA
Samer Mudalal	<i>An-Najah National University (Palestine)</i>	EVALUATION THE FOOD ADDITIVES INTAKE FROM PROCESSED FOODS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
George TOADER Daniela TRIFAN Cătălin-Ioan ENEA Emanuela LUNGU Alin Ionel GHIORGHE Leonard ILIE	<i>University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest (Romania)</i>	RESEARCH ON THE USE OF BACTERIAL BIOPREPARATIONS VII BIOFERTILIZERS AND THEIR EFFECT IN AGRICULTURAL CROPS
Daniela TRIFAN George TOADER Emanuela LUNGU Alin Ionel GHIORGHE Leonard ILIE	<i>University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest (Romania)</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS IN AGRICULTURE: THE AGRODATA PROJECT OF THE RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT STATION FOR AGRICULTURE BRĂILA
Anastasia V. Makhova	<i>Russian State Social University (Russia)</i>	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF AMINOSOL ON THE ORGANISM OF LABORATORY ANIMALS
Assistant Prof. Elena V. Tkacheva Prof. Dr. Ilya N. Medvedev	<i>Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy named after N. V. (Russia) Moscow State University (Russia)</i>	PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PIGLETS IN THE MILK FEEDING PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS
Yasmina Halabi Chaimae Nasri Hicham Harhar Abdelkbir Bellaouchou Mohamed Tabyaoui	<i>Mohammed V University (Morocco)</i>	STUDY ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND PARAMETERS OF MOROCCAN DATE SEED OIL

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HEAD OF SESSION: Nurlan AKHMETOV

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
<p>Ouassila Riouchi Faid El Madani Ali Skalli Mustapha Akodad Abdelmajid Moumen Hanane Ait Hmeid Ghizlane Azizi Hicham Guedari Mourad Baghour</p>	<p><i>Mohamed 1st University (Morocco) INRH-Nador Regional Center (Morocco)</i></p>	<p>IDENTIFICATION AND SPATIO- TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF THE GENUS NITZSCHIA LONGISSIMA IN THE LAGOON OF NADOR, MOROCCO</p>
<p>Amina HOUIMI Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. HAMDİ ŞÜKÜR KILIÇ</p>	<p><i>Selcuk University (Turkey)</i></p>	<p>CRYSTAL AND OPTIC PROPERTIES OF CTS THIN FILMS DOPED LI ATOMS USING HOME-MADE TARGET AND BY MEANS OF PLD TECHNIQUE</p>
<p>Walid BELAID Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN Amina HOUİMİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. HAMDİ ŞÜKÜR KILIÇ</p>	<p><i>Selcuk University (Turkey)</i></p>	<p>OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD NANOPARTICULES PLASMOIC DEPOSITED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSTION</p>
<p>Mehmet Kerem ÖZEZEN Prof. Dr. Selim ACAR</p>	<p><i>Gazi University (Turkey)</i></p>	<p>GAS CLASSIFICATION APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPED FOR DIAGNOSIS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS</p>
<p>Dr. Salem Saleh Mubarak Bamumen</p>	<p><i>Hadramout University (Yemen)</i></p>	<p>SEISMOSTRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF WEST MUKALLA -YEMEN</p>
<p>Nencho Deliiski Dimitar Angelski</p>	<p><i>University of Forestry (Bulgaria)</i></p>	<p>COMPUTATION OF THE PROCESSING MEDIUM TEMPERATURE DURING AUTOCLAVE STEAMING OF NON- FROZEN WOODEN PRISMS FOR VENEER PRODUCTION AT LIMITED POWER OF THE HEAT GENERATOR</p>
<p>Ghizlane Azizi Mustapha Akodad Mostafa Layachi Hicham Guedarri Hanane Ait Hmeid Ouassila RIOUCHI</p>	<p><i>Mohamed 1 st University (Morocco) Regional Center of the National Institute for Fisheries Research, (Morocco)</i></p>	<p>VARIATIONS OF THE PHYSICO- CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE SEAWATER OF CALA IRIS-AL HOCEIMA (NORTH OF MOROCCO)</p>

Abdelmajid Moumen		
Dr. Amina ZGARNI	<i>University of Tunis El Manar (Tunisia)</i>	THE EXTERNAL GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS
Ibrahim-Olesin, Sikiru	<i>Alex Ekwueme Federal University (Nigeria)</i>	INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADOPTERS AND NON ADOPTERS OF CROP ROTATION AND DIVERSITY PRACTICES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tetiana Husakovska Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lesia Rybalko-Rak Assist. Prof. Natalia Kyzhel	<i>Poltava University of Economics and Trade (Ukraine)</i>	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MARKET: MAIN COMPONENTS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS
D. Kalaiarasi L. Harish Kumar	<i>University of Malaya (Malaysia)</i>	CONDITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN INDIA AND MALAYSIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CRITICAL STUDY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Ružica Ždero Pavlović

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mudavath Chennakesavulu Naik	<i>Botanical Survey of India (India)</i>	ENDEMIC ANGIOSPERMS IN SOUTH ANDAMAN ISLANDS, INDIA
Chaudhary Muhammad Mazhar Abbas Muhammad Nouman Akram Mujahid Ali Saqib Ayyub	<i>University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (Pakistan)</i>	EFFECT OF BIO STIMULANTS ON THE GROWTH OF EGGPLANT (SOLANUM MELONGENA L.) GROWN UNDER NACL INDUCED SALINITY
Kapka Mancheva Svetla Danova Neli Vilhelmova-Ilieva Lora Simeonova Lili Dobрева Kristina Kostova Georgi Atanasov	<i>Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; (Bulgaria)</i>	VIRAL PATHOGENS WITH ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR AQUACULTURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ružica Ždero Pavlović Bojana Blagojević Boris Popović	<i>University of Novi Sad (Serbia)</i>	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PROLINE AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS CAUSED BY DROUGHT IN BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) PLANTS
Mujahid Ali Chaudhary Muhammad Ayyub	<i>Water Management Research Farm (Pakistan) University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) (Pakistan)</i>	SUSTAINING WATER BALANCE AND VARIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS IN CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. BY FOLIAR APPLICATION OF CHITOSAN IN THREE SOWING DATES GROWN UNDER HOT ENVIRONMENT
Daniela Kertikova Todor Kertikov Viliana Vasileva	<i>Institute of Forage Crops (Bulgaria)</i>	EVALUATION OF ELITE ALFALFA PROGENIES BY PIGMENTS CONTENT
Mai Chau Nhat Anh Le Thanh Toan	<i>Can Tho University (Vietnam)</i>	EFFICACY OF BENEFICIAL <i>Penicillium</i> sp. ON BIO-CONTROLLING YELLOW WILT CAUSED BY <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> AND FOLIAR SPOT BY <i>Cercospora</i> sp. IN CHILI PLANT
Claudia MURESAN Cristian MOISA Andreea LUPITU Dana COPOLOVICI Sergiu PALCU Lucian COPOLOVICI	<i>Aurel Vlaicu University (Romania)</i>	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF FRUIT SPIRITS WITH ADDING DEHYDRATED FRUITS
Andreea I. LUPITU Cristian MOISA Dana Maria COPOLOVICI Lucian COPOLOVICI	<i>Aurel Vlaicu University (Romania)</i>	THE EFFECT OF DROUGHT-FLOODING STRESS ON SECONDARY METABOLITES OF <i>OCIMUM</i> <i>BASILICUM</i> L.

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehtap ARAS

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehtap ARAS	<i>Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON WORKPLACE OSTRACISM
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Y. Sonay YILMAZ	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	FIELD RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST, JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Y. Sonay YILMAZ	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A FIELD RESEARCH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KUZU	<i>Bayburt University (Turkey)</i>	A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CURRENT DEFICIT IN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MEANS WITH EACH OTHER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KUZU	<i>Bayburt University (Turkey)</i>	THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MONEY RULERS IN THE EMERGENCY OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL ORDER IN TERMS OF FINANCIAL GEOPOLICY
Elif DEĞİRMENÇİ Burak ERDEM	<i>Nişantaşı University (Turkey) Ibn Haldun University (Turkey)</i>	THE IMPACT OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON THE GROWTH OF THE E- COMMERCE INDUSTRY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. E. Ebru ONBAŞILAR	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	IMPORTANCE OF EGG STORAGE DURATION ON EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT AND CHICK QUALITY
Prof. Dr. E. Ebru ONBAŞILAR	<i>Ankara University (Turkey)</i>	USAGE OF NATURAL DISINFECTANTS FOR HATCHING EGGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain Fatima Bashir Zeeshan Yousaf Aqsa Sharif	<i>Government College University Faisalabad (Pakistan)</i>	EFFICACY OF ZEOLITE SUPPLEMENTED GUAR MEAL BASED DIETS ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY AND BODY COMPOSITION OF OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS FINGERLINGS
Dang Hoang Xuan Huy Hoang Van Tuan	<i>Nha Trang University (Vietnam)</i>	THE RELATE BETWEEN LIFE QUALITY AND PERSONAL SAVING BEHAVIORS OF COASTAL FISHING AND AQUACULTURE COMMUNITIES IN KHANH HOA, VIETNAM
Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlyas ONBAŞILAR	<i>Ankara University (Turkey) Hacettepe University (Turkey)</i>	UTILIZATION OF CAMELINA SATIVA AS AN ALTERNATIVE PROTEIN SOURCE IN ANIMAL NUTRITION
Prof. Dr. Sakine YALÇIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlyas ONBAŞILAR	<i>Ankara University (Turkey) Hacettepe University (Turkey)</i>	IMPORTANCE OF FEED SUPPLEMENTATION IN BROILER BREEDER HEN FOR EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT AND CHICK QUALITY
Dr. Sezer ÖZ Dr. Kürşat ALKOYAK	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Turkey)</i>	THE EFFECT OF VILLAGE AND PARITY AS ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON SOME GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS IN ANATOLIAN BUFFALOES
Hanane Ait Hmeid Mustapha Akodad Mourad Baghour Abdelmajid Moumen Ali Skalli Ghizlane Azizi Yassine El Yousfi Hicham Guedarri	<i>Mohamed 1 st University (Morocco) Abdelmalek Essaadi University (Morocco)</i>	VALORIZATION OF MOROCCAN BENTONITE DEPOSITS: "PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF MARGIN BY THE ADSORPTION PROCESS"
Lucian COPOLOVICI Andreea LUPITU Cristian MOISA Simona GAVRILAS Virgiliu CIUTINA Dana COPOLOVICI	<i>Aurel Vlaicu University (Romania)</i>	THE CLIMATE-CHANGING INFLUENCE ON BRASSICACEAE PLANTS SECONDARY METABOLITES

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyho Cem YÜCETAŞ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ümit GÖRGÜLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürdal ORHAN	Ankara City Hospital (Turkey)	MELKERSSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT
Metin DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖZKIRIŞ Ody. Şenol KAYAPUNAR Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKÇİ	Aksaray Training and Research Hospital (Turkey) Konya Beyşehir Hospital(Turkey) Necmettin Erbakan University(Turkey)	MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WEBER TEST IN VERIFYING THE GAP BETWEEN AIR AND BONE THRESHOLDS IN PURE TONE AUDIOMETRY TEST
Ody. Şenol KAYAPUNAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat DOĞAN Ody. Mustafa ATAY Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKÇİ	Konya Beyşehir Hospital(Turkey) Kayseri Acıbadem Hospital (Turkey) Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey) Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)	EVALUATION OF SATISFACTION IN PATIENTS USING ANALOGUE AND DIGITAL HEARING AIDS
Dr. Ody. Tuğba EMEKÇİ	Necmettin Erbakan University (Turkey)	TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF VIDEO HEAD IMPULSE TEST (VHIT)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyho Cem YÜCETAŞ	Adiyaman University (Turkey)	PROXIMAL AND DISTAL SURGICAL APPROACHES TO MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY ANEURYSMS
L.I. Rustamov .H. Heydarova J.M. Aliyeva J.S Mammadova Kh.B.Pashayeva A.I.Gurbanov	Scientific-Research Institute of Medical Prevention named after V.Y Akhundov (Azerbaijan)	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN WITH CHOVID-19 IN BAKU CITY
Rahimli Shabnam	Azerbaijan Medical University (Azerbaijan)	THE EFFECT OF ANTIOXIDANT TREATMENT ON REBLEEDING RATE IN PATIENTS WITH PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Sadiqlı Pərinaz İslam qızı

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zəfər Abdullayev	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	SOCIAL AND STATE THEORIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE
Dr. Sadiqlı Pərinaz İslam qızı	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	WOODEN CHURN
İsmayılova Jalə Musa q.	<i>Baku Eurasia University (Azerbaijan)</i>	FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL-POLITICAL THOUGHT EMERGED IN NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY-THE PHENOMENON OF M.A.RASULZADE
Dr. Hüseynova Ülkər Elmar	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)</i>	WHY DO WE SAY SO?
Emin DALMIŞ	<i>Adiyaman University (Turkey)</i>	HATUNS EFFECTIVE IN THE SÖKMEN ADMINISTRATION: İNANÇ HATUN, ŞAHBANU HATUN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşah PARLAK KALKAN	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University (Turkey)</i>	ABOUT THE NAME OF KİLİS
Samirə Adəm qızı Əmrahova	<i>Cəlilabad rayon Göytəpə şəhər 1 nömrəli tam orta məktəb (Azerbaijan)</i>	THE ROLE OF ICT IN EDUCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasibə ŞAHOĞLU	<i>Girne American University (TRNC)</i>	THE BITTER REALITY OF WARS: MISSING PERSONS OF CYPRUS (1963-64/ 1974)
Günəl Tağızadə	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)</i>	DEPORTATION POLICY OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP AGAINST THE BALKARIAN POPULATION OF THE KABARDINO-BALKARIAN ASSR IN 1944
Turan Maharrambay AHMADLI Kamala YUSİFOVA	<i>Mugla Sitki Kocman University (Turkey) Azerbaijan Architecture and Construction University (Azerbaijan)</i>	FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' CHOICE OF FURNITURE: LANKARAN CITY EXAMPLE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Hidayatul SIBYANI

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Via Syiful Awwaliyah Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	SHOPPING INTEREST PREFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL MARKETS AND MODERN MARKETS (CASE STUDY ON COMMUNITIES AROUND PEMALANG SUPERMARKET BASE)
Samarjit ROY Debashis DE	<i>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology (India)</i>	MultiMusT: MULTIFACETED INTELLIGENCE IN INTERNET OF MUSIC THINGS
Hidayatul SIBYANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	BUYING DAN SELLING CONTRACTS IN THE SHOPEE MARKETPLACE IN TERMS OF MURABAHAH, SALAM, AND ISTISNA' CONTRACTS
Diah MUZAYATI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	NATIONAL APPROACH IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC APPROACH
Nofi Rismawati Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	TRADE OR BUY
Karimah ANDRIYANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	INFLATION IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Lisfiana Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL LIEN AND ITS EFFECT FOR THE WEFARE OF PEOPLE
Dian Ayu NADIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF INFLATION
Dwi SEPTYANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	DISTRIBUTION STRATEGY OF BATIK PUTRA BALI STORE TO THE ENHANCEMENT SALES VOLUME

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16.10.2021, Saturday



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HEAD OF SESSION: Hatma Aura RAHMAH

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hatma Aura RAHMAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	ISLAMIC ECONOMIC THOUGHT ACCORDING TO ABU YUSUF, IMAM ASY-SYAIBANI AND ABU UBAID
Heny Maulina SHODIK Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE RELEVANCE OF RELIGIOSITY ON ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR (Case study of Rengginang Samiaji Batang producer)
Roihatul JANAHA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	TRADITIONAL HALAL CULINARY IN THE CITY OF PEMALANG: OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES IN THE TIMES
Aniqotul AMAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS IN MUAMALAH
Widya PRAMESTI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	DIFFERENCES IN ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR DUE TO IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES ECONOMY
Miftahul JANAHA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	MORAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR
Afrizul MAULANA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF PREPARATION TO FACE DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS ON THE ECONOMY IN TIRTO DISTRICT
Aris Maulana Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	THE FUTURE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN THE CURRENT GLOBAL ERA OF ECONOMICS TREND
Bintang Ika PURWANTI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalonga (Indonesia)</i>	HISTORY OF THOUGHT ISLAMIC MACRO ECONOMIC

PHOTO GALLERY







Recording

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Kaldygul Adilbekova h2-moderator-Dr. RABIE SAIFI h4-moderator-Prof. Dr. Kazi S... h5- Abdulvahap Orhan h1-EMINE YURT... h1-EMINE YURTERI

Mustafa Latif EMEK Atabek Movlyanov H1-M.Sevba ÇO... Hall-4, Bhinitha S3H4 Is Fatimah

Hall-4, L.Harish Kumar h1-Mehmet Yild... IKSAD Kongre H-5 Observer 16.10.2021-h5-... 16.10.2021-h5-Walid Belaid

Merve KARA 16.10.2021-h6-J... observer h2: Alina H1-Prof. Dr. Ah... H1-Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK Hall-4, Session-1, 16/10/2021...

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View

h2-moderator-D... H1-M.Sevba ÇO... 16.10.2021--h4-Hasib... h5- Abdulvahap Orhan Atabek Movlyanov H1-Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ö... h2-moderator-Dr. RA... H1-M.Sevba ÇOLAK

Recording Remove Pin Remove Spotlight

Baki Avrasiya Universiteti

Unmute Start Video Security Participants 29 Chat 1 Share Screen Record Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave

Aramak için buraya yazın

23°C Güneşli 09:41 15.10.2021

Recording

View

h3-observer

h2-moderator-D...

h1-EMİNE YURT...

Observer Hall- 4...

h3-observer

h2-moderator-Dr. RABIE SAIFI

h2-moderator-Prof. Dr. Kazi S...

h3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ

H5-Ayşegül Çelik Bozdoğan

Sayavus Gasimov

H1-Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK

h1-Mehmet Yıldırım

Unmute

Start Video

Security

Participants 38

Chat

Share Screen

Record

Breakout Rooms

Reactions

Leave

Recording... Remaining : 09:46:00

h3-observer

H3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ

H3-observer

H3 Kamil Akbayır

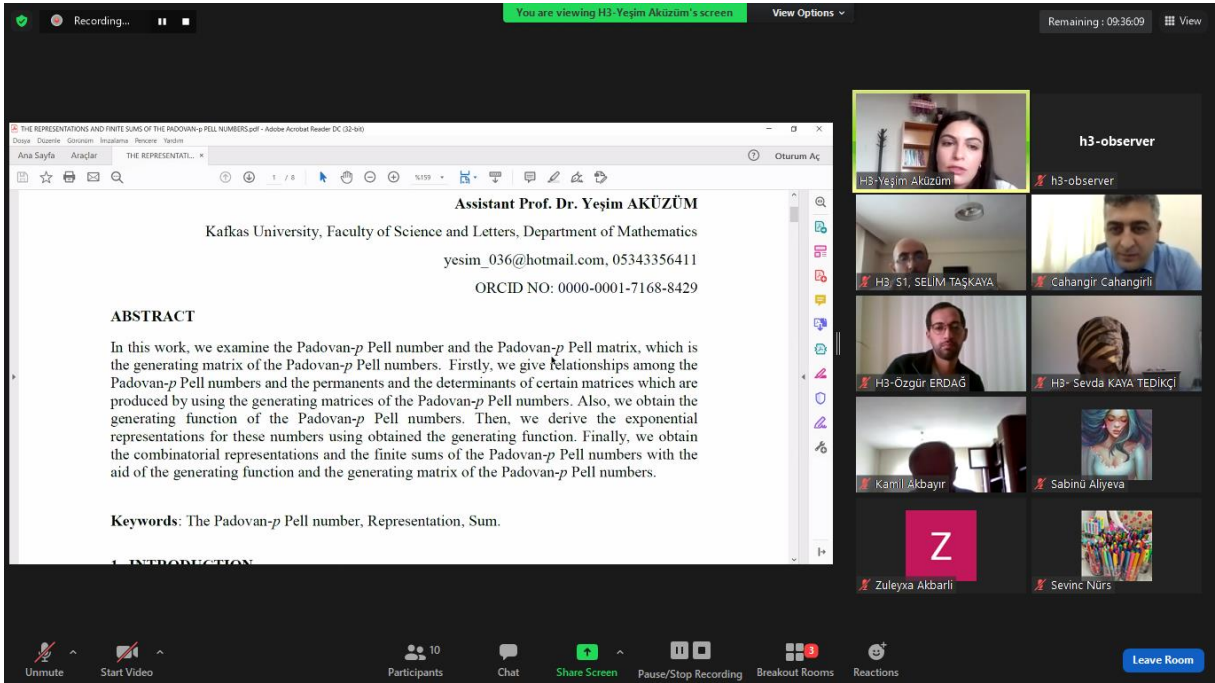
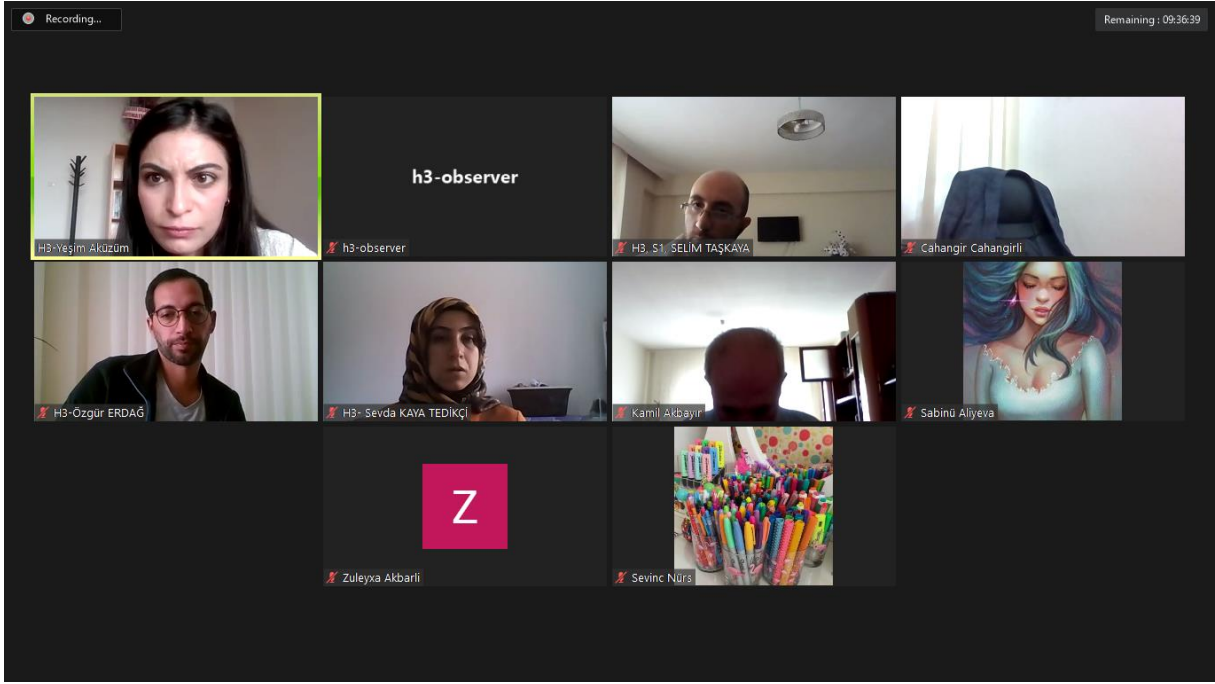
16.10.2021--h3-Cahangir Cahangirli

H3-Yeşim AKUZUM

H3 S1 SELİM TAŞKAYA

H3-Ozgür ERDAG

H3 Mehmet Sait ALAKUŞ



Recording... Remaining : 09:24:46

THE PADOVAN- p JACOBSTHAL SEQUENCES MODULO m

Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ
Res. Assist. Özgür ERDAĞ

Not eklemek için tıklayın

H3-Neşim AKÜZÜM
h3-observer
H3- S1, SELİM TAŞKAYA
H3-Özgür ERDAĞ
H3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ
Kamili Akbayır
Sevinc Nürs

Recording... Remaining : 09:14:16


THE REPRESENTATION AND FINITE SUMS OF THE PADOVAN- p FIBONACCI NUMBERS

Res. Assist. Özgür ERDAĞ
Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ

Not eklemek için tıklayın

H3-Neşim AKÜZÜM
h3-observer
H3- S1, SELİM TAŞKAYA
H3-Özgür ERDAĞ
H3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ
Kamili Akbayır
Sevinc Nürs

Recording... Remaining: 08:55:27



h3-observer

H3-Neşim AKUZUM

H3-observer

H3- S1, SELİM TAŞKAYA

H3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ

H3- Özgür ERDAĞ

Sevinc Nürs

Detailed description: This screenshot shows a video conference interface. On the left, a satellite map displays a city grid with a yellow line connecting two points, labeled '1.8 km'. The map includes various street names and landmarks. On the right, a grid of six video thumbnails is visible. The top row shows a woman (H3-Neşim AKUZUM) and a person with a headscarf (H3-observer). The middle row shows a man (H3- S1, SELİM TAŞKAYA) and a woman (H3- Sevda KAYA TEDİKÇİ). The bottom row shows a man (H3- Özgür ERDAĞ) and a colorful abstract image (Sevinc Nürs). The interface includes a 'Recording...' indicator and a 'Remaining: 08:55:27' timer.

Recording... Remaining: 09:57:39

h3-observer

H3-Elif Gökçe İNCE

h3-observer

H3-Kübra DALLI

h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Mahmut Fırat

H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yılmaz

H3-Ramazan ACAR

H3-Ozan İNCE

H3-TÜLİN ÇELİK

H3-Ozan İNCE

Detailed description: This screenshot shows a video conference interface with a grid of seven video thumbnails. The top row features a woman with glasses (H3-Elif Gökçe İNCE) and a woman (H3-Kübra DALLI). The middle row shows a man (h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Mahmut Fırat), a man in a suit (H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yılmaz), and a man (H3-Ramazan ACAR). The bottom row shows a woman (H3-TÜLİN ÇELİK) and a woman (H3-Ozan İNCE). The interface includes a 'Recording...' indicator and a 'Remaining: 09:57:39' timer.

Recording... Remaining: 09:57:13

KENTSEL SU YÖNETİMİNDE FATURALANDIRILMAMIŞ YASAL KULLANIMLARIN EKONOMİK ETKİLERİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF UNBILLED AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTIONS IN URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT

Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT*
Dr. Salih YILMAZ**

*Prof. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü
**MASKİ Genel Müdürlüğü, Plan-Proje Birimi

3. ULUSLARARASI BAKÜ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
15-16 Ekim 2021
BAKÜ AVRASYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ

h3-observer
h3-Kübra DALLI
h3-observer
h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Ma...
h3-S2. Dr. Salih Yılmaz
h3-Ramazan ACAR
h3-TULİN ÇELİK
h3-Elif Gökçe İ...
h3-Ozan İNCE
h3-Elif Gökçe İNCE
h3-Ozan İNCE

Recording... Remaining: 09:30:52

h3-observer
h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Mahmut Firat
h3-observer
h3-TULİN ÇELİK
Meltem Saplıoğlu
h3-Ayşe ÜNAL
h3-Ozan İNCE
h3-Kübra DALLI
h3-Elif Gökçe İNCE
h3-Ramazan ACAR
h3-S2. Dr. Salih Yılmaz
V.Turgut Tosun
V.Turgut Tosun
Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL

Recording... Remaining: 09:28:29

FIRAT HAVZASI TABAN AKIŞININ TEK PARAMETRELİ DİJİTAL FİLTRELEME YÖNTEMİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EUPHRATES BASIN BASEFLOW WITH SINGLE PARAMETER DIGITAL FILTERING METHOD

Ramazan ACAR
Kemal SAPLIOĞLU

h3-observer
h3-observer
H3-TULİN ÇELİK
Meltem Saplioglu
H3- Ayşe ÜNAL
H3-Kübra DALLI
H3-Ramazan ACAR
H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yılmaz
V.Turgut Tosun
Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL
H3-Elif Gökçe İNCE
H3-Ozan İNCE
H3-Ozan İNCE
Kemal Saplioglu
Kemal Saplioglu

Recording... Remaining: 09:14:48

YAYA KALDIRIMLARINDA SALGIN DÖNEMİ YAPILAN İYİLEŞTİRMELER

Arş. Gör. Ayşe ÜNAL
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Meltem SAPLIOĞLU
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi-Mühendislik Fak.-İnşaat Müh.

h3-observer
h3-observer
Meltem Saplioglu
H3-Elif Gökçe İNCE
Kemal Saplioglu
H3-TULİN ÇELİK
H3- Ayşe ÜNAL
V.Turgut Tosun
H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yılmaz
H3-Kübra DALLI
Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL
H3-Ramazan ACAR
H3-Ozan İNCE
H3-Ozan İNCE

Recording... Remaining: 08:49:57 View

h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Mahmut Firat h3-observer Meltem Saplioglu H3-TÜLİN ÇELİK

H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yilmaz H3, Ayşe UNAL H3-Ramazan ACAR H3-Elif Gökçe INCE

V.Turgut Tosun H3-Ozan INCE H3-Kübra DALLI Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL

Unmute Start Video Participants 12 Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room

Recording... Remaining: 08:37:40

Küçük Barajlarda Proje Paftalarının Sınıflandırılması ve İncelenmesi

V. TURGUT TOSUN
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
15.10.2021

h3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Mahmut Firat h3-observer Meltem Saplioglu H3-S2, Dr. Salih Yilmaz

H3-Elif Gökçe INCE H3-Ozan INCE H3-Kübra DALLI H3, Ayşe UNAL

H3-TÜLİN ÇELİK H3-Ramazan ACAR T. Vatan Tosun Fatih Mehmet ÖZKAL

INTRODUCTION

Energy Global Status

79.9%	Fossil fuels
2.2%	Nuclear energy
6.9%	Traditional biomass
11.0%	Modern renewables
4.3%	Biomass/solar/geothermal heat
3.6%	Hydropower
2.1%	Wind/solar/biomass/geothermal/ocean power
1.0%	Biofuels for transport

IEA, Renewable Global status report 2019

IPCC and IEA Report, 2020

Global Energy Demand \uparrow 2.3 %

Global Temperature rise 1-1.3 °C
(2030-2050) \uparrow 1.5-1.7 °C

Global energy-related Co2 \uparrow 1.7 %

Need for Renewable Energy

- Meeting the 2 °C global warming limit of the Paris Agreement
- Low emissions
- Reduce Global temperature

Renewable Energy sources

Conventional Working fluids

Air, Water, Glycols, oils etc.

0D

Nanoparticles

1D

Carbon nanotube

2D

Graphene

3D

Composite nanomaterial

NANOFLUIDS

Preparation method

Temperature
pH
Pressure

Reduction process

Capping
Constant
Stirring
Stabilization

NANOFLUIDS

- Effective Heat Transfer
- Increased Thermal conductivity
- Uniform Temperature
- Increase of the absorption-transmissivity
- Reduction of pump power
- Minimizes the temperature difference between the absorber plate and heat transfer fluid

GREEN TECHNOLOGY

- Larger scale production
- No risks and hazardous
- Environmental friendly
- Easy availability
- Lower Energy consumption
- Simple and economic
- Safe handling provision

Recording... UNIV OF M The Leader in Research & Innovation Talking: H4- bhinitha 5

BACKGROUND

Double Pipe

- Sanitary applications
- Pharmaceutical applications
- Industrial applications

Counter-current flow

OR

Double Pipe

- Economical
- Ideal
- Flexible design
- Suitable for high temperature & Pressure
- Allows thermal expansion without additional cost

Co-current flow

Recording... Remaining : 09:24:32

Observer Hall- 4...

ADELEWE, TIMOTHY HALL-4 session 2

H4S2 Petko Alov

H4- Stc Axel Makay Katz

H-4S2Dr.K.R. Padma/moderator

Hall 4Khoshnur Jannat

H4 - Prof. Tania Pencheva

h4-Alina Lupu S...

h4-Alina Lupu Surlea

S3H4 Zafar Abd...

S3H4 Zafar Abdullayev

Hall 4, Tohmina...

Hall 4, Tohmina Afroze

H4-is Fatimah

h4 s2 ruzica

h4 s2 ruzica

H4-radostina va...

H4-radostina vasileva

H4 Basa Mihaela

H4 Basa Mihaela

Hall-4, Shikha Sa...

Hall-4, Shikha Saxena

Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer

Original Sound: Off

Recording...

Remaining: 09:56:33

presentation.pdf

BAKU PROGRAMI...

Oturum Aç

3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

MANYETİK ALANIN KÜRESEL BİR ÇEKİRDEK/KAUBUK/ŞABUK YARI İLETKEN Kuantum NOKTASINDAKİ TEK DOĞRUSAL VE DOĞRUSAL OLMAYAN KIRILMA İNDİSİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON LINEAR AND NONLINEAR REFRACTIVE INDEX CHANGES OF A SINGLE DONOR IN A SPHERICAL CORE/SHELL/SHELL SEMICONDUCTOR QUANTUM DOT

Dr. Emre Bahadır AL
Fen Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sivas/Türkiye
Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas/Turkey

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room

Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

Original Sound: Off

Recording...

Remaining: 09:26:31

H-5 Observer

H5-moderator- Prof. Dr. Kemal Marit Hisar

H5-Aynur E. Çiçekbaşı

H5-Mediha Türkkan

H5-Mustafa Ergin Şahin

Fatmanur Iğın

H5-Seref B. Tuncer

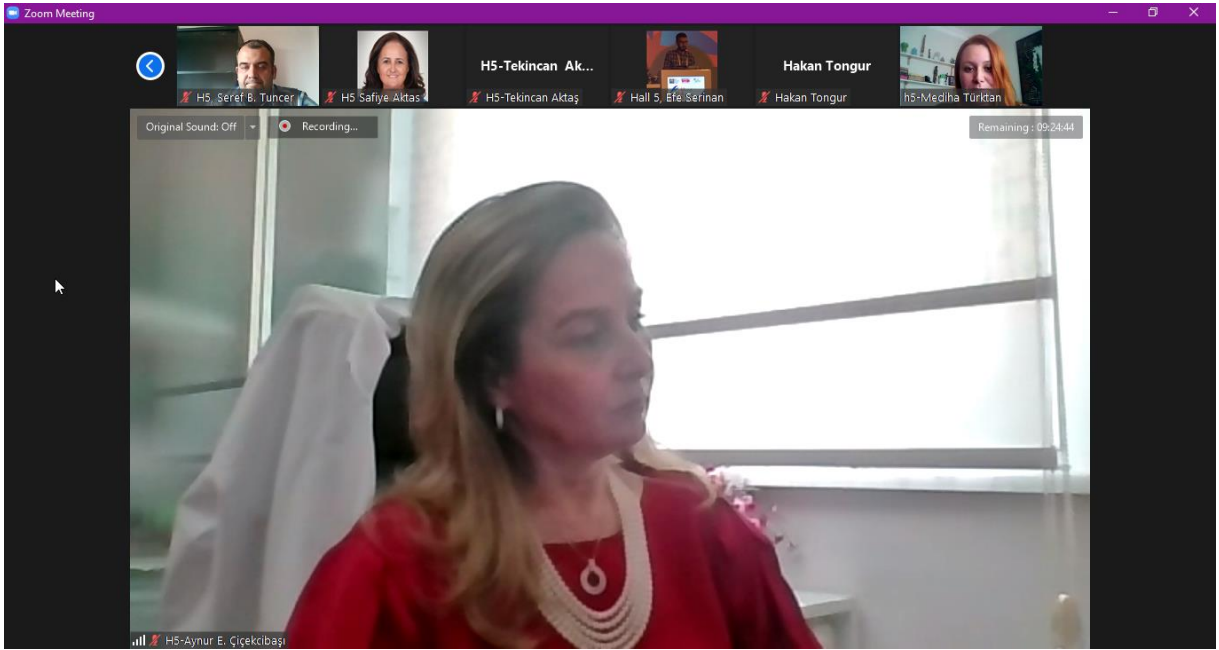
H5-Tekincan Aktaş

H5 Safiye Aktaş

Hall 5, Efe Serinjan

Hakan Tongur

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room



Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H5-Seref B. Tuncer H5-Aynur E. Çiçekcibaşı H5-Safiye Aktaş H5-Tekincan Ak... Hall 5, Efe Serinlan Hakan Tongur

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining : 09:24:05

CHEK2*1100delC Mutation in Ovarian Cancer

Seref B. Tuncer

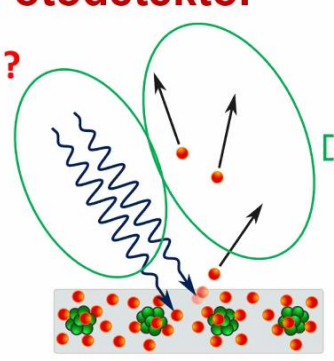
Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room

Zoom Meeting

H-5 Observer H5-Abdulvahap Orhan H5-Elif Somuncu H5-Emre Bahadır AL MODERATOR H5-Ebr... H5-Ahmet Tuna

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining : 09:29:55

Fotodetektör



?

wavelength	frequency
1 km	300 kHz
10 m	30 MHz
10 cm	3 GHz
1 mm	300 GHz
10 μ m	3×10^{13} Hz
0.1 μ m	3×10^{15} Hz
1 nm	3×10^{17} Hz
10^{-11} m	3×10^{19} Hz
10^{-13} m	3×10^{21} Hz

15.10.2021 3

Zoom Meeting

H-5 Observer h5-Mediha Türk... H5, Seref B. Tun...

Original Sound: Off Remaining: 09:53:30

BAKIR SÖĞÜT ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1992

NECETTİN ERBAKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ Meram Tıp Fakültesi

CANALİS OPTİCUS VE SELLA TURCİCA'NIN BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDE MORFOLOJİK ANALİZİ VE KLİNİK ÖNEMİ

Morphological Analysis and Clinical Implication of the Optic Canal and Sella Turcica Using Computed Tomography

Fatmanur İlgin¹, Gülay Açar¹, A. Safa Gökşan¹, Aynur Emine Çiçekciabaşı¹, Demet Aydoğdu²

¹Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Meram Tıp Fakültesi, Anatomi Anabilim Dalı, Konya, Türkiye.
²Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Meram Tıp Fakültesi, Radyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Konya, Türkiye.


Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining: 09:44:46

Results

Methodographic Observations and Microhardness Results



(a) (b) (a) (b)

Figure-9. (a) Homogeneous (b) Optical photographs of CAB1 sample irradiated with 50 kGy γ -radiation dose

Figure-10. (a) Homogeneous (b) Optical photographs of CAB2 sample irradiated with 50 kGy γ -radiation dose.

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room

Zoom Meeting

H-5 Observer h5-Mediha Türk... H5, Seref B. Tun...

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining : 09:52:42

1. GİRİŞ

The diagrams illustrate the sphenoid bone from four perspectives:

- Anterior View:** Labels include Ala minor, Crista sphenoidalis, Apertura sinus sphenoidalis, Fissura orbitalis superior, Fissura orbitalis inferior, Canalis pterygoideus, Fossa pterygoidea, Hamulus pterygoideus, Lamina medialis, Lamina lateralis, Proc. pterygoideus, Facies orbitalis, Facies temporalis, Foramen rotundum.
- Posterior View:** Labels include Ala minor, Canalis opticus, Jugum sphenoidale, Fissura orbitalis superior, Ala major, Foramen ovale, Foramen spinosum, Sella turcica, Fossa hypophysialis, Proc. clinoides posterior, Foramen rotundum, Proc. clinoides anterior.
- Medial View:** Labels include Ala minor, Canalis opticus, Proc. clinoides posterior, Fissura orbitalis superior, Ala major, Facies cerebralis, Foramen rotundum, Spongiosus trabeculae, Lamina medialis, Proc. pterygoideus, Darzum sellae, Lamina lateralis.
- Lateral View:** Labels include Ala minor, Canalis opticus, Proc. clinoides posterior, Fissura orbitalis superior, Ala major, Facies cerebralis, Foramen rotundum, Spongiosus trabeculae, Lamina medialis, Proc. pterygoideus, Fossa pterygoidea, Darzum sellae, Lamina lateralis.

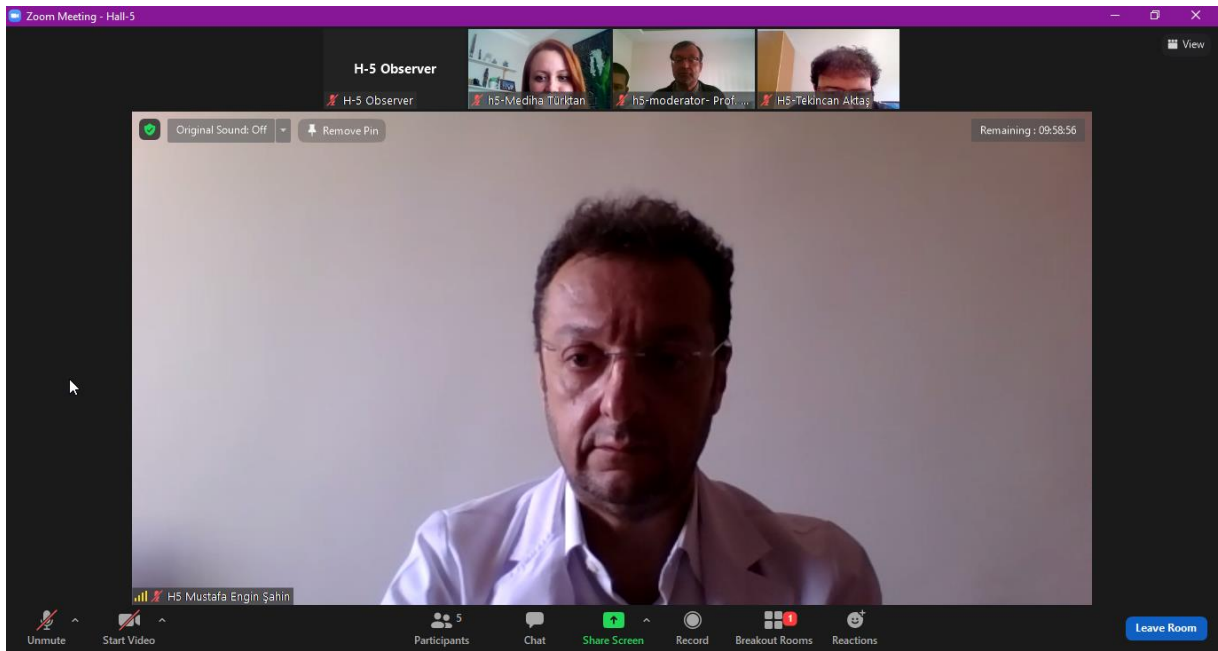
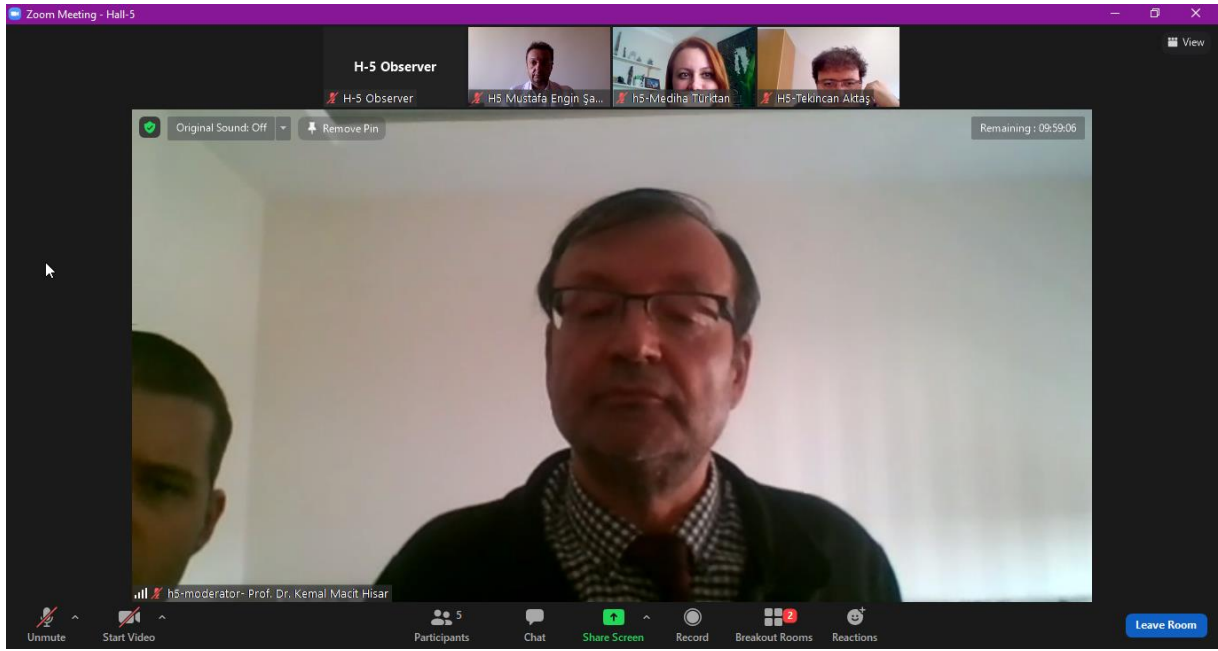
Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

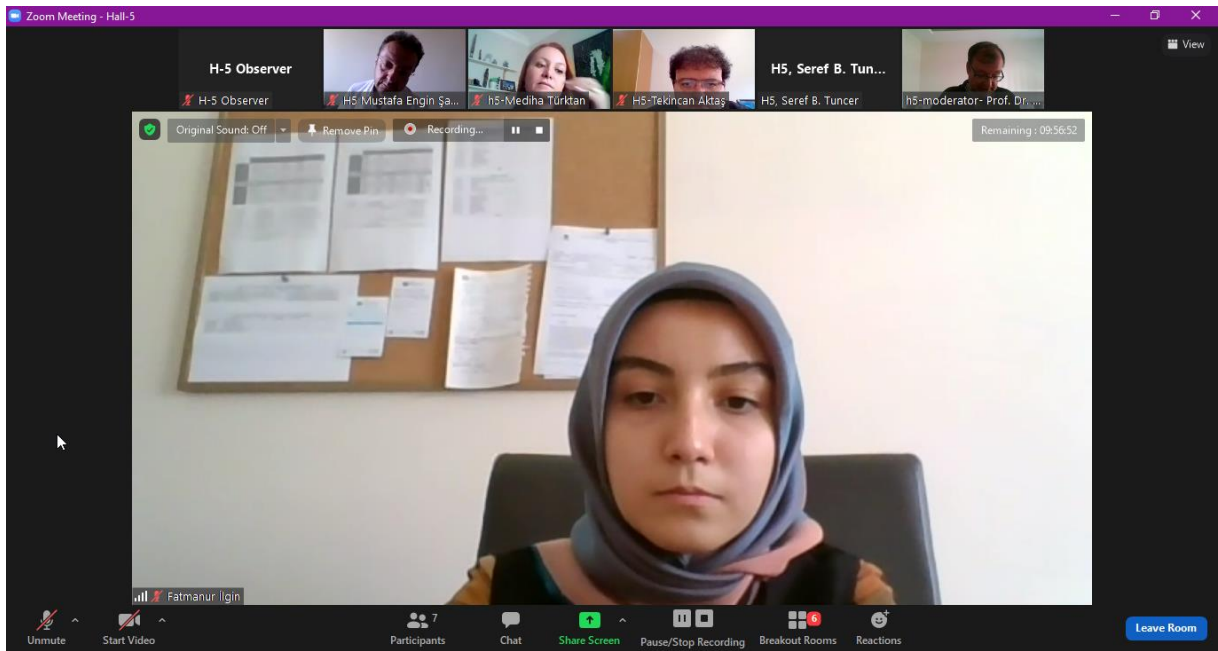
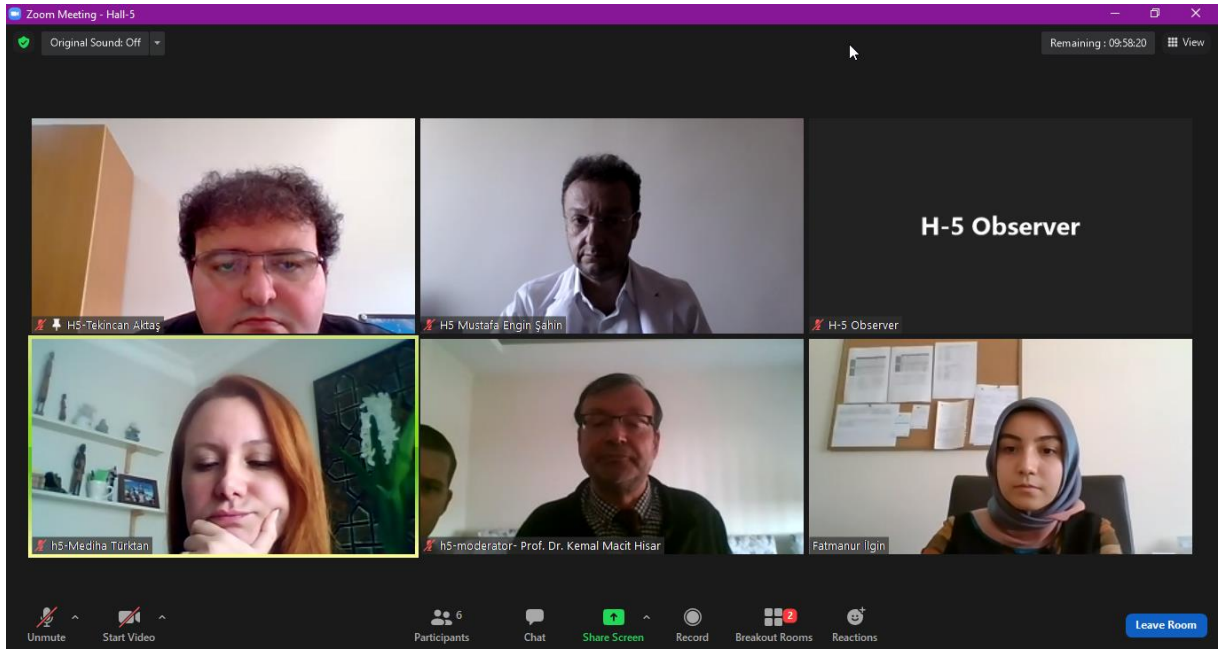
H-5 Observer H5 Mustafa Engin Şa... h5-Mediha Türkkan h5-moderator- Prof... H5-Tekincan Aktaş

Original Sound: Off Remaining : 09:59:16

The video feed shows a woman with long red hair, looking directly at the camera. The background includes a white shelf with various decorative items and a window with a decorative pattern.

Zoom Meeting controls: Unmute, Start Video, Participants (5), Chat, Share Screen, Record, Breakout Rooms, Reactions, Leave Room





Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer H-5-Abdulahap Orhan H-5-Elif Somuncu H-5-Emre Bahadır AL H-5-Ayşegül Çelik...

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining: 09:55:06

Yeni Microsoft PowerPoint Sunucu - PowerPoint

DOSYA GİRİŞ EKLE TASARIM GEÇİŞLER ANIMASYONLAR SLAYT GÖSTERİSİ GÖZDEN GEÇİR GÖRÜNÜM Okurum aç

Kes Duzen Kopyala Yeni Biçim Boyacı Fano Yeni Slayt Sıfırla Bellan Yarı Tisi Paragraf Metin Yonu Metin Hizala SmartArt'a Dönüştür Yönetir Hata Soluk Şekil Efektleri Şekil Doğusu Şekil Anahatı Şekil Değiştir Seç Bul Değiştir

1 2 3 4 5

3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE
October 15-16, 2021
Baku, Azerbaijan, Baku Eurasia University

SABİT γ - RADYASYON DOZU İLE İŞİNLANAN Cu- ESASLI ALAŞIMLARIN FİZİKSEL PARAMETRELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF Cu- BASED ALLOYS IRRADIATED WITH CONSTANT γ - RADIATION DOSE

Ş. Nevin BALO, Abdulahap ORHAN
Erat Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Fizik Bölümü, Elazığ/ Türkiye
nbalo@firat.edu.tr

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room Mute All

Zoom Meeting

H-5 Observer H-5-Abdulahap Orhan H-5-Elif Somuncu H-5-Moderator- Ebru... H-5-Ayşegül Çelik Bozdoğan... H-5-Emre Bahadır AL

Original Sound: Off Recording... Remaining: 09:39:33

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF CUO NANO PARTICLES PRODUCED UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS ON CANDIDA ALBICANS

DR. AYŞEGÜL ÇELİK BOZDOĞAN
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY


Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer

H-5 Observer | H-5- Abdulvahap Orhan | H-5- Elif Somuncu | H-5-Moderator- Ebru... | H-5-Aysegül Çelik Bozdo... | H-5-Emre Bahadır AL

Original Sound: Off | Recording... | Remaining : 09:39:09

Candida albicans



- *Candida albicans* is a yeast species that can lead to opportunistic targeting or system targeting if it has the chance to become part of the human digestive and albic human urinary tract flora.
- Nanotechnology applications have the potential to show an alternative new innovations that can act against this yeast.

Unmute | Start Video | Participants | Chat | Share Screen | Pause/Stop Recording | Breakout Rooms | Reactions | Leave Room

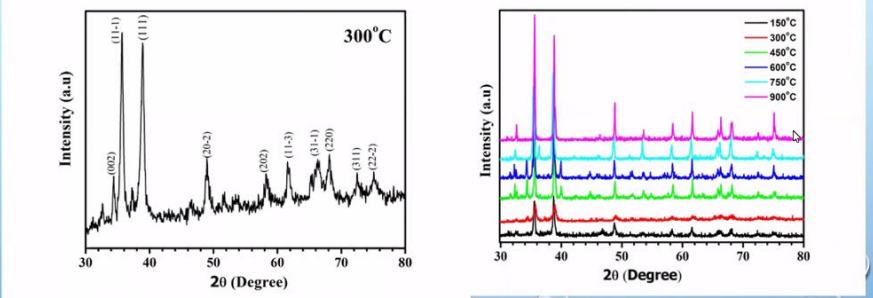
Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer

H-5 Observer | H-5- Abdulvahap Orhan | H-5- Elif Somuncu | H-5-Moderator- Ebru... | H-5-Aysegül Çelik Bozdo... | H-5-Emre Bahadır AL

Original Sound: Off | Recording... | Remaining : 09:36:43

XRD Spectroscopy of CuO for Different Annealing Temperature



Intensity (a.u.)

300°C

Intensity (a.u.)

2θ (Degree)

2θ (Degree)

150°C | 300°C | 450°C | 600°C | 750°C | 900°C

Unmute | Start Video | Participants | Chat | Share Screen | Pause/Stop Recording | Breakout Rooms | Reactions | Leave Room

Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

H-5 Observer

Original Sound: Off

Recording...

Remaining: 09:32:32

Geçişler ANIMASYONLAR SLAYT GÖSTERİSİ GÖZDEN GEÇİR GÖRÜNÜM NİTRO PRO BİÇİM

Kes Kopyala Yapıştır Bıçım Boyayıcı Fano Yeni Slayt Sıfırla Bölüm Slaytlar

Metin Yönlendirme Metin Hizala SmartArt'a Donuşturma

Şekil Dolgusu Şekil Anahatı Şekil Efektleri Bul Değiştir Seç

Yerleştir Hızlı Siller Düzeltme

İKİ PARAMETRELİ FERMİ FONKSİYONU KULLANILARAK InAs ve Ge YARIİLETKENLERİNİN TERMOMANYETİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN SICAKLIĞA BAĞLI OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

DOÇ.DR.EBRU COPUROĞLU

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Aramak için buraya yazın

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room


Zoom Meeting

Original Sound: Off

Recording...

Remaining: 09:54:55

H-5- Abdulvahap Orhan



Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

Original Sound: Off | Switch to Shared Content | Remove Pin | Recording... | Remaining: 09:47:59

H5-Emre Bahadır AL

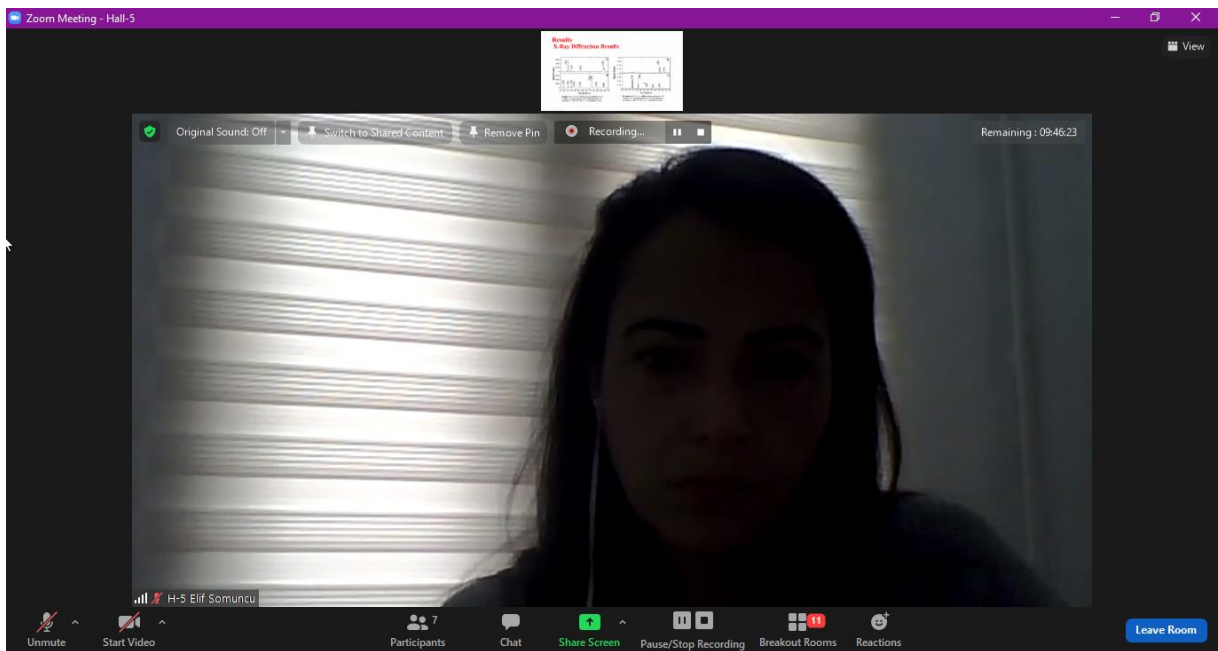
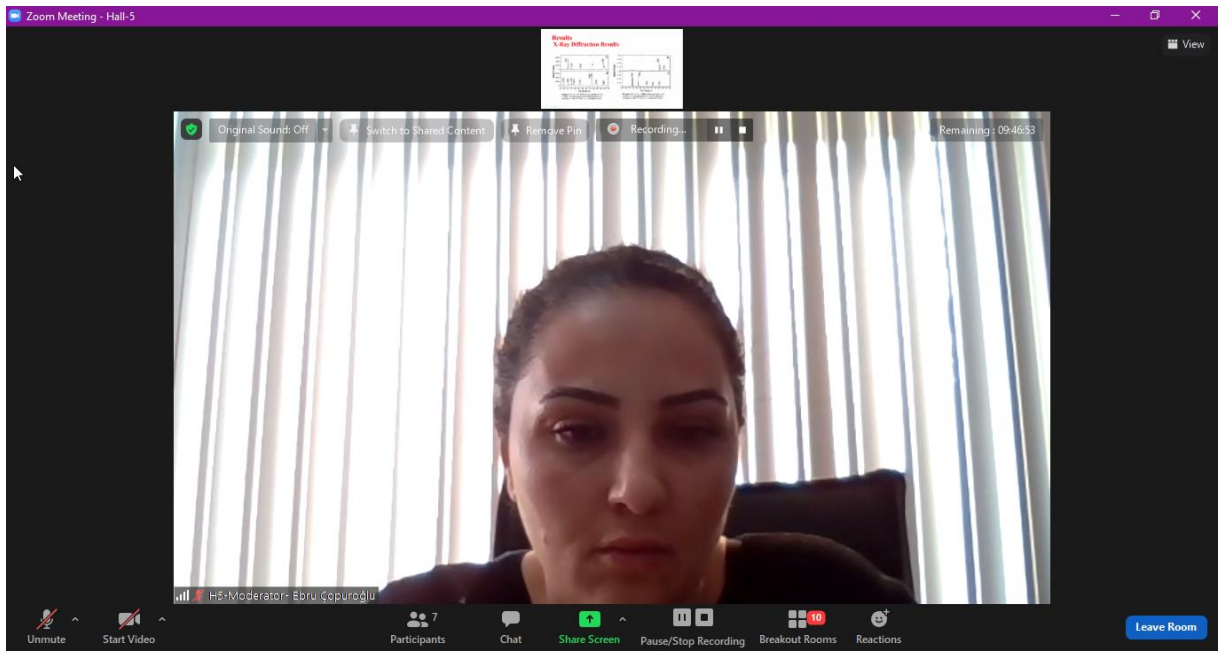
Unmute | Start Video | Participants (7) | Chat | Share Screen | Pause/Stop Recording | Breakout Rooms (15) | Reactions | Leave Room

Zoom Meeting - Hall-5

Original Sound: Off | Switch to Shared Content | Remove Pin | Recording... | Remaining: 09:47:45

H5-Ahmet Tuna

Unmute | Start Video | Participants (7) | Chat | Share Screen | Pause/Stop Recording | Breakout Rooms (17) | Reactions | Leave Room



Recording... Remaining: 09:56:49

h3-observer

H3Gül KOTAN

H3-observer

H3- Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA

H3- Fevzi AYTEMİZ

H3-Azer ÖZEN

H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Haydar Yüksek

H3- Murat BEYTUR

H3 - Önder ALBAYRAK

H3-Songül BOY

Hall-3, Sevdâ Manap

Recording... Remaining: 09:40:23



EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2-METHOXY-4-[(5-OXO-3-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL CINNAMATE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat BEYTUR
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Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK
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h3-observer

H3Gül KOTAN

h3-observer

H3- Bahar BANKOĞLU...

H3- Fevzi AYTEMİZ

H3-Azer ÖZEN

H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr...

H3- Murat BEYTUR

H3 - Önder ALBAYRAK

H3-Songül BOY

Hall-3, Sevdâ Manap

Dr. Fatma ERTAŞ

Dr. Fatma ERTAŞ

Recording... Remaining: 09:27:18

h3-observer

H3-Gül KOTAN

H3-Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA

H3-Fevzi AYTEMİZ

H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Haydar Yüksek

H3-Murat BEYTUR




H3-Önder ALBAYRAK

H3-Songül BOY

H3-Sevda Manap

H3-Azer ÖZEN

Recording... Remaining: 09:27:04

**SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW MANNICH BASES
CONTAINING 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE RING**

Dr. Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA*
Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK

3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
October 15-16, 2021
BAKU EURASIA UNIVERSITY

h3-observer

H3-Gül KOTAN

H3-Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA

H3-Fevzi AYTEMİZ

H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Ha...

H3-Murat BEYTUR

H3-Önder ALBAYRAK



H3-Songül BOY

H3-Azer ÖZEN

H3-Sevda Manap

H3-Azer ÖZEN


Recording... Remaining: 09:13:59




SPECTROSCOPIC AND NONLINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE 2-METHOXY-6-[(5-OXO-3-n-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL BENZOATE BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY METHOD

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat BEYTUR
Kafkas University, Faculty of Sciences and Letter, Department of Chemistry, Kars/Turkey.
E-mail: murاتبeytur83@gmail.com
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7098-5592
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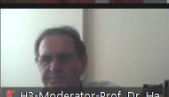
Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK
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E-mail: hhigh61@gmail.com
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h3-observer




H3-Gül KOTAN



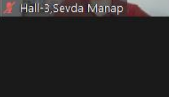
H3-Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA




H3-Fevzi AYTEMİZ



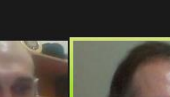
H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK



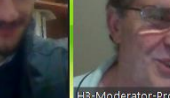
H3-Murat BEYTUR



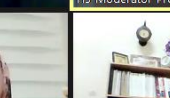
H3-Onder ALBAYRAK



H3-Songül BOY




H3-Sevda Manap




H3-Azer ÖZEN


Recording... Remaining: 07:36:21




h3-observer




H3-Fevzi AYTEMİZ




H3-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Haydar YÜKSEK




H3-Murat BEYTUR




H3-Azer ÖZEN




H3-Songül BOY



H3-Sevda Manap



H3-Onder ALBAYRAK



H3-Bahar BANKOĞLU YOLA

Recording... Remaining : 09:47:50

gözetimsel davranışlar sunum - Microsoft PowerPoint

OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE ÇOCUĞU OLAN ANNELERİN GÖZETİMSEL DAVRANIŞ PROFİLLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Doç. Dr. Nazan KAYTEZ

Öğr. Gör. Bayram DELEŞ

H1 Bayram deleş h1-observer

H1- Hafize ALTAY H1-Moderator-Prof. Dr...

H1- Oğuzhan Tiryaki H1 Behire sançar

H1-S1 Prof. Dr. Song... H1-Vasemin Karaaslan

H1-SEVAL CÜCELER H1- S1 Mehmet Ali S...

h1-Emine Baran H1 Şerife İrem Döner

Recording... Remaining : 08:55:47

H1 Behire sançar h1-observer H1- Hafize ALTAY H1- bahar çolak

h1-Emine Baran H1-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel H1-Vasemin Karaaslan H1-SEVAL CÜCELER

H1- Oğuzhan Tiryaki H1- S1 Mehmet Ali SALIK H1-S1 Prof. Dr. Songül ÇAKMAKÇI H1 Dilek Nur Uzun

H1 Şerife İrem D... Selime Çarman

H1 Şerife İrem Döner Selime Çarman

Recording... Remaining: 07:59:03

MESLEKİ VE TEKNİK ANADOLU LİSELERİNDE OKUYAN ERGENLERİN RİSKLİ SAĞLIK DAVRANIŞLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
ASSESSMENT OF RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLS

Sevim UĞUR* Ayfer TEZEL**
Akşaray Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü*
Ankara Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü**

3. Uluslararası Bakü Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi



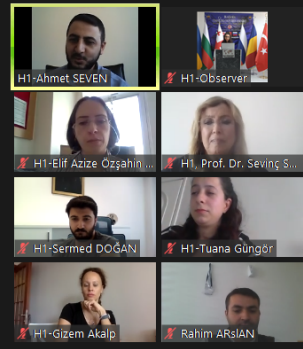
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H1-Moderator-Prof. Dr. Ayf... H1- S1 Mehmet Ali SALIK H1-S1 Prof. Dr. Sengül...
H1- Hafize ALTAY h1-Emine Baran H1-Yasemin Karaaslan
H1- Oğuzhan Tırşki H1-SEVAL CÜCELER

Recording... Remaining: 09:55:17

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMINDA ETİK TUTUMLARI VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER - PowerPoint (Olun Etkinleştirilmedi)

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMINDA ETİK TUTUMLARI VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

Ahmet Seven¹, Serap Çetinkaya Özdemir
¹Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Afşın Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye
²Sakarya Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Sakarya, Türkiye



H1-Ahmet SEVEN H1-Observer
H1-Elif Azize Özşahin... H1 Prof. Dr. Sevinç S...
H1-Sermed DOĞAN H1-Tuana Güngör
H1-Gizem Akalp Rahim ARSLAN

Recording... Remaining : 09:23:04

PowerPoint Slayt Gösterisi - sunum ADA - PowerPoint

3. BAKU INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Conference dates and venue
15-16 October 2021
Baku Eurasia University

RESVERATROLÜN DENEYSSEL EPİLEPSİ MODELİNDE ADENİN DEAMİNAZ VE NİTRİK OKSİT DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elif Azize ÖZŞAHİN DELİBAŞ
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeynep ACUNGİL
Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Slayt 1 / 28

H1-Ahmet SEVEN H1-Observer
H1-Elif Azize Ozsahin De... H1, Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serp...
H1-Sermed DOĞAN Rahim ARSLAN
H1-Gizem Akalp H1-Tuana Güngör
Zafar Abdullayev BÜLENT BÜYÜK...
Zafar Abdullayev BÜLENT BÜYÜKİDAN

Recording... Remaining : 09:09:33

H1-Ahmet SEVEN H1-Observer
H1-Elif Azize Ozsahin Delibas H1, Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serpil AYTAÇ
H1-Sermed DOĞAN Rahim ARSLAN
H1-Gizem Akalp H1-Tuana Güngör
Zafar Abdullayev
BÜLENT BÜYÜKİDAN Zafar Abdullayev


Recording... Remaining : 08:25:28

PowerPoint Slayt Gösterisi - [BAKU KONGRESİ SUNUM TR-ENG (1).pptx] - Microsoft PowerPoint

PVDF-HİDROLİZE SELÜLOZ KOMPOZİTLERİN KRİSTAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF CRYSTALLINE PROPERTIES OF PVDF-HYDROLYZED CELLULOSE COMPOSITES

Press ESC or double-click to exit full screen mode



1

Slayt 1 / 14

H1-Ahmet SEVEN

H1-Observer

H1-Elif Azize Ozşahin ...

H1-Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serp...

Rahim ARSIAN

BÜLENT BÜYÜKKIDAN

H1-Gizem Akalp

H1-Tuana Güngör

H1-Sermed DOĞAN

Recording... Remaining : 08:03:42

H1-Ahmet SEVEN

H1-Observer

H1-Elif Azize Ozşahin Dellbaş

H1-Prof. Dr. Sevinç Serpil AYTAÇ

Rahim ARSIAN

BÜLENT BÜYÜKKIDAN

H1-Sermed DOĞAN

H1-Tuana Güngör

H1-Gizem Akalp

Recording... Remaining: 09:58:17

H1-Moderator- Mehtap Aras h1-observer H1-Sonay YILMAZ

H1-Mehmet KUZU h1-Burak Erdem

Recording... Remaining: 08:48:57

İBN HALDUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
E-TİCARET SEKTÖRÜNÜNDE
MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİNİN
SEKTÖRÜN BÜYÜMESİNE
ETKİSİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elif Değirmenci
Burak Erdem

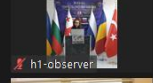
H1-Moderator- Mehtap ...
h1-observer
H1-Mehmet KUZU
H1-Sonay YILMAZ
Burak Erdem
Elif Değirmenci

COVID-19 ve E-Ticaret

İnsanlar pandemi dolayısıyla evde geçirdiği kapanma dönemlerinde en fazla:

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- Giyim,
- Süpermarket,
- Kozmetik ve
- Kitap ihtiyaçlarını e-ticaret kanalları ile gidermektedir.

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3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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**TUZLU TOPRAKTA KATALAZ REAKSIYONUNUN SUBSTRATLA
INHİBİSYONUNUN KINETİK ANALIZI (İĞDIR ILI, TÜRKİYE)
KINETIC ANALYSIS OF SUBSTRATE INHIBITION OF CATALASE
REACTION IN SALINE SOIL (PROVINCE OF İĞDIR, TURKEY)**

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ÖZET

Kurak- yarı kurak iklime sahip olan İğdir Bölgesi'nde, tuzluluk ve alkalilik önemli toprak problemleri arasındadır. Tuzluluk ve alkaliliğin toprak özellikleri üzerine olumsuz etkileri bilinmekle birlikte, enzim aktiviteleri ve kinetiği hakkında yeterli araştırma bulunmamaktadır. Bu sebeple bu çalışma, tuzluluk ve alkaliliğinin toprakta katalaz aktivitesi ve kinetiği üzerine etkilerini belirlemek amacıyla yürütülmüştür.

Bu amaç doğrultusunda; farklı tuz içeriğine sahip dört bölgeden, 0-30 cm toprak derinliğinden bozulmuş ve bozulmamış toprak örnekleri alınmıştır. Alınan toprak örnekleri üzerinde toprak fiziksel ve kimyasal özelliklerinin belirlenmesinin yanında farklı substrat (H_2O_2) konsantrasyonlarında (0, 3, 6, 9, 15, 21, 27, 30%) zamana bağlı olarak (15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 300 ve 360 saniye) toprakların katalaz aktivitesi belirlenmiştir.

Hesaplanmış aktivite değerleri kullanılarak, kinetik eğrinin zamana göre değişiminin; $[P]=f(t)$ 'nin en uygun analitik ifadeleri tespit edilmiştir.

Çalışmada, deneysel modelleme pratiğinde yaygın olarak kullanılan; Hiperbolik, Binomial, Binomial-parabolik, 5-6. derece polinom, 5-6. derece psevido polinom modelleri kullanılmıştır.

Daha sonra, model seçim kriterleri dikkate alınarak kinetik eğrileri en iyi ifade eden modellere göre başlangıç hız (v_0) değerleri hesaplanmıştır.

Deneme sonuçlarını değerlendirdiğimizde substrat konsantrasyonlarının artmasıyla ürün oluşumunda azalma olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu azalmanın sebebinin ise enzimsel reaksiyonun substratla inhibisyonundan olabileceği kanaatine varılmıştır.

Bu nedenle aktif enzim-substrat (ES) kompleksine ek olarak, inaktif bir enzim-substrat-substrat (ESS) kompleksinin oluştuğu enzimatik reaksiyonun durağan kinetiğinin kuramından elde edilen model kullanılmıştır.

Bu modelin düşük ve yüksek substrat konsantrasyonları için elde edilmiş ifadeler kullanılarak V_{max} , K_M , V_{max}/K_M , K_{ESS} , $[S]_{opt}$ ve $v_{0, max}$ parametrelerinin değerleri hesaplanmıştır.

Çalışma sonuçlarında tuzluluk ve alkaliliğin katalaz aktivitesini azalttığı, çalışılan topraklara ve uygulanan substrat konsantrasyonlarına bağlı olarak kinetik parametrelerin önemli ölçüde değiştiği ve substrat konsantrasyonu arttıkça katalaz enzimi reaksiyonunda belirgin şekilde engelleme (inhibisyon) olduğu tespit edilmiştir.



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Kinetik parametreler arasında en yüksek V_{max} , K_M , $[S]_{opt}$ ve $v_{0, max}$ değerleri ve en düşük K_{SEE} değerleri tuz oranı en az olan toprakta belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuzluluk, Katalaz Aktivitesi ve Kinetiği, İnhibisyon, Kinetik Parametreler, Modelleme

ABSTRACT

Salinity and alkalinity are among the main soil problems in İğdır, which has an arid-semi-arid climate. Although the negative effects of salinity and alkalinity on soil properties are known, there is not enough research on enzyme activities and kinetics.

Therefore, this study was carried out to determine the effects of salinity and alkalinity on catalase activity and kinetics in soil. In accordance with this purpose; disturb and undisturbed soil samples were taken from the depth of 0-30 cm at four different parts with different salt content. In addition to determine the physical and chemical soil properties, the catalase activity and kinetics of the soil were determined at different substrate (H_2O_2) concentrations (0, 3, 6, 9, 15, 21, 27, 30%) depending on time (15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 300 and 360 seconds) from collected soil samples.

Using the calculated activity values, the most appropriate analytical expressions of the variation of the kinetic curve with time $[P]=f(t)$ were determined.

In the study, widely used in experimental modeling practice; Hyperbolic, Binomial, Binomial-parabolic, 5-6th degree polynomial, 5-6th degree pseudopolynomial models were used.

Then, considering the model selection criteria, the initial velocity (v_0) values were calculated according to the models that best expressed the kinetic curves.

According to the results, it was determined that there was a decrease in product formation with increasing substrate concentrations. It was concluded that the reason for this decrease may be the inhibition of the enzymatic reaction with the substrate.

Therefore, the model derived from the theory of the stationary kinetics of the enzymatic reaction, in which an inactive enzyme-substrate-substrate (ESS) complex is formed in addition to the active enzyme-substrate (ES) complex, was used.

By using the data obtained for low and high substrate concentrations of this model, the values of V_{max} , K_M , V_{max}/K_M , K_{ESS} , $[S]_{opt}$ and $v_{0, max}$ parameters were calculated.

Results showed that salinity and alkalinity decreased catalase activity, kinetic parameters differed significantly depending on the soil salt content and substrate concentrations. As the substrate concentration increased, it was determined that there was a significant inhibition of the catalase enzyme reaction.

Among the kinetic parameters, the highest V_{max} , K_M , $[S]_{opt}$ and $v_{0, max}$ values and the lowest K_{SEE} values were determined in the soil with the lowest salt content.

Keywords: Salinity, Catalase Activity and Kinetics, Inhibition, Kinetic Parameters, Modeling



TRAKYA'DA BAZI EROZYON BÖLGELERİNDE OLUŞAN TOPRAK KAYIPLARININ DRONE İLE TAHMİN EDİLMESİ

ESTIMATING SOIL LOSSES OCCURRING IN SOME EROSION AREAS IN THRACE
BY USING DRONE

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to measure erosion area and volumes encountered in Tekirdağ and Kırklareli provinces located within the boundaries of Thrace Peninsula with the use of geographical information systems. For this purpose, 13 erosion sites located within the boundaries of Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces were assessed. Images taken with a unmanned aerial vehicle were combined together with Drone2Map add-on of ArcGis software of ESRI firm and ortho-mosaic images were generated. Area and volume loss through normal topography changes were determined with the aid of ArcMap software. Then, erosion-induced soil removal from these erosion sites of which area and volume were approximated was determined. These erosion sites were superposed with Thrace Land Use Availability (LUA) and Large Soil Group (LSG) maps and LUA and LSG classes of erosion sites were determined. Soil analyses of these sites were also conducted, and K factor was determined. Investigated erosion sites were placed into III and VII- class lands and identified as located over Non-calcareous Brown Forest Soils, Non-calcareous Brown Soils and Brown Forest Soils. The K factor was identified as 3rd-class “Moderately Erosive”. Total area of erosion sites, identified and imaged in Tekirdağ and Kırklareli provinces in 2020, was calculated as about 48.162 m², volume loss was calculated as 57.9635 m³ and amount of soil removal was calculated as 1.536.033 tons. This study was supported by Scientific Research Projects Department of Namık Kemal University (NKUBAP with the project number of 03.YLGA.18.163).

Key Words: Thrace, Erosion, GIS, Drone, Soil



**NEOSCYTALIDIUM DIMIDIATUM'UN SEBEP OLDUĐU İNCİR DALLARINDA
GERİYE DOĐRU ÖLÜM HASTALIĐINA KARŐI İNCİR AĐACI RİZOSFERİNDEN
ELDE EDİLEN ANTAGONİST BAKTERİ İZOLATLARININ *İN VİTRO*
BİYOKONTROL POTANSİYELLERİ**

***IN VITRO* BIOCONTROL POTENTIALS OF ANTAGONISTIC BACTERIAL ISOLATES
OBTAINED FROM FIG TREE RHIZOSPHERE AGAINST FIG LIMB DIEBACK
DISEASE CAUSED BY *NEOSCYTALIDIUM DIMIDIATUM***

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, sağlıklı incir ağaçlarının rizosfer (kök) bölgesinden elde edilen antagonist bakteri izolatlarının *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum*'un sebep olduğu incir dallarında geriye doğru ölüm hastalığına karşı biyokontrol etkinliği *in vitro* koşullarda araştırılmıştır. İkili kültür testi kullanılarak fungal etmenin misel gelişimini engellemede rizobakteriyel izolatların antagonistik etkinliği belirlenmiştir. Sağlıklı incir ağaçlarının farklı dokularından toplam 19 rizobakteriyel izolat elde edilmiştir. On dört antagonist bakteri izolatı, *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum*'un misel gelişimini *in vitro* koşullarda %42.78-84.44 oranında engellemiştir. Antagonist bakteri izolatlarından *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. mojavensis*, *B. pumilis*, *B. megaterium* ve *Acinetobacter johnsonii* izolatları, *in vitro* koşullarda miselyal gelişimi önemli ölçüde engelleyen (>%50 engelleme) en etkili izolatlar olduğu bulunmuştur. Proteaz, siderofor ve amonyum gibi antagonistik mekanizmalardan en az birinin, miselyal gelişimi baskılamada rol oynayan ana antagonist mekanizma(lar) olarak belirlenmiştir. Hidrojen siyanid üretimi, test edilen hiçbir izolat tarafından kullanılmamıştır. Rizosferik bakteri izolatlarının misel gelişimini önemli düzeyde baskılaması, güçlü antagonist bakteri izolatlar olarak belirlenen *B. subtilis*, *B. mojavensis*, *B. pumilus*, *B. megaterium* ve *Acinetobacter johnsonii*'nin *N. dimidiatum*'un sebep olduğu incir dallarında geriye doğru ölüm hastalığına karşı biyo-kontrol ajanı olarak düşünülebileceğini göstermektedir. Diğer bitki hastalık etmenlerine karşı biyo-kontrol potansiyelinin belirlenmesinin yanında bakteri izolatlarının *in vivo* antagonistik potansiyellerinin karakterize edilmesi, gelecekte detaylı olarak yapılması beklenen çalışmalar olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antagonist, Biyolojik Kontrol, İncir, *Bacillus* spp.



ABSTRACT

In this study, biocontrol efficiencies of antagonist bacterial isolates, obtained from the rhizophoreci regions of healthy fig trees, were investigated against fig limb dieback disease caused by *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum* *in vitro* conditions. Antagonistic efficiencies of rhizobacterial isolates were determined to inhibit mycelial growth of fungal agent by using dual culture test. A total of 19 rhizobacterial isolates were obtained from different tissues of healthy fig trees. Fourteen antagonistic bacterial isolates inhibited mycelia growth of *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum* *in vitro* by 42.78-84.44%. Among the antagonistic bacterial isolates, *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. mojavensis*, *B. pumilus*, *B. megaterium* and *Acinetobacter johnsonii* isolates were found to be the most efficient isolates which significantly inhibited the mycelial growth *in vitro* (>50% inhibition). At least one of the antagonistic mechanisms such as protease, siderophore and ammonium was determined as the main antagonist mechanism(s) involved in the suppression of mycelial growth. Production of hydrogen cyanide was not used by any of the isolates tested. Significant suppression in the mycelial growth by rhizospheric bacterial isolates indicate that the most potent antagonist bacterial isolates of *B. subtilis*, *B. mojavensis*, *B. pumilus*, *B. megaterium* and *Acinetobacter johnsonii* could be considered as possible bio-control agent against fig limb dieback disease caused by *N. dimidiatum*. Characterizing the *in vivo* antagonistic potentials of the antagonist bacterial isolates as well as determining the bio-control potential against other plant disease agents are considered as studies that are expected to be carried out in detail in the future.

Keywords: Antagonist, Biological Control, Fig, *Bacillus* spp.



SALINITY MANAGEMENT AND CULTURAL PRECAUTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

TARIMSAL ÜRETİMDE TUZLULUK YÖNETİMİ VE KÜLTÜREL TEDBİRLER

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a vital and indispensable sector for the nutrition of humanity. The three main inputs of agricultural production are soil, water and sunlight. In arid and semi-arid climates, water resources are gradually decreasing with the effect of global warming. Due to this scarcity of water and pollution, the quality of water resources is gradually deteriorating. Pollution of water is important not only in terms of agriculture but also in terms of life and cycle in nature.

Like every living organism, agricultural plants can also use water of certain quality. The use of water, whose usage limit is exceeded, in agriculture can cause a decrease in the yield, deterioration of product quality, damage to the plant and even death of the plant. For this reason, it is extremely important to use water of appropriate quality for each plant variety. Although the uneven distribution of water on earth and the low quality of water in some regions limit the use of these waters, the fact that people cannot live without water forces them to use scarce and poor quality waters.

Irrigation with waters that are not suitable for agriculture can have unfavorable effects on plants and soil, resulting in a decrease in plant yield, deterioration of product quality and barren soils. In this study, information is given about some precautions to minimize the negative effects for waters that do not have sufficient quality to be used for agricultural purposes. By explaining what salinity means in water and soil, information about how salinity is determined is given. The mechanisms of salinization of the plant root zone of low quality water used in agriculture are explained, and information is given about the formation of salt accumulation in the soil. The damages of the salinity, occurring in the root zone, to the plant and the soil were explained.

In conditions with poor quality water or saline soils that are widespread in the world, the precautions that can be applied to obtain adequate yields are explained. Depending on the current conditions, with application of these precautions, it will be possible to produce without any yield loss or with a small amount of yield loss. For environments with saline irrigation water or salty soils, it is possible to make agriculture meaningful with these precautions.



Key Words: Water Quality, Soil Salinity, Salinity Management

ÖZET

Tarım insanlığın beslenmesi için hayati önem arz eden ve asla vazgeçemeyeceğimiz bir sektördür. Tarımsal üretimin üç ana girdisini, toprak, su ve gün ışığı oluşturmaktadır. Kurak ve yarı kurak iklimlerde su kaynakları küresel ısınmanın da etkisiyle giderek azalmaktadır. Sulardaki bu azalma ve meydana gelen kirlenmeler nedeniyle suların kalitesi giderek bozulmaktadır. Suların kirlenmesi sadece tarımsal açıdan değil doğadaki yaşam ve çevrim açısından da önemlidir.

Her canlı gibi tarımsal ürünler de belirli kaliteye sahip suları kullanabilmektedir. Kullanım sınırı aşılana suların tarımda kullanılması, bitkinin veriminin düşmesine, ürün kalitesinin azalmasına, bitkinin hasar görmesine, hatta bitkinin ölümüne neden olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle her bir bitki çeşidi için uygun kalitede su kullanılması son derece önemlidir. Yeryüzündeki suların dağılımının bozukluğu ve su kalitesinin bazı bölgelerde düşüklüğü bu suların kullanım alanını kısıtlayarak da, insanların susuz yaşamıyor olmaları, onları kıt ve kalitesiz suları kullanmaya zorlamaktadır.

Tarıma yeterince elverişli olmayan sular ile yapılan sulamalar, bitki ve toprağa olumsuz etkiler yaparak, bitki veriminin düşmesine, ürün kalitesinin bozulmasına ve toprakların çoraklaşmasına neden olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, tarımsal amaçlı kullanılacak yeterli kaliteye sahip olmayan sular için, olumsuz etkileri en aza indirecek bazı tedbirler hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Sularda ve toprakta tuzluluğun neyi ifade ettiği açıklanarak, tuzluluğun nasıl belirlendiği hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Tarımda kullanılan düşük kaliteli suların bitki kök bölgesini tuzlulaştırma mekanizmaları anlatılmış, toprakta tuz birikiminin oluşum şekilleri hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Bitki kök bölgesinde oluşan tuzluluğun bitkiye ve toprağa zararları açıklanmıştır.

Dünyada geniş alanlarda görülmekte olan düşük kaliteli su ya da tuzlu toprakların bulunduğu koşullar için, yeterli ürün almaya yönelik olarak uygulanabilecek tedbirler açıklanmıştır. Mevcut şartlara bağlı olarak bu tedbirlerin uygulanması ile ya hiç verim kaybı yaşamadan ya da az miktarda kayıp oluşturarak üretim yapmak mümkün olabilecektir. Tuzlu sulama suyu ya da tuzlu toprakların bulunduğu alanlar için, tarımın anlamlı hale gelmesi bu tedbirlerle mümkün olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su Kalitesi, Toprak Tuzluluğu, Tuzluluk Yönetimi



THE EFFECT OF LIMITED IRRIGATION ON THE YIELDS OF SOME FIELD CROPS GROWN IN CENTRAL ANATOLIAN CONDITIONS

KISINTILI SULAMANIN ORTA ANADOLU KOŞULLARINDA YETİŞTİRİLEN BAZI TARLA BİTKİLERİNİN VERİMİNE ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Effective use and management of water resources is important to ensure sustainable agriculture and food security. Turkey is a country with water scarcity in terms of total consumable water potential. The sector that uses water resources the most in the world and in Turkey is agriculture. It will be inevitable to achieve success in water resources management with the effective management of water used in agriculture.

Irrigation water amount and plant water consumption are the most important parameters that form the basis of irrigation projects. For this reason, the proper planning and operation of irrigation projects depends on the correct calculation of the plant water consumption amounts related to the vegetation periods of the plants grown in the region.

In order to prepare a convenient irrigation program for the conditions, the relations between irrigation water and yield and the principles of irrigation scheduling should be well known. In cases where irrigation water capacity is insufficient or irrigation water is expensive, limited irrigation can be applied instead of full irrigation. In limited irrigation, the plant is allowed to experience some stress by giving water later than the required time or less than the required amount of water or applying both are applied to the plant root zone. Thus, less water is used. In limited irrigation, instead of obtaining maximum yield, it is possible to obtain more yield and more income per unit of water. Thus, it is possible to irrigate more areas with the saved water.

In this study, it was assumed that 5 different plants (sunflower, wheat, corn, sugar beet, alfalfa) were grown in Central Anatolian conditions and irrigation water needs of these plants were met at 4 different rates (100%, 75%, 50% and 25%). The yield values obtained and the amount of water applied were correlated. In the study, firstly, the irrigation water needs of the plants were determined and they were found to be 642, 511, 648, 827 and 795 mm, respectively.

Sunflower yield was determined as 283 kg/da, wheat yield 267 kg/da, corn yield 876 kg/da, sugar beet yield 6926 kg/da and alfalfa yield 3890 kg/da under full irrigation condition. Significant decreases were observed in yields due to the decrease in the amount of irrigation water. The ranking of plants in terms of response to water deficit was maize, alfalfa, wheat, sugar beet and sunflower.



Key Words: Limited Irrigation, Full Irrigation, Yield response

ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir tarım ve gıda güvenliğini sağlayabilmek için su kaynaklarının etkin kullanımı ve yönetimi önem arz etmektedir. Türkiye toplam tüketilebilir su potansiyeli açısından su kısıtı yaşayan ülke konumundadır. Tüm dünyada ve Türkiye’de su kaynaklarını en fazla kullanan sektör, tarım sektörüdür. Tarımda kullanılan suyun etkin yönetilmesi ile su kaynakları yönetiminde başarı sağlanması kaçınılmaz olacaktır.

Sulama suyu miktarı ve bitki su tüketimi, sulama projelerinin temelini oluşturan en önemli parametrelerdir. Bu nedenle sulama projelerinin doğru planlanması ve işletilmesi, bölge koşulunda yetiştirilen bitkilerin vejetasyon dönemlerine ilişkin bitki su tüketimi miktarlarının doğru hesaplanmasına bağlıdır.

Koşullara uygun bir sulama programının hazırlanabilmesi için, sulama suyu ile verim arasındaki ilişkilerin ve sulama zaman planlanması ilkelerinin iyi bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Sulama suyu kapasitesinin yetersiz veya sulama suyunun pahalı olduğu durumlarda tam sulama yerine kısıntılı sulama yapılabilmektedir. Kısıntılı sulamada bitki kök bölgesindeki toprağa gereken zamandan daha geç veya gereken miktardan daha az su verilerek veya her ikisi de birlikte uygulanarak bitkinin bir miktar strese girmesine izin verilmektedir. Böylece daha az su kullanması sağlanmaktadır. Kısıntılı sulamada bitkisel üretimde maksimum verim alınması yerine, birim suyla daha fazla verim, daha fazla gelir elde edilmesi, gerektiğinde tasarruf edilen suyla daha fazla alanın sulanması mümkün olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Orta Anadolu koşullarında 5 farklı bitkinin (ayçiçeği, buğday, mısır, şekerpancarı, yonca) yetiştirildiği ve bu bitkilerin sulama suyu ihtiyaçlarının 4 farklı oranda karşılandığı (%100 sulama, %75 sulama, %50 sulama ve %25 sulama) varsayılarak, elde edilen verim değerleri ile uygulanan su miktarları ilişkilendirilmiştir. Çalışmada öncelikle bitkilerin sulama suyu ihtiyaçları belirlenmiş ve sırasıyla 642, 511, 648, 827 ve 795 mm olarak bulunmuştur.

Sulama suyu ihtiyacının tam olarak verildiği koşulda ayçiçeği verimi 283 kg/da, buğday verimi 267 kg/da, mısır verimi 876 kg/da, şekerpancarı verimi 6926 kg/da ve yonca verimi 3890 kg/da olarak belirlenmiştir. Sulama suyu miktarlarındaki azalmaya bağlı olarak verimlerde de önemli azalmalar görülmüştür. Su kısıntısına tepki açısından bitkilerin sıralaması mısır, yonca, buğday, şeker pancarı ve ayçiçeği şeklinde gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kısıntılı Sulama, Tam Sulama, Verim



EVALUATION OF WINTER/FACULTATIVE WHEAT GERMPLASM FOR THE DIYARBAKIR WHEAT GROWING REGION ON THE BASIS OF YIELD, QUALITY, AND AGRONOMICAL TRAITS

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ABSTRACT

Wheat is an important staple food crop that is grown on a large scale around the world and its demand is expected to increase by 60% until 2050. Climate change has created an environment where it is increasingly difficult to cultivate wheat, causing output losses. The purpose of this study was to identify acceptable genotypes for Diyarbakır conditions by analysing 208 winter wheat germplasms for yield, quality, and agronomic traits. The grain yield, protein ratio starch ratio, plant height, spike length, spikelet number, spike grain number and grain weight variability limits among genotypes were determined to be 90.1-509.6 kg da⁻¹, 8.47-15.5 %, 82.3-89.5 %, 61.9-110.4 cm, 6,1-12.8cm, 13.0-23.8, 25.6-77.0 and 22.8-48.4 g, respectively. This demonstrates that it is possible to get exceptional outcomes through diverse selections and cross breeding for genetic traits that were under study. According to the cluster analysis, clustering the genotypes by cutting the dendograms into 14 groups will improve genotype selection for hybridization and allow for more genotypic variation to be benefited from. The protein content is connected to spike length and grain yield, revealing the presence of high-yielding and quality cultivars in the current population. The component analysis found that factors that increase the number of grains rather than the grain weight are more efficient in producing high yields in genotypes. Results reveal that the different varieties of winter or facultative wheat exhibit considerable genetic variability, which allows us to identify acceptable wheat genotypes and start breeding efforts geared towards Diyarbakir's environment.

Keywords: protein content, biplot, correlation, winter what



BİTKİ BÜYÜMEYİ TEŞVİK EDİCİ BAKTERİLERİN BİTKİLERDEKİ TUZ STRESİNİ AZALTMADAKİ ÖNEMLİ METABOLİK AKTİVİTELERİ

IMPORTANT METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING BACTERIA ON REDUCING SALT STRESS IN PLANTS

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ÖZET

Tuzluluk, tüm dünyada bitkisel üretimi etkileyen önemli bir sorundur. Dünyada ekili alanların %20'si, sulanan alanların %33'ü tuzluluktan etkilenmiştir. Toprak tuzlanması, yılda 1,5 milyon hektarlık tarım arazisinin üretim dışı kalmasına neden olmaktadır. Tuzluluktan etkilenen alanların genişleyerek 2050 yılında tarım arazilerinin %50'nini kapsayacağı düşünülmektedir. Tuz stresi bitkide besin transferinin azalmasına, hormonal dengesizliğe, reaktif oksijen türlerinin (ROS) oluşmasına, iyonik toksisiteye ve ozmatik strese neden olarak gelişimi zayıflatmaktadır. Ayrıca, bitkinin fizyolojik, biyokimyasal ve moleküler özellikleri üzerine olumsuz etkileri olmaktadır. Aşırı tuzluluk nedeniyle özellikle toprak tuzluluğuna hassas bitki üretim kapasitelerinde önemli düşüşler yaşanmıştır. Tuzluluk nedeniyle oluşan tarımsal verimlilikteki yıllık kaybın 31 milyon ABD doları olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Yakın gelecekte geleneksel tarım uygulamaları ve geliştirilmiş tuza dayanıklı ürün çeşitleri istenilen verime ulaşmakta yetersiz kalacaktır. Son zamanlarda bitki büyümesini teşvik eden bakteriler (PGPB) ile bitkinin tuz stresine dayanıklılığının artırılması temeline dayalı yeni çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Bitki büyümesini teşvik eden bakteriler, 1-aminosiklopropan-1-karboksilat (ACC) deaminaz, indol-3-asetik asit (IAA), antioksidanlar, hücre dışı polimerik madde (EPS) ve uçucu organik bileşikler (VOC) gibi çok çeşitli bileşikler sentezleyebilirler. Bitki kökleri ile doğal bir simbiyotik bir yaşam kurarak bitkinin tuz stresine direnç geliştirmesini destekleme potansiyeline sahiptirler. Bu çalışmada bitkilerin tuz stresinin azaltılması için biyolojik araç olan mikrobiyom ve bitki büyüme teşvik edici bakteriler üzerine odaklanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki büyümesini teşvik eden bakteriler, tuzluluk, bitki, verim kaybı.



ABSTRACT

Salinity is an important problem affecting plant production all over the world. 20% of the cultivated areas and 33% of the irrigated areas in the world have been affected by salinity. Soil salinity causes 1.5 million hectares of agricultural land to be out of production annually. It is thought that the areas affected by salinity will expand and cover 50% of the agricultural lands in 2050. Salt stress generally weakens plant growth by causing a decrease in nutrient transfer, hormonal imbalance, formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), ionic toxicity and osmotic stress in a plant. In addition, it has negative effects on the physiological, biochemical and molecular properties of the plant. Due to excessive salinity, there has been a significant decrease in the production capacity of plants sensitive to soil salinity. The annual loss in agricultural productivity due to salinity is estimated to be 31 million dollars. In the near future, traditional agricultural practices and salt-resistant varieties will be insufficient to reach the desired yield. Recently, it has been carried out new studies which aim at enhancing resistance to salt stress in plants by means of plant growth promoting bacteria (PGPB). Plant growth promoting bacteria can synthesize a wide variety of compounds such as 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate (ACC) deaminase, indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), antioxidants, extracellular polymeric substance (EPS), and volatile organic compounds (VOC). They have the potential to enhance resistance of plants against salt stress by establishing a symbiotic relationship with plant roots. In this study, we focused on the microbiome and plant growth promoting bacteria, which are biological tools for reducing salt stress of plants.

Keywords: Plant growth promoting bacteria, salinity, plant, yield loss.



***İN-VİVO*, STREPTOZOTOSİN İLE DİYABET OLUŞTURULMUŞ SIÇANLARDA
MYRTUS COMMUNIS L. MEYVELERİNİN HİDROALKOLİK EKSTRAKTININ
HİPOGLİSEMİK, HİPOLİPİDEMİK VE OKSİDATİF STRES ÖNLEYİCİ
AKTİVİTELERİ**

IN-VIVO, HYPOGLYCEMIC, HYPOLIPIDEMIC AND OXIDATIVE STRESS
INHIBITORY ACTIVITIES OF *MYRTUS COMMUNIS* L. FRUITS HYDROALCOHOLIC
EXTRACT IN NORMOGLYCEMIC AND STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC
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ÖZET

Antidiyabetik etkileri olan bitkiler binlerce yıldır geleneksel tıpta kullanılmakta ve fitojenik ürünler eczacılık, tıp alanında önemli rol oynamaya devam etmektedir. *Myrtus communis* L. bitkisinin meyveleri ve yaprakları tıbbi ve besleyici özelliklere sahip olup geleneksel tıpta antidiyabetik ajan olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, Streptozotosin (STZ) ile diyabet oluşturulmuş sıçanlarda *M. communis* meyvelerinin hidroalkolik ekstraktının hipoglisemik, hipolipidemik, oksidan-antioksidan sistemler üzerine etkilerini araştırmak için planlandı. Kırk erkek Wistar sıçan rastgele dört gruba ayrıldı ve *M. communis* meyvelerinin hidroalkolik ekstraktı beş hafta süreyle sıçanların içme suyuna ilave edildi. Böbrek, kalp, karaciğer ve kas dokularında Malondialdehit (MDA) düzeyleri Yüksek Performanslı Sıvı Kromatografisi (HPLC) kullanılarak tespit edildi. Kan glikoz ve serum insülin düzeyleri radyoimmünoassay yöntem ile tayin edildi. Total kolesterol (TK), Yüksek Yoğunluklu Lipoprotein-Kolesterol (HDL-K), Trigliserit (TG), Eritrosit



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Süperoksit Dismutaz (SOD) ve tam kan Glutasyon Peroksidaz (GSH-Px) düzeylerini ölçmek için ticari biyokimyasal kitler kullanıldı.

M. communis meyvelerinin hidroalkolik ekstresi ile tedavi edilen deney gruplarında, serum glikoz, lipit profili ve doku MDA seviyelerinde bir azalma saptanırken serum insülin, serum paraoksonaz (PON), arilesteraz (ARE), eritrosit SOD ve tam kan GSH-Px'inde artış saptandı.

Bu sonuçlar, *M. communis* meyvesinin hidroalkolik ekstraktının, STZ ile diyabet oluşturulmuş sıçanlarda hipoglisemik, hipolipidemik ve oksidatif stres önleyici aktivitelere sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. *M. communis* meyve ekstraktının diyabetli insanlar üzerindeki rolünü değerlendirmek için gelecekte daha ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Myrtus communis*, Diyabetes mellitus, Hiperlipidemi, Oxidative stress.

ABSTRACT

Plants with antidiabetic effects are being used in traditional medicine for thousands of years and phytogetic products continue to play an essential part in pharmacy and medicine. The need to investigate highly effective and safe drugs for diabetes mellitus remains a significant challenge for modern medicine. *Myrtus communis* L. fruits and leaves had medicinal and nutritive properties and were utilized in the traditional medicine as an antidiabetic agent.

This study was designed to investigate the hypoglycemic, and hypolipidemic effects of *M. communis* fruits hydroalcoholic extract also pointed toward the assessment of its role in oxidative-antioxidative systems in Streptozotocin-induced (STZ) diabetic rats. Forty male Wistar rats were randomly divided into four groups which were supplemented with *M. communis* fruits hydroalcoholic extract in drinking water for five weeks.

The Malondialdehyde levels (MDA) in kidney, heart, liver and muscles tissues were estimated by using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). In addition, the blood glucose levels and serum insulin levels were assessed by the radioimmunoassay. While, the Total Cholesterol (TC), High-Density Lipoprotein-Cholesterol (HDL-C), Triglyceride (TG), Erythrocyte Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) and whole blood glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) were estimated utilizing commercial biochemical kits.

The experimental groups of rats which were treated with *M. communis* fruits hydroalcoholic extract showed a reduction in serum glucose, lipid profile, and tissues malondialdehyde levels and an increase in insulin, serum paraoxonase (PON), arylesterase, (ARE), erythrocyte SOD, and the whole blood GSH-Px activities.

These findings suggest that *M. communis* fruit hydroalcoholic extract has hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic and oxidative stress inhibitory activities in STZ-induced diabetic rats. Future studies are needed to address the role of *M. communis* fruits extract on humans that have diabetes.

Keywords: *Myrtus communis*, Diabetes mellitus, Hyperlipidemia, Oxidative stress.



IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGIES

SULAMA TEKNOLOJİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Economically important vegetables and fruits are usually grown in arid or semi-arid climates where are dependent on irrigation for agricultural production. In arid and semi-arid areas, there is no precipitation or insufficient during the plant growing period. Under the negative effects of climate change and global warming on water resources such as sudden temperature increases and dry periods, sustainable agricultural irrigation and production must be operated with sensitive technologies due to the need to be met the food and water security. In addition to all these constraints, the rapid decrease and aging of the population engaged in plant production in agricultural areas causes internal power losses. As a result, technology is expected to close this gap.

Especially in recent years, the rapid development of sensors and communication technologies has contributed to the development of irrigation technologies. The "Irrigation Technologies" discussed here includes the automation of irrigation systems that have been used for the last 40 years. The systems and elements required for drip and sprinkler irrigation methods, which are described as the way water is delivered to the plant root zone, are still the same. Irrigation technologies are progressing on the axis of monitoring and evaluation of plant water needs, mapping of irrigated areas and automation of the systems. In this study, sensors used in remote sensing, artificial intelligence applications, soil moisture measurements that can communicate remotely, and the possibilities of using the developments in automation in irrigation programming will be discussed on the axis of food safety.

Key Words: Artificial intelligence, Irrigation, Irrigation Automation, Irrigation Technologies, Remote Sensing



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
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ÖZET

Ekonomik açıdan önemli sebze ve meyveler, genellikle tarımsal üretim için sulamaya bağlı olan kurak veya yarı kurak iklimlerde yetiştirilmektedir. Kurak ve yarı kurak alanlarda bitki yetiştirme periyodu boyunca yağış yoktur ya da yeterli değildir. İklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınmanın ani sıcaklık artışları ve kurak dönemler gibi su kaynakları üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri altında gıda ve su güvenliğinin karşılanması ihtiyacı nedeniyle sürdürülebilir tarımsal sulama ve üretimin hassas teknolojilerle çalıştırılması gerekmektedir. Bütün bu kısıtların yanında tarımsal alanlarda bitkisel üretim ile uğraşan nüfusun hızla azalması ve yaşlanması iç gücü kayıplarına neden olmaktadır. Sonuç olarak teknolojinin bu açığı da kapatması beklenmektedir.

Özellikle son yıllarda sensörler ve iletişim teknolojilerinin hızla gelişmesi sulama teknolojilerinin de gelişmesine katkı sağlamıştır. Burada ele alınan "Sulama Teknolojileri" son 40 yıldır kullanılmakta olan sulama sistemlerinin otomasyonunu içermektedir. Suyun bitki kök bölgesine verilmiş biçimi olarak tarif edilen, damla ve yağmurlama sulama yöntemleri için gerekli sistemler ve unsurları hala aynıdır. Sulama teknolojileri, bitki su ihtiyacının izlenmesi, değerlendirilmesi, sulanan alanların haritalandırılması ve sistemin otomasyonu ekseninde ilerlemektedir. Bu çalışmada, uzaktan algılamada kullanılan sensörler, yapay zekâ uygulamaları, uzaktan iletişim kurabilen toprak nem ölçerler ve otomasyondaki gelişmelerin sulama programlanmasına kullanım olanakları gıda güvenliği ekseninde tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sulama, Sulama Otomasyonu, Sulama Teknolojileri, Uzaktan Algılama Yapay Zekâ



***Calamintha nepeta* (L.) savi. subsp. *glandulosa* BİTKİSİNİN UÇUCU YAĞ
BİLEŞENLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF *Calamintha nepeta* (L.)
savi. subsp. *glandulosa* PLANT

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ÖZET

Uçucu yağlar genellikle hem polar hem de apolar yapıdaki doğal bileşiklerin kompleks karışımlarıdır. Uçucu yağlar temel olarak terpenoidlerden ve oksijenli türevlerinden oluşurlar. Antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal aktivitelere sahip olan uçucu yağlar, tedavi edici özellikleri ve kozmetik ürünlerinin hammaddesi olmalarının yanında gıdalarda ve gıda ürünlerinde doğal katkı maddesi görevi görürler. Lamiaceae familyasına ait çok yıllık bir bitki olan *Calamintha nepeta* bitkisi içeriğindeki zengin uçucu yağ bileşenleri ile öne çıkan bir tıbbi ve aromatik bitkidir. Geleneksel tıpta antiseptik, uyarıcı, spazmolitik ve diüretik olarak kullanılmaktadır. *Calamintha* cinsi, Türkiye Florasında 9 tür içerisinde 6 tanesi endemik olmak üzere alttürlerle birlikte toplam 13 taksonla temsil edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; Rize'nin Amlakıt (1900 m) yaylasından çiçeklenme zamanında toplanan *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) savi. subsp. *glandulosa* L. bitkisinin uçucu bileşenleri araştırılmıştır. Tam çiçeklenme döneminde hasat edilen bitkinin uçucu yağ oranı ve uçucu yağındaki aromatik bileşenler Gaz Kromatografisi (GC-MS) cihazında SPME (Solid Phase Microextraction) yöntemi kullanılarak tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda 30'a yakın farklı bileşene rastlanırken, öne çıkan bileşenlerin önemli kısmını Isovaleric acid (%18.1), Germacrene-D (%8.56), Neodene (%12.59), Carvacrol (%5.71), Cedrol (%5.13) ve α -Himachalene (%5.08) oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Calamintha nepeta*, Aroma Bileşenleri, GC-MS



ABSTRACT

Essential oils are usually complex mixtures of natural compounds of both polar and apolar structure. Essential oils consist mainly of terpenoids and their oxygenated derivatives. Essential oils, which have antioxidant and antimicrobial activities, have therapeutic properties and are the raw materials of cosmetics, as well as acting as natural additives in foods and food products. *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) savi. subsp. *glandulosa*, a perennial plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family, is a medicinal and aromatic plant that stands out for its rich essential oil components. In traditional medicine, the plant has been used as an antiseptic, stimulant, antispasmodic and diuretic. The genus *Calamintha* is represented in the flora of Turkey by a total of 13 taxa with subspecies, 6 of which are endemic, among 9 species. In this study, the volatile components of the *Calamintha nepeta* plants were investigated which collected from the Amlakit (1900 m) plateau of Rize at the time of flowering. The proportion of essential oils of the plant harvested during the full flowering period and the aromatic components in the essential oil of the plant were determined using the SPME (Solid Phase Microextraction) method in a Gas Chromatography (GC-MS) device. Almost 30 different components were found as a result of the analysis, while Isovaleric acid (18.1%), Germacrene-D (8.56%), Neodene (12.59%), Carvacrol (5.71%), Cedrol (5.13%) and α -Himachalene (5.08%) made up a significant part of the featured components.

Keywords: *Calamintha nepeta*, Aromatic Compounds, GC-MS



***Stachys annua* subsp. *annua* var. *annua* BİTKİSİNİN UÇUCU YAĞ
BİLEŞENLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF *Stachys annua* subsp.
annua var. *annua* PLANT

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ÖZET

Stachys cinsi Lamiaceae familyasına bağlı en büyük cinslerden biri olmakla birlikte dünya genelinde kendi içerisinde yaklaşık 300 türü barındırmaktadır ve Türkiye florasında 72 tür ile temsil edilmektedir. Ayrıca Türkiye’de *Stachys annua* subsp. *annua* var. *annua* türü yaygın olarak kullanılmakla birlikte halk arasında “hacıosmanotu” ya da “dağ çayı” olarak bilinmektedir. Bu bitkinin yapraklarıyla infüzyon yöntemiyle hazırlanan bitki çayı geleneksel tıpta soğuk algınlığı ve diyabet için kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca Anadolu’da uzun yıllardır ateş düşürücü (antipyretic) olarak kullanılmaktadır. İçerdiği zengin uçucu yağ bileşenleri bu bitkiden hazırlanan bitkisel çaylara hoş bir koku vermekle birlikte diterpenoidler uçucu yağın önemli bir bileşenidir. Bu çalışmada; Rize’nin Anzer (1533 m) yaylasından Çiçeklenme zamanında toplanan *Stachys annua* subsp. *annua* var. *annua* bitkisinin uçucu bileşenleri araştırılmıştır. Tam çiçeklenme döneminde hasat edilen bitkinin uçucu yağ oranı ve uçucu yağdaki aromatik bileşenler Gaz Kromatografisi (GC-MS) cihazında SPME (Solid Phase Microextraction) yöntemi kullanılarak tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda 30’a yakın farklı bileşene rastlanırken, öne çıkan bileşenlerin önemli kısmını Germacrene-D (%18.82), Camphor (%13.82), Linalool (%7.94), α -Himachalene (%6.75) ve Pentadecane (%5.6) oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Stachys annua*, Aroma Bileşenleri, GC-MS



ABSTRACT

The genus *Stachys* is one of the largest genera of the Lamiaceae family, and contains about 300 species worldwide and represented by 72 species in the flora of Turkey. Also, *Stachys annua* subsp. *annua* var. *annua* is widely used in Turkey and among the local people the species known as “haciosmanotu” or “dağ çayı”. Herbal tea prepared by the method of infusion with the leaves of this plant is used in traditional medicine for colds and diabetes. In addition, it has been used as an antipyretic in Anatolia for many years. The rich essential oil components contained within the plant add a pleasant smell to herbal teas and diterpenoids are an important component of essential oil. In this study, the volatile components of the *Stachys annua* subsp. *annua* var. *annua* plants were investigated which collected from the Anzer (1533 m) plateau of Rize at the time of flowering. The proportion of essential oils of the plant harvested during the full flowering period and the aromatic components in the essential oil of the plant were determined using the SPME (Solid Phase Microextraction) method in a Gas Chromatography (GC-MS) device. Almost 30 different components were found as a result of the analysis, Germacrene-D (%18.82), Camphor (%13.82), Linalool (%7.94), α -Himachalene (%6.75) and Pentadecane (%5.6) made up a significant part of the featured components.

Keywords: *Stachys annua*, Aromatic Compounds, GC-MS



KİREÇLİ TOPRAKTA MEYVE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNİN DEZAVANTAJLARI DISADVANTAGES OF FRUIT GROWING IN CALCAREOUS SOIL

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ÖZET

Kireçli topraklarda yetişen meyve ağaçlarında, Fe alınımını sınırlayan ve genç yapraklarda tipik bir sararmaya sebep olan bir fizyolojik bozuklukla karşılaşmaktadır. Bu beslenme bozukluğu, özellikle dünya yüzeyinin yaklaşık üçte birini oluşturan alkali ve kireçli topraklarda yaygın bir şekilde görülmektedir. Armut, şeftali ve ayva, kireç kaynaklı Fe noksanlığına en duyarlı meyve ağaçlarıdır. Yüksek seviyelerde bikarbonat varlığından dolayı toprak çözeltisinin 7,5 ile 8,5 arasında değişen pH değerleri Fe çözünürlüğünü ve kullanılabilirliğini büyük ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Kireçli koşullarda topraktan demir alımı kısıtlanmaktadır. Fe (III), bitkiler tarafından alınabilmesi için Fe (II)'ye indirgenmelidir. Demir, klorofil sentezi, solunum ve fotosentetik zincirler yoluyla elektron taşınması gibi farklı metabolik süreçlere katılan proteinlerle bağlantılı temel bir mikro besindir. Fe-eksikliği klorozunun tipik semptomu, damarlar arası sararma veya genç yapraklarda klorozdan oluşmaktadır. Toleranslı anaçlar ve Fe³⁺- şelatlı gübreler kullanmak gibi kirecin neden olduğu Fe klorozunun zararlı etkileriyle baş etmenin bazı yolları bulunmaktadır. Alkali/kireçli topraklara karşı yüksek toleranslı genotipler elde etmek için anaç seçim programları birçok ülkede yürütülmektedir. Kireç stresine karşı dayanıklı anaçların kullanımı ve şelatlı gübrelerin tercih edilmesi ile meyve ağaçlarında tolerans artırılması mümkün olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anaç, Kireç, Meyve Yetiştiriciliği, Stres



ABSTRACT

Fruit trees grown on calcareous soils face a physiological disorder that limits Fe uptake and causes a typical yellowing of young leaves. This nutritional disorder is particularly common in alkaline and calcareous soils, which represent about one-third of the earth's surface. Pear, peach and quince are most susceptible fruit trees to lime-induced Fe deficiency. The presence of high levels of bicarbonate buffers the circulating soil solution to pH values ranging between 7.5 and 8.5, drastically reducing Fe solubility and availability. The acquisition of iron from the soil is restricted under calcareous conditions. Fe(III) must be reduced to Fe(II) in order to being taken up by plants. Iron is an essential micronutrient linked to proteins participating in different metabolic process, such as chlorophyll synthesis and electron transport through the respiratory and the photosynthetic chains. The typical symptom of Fe-deficiency chlorosis consists of an interveinal yellowing or a chlorosis of young leaves. There are some ways to cope with the detrimental effects of lime-induced Fe chlorosis such as using tolerant rootstocks and Fe³⁺-chelated fertilizers. Rootstock selection programs to obtain genotypes with high tolerance to alkaline/calcareous soils have been carried out in many countries. It is possible to increase tolerance in fruit trees with the use of rootstocks resistant to calcareous stress and the preference of chelated fertilizers.

Keywords: Rootstocks, Calcareous, Fruit Growing, Stress



MEYVE KALİTESİNİ ARTIRAN UYGULAMALAR APPLICATIONS INCREASING FRUIT QUALITY,

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ÖZET

Meyve, iyi tadı ve zengin besin maddeleri nedeniyle dünyanın her yerindeki insanlar için her zaman favori bir yiyecek olmuştur. Meyvelerin yüksek kalitesinin nasıl korunacağı her zaman bilim adamlarının bir endişesi olmuştur. Meyve büyüklüğü, rengi, kokusu gibi birçok meyve kalite kriteri bulunmaktadır. Meyve kalitesini artırmaya yönelik birçok farklı kimyasal kullanılmaktadır. Meyve büyüklüğünü artırmada sitokin hormonu kullanılmaktadır. Meyvelerin büyümesi genel olarak meyve hücrelerin çoğalması ve hücrelerin genişlemesi şeklinde olmaktadır. Sitokinler hücre bölünmesini artırarak meyve büyümesini teşvik etmektedir. Meyve gelişiminin erken evresindeki hücre bölünmesi, nihai meyve boyutu üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu sebeple sitokin hormonu meyve tutuktan kısa bir süre sonra uygulanması gerekir. Gibberellik asit meyve kalitesini artıran kimyasallardandır. Gibberellik asit hem hücre sayısını artırır hem de polen tüpünün gelişimini sağlar. Kalsiyum elementi meyvelerin hücre duvarına katılarak meyve sertliğine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Özellikle meyvelere kalsiyum uygulanmasıyla meyve kalitesi artmaktadır. Nitrik oksit uygulaması da meyve kalitesi oldukça artırmaktadır. Nitrik oksit bitkileri stres faktörlerine karşı dayanıklılık sağlar ve böylece daha kaliteli meyveler elde edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gibberellik asit, Meyve hücresi, Meyve Kalitesi, Sitokin

ABSTRACT

Fruit has always been a favorite food for people all over the world for its good taste and rich nutrients. How to maintain the high quality of fruits has always been a concern of scientists. There are many fruit quality criteria such as fruit size, color, smell. Many different chemicals are used to improve fruit quality. Cytokinin hormone is used to increase fruit size. The growth of fruits is generally in the form of division of fruit cells and expansion of cells. Cytokinins promote fruit growth by increasing cell division. Cell division in the early phase of fruit development has a significant impact on final fruit size. For this reason, cytokinin hormone should be applied shortly after the fruit is set. Gibberellic acid is one of the chemicals that improves fruit quality. Gibberellic acid both increases the number of cells and ensures the development of the pollen tube. Calcium element contributes to fruit firmness by adding to the cell wall of fruits. Especially with the application of calcium to the fruits, the quality of the fruit increases. Nitric oxide application also increases fruit quality considerably. Nitric oxide plants provide resistance to stress factors and thus better quality fruits can be obtained.

Keywords: Gibberellic acid, Fruit cell, Fruit quality, Cytokinin



EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS ON THE FRICTION STIR WELDING FSW JOINTS

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ABSTRACT

The influence of welding parameters (rotational speed, welding speed) on surface roughness of FSW joints to find out the value of minimum surface roughness of FSW joints, the surface roughness significantly affects the fatigue of the welded joint. The quality of an FSW joint depends greatly on the tool and the welding parameters. The geometry of the tool is a determining factor in the heat distribution and the amount of metal entrained by the tool. However, the feed rate, the rotational speed of the tool, the distance between the pin and the root of the joint, the vertical force exerted by the tool and the inclination of the shoulder with respect to the surface of the joint are process parameters that influence the quality of the seal. In this study, we had the roughness in the 120 mm long weld joint measured in five parts. With great importance given to the starting part and the end part of the welding tool.

Keywords

FSW process; Rotational speed; Welding speed; microscopic; the surface roughness



FLOW OF FLUID OVER A PLATE WITH VISCOUS DISSIPATION

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ABSTRACT

We have investigated the steady flow of incompressible, viscous, conducting and optically thin fluid over a vertical plate with magnetohydrodynamic mixed convection, thermal radiation and viscous dissipation. The solution of governing partial differential equations is obtained by the spectral quasi-linearization method. Apart from finding solution for the induced magnetic field, velocity, and temperature, we have plotted graphs of skin friction and heat transfer coefficients for different pertinent parameters which are mentioned thereat. Results indicate that viscous dissipation has tendency to increase the temperature, induced magnetic field and velocity profiles whereas radiation parameter has opposite effect on it. Viscous dissipation and thermal buoyancy force tend to enhance the skin friction and reduce heat transfer coefficient. However, radiation parameter reduces skin friction and enhances heat transfer coefficient at the surface of the plate.

Keywords: Flow over a plate, Numerical Method, Induced Magnetic field



OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES POSED BY BEAM DYNAMICS MEASUREMENTS AT THE CERN LHC USING ML TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

As the field of high-energy particle physics advances into newer realms, the application of machine learning and deep learning techniques becomes even more important for this field than ever before. Handling higher dimensional data and most complex problems is difficult without the application of machine learning. The application of machine learning (ML) has enabled us to acquire deep insights into the accelerator physics and beam dynamics studies at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). This has literally opened a new door of applications arising from beam measurements and particle tracking simulations. This paper is an attempt to examine the commissioning of beams in the collimation system and introduce a methodology to reduce beam losses. The research proposed here also seeks to detect collective beam instabilities and heating spikes from pressure reading samples. The paper draws a roadmap to not only revisit LHC particle physics from the lens of machine learning but also serves as a gateway to future developments in this field.

Keywords: LHC, Machine Learning, Supervised learning, Beam dynamics, Collimation system.



APPLICATION OF NANOMATERIAL TO IMPROVE POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE PREFORM BEVERAGE BOTTLES

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to investigate the mechanical properties of neat Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) preforms and samples incorporated with TiO₂ nanoparticles using twin-screw extrusion method and blow molding machine. SEM photograph indicated that PET/TiO₂ shows more homogenous dispersion.

Mechanical strength of PET/TiO₂-based bottles increased. It seems PET/TiO₂ is appropriate candidate for beverage active packing, especially for yoghurt packing without chemical preservative.

Keywords: Polyethylene terephthalate, preforms, yoghurt packing



IMPLEMENTATION OF A NOVEL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COGNITIVE MECHANISM FOR ‘SOCIAL HUMANOIDS’

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ABSTRACT

Human-robot interactions require many functional capabilities from a robot that have to be reflected in architectural components in the robotic control architecture. For this, various mechanisms for producing social behaviours, goal-oriented cognition, and robust intelligence are required. In the last two decades, many research works have been initiated to conceive an architecture that can cater to human-robot interactions. A major and most recent contribution in this direction is the Distributed Infrastructure with Remote Agent Control (DIRAC) architecture leading to more natural interactions with humans, while also extending the overall capability of the integrated system. There is a high potential in extending the same DIRAC architecture to design humanoids. The pace at which soft robotics is accelerating points out that a breed of humanoids called social humanoids is not far away. So, there is a need to conceive a novel architectural framework for humanoid-Sapien interaction which would lay the platform on which soft robotics thrives. This research paper endeavors to design this artificial cognitive mechanism for social humanoid interactions.

Keywords: Social Humanoids; Human Robot Interaction (HRI); Semantics; Ontology; Artificial Intelligence



GAS DIFFUSION ELECTRODES (GDEs) WITH IMPROVED MECHANICAL STABILITY FOR METAL HYDRIDE (MH)-AIR BATTERIES

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ABSTRACT

The constantly increasing consumption of energy leads researchers to look for novel approaches to produce and store it. MH-air secondary batteries are expected to be one of the future generation storage systems because of their favourable characteristics such as capacity and environmental-friendly components. A key issue in MH-air batteries is the development of the bi-functional gas diffusion electrodes which consist of gas diffusion layer (GDL) and catalytic layer (CL). The obtained GDL is produced from teflonised Vulcan XC-72. The CL is applied directly to the thus obtained gas diffusion layer. The catalytic structure was created by depositing of a mixture of ($\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4+\text{Ag}$ and $\gamma\text{-MnO}_2+\text{Ag}$) in a weight ratio of 1:1. In this study two GDEs with bimetallic catalytic layers were investigated and tested as bifunctional electrodes in MH-air systems. The XRD phase analysis of the prepared electrodes before and after work was also investigated. Additionally, the microstructure was investigated using scanning electronic microscopy. The polarisation, charge/discharge tests and impedance analysis were carried out in a half cell configuration in 6M KOH. Long-term tests of GDEs showed very good mechanical stability of over 250-300 charge/discharge cycles.

Keywords: MH-air batteries, gas diffusion electrode, charge/discharge cycles

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SPEED SENSORLES CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR USING A NEURAL SPEED ESTIMATION

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ABSTRACT

Speed sensorless field-oriented control strategies that estimate rotor speed are being researched and many methods have been presented. However, in general, complex calculations are necessary to estimate the rotor speed. This paper aims to describe a speed sensorless control of induction motor (IM) based on a new neural network estimator of the rotor speed. In the proposed method, the motor speed is estimated by measuring the command frequency and the phase difference between the stator current and the voltage vector. The data used to train the artificial neural network (ANN) are obtained from steady state equivalent circuit of the induction motor simulated for various frequency, with the phase difference and the control frequency as input and the estimated speed as output. The experimental results show the efficiency of the proposed speed estimation technique at high speed, low and zero speed.

Key words: Induction motor, Vector control, Speed sensorless, Artificial neural network,



ROTOR FLUX-MRAS BASED SPEED SENSORLESS DIRECT TORQUE CONTROL OF INDUCTION MOTOR

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ABSTRACT

Speed information is mandatory for the operation of a modified direct torque control for IM based on amplitude and angle control of stator flux. The rotor speed can be measured through a sensor or may be estimated using voltage, current signals and the information of machine parameters. Use of speed sensor is associated with problems, such as, reduction of mechanical robustness of the drive, need of shaft extension, reduced reliability in hazardous environment, and increased cost. Therefore, a speed sensorless drive has a clear edge over the traditional vector controlled drive.

The motor speed for sensorless control can be estimated by different methods. The simplest technique is based on the rotor flux vector coordinates obtained using the induction motor model, based on the slip calculation and angular velocity of rotor flux vector. This technique is very popular and quite simple to implement, but the obtained precision is very bad due to a great sensitiveness to motor parameter uncertainties. The other techniques are based on the extended Kalman filters or extended Luenberger observers, which are very robust to the induction motor parameter variations or identification errors, but are very more complex and difficult in technical realization. The other solution for speed estimation is based on the model reference adaptive system (MRAS) principle, in which an error vector is created from the outputs of two models, both dependent on different motor parameters.

A model reference adaptive system (MRAS) based speed estimator for sensorless induction motor (IM) drive is proposed in this paper. The MRAS is formed with flux rotor and the estimated stator current vector. The reference model utilizes measured current vector. On the other hand, the adjustable model uses the estimated stator current vector. The current is estimated through the solution of machine state equations. The performance of the estimator under regeneration is an important aspect, which is studied in this paper through the small signal analysis. In this paper, the principle and method of speed estimation and control set-up are described, as well as the results of an experiment that verified the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: Induction motor, Speed sensorless, MRAS, Direct torque control.



GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES OBTAINED FROM RECOVERED SECONDARY METABOLITES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Green nanotechnology is at the frontier of science and engineering, and metal NPs like silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), are currently obtained due to the ease of preparation and their different physical properties from bulk metal, metal ions, and metal atoms. The production of green nanoparticles uses naturally occurring reagents like vitamins, sugars, and plant extracts that could lower the toxicity of the resulting materials and the environmental impact of the byproducts. AgNPs have potential applications in anticancer, antimalarial, antimicrobial treatments, as well as in diabetes mellitus treatment, etc.

Aims: Considering that medicinal and aromatic plants are an important source of bioactive compounds the present study aims to synthesize biologically active nanoparticles obtained using secondary metabolites recovered from medicinal plant wastes resulted in the essential oils extraction processes.

Materials and Methods: For the green NPs synthesis, the plant infusions were freshly prepared and filtered through a 0.45 mm PVDF membrane and 2 mL were added to 30 mL boiling 1 mM silver nitrate solution, pH 8, under constant stirring. The total reaction time was 10 minutes, followed by a cooling period to room temperature.

Results: The bio-reduction of silver ions was easily observed by a colour change from pale yellow to a reddish-brown and was further confirmed by UV-Vis analysis. The maximum absorption was around 440 nm, indicating an average particle size of 35-50 nm. Nanoparticle morphology was further observed using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and x-ray analysis was performed by EDX.

Conclusion: The waste recovered biomolecules have mediated a fast, simple, and environmentally friendly reaction that reduced Ag^+ to Ag^0 to AgNPs with a small average particle size, as was revealed by the SEM analysis.

Keywords: green synthesis, medicinal plants, phenolic compounds, plant wastes, secondary metabolites.

Acknowledgement:

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FELSEFE EĞİTİMİNİN MATEMATİK BAŞARISI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF PHILOSOPHY EDUCATION ON MATHEMATICS
SUCCESS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı felsefe eğitiminin öğrencilerin matematik başarıları üzerindeki etkisini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Araştırma örneklemini 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılının bahar döneminde, Van ili İpekyolu ilçesi Şehit Koray Akoğuz Ortaokulu'ndaki 7. sınıfta öğrenim gören 18'i deney ve 20'si kontrol grubundan oluşan toplam 38 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır.

Araştırmanın verileri hem nicel hem de nitel toplandığından bu çalışmada karma yöntem kullanılmıştır. Nicel çalışmada ön-test, son-test deney ve kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel desen, nitel çalışma bölümünde ise özel durum deseni kullanılmıştır. Uygulamanın sonunda deney grubunda bulunan 6 öğrenciyle yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılıp bireysel görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Nicel verilerin analiz sürecinde bağımsız gruplar t- testi; nitel verilerin analizinde ise kodlar oluşturularak veriler analiz edilmiştir.

Verilerin elde edilmesi sürecinde deney grubu öğrencilerine felsefe eğitimi alanında eğitim görmüş Din Kültürü ve Ahlak Bilgisi öğretmeni tarafından 8 hafta boyunca haftada 2 saat seçmeli derslerinde felsefe ilgili kavramlar üzerine konuşmalar, tartışmalar yapılmış ve öğrencilere çocuklar için felsefe ile ilgili kitaplar okutulmuştur. Kontrol grubu öğrencileri bu süreçte normal öğretim programına devam etmişlerdir. Araştırmacı tarafından geçerlik ve güvenilirliği yapıldıktan sonra uzman görüşü alınarak 22 soruluk bir başarı testi geliştirilmiştir. Başarı testi her iki gruba uygulama öncesinde ön-test, uygulama bitiminde son-test olarak uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın nitel kısmında deney grubundan 6 öğrenci ile araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşü alınarak hazırlanan 4 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış bir mülakat uygulanmıştır.

Yapılan nicel analizlerin sonucunda felsefe eğitiminin öğrencilerin matematik başarıları üzerinde etkisinin pozitif yönde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Nitel analizlerin sonucunda felsefe eğitiminin öğrencilerin merak duygusunu geliştirdiği, matematik problemlerinin çözümünde yardımcı olduğu, okuduğunu anlama konusunda öğrencileri geliştirmek gibi etkileri olmuştur. Ayrıca öğrencilerin felsefeye karşı ilgilerinin arttığı elde edilen diğer bir sonuçtur.

Anahtar sözcükler: Felsefe, Felsefe Eğitimi, Matematik ve Felsefe, Matematik Eğitimi.



ABSTRACT

The aim of this study reveal the effect of philosophy education on students' mathematics achievement. The research sample consists of a total of 38 students, 18 of whom are experimental and 20 of them are control groups, studying in the 7th grade in Şehit Koray Akoğuz Secondary School in İpekyolu, Van in the second semester of the academic year 2019-2020.

The mixed method was used in this study because the data of the research were collected both quantitatively. In the quantitative study part of the study, pretest and posttest quasi-experimental design with experimental and control groups was used, and special case design was used in the qualitative study. At the end of the application, individual interviews were made with 6 students in the experimental group using a semi-structured interview form. While in the analysis process of quantitative data independent groups t-test was used, in the analysis of qualitative data, codes were created and data were analyzed.

In the process of collecting the data, the experimental group students were given speeches and discussions on philosophy related concepts in elective courses 2 hours a week for 8 weeks by the teacher of Religious Culture and Ethics who was educated in the field of philosophy education and students were taught books on philosophy for children. Control group students continued with the normal curriculum in this process. An achievement test of 22 questions was developed by taking expert opinion after its validity and reliability were made by the researcher. The achievement test was applied to both groups as a pre-test before the application and as a post-test at the end of the application. In the analysis of qualitative data, a semi-structured interview consisting of 4 questions prepared by the researcher with expert opinion was applied with 6 students from the experimental group.

As a result of the quantitative analysis, it was concluded that philosophy education had a positive effect on students' mathematics achievement. As a result of qualitative analysis, philosophy education improved students' sense of curiosity, helped in solving math problems, and improved students in reading comprehension. Also, another result is that students' interest in philosophy has increased.

Keywords: Philosophy, Philosophy Education, Mathematics and Philosophy, Mathematics Education.



A NOTE ON THE GAPS OF A NUMERICAL SEMIGROUP

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ABSTRACT

Let \mathbb{N} be the set of all nonnegative integers and \mathbb{Z} be the integers set. The S subset of \mathbb{N} is called a numerical semigroup if S is an additive submonoid of \mathbb{N} such that $Card(\mathbb{N} \setminus S) < \infty$.

For a numerical semigroup S , we define the following integers:

$$F(S) = \max\{y \in \mathbb{Z}: y \notin S\};$$

$$m(S) = \min\{b \in S: b \neq 0\};$$

$$n(S) = Card(\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S).$$

$F(S)$ is called the Frobenius number of S , $m(S)$ is called the multiplicity of S , and $n(S)$ is called the number determine of S . If $F(S) - y \in S$ then S is called symmetric numerical semigroup, for all $y \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus S$. It is known that $S = \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle$ is symmetric numerical semigroup,

$$F(S) = b_1 b_2 - b_1 - b_2 \text{ and } n(S) = G(S) = \frac{F(S)+1}{2}.$$

If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = \langle b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle$, then we observe that

$S = \langle b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle = \{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i : c_i \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{s_0 = 0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n = F(S) + 1, \dots\}$ where $s_i < s_{i+1}$, $n = n(S)$, and the arrow means that every integer greater than $F(S) + 1$ belongs to S , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$.

If $v \in \mathbb{N}$ and $v \notin S$, then v is called gap of S . We denote the set of gaps of S , by

$H(S) = \{y \in \mathbb{N}: y \notin S\}$, and the $G(S) = Card(H(S))$ is called the genus of S . Also, It is know that $F(S) = G(S) + n(S) - 1$.

Now we define following sets:

$FH(S) = \{y \in H(S): 2y, 3y \in S\}$ is called the set of fundamental gaps of S .

$PF(S) = \{a \in H(S): a + s \in S, \text{ for all } s \in S, s > 0\}$ is called the set of Pseudo-Frobenius number of S .

$SH(S) = \{y \in PF(S): 2y \in S\}$ is called the set of special gaps of S .

$I(S) = \{y \in H(S): y - 1, y + 1 \in S\}$ is called the set of isolated gaps of S .

In this study, we will give some results for above the sets of gaps of S .

Keywords: Gaps, isolated gaps, numerical semigroups.



ON A CLASS OF NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH MULTIPLICITY 8

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ABSTRACT

Let $\mathbb{N} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \geq 0\}$ and \mathbb{Z} be integers set. $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, S is called a numerical semigroup if it satisfied following conditions

- 1) $0 \in S$,
- 2) $b_1 + b_2 \in S$, for all $b_1, b_2 \in S$,
- 3) $Card(\mathbb{N} \setminus S) < \infty$.

For a numerical semigroup S , we define the following integers:

$$F(S) = \max\{y \in \mathbb{Z} : y \notin S\};$$

$$m(S) = \min\{b \in S : b \neq 0\};$$

$$n(S) = Card(\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S).$$

$F(S)$ is called the Frobenius number of S , $m(S)$ is called the multiplicity of S , and $n(S)$ is called the number determine of S . If $F(S) - y \in S$ then S is called symmetric numerical semigroup, for all $y \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus S$. It is known that $S = \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle$ is symmetric numerical semigroup and $F(S) = b_1 b_2 - b_1 - b_2$.

We can write $S = \langle b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \rangle = \{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k r_k : r_k \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{s_0 = 0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n = F(S) + 1, \dots\}$ where $s_i < s_{i+1}$, $n = n(S)$, and the arrow means that every integer greater than $F(S) + 1$ belongs to S , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$.

If $v \in \mathbb{N}$ and $v \notin S$, then v is called gap of S . We denote the set of gaps of S , by $H(S) = \{y \in \mathbb{N} : y \notin S\}$, and the $G(S) = Card(H(S))$ is called the genus of S .

$S = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ is called a telescopic numerical semigroup if $b_3 \in \langle \frac{b_1}{d}, \frac{b_2}{d} \rangle$ where $d = \gcd(b_1, b_2)$. If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n \rangle$, then $L(S) = \langle b_1, b_2 - b_1, b_3 - b_1, \dots, b_n - b_1 \rangle$ is called the Lipman numerical semigroup of S , and it is known that

$$L_0(S) = S \subseteq L_1(S) = L(L_0(S)) \subseteq L_2 = L(L_1(S)) \subseteq \dots \subseteq L_u = L(L_{u-1}(S)) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathbb{N}.$$

A numerical semigroup S is Arf if $b_1 + b_2 - b_3 \in S$, for all $b_1, b_2, b_3 \in S$ such that $b_1 \leq b_2 \leq b_3$. The smallest Arf numerical semigroup containing a numerical semigroup S is called the Arf closure of S , and it is denoted by $Arf(S)$.



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In this study, we will give some results for Frobenius number, gaps, and determine number of telescopic numerical semigroup S_b and Arf closure of S_b such that $S_b = \langle 8, 8b + 6, 8b + 11 \rangle$ where $b \geq 1, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Keywords: Genus, Telescopic numerical semigroups, Arf closure.



THE PADOVAN- p JACOBSTHAL NUMBERS AND BINET FORMULAS

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ABSTRACT

Number theoretic properties such as these obtained from homogeneous linear recurrence relations relevant to this paper have been studied by many authors. In many of these studies, matrices corresponding to reduced sequences have been used to obtain various results. The Padovan- p sequence and the Jacobsthal sequence used in this work have been studied by many authors and many features of these sequences have been obtained. In this work, we define a new linear recurrence relation called the Padovan- p Jacobsthal numbers. While defining these numbers, we use the product of the characteristic polynomials of the Padovan- p sequence and the Jacobsthal sequence. Then, we obtain the generating matrix for the Padovan- p Jacobsthal numbers and we name this generating matrix the Padovan- p Jacobsthal matrix. Also, we produce the n th power of these generating matrices with the Padovan- p Jacobsthal numbers. Finally, we obtain the Binet formula with the help of the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the Padovan- p Jacobsthal numbers.

Keywords: Padovan- p Sequence, Jacobsthal Sequence, Matrix, Binet Formula.



THE REPRESENTATIONS AND FINITE SUMS OF THE PADOVAN- p PELL NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

Several authors have used homogeneous linear recurrence relations to deduce miscellaneous properties for a plethora of sequences. It is defined some linear recurrence sequences and gave their various properties by matrix methods in many works. In this work, we examine the Padovan- p Pell number defined by the following homogeneous linear recurrence relation for any given p ($p = 3, 4, \dots$) and $n \geq 0$

$$P_{n+p+4}^p = 2P_{n+p+3}^p + 2P_{n+p+2}^p - 2P_{n+p+1}^p - P_{n+p}^p + P_{n+2}^p - 2P_{n+1}^p - P_n^p$$

in which $P_0^p = P_1^p = \dots = P_{p+2}^p = 0$ and $P_{p+3}^p = 1$, and again in this work, we consider the Padovan- p Pell matrix, which is the generating matrix of the Padovan- p Pell numbers. Firstly, we give relationships among the Padovan- p Pell numbers and the permanents and the determinants of certain matrices which are produced by using the generating matrices of the Padovan- p Pell numbers. Also, we obtain the generating function of the Padovan- p Pell numbers. Then, we derive the exponential representations for these numbers using obtained the generating function. Finally, we obtain the combinatorial representations and the finite sums of the Padovan- p Pell numbers with the aid of the generating function and the generating matrix of the Padovan- p Pell numbers.

Keywords: The Padovan- p Pell number, Representation, Sum.



THE PADOVAN- p JACPBSTHAL SEQUENCES MODULO m

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ABSTRACT

The linear recurrence sequences appear in modern research in many fields from mathematics, physics, computer, architecture to nature and art. The study of recurrence sequences in groups first began with Fibonacci sequences and the ordinary Fibonacci sequences in cyclic groups were investigated. Then the concept extended to some special linear recurrence sequences by many studies. In most of these studies, the linear recurrence sequences were examined by modulo m and the cyclic groups via some special matrices were obtained. In this study, we consider the sequence called the Padovan- p Jacobsthal sequence $\{J_n^p\}$ and defined by the following homogeneous linear recurrence relation for any given p ($p = 3, 4, \dots$) and $n \geq 0$

$$J_{n+p+4}^p = J_{n+p+3}^p + 3J_{n+p+2}^p - J_{n+p+1}^p - 2J_{n+p}^p + J_{n+2}^p - J_{n+1}^p - 2J_n^p$$

in which $J_0^p = J_1^p = \dots = J_{p+2}^p = 0$ and $J_{p+3}^p = 1$. Firstly, we consider the multiplicative orders of the generating matrix of the Padovan- p Jacobsthal sequences working m and we obtain the cyclic groups. Then, we study the Padovan- p Jacobsthal sequence modulo m . Finally, we discuss the connections between the order the cyclic groups obtained and the periods of the Padovan- p Jacobsthal sequence according to modulo m .

Keywords: The Padovan- p Jacobsthal Sequence, Modulo, Group.



THE REPRESENTATION AND FINITE SUMS OF THE PADOVAN- p FIBONACCI NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

Homogeneous linear recurrence sequences are frequently encountered at the point of interdisciplinary relationships. Many authors have obtained various structural properties of these sequences such as exponential, permanental, determinantal and combinational representations and finite sums by using the generating matrix and generating function of recurrence sequences in an algebraic sense, and such studies are still up to date. Several authors also defined some linear recurrence sequences and gave their various properties by matrix methods. In this work, we consider the Padovan- p Fibonacci sequence $\{Pa_n^{F,p}\}$ defined by the following homogeneous linear recurrence relation for any given p ($p=3,4,5,\dots$) and $n \geq 0$

$$Pa_{n+p+4}^{F,p} = Pa_{n+p+3}^{F,p} + 2Pa_{n+p+2}^{F,p} - Pa_{n+p+1}^{F,p} - Pa_{n+p}^{F,p} + Pa_{n+2}^{F,p} - Pa_{n+1}^{F,p} - Pa_n^{F,p}$$

with initial conditions $Pa_0^{F,p} = \dots = Pa_{p+2}^{F,p} = 0$ and $Pa_{p+3}^{F,p} = 1$. Furthermore, we derive the permanental and the determinantal representations of the Padovan- p Fibonacci numbers by using certain matrices which are obtained from the generating matrix of the Padovan- p Fibonacci sequence. Finally, we obtain the combinatorial and exponential representations and the sums of the Padovan- p Fibonacci numbers by the aid of the generating function and the generating matrix of the Padovan- p Fibonacci sequence.

Keywords: The Padovan- p Fibonacci number, Matrix, Representation, Sum.



**KARAYOLUNDA İKİ KAVŞAK ARASINDAKİ TRAFİK KAZALARININ
OTOKORELASYON İLE İRDELENMESİ, ABDULLAHPAŞA-HAZARDAĞLI
KAVŞAKLARI ELAZIĞ ÖRNEĞİ**

EXAMINATION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BETWEEN TWO INTERCHANGE ON THE
HIGHWAY WITH AUTOCORRELATION, ABDULLAHPAŞA-HAZARDAĞLI
INTERCHANGES, ELAZIĞ EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Karayolları mesafeleri birbirlerine bağlayan, medeniyetlerin tarihdeki gelişimlerinde hep önemli rol oynamış sanat yapılarıdır. Haritacılık alanında ise kadastral yada imar parsellerinde her türlü yapılaşmanın yapılabilmesi için bu parsellerin mutlaka en az bir cephesinin yolu olması gerekmektedir. Şehircilik çalışmalarında imar adaları arasından geçirilen yol mesafesi en az 5 metre olarak geçirilmektedir. En asgari bu mesafe ana yollarda 30, 40, 60'lı metrelere çıkarken otoban gibi yollarda ise 100 metrelerin üzerinde olmaktadır. Görüş mesafesi ile birlikte araç sürücülerinin dalgınlık halisülasyon vb. parametrelere maruz kalmaması için kavşaklar yerleşim noktaları da dikkate alınarak imar planlarında işlenirler. Çalışmamızda 2020-2021 yılları arası ağustos-eylül ayları başlangıç ve bitişli 12 aylık trafik kazalarının sayısı tespit edilmiş, hususi ve ticari araç sayısı, 24 saatlik dilimlerde otokorelasyon yöntemi ile incelendi. Otokorelasyon metodu, 24 saatlik dilimde meydana gelen kazalarının sebeplerinin irdelenmesidir. 24 saatlik dilimlerde günışığından mı, tesviye yüzeyinin malzemesinin kötü olmasından mı, imar planında kavşakların yanlış yere mi kurulduğunun, hava şartlarındaki değişiklik parametresinden vb. tüm senaryolar saatlik kazaların yoğunlaştığı ve azaldığı zamanlar dikkate alınarak tespit edilmeye çalışıldı. Hazardağlı ile Abdullahaşa kavşakları arasındaki yaklaşık 1.8 km'lik yolda yoğun kazalar meydana geldiğinden Elazığ İlinin bu iki kavşağı lokal olarak incelendi. İncelemeler neticesinde saatlik yoğunlaşmanın fazla yada az olduğu dilimler imar planlarına altlık oluşturmak üzere CBS'ye aktarıldı. Sonuçta, lokal olarak bu kısa mesafede meydana gelen kazaların sebepleri araştırılarak çözüm yollarının nasıl olabileceği üzerinde tespitlerde bulunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karayolu, Kavşak, Otokorelasyon, Elazığ



ABSTRACT

Highways are art structures that connect distances and have always played an important role in the historical development of civilizations. In the field of cartography, in order to carry out any kind of construction on cadastral or zoning parcels, these parcels must have at least one side road. In urban planning studies, the distance between the zoning islands is at least 5 meters. While this minimum distance increases to 30, 40 and 60 meters on main roads, it is over 100 meters on roads such as highways. Along with the visual distance, the car drivers' distraction, hallucination, etc. In order not to be exposed to these parameters, intersections are processed in the zoning plans, taking into account the settlement points. In our study, the number of 12-month traffic accidents with the beginning and end of August-September between the years 2020-2021 was determined, and the number of private and commercial vehicles was examined by autocorrelation method in 24-hour periods. The autocorrelation method is the examination of the causes of the accidents that occur in the 24-hour period. In 24-hour periods, it is due to daylight, bad leveling surface material, whether the intersections are installed in the wrong place in the zoning plan, the change in weather conditions, etc. All scenarios were tried to be determined by taking into account the times when hourly accidents intensified and decreased. These two junctions of Elazig Province were examined locally, as intense accidents occurred on the approximately 1.8 km road between Hazardağlı and Abdullahpaşa junctions. As a result of the examinations, the slices with more or less hourly concentration were transferred to GIS to form a base for the development plans. As a result, the causes of the accidents that occurred locally at this short distance were investigated and some determinations were made on how to solve them.

Keywords: Highway, Junction, Autocorrelation, Elazig



MATEMATİĞİN GEÇMİŞİ, GELECEYİN GÖZÜ İLE

THE PAST OF MATHEMATICS, WITH THE EYES OF THE FUTURE

Cəmilə Əsgərova Abdülhəmid qızı

Azərbaycan, Bakı şəhəri, Nizami rayonu, Xalid quliyev adına 62 sayılı məktəb lisey,
riyaziyyat müəllimi

ÖZET

Matematik bir çok öğrenci için bazı zamalar çabus oluyor. Bunun için matematik zor öğreniliyor, öğretmenler için de matematik zor öğretiliyor, veliler için de bu durum çok da hoş görünmüyor. Bir çok öğrenci zaman-zaman “Bu ne işe yarar?, Ben nerede kullanıcam?, Nerede sunum yapa bilirim?, Bu teorileri kim keşf etdi ki, acaba?!” diye soruyorlar. Bunun için matematik onlara zor görünüyor, sevgi gittikçe azalıyor. Sınav zamanı öğrenciler matematikte zorlandıklarını zaman-zaman dile getiriyorlar. Peki bu durumu nasıl önlemek olur, bunun için ne yapabilirim, konusu zaman-zaman bir çoklarını düşündürmüştür. Ben de, bunun için yola çıkarak, kalplerde olan matematik sevgisini çoğaltmanın yollarını araştırmış, bunun üzerine bir deha, bir lider nasıl yetiştirileceğini araştırmışım.

Bunun için öğrencilerimle geçmiş zamanlara yolculuk yaparak, her bir teori ve düsturların nasıl ortaya çıktığını tarihi zamanlara giderek, o teori ve düstur bulunmasaydı, şimdi matematikte hangi zorluklarla karşılaşacağımızı, bir çok teori ve düsturların aslında bizlere sunulmuş en büyük hediye olduğunu, öğrencilere göstermekle onlarda matematik tutkusunu artırmış oluruz. Öğrencilerimize bazı terminlerin nasıl olup keşf edilmiş olduğunu, aslında o kelimelerin ne mana kesp etdiyini öğrencilere tanıtmış olursak onlarda matematik sevgisi çoğalar, artar. Her bir öğrenciye az biraz daha çalışarak çok yol kat edebileceğini göstermiş olursak, beklenen neticeni en kısa zamanda elde edebilir.

Bunun için her öğrenciye kişisel yaşayarak, onlara sevgi aşılayarak, her öğrencinin özel olduğunu öğrencilere duyurmak lazımdır. Her öğrencinin aslında bir deha olduklarını, onlara sevgi ile yaşayarak, bizlerin kalbinde önemli yerdə olduklarını belirterek yaşamak gereklidir. Aslında matematiğin de bir çocuk misali, ince dokunuşlardan hoşlandığını, misal ve meselelerde ince ayrıntılara yer verilerek, çok kolay çözümler olduğunu, öğrencilere belirtmek gereklidir. Hem de, zihin haritası yaradarak, öğrencilerin bu teori ve düsturları bir-birine bağlamalı olduklarını, bir örümcek ağı gibi her bilginin bir-biri ile bağlantısı olduğunu öğrencilere belirtmiş olmak gereklidir. Bunun için emeyine sevgi veren öğretmenlere büyük ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Her öğrenci, öğretmenin verdiyi bilgi doğrultusunda doğru yolu bularak, doğru cevaplara ulaşmış ola bilirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geçmiş, Matematik, Gelecek, Deha, Sevgi



ABSTRACT

Mathematics is difficult for many students at times. For this reason, mathematics is difficult to learn, mathematics is taught difficult for teachers, and this situation does not seem very pleasant for parents. Many students from time to time “What does it do?, Where will I use it?, Where can I make a presentation?, Who discovered these theories?!” they ask. That's why math seems hard to them, love is getting less and less. During the exam, students sometimes express that they have difficulties in mathematics. So, how to prevent this situation, what can I do about it, has made many people think from time to time. Based on this, I searched for ways to increase the love of mathematics in the hearts, and then researched how to raise a genius and a leader.

For this reason, by traveling to the past with my students, by going to historical times how each theory and motto emerged, by showing the students what difficulties we would face in mathematics if that theory and principle had not been found, that many theories and principles are actually the greatest gift we have been presented to us, we will increase. If we introduce our students to how some terms were discovered and what those words actually mean, their love of mathematics will increase and increase. If we show each student that they can go a long way with a little more work, they can achieve the expected result in the shortest time possible.

For this, it is necessary to approach each student personally, by instilling love in them, and to announce to the students that each student is special. It is necessary to approach each student by stating that they are actually a genius, approaching them with love and stating that they have an important place in our hearts. In fact, it is necessary to point out to the students that mathematics, like a child, likes fine touches, and that it can be solved very easily by giving fine details in examples and issues. Also, by creating a mind map, it is necessary to indicate to the students that the students should connect these theories and principles, and that every piece of information is interconnected like a spider web. For this, there is a great need for teachers who give love to their efforts. Each student can reach the right answers by finding the right way in line with the information given by the teacher.

Keywords: Past, Mathematics, Future, Genius, Love



**ENGINEERING LOW-COST ONE-DIMENSIONAL (1-D) TITANATE NANOTUBES
(TNTS) FOR EFFICIENT MEDICAL APPLICATIONS**

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3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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ABSTRACT

Titanium dioxide nanotubes were synthesized with commercial TiO₂ P25 (Degussa) that was dispersed into a 70 mL aqueous solution of 10 mol L⁻¹ NaOH via hydrothermal protocol. Titanium dioxide nanotubes (TNTs), one dimensional (1D) nanomaterial have attracted huge attention and been diligently explored in various fields including medical sector. Utilization of these important materials has been attributed their interesting and excellent characteristic features. Such as large specific surface area (SSA), exceptional biocompatibility and heightened bioactivity. In this work we synthesized titanate nanotubes via hydrothermal technique. Hydrothermal technique was employed for the synthesis of titanate nanotubes due to its environmentally benign characteristic. The features of titanate nanomaterials are also presented. The unique morphology has also been identified as one of the key features for useful benefits obtainable from them. We further explored and summarized series of applications of titanate nanotubes in medical sector. In principle the practical applications of TNTs in dentistry, orthopedic implants and cardiovascular stents are equally reviewed. In addition, the efficient applications of titanate nanotubes in biosensing are also presented owing to their ability of rapid diagnosis of diseases.

Keywords: Titanium dioxide nanotubes (TNTs), Biocompatibility, Drug delivery, orthopedic, Medical application, Nanomaterials.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS DURING OPERATION; A CASE STUDY: KHARAZMI UNIVERSITY, IRAN

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ABSTRACT

Population growth, resources consumption, and waste generation combined with unsustainable development put a lot of pressure on the environment. The objective of this work was to study the environmental life cycle assessment (LCA) of the operation phase of Kharazmi University-Karaj Campus. First, site visits and interviews were conducted with university officials. Then, a list of university buildings and the most important parameters such as energy, food consumption, solid waste production, wastewater generation, and chemical usage in the labs were prepared. The amount of contamination was analyzed by SimaPro 9 software using Center of Environmental Science of Leiden University; Centrum voor Milieukunde Leiden (CML) and Impact methods. The results were validated by the Building for Environmental and Economic Sustainability (BESS) method and sensitivity analysis. The results indicated that the daily operation of Kharazmi University creates 39679.48 kg of equivalent carbon dioxide (Global warming), 205.6 kg of equivalent sulfur dioxide (Acidification), 40.5 kg of equivalent phosphate (Eutrophication), 0.25 of DALY (damage to human health), 8915.7 PDF * square meters * year (damage to ecosystem quality), 37413.7 kg of equivalent carbon dioxide (climate change), and 609690.7 megajoules of primary energy (damage to natural resources). Consumption of electricity, gas, solid waste, wastewater production, meat (beef and chicken), rice, acetone, toluene, xylene, diethyl ether, ethanol, tri -dichloromethane, and hydrogen peroxide (in labs) in the university labs produce the most environmental pollution, respectively. The maximum difference between the results of CML and BESS methods for global warming, acidification, and eutrophication was 12%, which indicates that the overall results are reliable. The most sensitive LCA parameters to change the initial value are consumption of electricity, wastewater production, red meat consumption, and waste generation, respectively. Reassessment of LCA with five different scenarios for decreasing of electricity consumption also indicated that: Scenario of application of photovoltaic panels for all lighting applications of the university, including all building of campus and open space of the university, scenario 5, declines 20 % of damage to human health, 24.4% of acidification, 23.45% of climate change, and 23.7% of damage to resources, 22.6% of global warming, 9.14% of eutrophication, and 7.71% of damage to quality of the ecosystem.

Keywords: LCA; Kharazmi University; Karaj campus; SimaPro Software; Global warming, Acidification.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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STUDY ON PRELIMINARY FEASIBILITY OF SOLAR-WIND ENERGY TO POWER UP WATER PUMP FOR IRRIGATION IN THE VILLAGE: CASE STUDY IN ACEH BESAR DISTRICT, ACEH PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelago country and the world's 4th largest population in 2021 and is a major producer and supplier of agricultural products around the world. Rice, corn, cassava, soybeans, and peanuts are among the primary food crops in Indonesian harvested area. One of the factors for a good harvest is an irrigation system and water availability. Unfortunately, several villages in Aceh Besar district in Indonesia do not have an adequate irrigation system and water availability. Rainwater is the only source of water to irrigate their farm. Many efforts had been carried out by farmers, including by flowing water from wells using electric pumps, which spend additional costs for electrical installations to drive the water pumps. Therefore, this issue would be impacted to its production. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to discover a new source of renewable energy. This paper presents the study on the preliminary feasibility of solar energy and wind energy sources to drive water pumps in the village, Aceh Besar district, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The data was collected by measuring the solar intensity and wind speed. During three months of measurement, it was found that the lowest average solar intensity was 5.33 kWh/m²/day with exposure time of 10 hours per day. The power capacity produced by solar panels was 450 Wp. During this measurement, the average wind speed was 2.99 m/s. By assuming the diameter of the blade of 1.5 meters, the electrical energy generated by the wind turbine was 186.65 Watt. The result of this preliminary study shows that the solar energy and wind energy have the potential to be used as an alternative energy source, which can be converted into electricity to drive water pumps for irrigation.

Keywords: Solar energy, wind energy, water pump, irrigation



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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FIBRE SUSPENSIONS INVESTIGATIONS ON HEAT TRANSFER, FRICTION LOSS AND FOULING MITIGATION IN ANNULAR PASSAGE.

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ABSTRACT

Optimization and design of processes that involve fibre suspensions need very complex and comprehensive study. This possesses as a challenge because many industries find it very difficult to control the interactions of fibre-fibre network especially in annular flow. Present research has focused on addition of fibres such as Nylon 6,6, Polyesters, gum guar and gum arabic. Heat transfer, friction loss and drag reduction associated with fibre in annular flow regime are observed and analysed. Specific operating parameters are set to analyse the suitability for mitigation of fouling as well. Various examinations were directed in which a total of six concentrations with six different velocities ranging from 0.1 wt.% up to 0.4 wt.% and from 0.1 m/s to 0.35 m/s were used in this study. The various concentrations and velocities were then tested at three different constant heat flux boundary conditions which were at 50°C, 60°C and 70°C. The outcome of this study showed that adding nylon fibre had 39.62% heat transfer enhancement at the highest heat flux condition, 70°C and highest velocity, 0.35m/s. However, adding additives proved to have increased the friction loss of the system by 3.65%. These specimens were then used to study its effect on fouling mitigation. Nylon fibre was added in specific concentration that favours heat transfer enhancement and compared to bulk fluid without addition of fibres. Nylon addition is reported to reduce fouling effects on the pipe. By utilizing this procedure, manufacturing industry can foresee and screen the product quality at the stock conveyance step. Fouling of heat exchanger can also be reduced in time which saves cost and energy.

Keywords – Heat Transfer, Friction loss, Fibre Suspensions, Fouling Mitigation, Annular Flow



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HEAT EXCHANGER FOULING MITIGATION BY NANOPARTICLE ADDITIVES

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ABSTRACT

With the growing global energy demand, the recovery of heat energy from a process should be more efficiently accomplished by continuous and proficiently long operation of heat exchangers. Fouling is demarcated as the accumulation of undesired substances on a surface that can especially deteriorate the capacity of the surface to transfer heat under the predesigned conditions of temperature differences. Heat exchangers in industries receive deposits (fouling) from cooling liquids. Mineral salts, dirt, waxes, biofilms, whey proteins, etc. are common deposits on the heat exchanger surfaces. The equipment acquires more deposition (fouling) on the heat transfer surface with the passage of operation time, which impedes heat exchange due to its low thermal conductivity. Fouling reduces the cross-sectional area of the tubes or shells of the heat exchangers and augments pressure loss of the flowing fluids, enhances the requirement of pumping power to force flow through the clogged tubes or flow passages and the heat exchanging capacity deteriorates to the remarkable state so that it requires to be withdrawn from service for cleaning or replacement. Thus, fouling significantly influences the overall design of the heat exchangers.

Fouling of dissolved salts and its mitigation have been studied in detail by varying process parameters, surface materials, coatings on surfaces, additives, etc. by many researchers. A sizable percentage of GDPs are utilized for combating the fouling problem in developed and developing countries. Primarily fouling mitigation is achieved by adding additives to the heat exchanging liquids but most of the available additives have adverse effects on the environment. In this research, eco-friendly (functionalized carbon structured additives) were applied to enable continuous operation of heat exchangers, protect environment, and provide monetary benefit to the industries. The findings could support in developing the improved additives, retain efficiency of the heat exchangers, and prolong their continuous operation.

Keywords: Heat exchanger, additives, nanoparticles, dissolved salts; fouling mitigation etc.



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FIBRE SUSPENSIONS INVESTIGATIONS ON HEAT TRANSFER, FRICTION LOSS AND FOULING MITIGATION IN ANNULAR PASSAGE.

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ABSTRACT

Optimization and design of processes that involve fibre suspensions need very complex and comprehensive study. This possesses as a challenge because many industries find it very difficult to control the interactions of fibre-fibre network especially in annular flow. Present research has focused on addition of fibres such as Nylon 6,6, Polyesters, gum guar and gum arabic. Heat transfer, friction loss and drag reduction associated with fibre in annular flow regime are observed and analysed. Specific operating parameters are set to analyse the suitability for mitigation of fouling as well. Various examinations were directed in which a total of six concentrations with six different velocities ranging from 0.1 wt.% up to 0.4 wt.% and from 0.1 m/s to 0.35 m/s were used in this study. The various concentrations and velocities were then tested at three different constant heat flux boundary conditions which were at 50°C, 60°C and 70°C. The outcome of this study showed that adding nylon fibre had 39.62% heat transfer enhancement at the highest heat flux condition, 70°C and highest velocity, 0.35m/s. However, adding additives proved to have increased the friction loss of the system by 3.65%. These specimens were then used to study its effect on fouling mitigation. Nylon fibre was added in specific concentration that favours heat transfer enhancement and compared to bulk fluid without addition of fibres. Nylon addition is reported to reduce fouling effects on the pipe. By utilizing this procedure, manufacturing industry can foresee and screen the product quality at the stock conveyance step. Fouling of heat exchanger can also be reduced in time which saves cost and energy.

Keywords – Heat Transfer, Friction loss, Fibre Suspensions, Fouling Mitigation, Annular Flow



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF HIGH STRENGTH HYBRID FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH SILICA FUME AS CRM

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the effect Cement replacement material (CRM) and steel and polypropylene fibers on improving the mechanical performance of high strength concrete. This paper presents investigation towards developing high strength-hybrid fiber reinforced concrete (HSHyFRC) with silica fume replacement at 15% and 20% by weight and crimped steel fibers and polypropylene fibers. For 34 HSHyFRC mixes, compressive, splitting tensile and Flexure strengths at 28 days were determined. The variables investigated were fiber volume fraction of steel fiber (0.5%, 1%, and 1.5% with an aspect ratio of 80) and polypropylene fibers (0.25%, 0.5%, 1% with an aspect ratio of 600) with W/C = 0.28. This study has shown that HSC with 20% silica fume (SF) replacement improved the compressive strength than 15% SF replacement. It was observed from the experimental results that the hybrid fiber reinforced concrete has significant effect in improving the strength properties when compared to the single fiber content of steel fibers and polypropylene fibers. The ultimate strength of high strength hybrid fiber reinforced concrete at 1.5% volume fraction of steel fibers and 1% volume fraction of polypropylene fibers increased by 17.5, 53.34 and 60.5% in compression, tensile and Flexure strengths respectively, compared to the high strength concrete.

Keywords: High strength concrete, hybrid fiber reinforced concrete, CRM, crimped steel fiber, polypropylene fiber, mechanical properties.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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AXISYMMETRIC DEFORMATION IN TRANSVERSELY ISOTROPIC NEW MODIFIED COUPLE STRESS THERMOELASTIC MEDIUM WITH TWO TEMPERATURE

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Field of Study: Solid Mechanics

ABSTRACT

The present investigation deals with the thermoelastic interactions in a two dimensional axisymmetric problem in transversely isotropic thermoelastic solid using new modified couple stress theory with two temperatures and without energy dissipation in context of new modified couple stress theory. The Laplace and Hankel transforms have been employed to find the general solution to the field equations. Concentrated normal force, normal force over the circular region, concentrated thermal source and thermal source over the circular region have been taken to illustrate the utility of the approach. The components of displacements, stress, couple stress and conductive temperature distribution are obtained in the transformed domain. The resulting quantities are obtained in the physical domain by using numerical inversion technique. The effect of two temperature is depicted graphically on the components of displacements, stress components, conductive temperature and couple stress.

Keywords: Transversely isotropic; thermoelastic; Laplace transform; Hankel transform; concentrated and distributed sources; new modified couple stress.



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**SABİT γ - RADYASYON DOZU İLE IŞINLANAN Cu- ESASLI ALAŞIMLARIN
FİZİKSEL PARAMETRELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF Cu- BASED ALLOYS
IRRADIATED WITH CONSTANT γ - RADIATION DOSE

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ÖZET

Gama radyasyonu malzemelerin yapısal özelliklerini değiştirebilecek nitelikte bir radyasyon çeşididir. Metal ve alaşımların ışınlamaya tepki olarak kristal yapılarında oluşan kusurlar nedeniyle birçok fiziksel ve yapısal özellikleri değiştirir.

Şekil hafızalı alaşımlar (ŞHA), fonksiyonel malzemelerdir. ŞHA'lar iki kristal yapı olan austenit ve martensit faz arasında dönüşüm yaparak çalışır. Bu fazlar malzemenin sıcaklığı ve iç gerilmeleri tarafından belirlenir. ŞHA'lar plastik deformasyon sonrası uygulanan ısı ile işlem ile deformasyon öncesi şekil ve boyutlarına geri dönebilmektedir. Şekil değişikliği nispeten düşük sıcaklıklarda gerçekleştirilir ve şekil hatırlama ısıtma ile sağlanır. ŞHA'lar uygulamaları için önemli bir teknolojik gelişme geçirmiştir. Bununla birlikte, çalışılan çok sayıda ŞHA olmasına rağmen, sanayi uygulamaları için sadece Ti-Ni ve Cu-esaslı alaşımlar düşünülmüştür. Cu-esaslı ŞHA'lar, 1960 larda keşfedildi. Makul bir şekil hafıza etkisi (ŞHE) ile birlikte düşük maliyetleri nedeniyle pratik uygulamalar için ticari olarak çekici alaşımlardır.

ŞHA'lar nükleer tesislerin izlenmesi için mekanik cihazlarda kullanılmaktadır. Nükleer tesislerde ŞHA'ların kullanılması malzemelerin verdiği tepki ve bu tepkinin ışınlamadan nasıl etkilendiği hakkında bilgi sahibi olmayı gerektirir. Bu çalışmada bakır esaslı ŞHA'lar kullanıldı. Bakır esaslı ŞHA'lar alaşım elementlerine ve element yüzdelerindeki küçük değişimlere oldukça duyarlıdır. Cu-11,6Al-0,42Be, Cu-11,8Al-0,47Be, Cu-13Al-4Ni ve Cu-13,5Al-4Ni (% ağırlıkça) ŞHA numuneleri 50 kGy sabit radyasyon dozu ile ışınlandı. Işınlamanın Cu-esaslı ŞHA'ların termodinamik parametreleri ve yapısal özellikleri üzerindeki etkisi incelendi. Işınlamanın termodinamik parametreler üzerindeki etkileri diferansiyel tarama kalorimetresi (DSC) ile belirlendi. Yapısal incelemeleri X-ışını difraksiyonu (XRD) ve optik mikroskop gözlemleri ile yapıldı. Mikro sertlik ölçümleri alındı. Cu-esaslı şekil hafızalı alaşımlar için elde edilen sonuçlar hem kendi arasında homojen ve ışınlanmış numuneler olarak, hem de alaşım elementlerine göre değerlendirildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: γ -radyasyonu, Cu-esaslı şekil hafızalı alaşımı, Şekil hafıza etkisi, Termodinamik parametreler, Mikro sertlik.



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ABSTRACT

Gamma radiation is a type of radiation that can change the structural properties of materials. Many physical and structural properties of metals and alloys change due to defects in their crystal structures in response to irradiation.

Shape memory alloys (SMA) are functional materials. SMAs work by alternating between the two crystal structures, austenite and martensite phase. These phases are determined by the temperature and internal stresses of the material. SMAs can return to their pre-deformation shape and dimensions with heat treatment applied after plastic deformation. The shape change is accomplished at relatively low temperatures and shape memory is achieved by heating. SMAs have undergone significant technological development for their applications. However, although there are many SMAs studied, only Ti-Ni and Cu-based alloys have been considered for industrial applications. Cu-based SMAs were discovered in the 1960s. They are commercially attractive alloys for practical applications due to their low cost combined with a reasonable shape memory effect (SME).

SMAs are used in mechanical devices for monitoring nuclear facilities. The use of SMAs in nuclear facilities requires knowledge of the response of materials and how this response is affected by irradiation. In this study, copper-based SMAs were used. Copper-based SMAs are very sensitive to alloying elements and small changes in element percentages. Cu-11.6Al-0.42Be, Cu-11.8Al-0.47Be, Cu-13Al-4Ni, and Cu-13.5Al-4Ni (wt%) SMA samples were irradiated with a fixed radiation dose of 50 kGy. The effect of irradiation on the thermodynamic parameters and structural properties of copper-based SMAs was investigated. The effects of irradiation on thermodynamic parameters were determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Structural examinations were made by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and optical microscope observations. Microhardness measurements were taken. The results obtained for Cu-based SMAs were evaluated both as homogeneous and irradiated samples and according to alloying elements.

Key Words: γ -radiation, Cu-based shape memory alloy, Shape memory effect, Thermodynamic parameters, Microhardness.



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FARKLI KOŞULLARDA ÜRETİLEN CuO NANO PARÇACIKLARIN *CANDIDA ALBICANS* ÜZERİNDEKİ ANTİMİKROBİYAL ETKİSİ
ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF CuO NANO PARTICLES PRODUCED UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS ON *CANDIDA ALBICANS*

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ÖZET

Candida albicans insan sindirim ve üriner sistem florasının bir parçası iken bağışıklık sisteminin zayıflaması halinde fırsatçı patojen durumuna geçerek yüzeysel ya da sistemik enfeksiyona yol açan bir maya türüdür. Nanoteknoloji uygulamaları bu mayaya karşı etki gösterebilen ilaçlara alternatif yeni formülasyonların geliştirilmesi potansiyeline sahiptir.

Nano parçacıklar, günümüzde pek çok alanda kullanılan aynı zamanda antimikrobiyal özellik gösterebilen malzemelerdir. Bu konudaki ilk çalışmalarda gümüş nano parçacıklar güçlü antimikrobiyal özellikleri nedeniyle dikkat çekmiştir. Ancak pahalı olması, başka malzemelerle aynı etkiyi ortaya koyabilen elementlere yönelmeye neden olmuştur. Bakır, kolay bulunan, ucuz ve aynı zamanda antimikrobiyal etki gösterebilmesi nedeniyle gümüş alternatif bir malzeme olarak literatürde yerini almıştır.

Nano parçacıkların üretim şartları, antimikrobiyal özelliklerinde değişime sebep olur. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada üretilen CuO nano parçacıklar, sol-gel yöntemi kullanılarak ve tavlama sıcaklıkları 150 - 900°C aralığında değiştirilerek sentezlenmişlerdir. Farklı tavlama sıcaklıklarında üretilen 6 adet CuO örneğinin *Candida albicans* mayası üzerindeki antimikrobiyal etkisi disk difüzyon yöntemi kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. *Candida albicans* ekilen besiyeri üzerine nano parçacık diskleri yerleştirilerek 28°C'de 2 gün inkube edildikten sonra inhibisyon zonları ölçülmüştür. Her bir CuO örneğinin antimikrobiyal etkisinin farklı olduğu ve değişen tavlama sıcaklığı ile önce artış gösterdiği, sonra azaldığı ve daha sonra tamamen yok olduğu belirlenmiştir. En yüksek düzeyde inhibisyon 300°C'de tavllanmış CuO örnekte gözlenirken, 750°C ve 900 °C'de bu etki tamamen ortadan kalkmıştır.

CuO nano parçacıkların üretimi sırasında maruz kaldığı tavlama sıcaklıkları, atomların birbirlerine bağlanmalarını etkilemektedir. Düşük tavlama sıcaklıklarında açık bağlar mayanın hücre duvarına tutunarak hasara neden olurken, yüksek tavlama sıcaklıklarında ise açık bağlar azalarak antimikrobiyal etkinin ortadan kalkmasına yol açmıştır.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: CuO nano parçacık, *Candida albicans*, Antimikrobiyal etki, Sol-gel yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

Candida albicans is a yeast species which is a part of the human gastrointestinal and urogenital systems' flora. It becomes an opportunistic pathogen and causes superficial or systemic infections if the immune system is compromised. Nanotechnology applications have the potential to develop new formulations that can act against this organism.

Nanoparticles are materials that have antimicrobial effects and are used in many fields today. Therefore, silver nanoparticles attracted attention with their strong antimicrobial properties as the first distinctive products. However, the fact that it is expensive has led to search new elements producing the same effect. Copper currently exists in the literature as an alternative material to silver since it is easily available, cheap, and has antimicrobial properties.

The production conditions of nanoparticles cause changes in their antimicrobial properties. The CuO nanoparticles produced in this study were synthesized using the sol-gel method and the annealing temperatures were changed in the range of 150 - 900 °C. The antimicrobial effect of six CuO samples produced at different annealing temperatures on *Candida albicans* yeast was determined using disc diffusion method. The cells were inoculated into the medium and the nanoparticle discs were placed. Following the incubation at 28°C for two days, the inhibition zones were measured. It was determined that the antimicrobial effect of each CuO sample was different and it initially increased, then decreased and disappeared completely with the changing annealing temperature. While the highest inhibition was observed in CuO sample annealed at 300°C, this effect disappeared completely at 750°C and 900°C.

The annealing temperatures exposed during the production of CuO nanoparticles affect the bonding of atoms to each other. Free groups caused damage by adhering to the cell wall of the yeast at low annealing temperatures, while the bonds decreased at high annealing temperatures leading to the disappearance of the antimicrobial effect.

Keywords: CuO nanoparticle, *Candida albicans*, Antimicrobial effect, Sol-gel method.



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**InAs YARIİLETKENİNİN HALL KATSAYISININ SICAKLIĞA BAĞLI
DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE HALL COEFFICIENT OF THE InAs SEMICONDUCTOR
DEPENDING ON TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

As is known, semiconductors are materials that are insulators under normal conditions, but can become conductive with an external excitation. Considering the effects of temperature and magnetic field acting on these materials, as the temperature increases in the semiconductor, the number of free electrons will increase and the electrical conductivity will increase. The increase in the concentration of free electrons in the semiconductor can be shown as the reason for the increase in electrical conductivity. If a semiconductor is exposed to a magnetic field with increasing concentration, we can have an idea about how the number of free electrons or the speed of free electrons will be affected. It is well known that it is necessary to calculate two-parameter Fermi functions to solve the properties of kinetic effects and electron transport phenomena in semiconductors. Effective methods have been developed for the calculation of two-parameter Fermi functions. In this study, analytical calculations for the Hall coefficient were made by calculating the electron concentration of the InAs semiconductor using the two parameter Fermi integral.

Keywords: Hall Coefficient, Fermi integral, Electron concentration, Semiconductors

ÖZET

Bilindiği gibi, yarı iletkenler normal şartlar altında yalıtkan olan ancak bir dış uyarmayla iletken hale geçebilen maddelerdir. Bu maddeler üzerine etkiyen sıcaklık ve manyetik alanın etkilerine bakıldığında yarıiletkenlerde sıcaklık arttıkça serbest elektron sayısı artacak ve elektriksel iletkenlik artacaktır. Elektriksel iletkenliğin artma sebebi olarak yarı iletken içinde serbest elektron konsantrasyonunun artması gösterilebilir. Artan konsantrasyonla birlikte bir yarı iletken manyetik alana maruz bırakılırsa serbest elektron sayısı veya serbest elektronların hızları ne türde etkilenir onlar hakkında fikir sahibi olabiliriz. Yarı iletkenlerde kinetik etkilerin ve elektron taşınım olaylarının özelliklerini çözmek için iki parametrelili Fermi fonksiyonlarını hesaplamamızın gerekli olduğu iyi bilinmektedir. İki parametrelili Fermi fonksiyonlarının hesaplanmasında etkili yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada iki parametrelili Fermi integrali kullanılarak InAs yarıiletkeninin electron konsantrasyonu hesaplanarak Hall katsayısı için analitik hesaplamalar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hall katsayısı, Fermi integrali, Elektron konsantrasyonu, Yarıiletkenler



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**Ge YARIİLETKENİNİN LORENZ SAYISININ VE ELEKTRON
KONSANTRASYONUNUN GENİŞ SICAKLIK ARALIKLARINDA
HESAPLANMASI**

**CALCULATION OF Ge SEMICONDUCTOR'S LORENZ NUMBER AND ELECTRON
CONCENTRATION IN WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE**

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ABSTRACT

It is necessary to know the number of charge carriers per cm³ of the semiconductor used, both in determining the electrical properties of semiconductor materials and in analyzing the behavior of devices obtained using semiconductors. The majority carrier concentration can be approximately known for materials with a large doping amount. Because, for standard value doping impurities, a majority carrier is obtained from each impurity atom. To obtain the carrier concentration equations, the statistical distributions of carriers in the current energy states should be examined. One of the methods used to determine the statistical properties of particles is the Fermi-Dirac distribution function. In the 1960s, both to examine the physical properties of semiconductors in general and to examine the effects of the Lorenz number on temperature, carrier concentration, type of energy spectrum, properties of the band structure and scattering character (elastic or inelastic) and the effects of current carriers on phonons and The main effects of drift by many other factors have been studied. In this study, the variations of the Lorenz number and electron concentration of Ge semiconductor with temperature were calculated.

Keywords: Semiconductors, Lorenz number, Electron concentration

ÖZET

Yarı iletken malzemelerin hem elektriksel özelliklerini belirlemede hem de yarı iletkenler kullanılarak elde edilen aygıtların davranışını analiz etmede, kullanılan yarı iletkenin cm³ başına düşen yük taşıyıcı sayısını bilmek gerekmektedir. Çoğunluk taşıyıcı konsantrasyonu, katkılama miktarı fazla olan malzemelerde yaklaşık olarak bilinebilir. Çünkü, standart değerlerde katkılama safsızlıkları için, her bir safsızlık atomundan bir çoğunluk taşıyıcısı elde edilir. Taşıyıcı konsantrasyonu denklemlerini elde etmek için mevcut enerji durumlarındaki taşıyıcıların istatistiksel dağılımları incelenmelidir. Parçacıkların istatistiksel özelliklerini belirlemede kullanılan yöntemlerden biri Fermi-Dirac dağılım fonksiyonudur. 1960'lı yıllarda hem yarı iletkenlerin fiziksel özelliklerini genel olarak incelemek hem de bu konuda, özellikle Lorenz sayısının sıcaklığa, taşıyıcı konsantrasyonuna, enerji spektrumunun tipine, bant yapısının özelliklerine ve saçılma karakterine (elastik olan veya elastik olmayan) olan etkileri ile, akım taşıyıcılarının fononlar ve diğer birçok faktör tarafından sürüklenmesinin temel etkileri üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Ge yarıiletkeninin Lorenz sayısı ve electron konsantrasyonunun sıcaklıkla değişimi hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yarıiletkenler, Lorenz sayısı, Elektron konsantrasyonu



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MANYETİK ALANIN KÜRESEL BİR ÇEKİRDEK/KAUBUK/KABUK YARI İLETKEN KUANTUM NOKTASINDAKİ TEK DONORUN DOĞRUSAL VE DOĞRUSAL OLMAYAN KIRILMA İNDİSİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON LINEAR AND NONLINEAR REFRACTIVE INDEX CHANGES OF A SINGLE DONOR IN A SPHERICAL CORE/SHELL/SHELL SEMICONDUCTOR QUANTUM DOT

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, yarıiletken $GaAs$ (çekirdek)/ $Al_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As$ (iç kabuk)/ $Al_{0.4}Ga_{0.6}As$ (dış kabuk) çekirdek/kabuk/kabuk kuantum nokta heteroyapısında kuşatılmış tek bir sığ hidrojenik donör katkı maddesine ilişkin doğrusal, üçüncü dereceden doğrusal olmayan ve toplam bağlı kırılma indisi değişiklikleri kompakt yoğunluk matris formalizmi yaklaşımı ve iteratif yöntem çerçevesinde manyetik alanın yokluğunda ve varlığında araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla öncelikle, donör atomunun yokluğunda ve varlığında yapının enerji özdeğerleri ve bunlara karşılık gelen dalga fonksiyonları çekirdek/kabuk boyutlarının bir fonksiyonu olarak etkin kütle yaklaşımı çerçevesinde köşegenleştirme yöntemi ile hesaplanmıştır. Daha sonra $1s$, $1p$ ve $1d$ düzeyleri için donör bağlanma enerjileri hesaplanmış ve bağlanma enerjilerinin özellikle büyük çekirdek yarıçaplarında ve kabuk kalınlıklarında manyetik alanla arttığı bulunmuştur. Bununla birlikte, $1s \rightarrow 1p$ ve $1p \rightarrow 1d$ donör geçişleriyle ilişkili kırılma indisi değişikliklerinin doğrusal ve doğrusal olmayan kısımlarının da çekirdek/kabuk boyutlarına bağlı olarak manyetik alanın uygulanmasıyla önemli değişikliklere uğradığı görülmüştür. Literatürde, harici olarak uygulanan bir manyetik alanın etkisi altında $GaAs/Al_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As/Al_{0.4}Ga_{0.6}As$ çekirdek/kabuk/kabuk kuantum noktasında $1s \rightarrow 1p$ ve $1p \rightarrow 1d$ tek katkı maddesi geçişlerinin neden olduğu kırılma indisi değişiklikleri ile ilgili herhangi bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu araştırma sonucunda, yapının kırılma indisi değişikliklerinin manyetik alana bağlı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Böylece, uygun çekirdek/kabuk boyutlarında manyetik alanın ayarlanmasıyla kırılma indisi değişikliklerinin rezonans pik genliğinin ve konumunun kolayca kontrol edilebileceği sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca, doğrusal olmayan kırılma indisi değişikliklerinin önemli olduğu ve kuantum noktasındaki hidrojenik safsızlığın optik özelliklerinin incelenmesinde dikkate alınması gerektiği anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hidrojenik sığ donör safsızlığı, Kuantum noktası, Kırılma indisi, Manyetik alan etkileri, Safsızlık bağlanma enerjisi.



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ABSTRACT

In this study, linear, third order nonlinear and total relative refractive index changes of a single shallow hydrogenic donor dopant confined in semiconductor $GaAs$ (*core*)/ $Al_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As$ (*inner shell*)/ $Al_{0.4}Ga_{0.6}As$ (*outer shell*) core/shell/shell quantum dot heterostructure are investigated in the absence and presence of magnetic field within the framework of compact density matrix formalism approach and iterative method. For this purpose, first of all, the energy eigenvalues of the structure and the corresponding wave functions in the absence and presence of the donor atom are calculated as a function of the core/shell sizes with the diagonalization method within the framework of the effective mass approach. Then, the donor binding energies are calculated for the $1s$, $1p$ and $1d$ levels and it is found that the binding energies increased with the magnetic field, especially in large core radii and shell thicknesses. At the same time, linear and nonlinear parts of the refractive index changes associated with $1s \rightarrow 1p$ and $1p \rightarrow 1d$ donor transitions are also observed to undergo significant changes with the application of magnetic field depending on the core/shell sizes. In the literature, there are no studies on the refractive index changes caused by $1s \rightarrow 1p$ and $1p \rightarrow 1d$ single dopant transitions in the $GaAs/Al_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}As/Al_{0.4}Ga_{0.6}As$ core/shell/shell quantum dot under the influence of an externally applied magnetic field. As a result of this research, it is shown that the refractive index changes of the structure depend on the magnetic field. Thus, it is concluded that the resonance peak amplitude and position of the refractive index changes can be easily controlled by adjusting the magnetic field with appropriate core/shell sizes. In addition, it has been understood that nonlinear refractive index changes are important and should be taken into account when examining the optical properties of hydrogenic impurity in the quantum dot.

Keywords: Hydrogenic shallow donor impurity, Quantum dot, Refractive index, Magnetic field effects, Impurity binding energy.



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**N₂ GAZININ ISI KAPASİTESİNİN ÜÇÜNCÜ VİRİAL KATSAYISI
KULLANILARAK HESAPLANMASI**

CALCULATION of HEAT CAPACITY of GAS N₂ using THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT

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ÖZET

Atomların ve moleküllerin termodinamik özelliklerinin, taşıma özelliklerinin ve etkileşim potansiyellerinin belirlenmesi, bilimsel ve teknolojik araştırmalarda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Moleküllerin termodinamik özelliklerini doğru bir şekilde açıklamak için moleküller arası etkileşim potansiyelinin yapısı tam olarak anlaşılmalıdır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada, gerçek gazların bazı termodinamik özelliklerini hesaplamak için Kihara potansiyeli ile üçüncü virial katsayı için sayısal bir yaklaşım önerilmiştir. Burada N₂ gazının ısı kapasiteleri nümerik yaklaşım kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Kihara potansiyeli üçüncü virial katsayısının da dikkate alınarak önerilen yaklaşım, geniş bir sıcaklık ve basınç aralığı için iyi değerler verilmiştir. Bu nedenle, önerilen nümerik yaklaşım diğer gerçek gazların özgül ısı kapasitesini hesaplamak için uygun olduğu söylenebilir. Hesaplama sonuçları, bu nümerik yaklaşımın, N₂ gazı için özgül ısı kapasitesi doğru ve kesin sonuçlar verdiğini göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada, bildiğimiz kadarıyla, Kihara potansiyeli ile üçüncü virial katsayısının N₂ gazının ısı kapasitesinin hesaplanması için ilk olarak önerilmiştir. N₂ gazının ısı kapasitesi hesaplama sonuçları mevcut literatür verileriyle karşılaştırılmıştır ve nümerik yaklaşımın diğer gerçek gazlar için kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üçüncü virial katsayı, Kihara potansiyeli, Isı kapasitesi

ABSTRACT

Determination of thermodynamic properties, transport properties, and interaction potentials of atoms and molecules plays an important role in scientific and technological research. To accurately explain the thermodynamic properties of molecules, the structure of the intermolecular interaction potential must be fully understood. Therefore, a numerical approach for the third virial coefficient with Kihara potential has offered to calculate some thermodynamic properties of real gases, in this study. Here, heat capacities of gas N₂ have been calculated using numerical approach. This approach of third virial coefficient with



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Kihara potential has been given good values for a wide range of the temperatures and pressures. Therefore, the proposed numerical approach has been applied to calculate the specific heat capacity of other real gases. The results of the calculation have shown that this numerical approach gives correct and precision results specific heat capacity for gas N_2 . In this work, to our knowledge, the heat capacity of gas N_2 is first proposed for the calculation of the third virial coefficient with Kihara potential. The results of the calculation for the heat capacity of gas N_2 have been compared with available literature data and illustrated that the numerical approach can be satisfactorily used for other real gases.

Keywords: Third virial coefficient, Kihara potential, Heat capacity



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AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME PHOTO-SENSING PARAMETERS IN THE PHOTO-DETECTOR DESIGN OF n-ZnO/p-Si HETEROJUNCTION DIODE PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, a n-ZnO/p-Si heterojunction diode has been produced and its properties have been reported due to the photon sensing characteristics for a photo-detector to be designed. By using Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD) method, the growing polycrystalline Zinc Oxide (ZnO) thin films has been made on p-type Si (100) substrate at room temperature. Thus, n-ZnO/p-Si heterojunction diode has been constructed with n-ZnO ultrathin film on the silicon substrate in 500 μm thickness. Under illumination condition, the photovoltaic (PV) properties of n-ZnO/p-Si heterojunction have been investigated by current density-voltage (J-V) measurement. The photoelectric conversion efficiency (quantum efficiency) has also been presented with some obtained photo-sensing features in ultraviolet (UV) and visible regions of the spectrum. The largest values of open circuit voltage (V_{OC}) and the short circuit current density (J_{SC}), fill factor (FF) and efficiency (η) have been obtained and reported as well. The electrical behaviour of the device has also been given in the J-V characteristics of the junction. Additionally, to have necessary predictions over possible outcomes of the whole system associating with Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) and non-linearity; the relationship between sensing features, incident wave parameters and dynamics of the system were handled; and those are the very prominent points where the main discussion was placed.

Keywords: n-ZnO/p-Si heterojunction, PLD, photodetector, photo-sensing



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GAZİANTEP’TE GELENEKSEL REKREASYON ALIŞKANLIKLARI

TRADITIONAL RECREATIONAL HABITS IN GAZİANTEP

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ÖZET

Endüstri devriminin yarattığı teknolojik gelişmeler bir yandan toplumsal yaşayışı kolaylaştırırken, diğer yandan yoğun iş temposu, ağırlaşan yaşam koşulları ve çevre kirliliği gibi sorunlara neden olmuştur. Bu sorunların etkisini azaltmak insanların dinlenme, eğlenme ve yenilenme ihtiyaçlarını gidermek üzere rekreasyon faaliyetleri geliştirilmiştir. Özellikle dünya nüfusunun önemli bir kısmını barındıran büyük şehirlerde başlatılan bu faaliyetler, daha sonra diğer şehirlerde de yaygınlaştırılmıştır. Rekreasyonel faaliyetlerin geliştirilmesinde doğal, kültürel, sosyal, ekonomik ve çevresel pek çok özellik kaynak olarak kullanılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada yaklaşık 6000 yıllık tarihi geçmişe sahip olan Gaziantep Şehri’ndeki geleneksel rekreasyon alışkanlıkları incelenmiştir. Gaziantep tarih boyunca pek çok medeniyete (Hitit, Pers, Asur, Roma, Bizans, Arap ve Türk) ev sahipliği yapmış bir yerleşim merkezi olarak çok zengin kültürel özelliklere sahiptir. Gaziantep’lilerin geleneksel rekreasyon alışkanlıkları arasında en önemlisini *yeme-içme alışkanlıkları* oluşturmaktadır. Gaziantep’liler için yemek gündelik yaşamın en önemli ritüelidir. Geçmişten günümüze çeşitli medeniyetlerin izlerini taşıyan ve zengin lezzetleri içeren Gaziantep mutfağı, şehir halkının günlük yaşamında çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Şehir genelinde Gaziantep mutfağına ait lezzetleri (yemekler, tatlılar, yöresel içecekler vb.) sunan çok sayıda işletme, şehir halkı tarafından yoğun ilgi görmektedir. Gaziantep’lilerin geleneksel rekreasyon alışkanlıkları arasında *mesire yerlerine gitmek* de çok yaygındır. Yıl boyunca rekreasyonel amaçla yoğun olarak kullanılan bu alanlara, sıcak yaz aylarında talep daha da artmaktadır. Gaziantep’lilerin geleneksel rekreasyon alışkanlıkları arasında *kahvehaneler* de oldukça önemlidir. Bu mekânlar özellikle erkeklerin gündelik yaşamlarının bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Şehrin her bölgesinde yaygın olarak bulunan bu mekânlar, sundukları yeme-içme ve eğlence olanaklarıyla ilgi görmektedirler. Gaziantep’in geleneksel rekreasyon faaliyetleri arasında pek çok Anadolu şehrinde olduğu gibi *hamam eğlenceleri* de bulunmaktadır. Özellikle gelin ve damat hamamı eğlenceleri tüm geleneksel özellikleriyle sürdürülmektedir. Gaziantep’te sadece kadınların katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen ve çok tutulan geleneksel rekreasyon faaliyetlerinden biri de *altın günleri* dir. Haftanın ya da ayın belli günlerinde komşuya misafir olma şeklinde gerçekleşen bu buluşmalar, ekonomik boyutu yanında ev hanımları arasında komşuluk, dostluk ilişkilerini de geliştirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Gaziantep, Rekreasyon Faaliyetleri



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ABSTRACT

Whereas technological developments created by industrial revolution facilitate social life, they have caused problems such as busy schedule, worsening living conditions and environmental pollution. Recreation activities have been developed in order to meet peoples' requirements of recreation and renewal. These activities have primarily been started in big cities where large part of the world population live and then, they have been extended to the other cities as well. Many natural, cultural, social, economic and environmental features have been used for development of recreational activities.

In this study, traditional recreation habits have been dealt with in Gaziantep City which has approximately 6000-year historical background. Gaziantep has hosted numerous civilizations (Hittite, Persian, Assyria, Roman, Byzantium, and Arabian and Turkish civilizations) and therefore, it has very rich cultural features. The most important recreation activity of the people of Gaziantep is eating-drinking habit. Eating for the people living in Gaziantep is the most important ritual of daily life. Gaziantep cuisine bearing the traces of various civilizations from past to present and containing diverse and rich tastes has a very important place in daily life of the city people. A lot of restaurants are offering the tastes of Gaziantep cuisine (dishes, desserts, local beverages, etc.) in every part of the city and these places draw intense interest of the city people. Spending time in recreation areas is also very widespread among the traditional recreational activities of the people living in Gaziantep. City people go to these places more during hot summer months. Tea houses (or coffee houses) among the traditional recreational habits of the people living in Gaziantep are very important too. These places have become part of particularly men's daily lives. These places are commonly available in every part of the city and draw interest with their offerings of eating-drinking and passing the time of day. Bath entertainments are also very common among the traditional recreational activities of Gaziantep as it is in many other Anatolian cities. Especially, bride and bridegroom bath entertainments are maintained with all their traditional characteristics. One of the most favorite traditional recreational activities in Gaziantep is *gold day (altın günü)* that is organized and attended only by women. It's a day for Turkish women to come together, socialize and save some money for when it's needed. Women go on a visit to a neighbor in a certain day of every week or month. These activities develop neighborhood and friendship relationships among housewives as well as their economic function.

Keywords: Turkey, Gaziantep, Recreation Activities



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TURİZM GELİŞME MODELLEMELERİ AÇISINDAN BURHANIYE

BURHANIYE IN TERMS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT MODELLINGS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde dünyanın önemli tatil alanları arasında yer alan pekçok yerleşme, geçmişte farklı fonksiyonel özelliklere sahipken, konaklama tesisleri ve ikinci evlerin yapımıyla birer sayfiye yerleşmesi haline dönüşmüştür. Sayfiye yerleşmeleri çoğu bilim dalı mensupları gibi coğrafyacıların da inceleme alanları arasında yer almışlardır. Yirminci yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren ise coğrafyacılar, kıyı sayfiyelerinin gelişmeleri, arazi kullanışları ve morfolojileri üzerine yaptıkları çalışmalarla çeşitli turizm gelişme modelleri geliştirmişlerdir (Young, 1983 ve Smith, 1991). Bu modellerde yerleşmelerin henüz turizmin hiç yer almadığı küçük bir yerleşme olduğu dönem *ilk aşama* kabul edilirken, *ikinci aşamada* “ikinci evler” ortaya çıkmakta, bunu ilk ticari konaklama kolaylıklarının yer aldığı *üçüncü aşama* izlemektedir. *Dördüncü aşamada* ise turizm artık iyice yerleşmekte ve ev sahibi toplumu etkilemeye başlamaktadır (yeni iş olanakları yaratarak, göç olgusuna neden olarak ve konut artışı sağlayarak). *Beşinci aşamada* ise turizm gittikçe yoğunlaşarak kendi Rekreatif İş Alanı’na ve Merkezi İş Alanı’na sahip komple bir sayfiye şehrinin oluşmasıyla sonuçlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye’nin Kuzey Ege kıyılarının önemli turizm ve rekreasyon merkezlerinden Burhaniye, sayfiye yerleşmeleri ve bunların gelişme modelleri arasındaki çeşitli ilişkiler açısından ele alınmıştır. Burhaniye’nin bir sayfiye yerleşmesine dönüşüm süreci çeşitli coğrafi yöntem ve teknikler (literatür taraması, coğrafi gözlem, mülakat, arazi çalışmaları vb) kullanılarak incelenmiştir.

Burhaniye, sayfiye yerleşmelerinin gelişme modelleri açısından ele alındığında, 5 aşamalı olarak kabul gören gelişme modelinin üç aşamasını geçirmiş olarak görünmektedir. Yani, bu modellerde yer alan “yerleşmelerin henüz turizmin hiç yer almadığı küçük bir yerleşme olduğu” ilk aşamayı çoktan geçmiş; ikinci aşama olan “düşük maliyetli ikinci evler”in ortaya çıkması aşamasını uzun bir dönem boyunca yaşamış ve bu aşamanın ardından “ilk ticari konaklama kolaylıkları”nın ortaya çıkması şeklindeki 3.aşamaya geçmiştir. Günümüzde, Burhaniye 4. aşama olan “turizmin artık iyice yerleştiği ve ev sahibi toplumu etkilemeye başladığı” (yeni iş olanakları açarak, göç olgusuna neden olarak ve konut artışı sağlayarak) aşamaya adım atsa da, henüz tam anlamıyla bu aşama içinde yer almamaktadır.



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Anahtar Kelimeler:Türkiye, Burhaniye, Turizm, Kıyı Sayfiyeleri, Turizm gelişme modelleri

ABSTRACT

Various settlements which are among the most important holiday resorts in the world today had different functional properties in the past but they have converted into summer resorts through the construction of accommodation facilities and second houses. Summer resorts have taken place within the areas of investigation of geographer like most of the members of science. As of the second half of the twentieth century, geographers, with their studies conducted on the development of shore resorts, use of lands and their morphology, have developed various tourism development modellings. (Young, 1983 and Smith, 1991). In these modellings the period in which the settlements were small resorts where no tourism was available was accepted as the *primary stage*, on the other hand “*second houses*” were arising out in the second stage and this stage is followed by the *third stage* in which primary commercial accommodation facilities. In the *four stage*, tourism becomes settled well and begins to affect the property owner society (by creating new business opportunities, by causing immigration and by providing increase of residence). In the fifth stage, tourism results in the establishment of a complete summer resort city having its own business area and central work area by becoming intense.

In this study, Burhaniye, one of the most important tourism and recreation centers located in Northern Aegean costs in the west part of Turkey, is hereby handled in terms of summer resorts and various relations in their development models. The process of Burhaniye’s conversion into a summer resort is hereby examined by using various geographic procedure and techniques ((literature screening, geographic observation, interview, land works etc.).

Burhaniye, when discussed in terms of development models of summer resorts, it seems to have experienced and completed three stages of development models which is accepted to have 5 separate stages in this respect. That’s to say, it has completed the first stage where “settlements” included in these modellings were a small settlement where no tourism activity was available, it has experienced the second stage “where low cost second houses occurred” for a long time and afterwards it has entered into the 3rd stage in which ; “primary commercial accommodation” places. Today, despite Burhaniye stepped into the 4. Stage in which “tourism has settled well and begun to affect the porperty owner society” ” (by creating new business opportunities, by causing immigration and by providing increase in residence), it does not take place within this stag exactly.

Keywords:Turkey, Burhaniye, Tourism, Coast Summer Resorts, Tourism development modellings



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**ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIKLARININ
GELİŞTİRİLMESİ: ERASMUS+ PROJESİ'NDE KARŞILAŞILAN ZORLUKLAR VE
DENEYİMLER¹**

**IMPROVING THE DIGITAL LITERACY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: CHALLENGES
AND EXPERIENCES IN THE ERASMUS+ PROJECT²**

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ÖZET

Dijital okuryazarlık kavramı geniş anlamda bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin etkin kullanımı şeklinde ifade edilse de, daha spesifik tanımlamada bu kavram, dijital teknolojilerle yaratıcı, ayırt edici ve güvenli uygulamaları kullanabilecek bilgi, beceri ve anlayışa sahip olunması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda dijital okuryazarlık, dijital teknolojilerle bilginin sunumunu, sunulan bilginin değerlendirilmesini, düzenlenmesini ve üretimini içerir. UNESCO tarafından, günümüz dünyasında önemli bir yaşam becerisi kabul edilen dijital okuryazarlık, yeni neslin yeni koşullara göre yetiştirilmesi ve çağa uygun becerilerle donatılması açısından oldukça önemlidir. Ancak üniversite öğrencilerinin dijital teknolojileri öncelikle eğlence, oyun ve sosyalleşme amacıyla kullandıkları bilinmektedir.

Ekim 2019'da ERASMUS+ projesi kapsamında kabul edilen E-Digilit, üniversite öğrencilerinin dijital okuryazarlık becerilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlayacak şekilde İspanya, İngiltere ve Hırvatistan ortaklığında Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi koordinatörlüğünde

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başlatılmıştır. Bu projede temelde dört nokta hedeflenmiştir; dijital okuryazarlık becerileri için bir öğrenme ortamı geliştirmek, üniversite öğrencilerinin dijital okuryazarlık becerilerini geliştirmek, dijital okuryazarlık üzerine üniversitelerin kapasite geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunmak ve dijital okuryazarlık ile ilgili kaynaklara erişimi kolaylaştırmak.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bu proje kapsamında önerilen dersin temeli olan ve şu an dört farklı ana dile çevrilmekte olan teorik ve uygulamalı içeriklerin İngilizce olarak oluşturulmasının adımlarını ayrıntılı şekilde açıklamaktır. Bu içerikler Moodle platformu üzerinde SCORM paketlerine göre oluşturulmuş, öğrencilerin etkileşimini teşvik edecek şekilde oyunlaştırma ve animasyonlu sunumlarla hazırlanmış ve aynı anda 5 farklı dilde öncelikle öğrenci ve öğretmenler olmak üzere herkesin kullanımına açık olacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Süreç içerisinde karşılaşılan sorunlar ve uygulama da ortaya çıkan zorluklar ayrıca paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erasmus+ Proje; Yüksek Öğretim; Dijital Beceriler; Üniversite Öğrencileri; Dijital yeterlilikler



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ABSTRACT

The concept of digital literacy is broadly expressed as the effective use of information and communication Technologies (ICT), as for the more specific definition, this concept is defined as having the knowledge, skills and understanding to use creative, distinctive and safe applications with these digital technologies. In this context, digital literacy includes the presentation, evaluation and organization of information with digital technologies, and also creation of information. Digital literacy, which is accepted as an important life skill by UNESCO in today's world, is very important in terms of raising the new generation according to new conditions and equipping it with age-appropriate skills. However, it is known that university students primarily use digital technologies for entertainment, games and socialization.

E-Digilit, which was accepted as part of the ERASMUS+ project in October 2019, was launched under the coordination of Dokuz Eylül University in partnership with Spain, England and Croatia, aiming to improve the digital literacy skills of university students. In this project, four points are basically aimed; To develop a learning environment for digital literacy skills, to improve university students' digital literacy skills, to contribute to the capacity building of universities on digital literacy, and to facilitate access to resources related to digital literacy.

The aim of this study is to describe, in a detail way, all the steps of creating the theoretical and applied contents in English, which is the basis of the course proposed within the scope of this project and is currently being translated into four different mother languages. These contents were created on the Moodle platform according to SCORM packages, prepared with gamification and animated presentations to encourage students' interaction, and designed to be open to everyone, primarily students and teachers, in 5 different languages at the same time. The problems encountered during the process and the difficulties encountered in the implementation will also be shared.

Keywords: Erasmus+ Project; Higher education; Digital Skills; University students; Digital competencies



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COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE YÜKSEK ÖĞRETİMDE TERCİH EDİLEN ONLINE DEĞERLENDİRME YÖNTEMLERİ VE ÖĞRENCİLERİN BU YÖNTEMLERE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI VE BAŞARI DURUMLARI

PREFERRED ONLINE ASSESSMENT METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COVID-19 AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AND SUCCESS IN THESE METHODS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, covid-19 sürecinde devlet üniversitelerinin eğitim fakültelerinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin, hangi online değerlendirme yöntemlerini deneyimlediklerini, bu yöntemlerden ne düzeyde memnun kaldıklarını ve hangi aralıkta not aldıklarını belirlemektir. Buna bağlı olarak aldıkları not ile tercih ettikleri yöntem arasında ilişkiye de bakılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, çalışma Dokuz Eylül üniversitesi, Harran üniversitesi ve Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi başta olmak üzere Türkiye'nin farklı coğrafi bölgelerinden 7 farklı üniversitede eğitim gören üniversite öğrencilerinden oluşan bir araştırma grubunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma, 371 öğrencinin katılımı ile araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen ve öğrencilere online olarak ulaştırılan anket yardımıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama deseni kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda, Covid-19 sürecinde öğrencilerin en çok deneyimledikleri yani öğretim üyelerinin en çok tercih ettiği online değerlendirme yönteminin ödev olduğu (%93), bunu takiben online süreli sınavın (%92) ve online sunumun (%76) yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin bu değerlendirme yöntemlerine karşı tutumları incelendiğinde ise, tercih edilen yönteme paralel olarak açık ara en çok ödev yönteminden memnun oldukları (%71), diğer taraftan %46 online süreli sınav ve %31 ile online sözlü en az memnun oldukları yöntemler arasında yer almıştır. Ayrıca öğrencilerin en yüksek notlarını 76 ve üzeri ile ödev (%72), online sunum (%69) ve projeden (%62) aldıkları, en düşük notlarını ise açık online sınavdan (%50) aldıkları belirlenmiştir. Bulgular ayrıca, öğrencilerin değerlendirme yöntemlerine karşı memnuniyet düzeyleri ile aldıkları puanlar arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, öğretim üyelerinin en çok ödevi tercih ettiği, öğrencilerin en çok ödevden memnun olduğu, ve yine en yüksek notları ödevden aldıkları belirlenmiştir. Yüz-yüze eğitimde en çok tercih edilen yöntemin test olduğu göz önüne alındığında, Covid-19 sürecinde bu yöntemin tercih



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edilmemesinin en önemli nedeni olarak öğretim üyelerinin kullandıkları online sistemlere yönelik tecrübe eksiklikleri ve sınavların yürütülmesinde karşılaşılabilecek sorunlar olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19; online değerlendirme; yüksek öğretim



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine which online assessment methods the students studying at the education faculties of state universities experience during the covid-19 process, to what extent they are satisfied with these methods and what grade they get. In this context, the study was conducted with 371 university students studying at 7 different universities from different geographical regions of Turkey, especially Dokuz Eylül University, Harran University and Karadeniz Technical University. In the study, the data were collected with the help of a questionnaire presented to the students online. As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, it was determined that the most preferred online assessment method by the students during the Covid-19 pandemics, that is, the most preferred by the faculty members, was homework (93%), followed by online timed exam (92%) and online presentation (76%). When the attitudes of the students towards these assessment methods are examined, in parallel with the preferred method it is seen that they are most satisfied with the homework method (71%), on the other hand, they are among the least satisfied with online timed exams with 46% and online verbal with 31%. In addition, it was determined that the students got the highest grades of 76 and above from homework (72%), online presentation (69%) and the project (62%), and the lowest grades from the open online exam (50%). Findings also revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between students' satisfaction with assessment methods and their scores. As a result, it was determined that the faculty members preferred the homework the most, the students were most satisfied with the homework, and they got the highest grades from the homework. Considering that the most preferred method in face-to-face education is testing, it is thought that the most important reason why this method is not preferred in the Covid-19 process is the lack of experience of the online systems used by the lecturers and the problems that may be encountered in the conduct of the exams.

Keywords: Covid-19; online assessment; higher education



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OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ'NE DEĞİŞEN MÜZE ALGISI

**THE CHANGE OF MUSEUM PERCEPTION FROM THE OTTOMAN TO THE
REPUBLIC PERIOD**

Hatice ENGİN

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de müzecilik anlayışının ortaya çıkması ve gelişmesi geç bir döneme tekabül etmektedir. Osmanlı Dönemi’nde ilk kez müze fikri, Ahmet Fethi Paşa’nın öncülüğünde Aya İrini Kilisesinin müzeye dönüştürülmesi ile sağlanmıştır. Müzeye dönüşümü sağlanan kilise, gerçek anlamda bir müze gibi teşhir tanzime uygun olmasa da ilk etapta müzecilik anlayışının oluşması açısından önemli bir örnektir. Ancak Osmanlı’nın son döneminde ortaya çıkan müzeciliğin istenilen seviyeye ulaşamadığı ve bu konuda yapılan çalışmaların yetersiz olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Osmanlı Dönemi’nden Cumhuriyet Dönemi’ne gelindiğinde ise Atatürk’ün önderliğinde müzecilik ve kültürel mirasın korunması kapsamında büyük atılımlar gerçekleşmiştir. Bu dönemde müze algısının çağdaş bir çizgide değiştiğini ve geliştiğini görmekteyiz. Henüz yeni kurulan bir devlet olmasına karşın T.B.M.M ‘nin açılış konuşmasında kültürel politikalarından bahsedilmiştir. Özellikle Atatürk ve dönemin aydın kesimi tarafından müzelerin birer hafıza mekânı, geçmiş ve gelecek arasında bir köprü görevi üstelenen mekânlar olarak korunmaları gerektiği dile getirilmiştir.

Cumhuriyet Dönemi müzeciliğinin öne çıkan özelliklerinden bir tanesi yok olma tehlikesi altında olan, korunması gerekli tarihi yapıların müzeye dönüşümüdür. Bu bağlamda Atatürk’ün yurt gezileri esnasında rastladığı yıkık dökük tarihi eserlerin biran önce koruma altına alınmasının gerektiğini telgraflarla merkeze bildirmiş olması bu konuda atılan adımların önemini göstermektedir.

Çalışma konusunu teşkil eden “Osmanlı’dan Cumhuriyet Dönemi’ne Değişen Müze Algısı” başlığı altında öncelikle üzerinde durulması gereken “müzeciliğin” Türkiye’de nasıl bir dönüşüm geçirdiğini vurgulamaktır. Türk müzeciliğinin başlangıcından Cumhuriyet Dönemi’ne kadar olan süreç, kronolojik bir düzen içerisinde ele alınacaktır. Türkiye’de müzelerin nasıl bir ortamda geliştiği ve sonraki dönemlerde değişen müzecilik anlayışını nasıl etkilediği konusu üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Müze, Osmanlı Dönemi, Aya İrini Kilisesi, Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Algı ve Değişim.



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ABSTRACT

The emergence and development of the understanding of museology in Turkey corresponds to a late period. For the first time in the Ottoman Period, the idea of a museum was provided by the conversion of Hagia Irene Church into a museum under the leadership of Ahmet Fethi Pasha. The church, which has been transformed into a museum, is an important example in terms of forming the understanding of museology in the first place, although it is not suitable for exhibition arrangement like a museum. However, it is understood that the museology that emerged in the last period of the Ottoman Empire could not reach the desired level and the studies on this subject were insufficient.

From the Ottoman Period to the Republican Period, great strides were made under the leadership of Atatürk within the scope of museology and the protection of cultural heritage. In this period, we see that the perception of the museum has changed and developed in a contemporary line. Although it is a newly established state, cultural policies were mentioned in the opening speech of the T.B.M.M. In particular, it was stated by Atatürk and the intellectuals of the period that museums should be protected as places of memory, places that act as a bridge between the past and the future.

One of the prominent features of the museum of the Republic Period is the transformation of historical buildings that are in danger of extinction and that need to be preserved into museums. In this context, the fact that Atatürk informed the center by telegram that the ruined historical monuments he encountered during his country tours should be taken under protection as soon as possible, shows the importance of the steps taken in this regard.

Under the title of "Changing Museum Perception from the Ottoman Empire to the Republican Period", which is the subject of the study, the first thing to focus on is to emphasize how "museum" has undergone a transformation in Turkey. The process from the beginning of Turkish museology to the Republican Period will be discussed in a chronological order. The subject of how museums develop in Turkey and how it affects the changing understanding of museology in the following periods will be emphasized.

Keywords: Museum, Ottoman Period, Hagia Irene Church, Republican Period, Perception and Change.



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**BAŞLANGIÇ DÜZEY PİYANO EĞİTİMİNDE BASİT BİR ÖRGÜTLEME
STRATEJİSİ UYGULAMASI**
A SIMPLE ORGANIZING STRATEGY APPLICATION IN BEGINNER LEVEL PIANO
EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Piyano eğitimi, müzik eğitimi sürecinin oldukça önemli bir parçasıdır. Piyano müzik eğitiminde diğer konular ve dersler için de yardımcı bir çalgı konumundadır. Bu sebeple piyano eğitimi müzik eğitimi sürecinde çok farklı bir yer kazanmıştır. Bu durum piyanonun öğretimi sürecine de yansımıştır. Piyano eğitimi sürecinde önemli bazı konuların öğretilmesi ya da başlangıç düzeyinde doğru bir temel atılabilmesi için farklı öğrenme-öğretme yaklaşımları denenmelidir. Örgütlenme stratejisi de bu öğrenme yollarından biridir. Bu bakış açısıyla yapılan çalışmada başlangıç düzeyi piyano eğitiminde örgütlenme stratejisine yönelik çalışma yapmanın etkili olup olmadığı araştırılmıştır. Araştırma için bir çalışma deseni oluşturulmuş ve buna yönelik çalışma grubu belirlenmiştir. Çalışma grubu yaşları 7 ile 8 arasında değişen ve özel bir müzik kursunda piyano eğitimi alan öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğrenciler ile biri ön-test diğer son-test olmak üzere iki deneysel uygulama yapılmıştır. Ön-test sürecinde öğrenciler gruplara ayrılmadan test edilmiş ve seviyelerinin eşit olup olmadığı incelenmiştir. Ön-test sürecinde seslendirilecek eser belirlenmiş ve bu öğrenciler ile bireysel olarak bir ders saatinde uygulanmıştır. Öğrencilerin denk düzeyde olduğu belirlendikten sonra gruplar oluşturulmuş ve öğrenciler gruplara rastgele atanmıştır. Öğrencilerin gruplara dağıtılması sonrasında (5 kişi deney grubu, 6 kişi kontrol grubu) son-test süreci başlatılmıştır. Son-test uygulamasında kontrol grubu ön-test çalışmasındaki gibi çalışmıştır. Deney grubu ise farklı olarak son-test uygulamasında örgütlenme stratejisi kapsamında çalışmıştır. Son-test için belirlenen eser deney grubu ile bölümlere ayrılarak çalışılmış, kontrol grubu ile klasik biçimde çalışılmıştır. Yapılan uygulamalar biri araştırmacının kendisi olmak üzere 3 uzman tarafından izlenerek puanlanmıştır. Elde edilen ön-test ve son-test başarı puanları için istatistik ölçümler yapılmış, yapılan U testi çalışması ile gruplar arasında düşük düzeyli ama manidar bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Ölçüm sonuçlarına göre oluşan fark son-test düzeyinde ve deney grubu yönünde gerçekleşmiştir. Buna göre deney grubundaki öğrencilerin örgütlenme stratejisi yardımıyla ilgili eseri seslendirmede kısmen daha başarılı olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütlenme stratejisi, piyano eğitimi, başlangıç düzeyi, deneysel çalışma.

ABSTRACT

Piano education is a very important part of the music education process. Piano is also an auxiliary instrument for other subjects and courses in music education. For this reason, piano



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education has gained a very different place in the music education process. This situation is also reflected in the teaching process of the piano. In order to teach some important subjects in the piano education process or to lay the right foundation at the beginner level, different learning-teaching approaches should be tried. Organizational strategy is also one of these ways of learning. From this point of view, in this study, it was investigated whether it is effective to work on the organization strategy in beginner piano education. A study design was created for the research and a study group was determined for it. The study group consisted of students aged between 7 and 8 who received piano training in a private music course. Two experimental applications were made with these students, one being pre-test and the other post-test. In the pre-test process, the students were tested without being divided into groups and it was examined whether their levels were equal. During the pre-test process, the work to be performed was determined and applied to these students individually during one lesson hour. After it was determined that the students were at the same level, groups were created and the students were randomly assigned to the groups. After the students were distributed to the groups (5 people in the experimental group, 6 people in the control group), the post-test process was started. In the post-test application, the control group worked as in the pre-test study. The experimental group, on the other hand, worked within the scope of the organizing strategy in the post-test application. The work determined for the post-test was divided into sections with the experimental group and studied in the classical way with the control group. The applications were followed and scored by 3 experts, one of which was the researcher himself. Statistical measurements were made for the pre-test and post-test success scores obtained, and a low-level but significant relationship was found between the groups with the U-test study. The difference according to the measurement results was realized at the post-test level and in the direction of the experimental group. Accordingly, it was understood that the students in the experimental group were partially more successful in performing the related work with the help of the organization strategy.

Keywords: Organizing strategy, piano education, beginner level, experimental work.



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İMGE EKSENİNDE SANAT VE DRAMA EĞİTİMİ
ART AND DRAMA EDUCATION ON THE AXIS OF IMAGE

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ÖZET

Beş duyumuzla edindiğimiz her bilgi; renk, koku, tat, ses, avucumuzda eriyen kar tanesi içselleştirdiğimiz ve özümlediğimiz oranda yorumladığımız biçimiyle resim olur, şiir olur, dans olur, oyun olur sanata dönüşür. Sanat bizi özgürleştirir, drama da bizi özgürleştirir. İkisinin de belirli kuralları vardır bu kurallar içinde resmederiz, yazarız, dans ederiz, oynarız,. Sanatta oyunda esasen bizi imgelerimizle buluşturur, gerçekte bizi özgür kılan imgelerimizdir. Yaşadığımız olaylar, okuduğumuz kitaplar, gördüğümüz, kokusunu aldığımız, tattığımız her şeyin zihnimize bıraktığı görüntüdür imge. Doğduğumuz andan bugüne kadar yaşamımız süresince duygularımızı harekete geçiren anları, zihnimize fotoğraf karesi olarak kaydetmekte pek çok imgeyi biriktirmektedir. Drama ortamında bizi özgür kılan eğlendiren, duygularımızı konuşuran imgeler, düş dünyamızı düşünce dünyamızı da zenginleştirir. Beş duyu, sanat yapabilmek için önce duygularımızı sonra düşüncelerimizi harekete geçirir. Düşlerimize konu olan her şey sanatın da konusu olur. Sanat, duygularımızın düşüncelerimizin görsel bir düzenlemeyle biçimlendirilerek okura sunulması o duygu ve düşüncenin okura hissettirilmesi işidir. Drama, tiyatrodaki oyunculuk tekniklerini beden dilindeki canlandırmalarla, -bir konunun öğretimi amacıyla veya kişisel gelişim amacıyla- uygulama aşamalarını yapılandırarak gerçekleştiren total bir sanat disiplini. Drama, eğitimde hangi amaç için kullanılırsa kullanılsın beden formuyla düzenlenen görsel kompozisyonların anlatımıyla gerçekleştirilir. Amerika ve Avrupa eğitim kurumlarında yaygın olarak kullanılan drama, ülkemizde önce okul öncesi programlarında oyunun çocuk eğitiminde kullanılmasıyla görülmüş, sınıf öğretmenliği programlarında zorunlu olmuş, eğitim fakültelerinin diğer programlarında da zorunlu ve seçmeli ders olarak yer almıştır. Bu sanat disiplini, tezli-tezsiz yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarıyla yaygınlaşmaya devam etmektedir. Drama, duygularımızın düşüncelerimizin sınırlı özgürlükler içinde düzenlenmesiyle kurgulanan, katılımcıları eğlendirirken öğrenmelerini, toplumsallaşmalarını sağlayan yaşam deneyimleri edindiren oyun süreçlerinden oluşur. Oyunun duygusal sağaltımını sağlar: Resim yapmak, öykü yazmak, dans etmek, şarkı söylemek, oyun oynamak bizi rahatlatır, iyileştirir, özgürleştirir. Böylece serbest kalan duygularımızı daha iyi anlar ve onları daha iyi yönetiriz. Son yıllarda duygularını yönetebilen insanların hayatta daha başarılı oldukları tanımlanmaktadır. İmgelerimizin kuşkusuz bir formu ve bir rengi vardır. Bu bağlamda formun ve rengin olumlu olumsuz duygusal etkileri tanımlanmaktadır. Örneğin resim yaptığımızda zihnimizdeki imgeler, görsel tasarıma dönüşür. Böylece duygularımız düşüncelerimiz görsel dilimiz zenginleşir, bizi iyi hissettiren imgeleri düşünmeyi tercih ederiz. Bu bildiride imge



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ekseninde sanat ve drama ilişkisi üzerinde durulacak; imgenin sanat eğitimindeki yeri, sanat eğitiminde drama disiplini boyutuyla irdelenecek, anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat, İmge, Oyun, Drama, Duygusal Zeka.

ABSTRACT

Every information we acquire with our five senses; color, smell, taste, sound, snowflake melting in our palm becomes a painting, poetry, dance, play, that is, it turns into art, as we interpret it to the extent that we internalize it and assimilate it. Art liberates us, drama liberates us. They both have certain rules, we play within these rules, we draw, paint, dance, write within the rules. In art and in play, we meet with our images. In reality, it is our images that set us free. An image is the image left in our minds by the events we experience, the books we read, everything we see, smell and taste. From the moment we are born until today, our mind records the moments that activate our emotions throughout our lives, as photographs, and accumulates many images. While freeing us in drama, images that entertain and make us talk also enrich our world of thought and imagination. The five senses first activate our emotions and then our thoughts in order to make art. Everything that is the subject of our dreams becomes the subject of art. Art is the job of presenting our feelings and thoughts to the reader by shaping them with a visual arrangement and making the reader feel that emotion and thought. Drama is a total art discipline that realizes the acting techniques in the theater with the animations in body language, for the purpose of teaching a subject or for the purpose of personal development, by structuring the application stages. For whatever purpose drama is used in education, it is performed by narrating visual compositions arranged with body form. Drama, which is widely used in educational institutions in America and Europe, was first seen in our country with the use of play in child education in preschool programs, became compulsory in classroom teaching programs, and took place as a compulsory and elective course in other programs of the education faculty. This art discipline continues to expand with thesis and non-thesis master's doctorate programs. Drama consists of game processes that are constructed by arranging our emotions and thoughts within the rule of freedom, and that provide life experiences that enable the participants to learn and socialize while entertaining them. It provides the emotional healing of play: Painting, writing stories, dancing, singing, playing games relax us, heal us, and liberate us. Thus, we better understand our released emotions and manage them better. In recent years, it has been defined that people who can manage their emotions are more successful in life. Our images certainly have a form and a color. In this context, the positive and negative emotional effects of form and color are defined.



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For example, when we paint, the images in our minds turn into visual design. Thus, our emotions, thoughts, and visual language are enriched, and we prefer to think of images that make us feel good. In this paper, the relationship between art and drama on the axis of image will be emphasized; The place of image in art education will be examined and explained with the dimension of drama discipline in art education.

Keywords: Art, Image, Game, Drama, Emotional Intelligence.



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**MUHASEBE STANDARTLARININ OLUŞTURULMASINA YÖN VEREN
KURULUŞLAR: ULUSLARARASI VE TÜRKİYE ETKİLEŞİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR
ARAŞTIRMA**

**ORGANIZATIONS THAT DIRECT THE FORMATION OF ACCOUNTING
STANDARTS: A RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL AND TURKEY INTERACTION**

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ÖZET

Her ülkenin muhasebe ve finansal raporlamaya ilişkin kendine özgü düzenlemelerinin bulunması, finansal tabloların karşılaştırılabilirliğine ve uluslararası piyasalarda faaliyette bulunan işletmelerin sağlıklı kararlar almalarına engel teşkil etmektedir. Muhasebe ve finansal raporlama uygulamalarında ülkeler arasında görülen farklılıkların ortadan kaldırılması, muhasebe ve finansal raporlamada uygulama birliğinin sağlanması amacıyla ilgili otoriteler tarafından “Muhasebe Standartları” ve “Finansal Raporlama Standartları” isimli bir dizi standart seti yayımlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, muhasebe ve finansal raporlamada uygulama birliğinin sağlanması amacıyla muhasebe standartlarının oluşturulmasına katkı sağlayan uluslararası ve ulusal kuruluşlar hakkında bilgiler sunmaktır.

Bu çalışmada, öncelikle muhasebe standartlarına yönelik genel bilgilere yer verilmiştir. Bunun yanında, muhasebe standartlarına ihtiyaç duyulma nedenleri ve muhasebe standartlarının oluşturulma yöntemleri açıklanmıştır. Muhasebe Standartları ve Finansal Raporlama Standartları'nın hazırlanmasına öncülük eden ve bu standartların yayımlanmasında büyük rol oynayan gerek uluslararası gerekse Türkiye'deki kuruluşlar açıklanmış ve bu kuruluşların çalışmaları hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Böylece, uzun yıllar devam eden muhasebe ve finansal raporlama standartlarının oluşturulma sürecinin ve bu sürece katkı sunan kuruluşların daha iyi bir şekilde anlaşılmasının sağlanmasına çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe ve Finansal Raporlama Standartları, Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları Kurumu (UMSK), Kamu Gözetimi, Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu (KGK).

ABSTRACT

The fact that each country has its own regulations regarding accounting and financial reporting hinders the comparability of financial statements and healthy decisions of enterprises operating in international markets. A set of standards named "Accounting Standards" and "Financial Reporting Standards" have been prepared by the relevant authorities in order to eliminate the differences between countries in accounting and financial reporting practices and to ensure unity in accounting and financial reporting. The purpose of



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this study is to provide information about international and national institutions that contribute to the establishment of accounting standards in order to ensure unity in accounting and financial reporting.

In this study, first of all, general information about accounting standards is given. In addition, the reasons for the need for accounting standards and the methods of creating accounting standards are explained. Ensuring the preparation of Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards and playing a major role in publishing both in Turkey and abroad organizations in the disclosed information is given about the work of these organizations. Thus, it has been tried to provide a better understanding of the process of establishing accounting and financial reporting standards, which has been going on for many years and the organizations contributing to this process.

Key Words: Accounting Standards, Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority



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A REVIEW ON NANOSTRUCTURED THIN FILM MATERIALS: PROPERTIES AND SOLAR CELL APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Preparation and characterization of thin films have been reported by many researchers. Currently, thin film based solar cells contributed to world photovoltaic market shares, to replace silicon based solar cells. Researchers have pointed out silicon based solar cells are very expensive, even though showed higher power conversion efficiency if compared to thin film solar cells. The cadmium telluride, copper indium gallium selenide and amorphous thin film silicon are considered as second generation solar cell. These semiconductors have unique properties such as appropriate band gap, high absorption coefficient and less material wastage. Generally, these films were deposited onto substrate via physical deposition method and chemical deposition technique. In this work, characterization of thin films by using different tools. The power conversion efficiency of various types of thin film based solar cell was discussed. The improvement of solar cell could be carried out under different experimental conditions. The photovoltaic parameters such as short-circuit current, fill factor, efficiency and the open-circuit voltage were highlighted.

Keywords: Solar cell, band gap, absorption, power conversion efficiency, fill factor.



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VISUALIZATION IN FEATURE ENGINEERING AND COMPARISON OF INTERPRETABLE REGRESSION MODELS FOR VISCERAL FAT PREDICTION

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ABSTRACT

This paper will present the visualization role in implementing an interpretable and explainable model for visceral fat (VAT) prediction. VAT is a type of body fat that is not easily seen and can increase the risk of serious health problems. For that reason, it is beneficial to recognize its elevation on time. The biggest challenge in medical data processing is making a reliable AI model which medical experts would be confident to use. Data visualization has an important role in this challenge as it helps to discover and build relationships between the model and the data. This work shows the application of visualization in feature engineering while selecting significant features for the prediction. Moreover, it shows the application of visualization in the analysis, comparison, and explainability of several regression models. The sample in this study consisted of community-dwelling volunteers of both sexes, recruited through the Pensioners' association of Novi Sad, Serbia. The dataset consisted of 699 patients, of which 70% were randomly selected for the training set and 30% for the test set. Visualization helped in discovering which features are intercorrelated and highly intercorrelated features were excluded from the dataset. The feature space reduction was applied to get a visual representation of the data. After comparing several regression algorithms, random forest proved to be the best model. The used metrics for this conclusion were the mean absolute error and predictions error analysis based on the visualizations. Finally, the interpretability technique LIME explains how to come to a particular prediction based on a bar chart of feature contribution for this sample which makes our solution explainable.

Keywords—health informatics, regression, visualization, feature engineering, visceral fat



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TRUST AWARE PRIORITY BASED MAC SCHEME USING BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORK: (A CRITICAL REVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Wireless body area networks (WBANs) are expected to play a vital role in the field of patient-health monitoring in a while. WBAN provide a appropriate way to assemble patient data, but they also bring serious problems like their main focus is on urgent delivery of emergency data in critical situation. Main objective of this research is to design priority base MAC protocol to reduce transmission delay of emergency data while using Blockchain technology for WBAN. The importance of proposed work is to prioritize the traffic by categorizing it into normal, on-demand and emergency traffic for QoS. The maximum priority will be assign to emergency traffic to reduce the emergency traffic transmission delay in the network. In case of emergency data, it will alert both the local assistants in the hospital and healthcare seekers. The emergency data will be directed to on-line emergency team with minimum delay for emergency treatment.

Keywords—WBAN, MAC protocol, blockchain



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GLOBAL WARMING: CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION

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ABSTRACT

Global warming is the uncommon increase in temperature of the earth due to human activities. The global warming is caused by burning of fossil fuels. The main reason behind is the green housegases released from industries, deforestation, transportation, uncontrolled agriculture, increase in population, animals, livestock like sheep, goat and cattle. The sun's radiation enters the earth's atmosphere, some part of it reflects back to the atmosphere, but some of it gets trapped near the surface of earth, results in global warming. In 2018 IPCC reported that earth's temperature increased by 0.8 and 1.2 °C (1.4 and 2.2 °F) after industrial revolution up to 1980. It is estimated that that the global average temperature will increase between 3 - 4 °C (5.4 and 7.2 °F) by 2100 if the environmental pollution increases with the current rate. There are many reasons such as social, economical and over exploitation of natural resources. IPCC in the year 2014 reported that concentration of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides in the atmosphere crossed the level found in ice cores since 800,000 years. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere were nearly 280 parts per million (ppm) during industrial revolution and increased to 406 ppm in 2018 and it is estimated to achieve 550 ppm by 2050, i.e. twice in last three century. Global warming can be controlled by afforestation, plantation, sustainable development, utilization of green and ecofriendly technology.

Key words: global warming, industries, environment, temperature



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MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR APPARENT FRICTION FACTORS IN TWO STAGE CHANNEL USING MULTI-GENE GENETIC PROGRAMMING

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ABSTRACT

Most natural rivers consist of two stage channels. Compound channels are common arrangement of rivers. During extreme event of floods, the momentum transfer due to the velocity difference between the main channel and flood plain flow generates a complex flow. This paper divulge to predict and compare friction factors of any desired channel using Machine Learning through trained dataset of Scholars and Researchers via Regression based trained model through a soft computing technique called Genetic Programming . A total 100 numbers of data sets divided in 70:30 ratio (that is training data sets Vs validation data sets) are used comprising various ranges of parameters like width ratio(α), aspect ratio(δ), relative flow depth(D_r) and roughness ratio(γ). Training data sets are used to create a model while Validation data sets help to check the accuracy of the model. GEP model was carried out to give the best and constant fitness(994.2722 for training data sets,992.28 for validation data sets) and R^2 (0.901 for training data sets,0.890 for validation data sets) values were reached. Results assert that the values predicted by the program through trained model have good agreement with both experimental data of researchers that trained the model and dataset of other researchers that didn't train the model. The model was run in GENX PRO tool with RMSE fitness function. The values of RMSE ,MSE ,MAE ,RAE ,RSE ,RRSE are predicted with minimal value.

Keywords: GP(Genetic programming), Friction Factors, Width ratio, Aspect ratio, Relative flow depth, Roughness ratio.



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TRIZ THEORY FOR ENHANCING ENGINEERING STUDENTS' CRATIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Problems are the errors between the desired situation and the actual situation. All systems are built to fulfill a predetermined functions and satisfy users' expectations. However, due to the uncertainties during product life cycle, which include analyzing costumers needs, product design, respect of technical and environmental constraints, manufacturing and sales marketing strategies, as well as, the lack of full knowledge to translate properly these requirements and expectations into a perfect system. The gaps between users' requirements and final product appeared. Engineer activities are concentrated around solving such problems in order to minimize those gaps, improve system performance and fulfil more new requirements. Engineering students are taught to solve well-structured problems where problem statement is clear. Usually such problems are solved by making compromises, between the governing problem parameters, to improve the actual system. But, such improvements are insufficient in 21st century whereby here is a bloody competition between the leader's multinational companies in new technologies. Moreover, in these technologies, the products become more and more complex, with a strong dependency between different product' systems. These dependency and the multiple links between them make not only the improvement of these products a real challenges, but also the use of compromise thinking and traditional innovative methods useless to satisfy the modern expectations. In this paper, a practical guideline is proposed to use effectively a powerful innovative method called theory of inventive problem solving (TRIZ), to enhance engineering students' creativity.

Keywords: Engineering students; Creativity; Innovation; TRIZ theory.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USING A NEURAL NETWORK SYSTEM TO SUPPORT HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE WORKPLACE

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ABSTRACT

artificial neural networks mirror the behaviour of the human brain, allowing computer programs to recognize patterns and solve common problems in the fields of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning and from it an attempt to represent human behaviour according to learning algorithms; These artificial networks target cognitive and cognitive activities associated with brain function.

The current study aims mainly to reveal the nature of the relationship between human resources and the smart organization through the neural network system and the level of its practices, the neural network resembles the sources of human mental activity as an effective resource in the functional environment, and to identify the most important what these super-intelligent applications can add to organizational behaviour. The data was analyzed using The simulation system for neural networks through mean clustering tests and to indicate the level of influence of inputs and outputs to reach the proposed model, as well as tests of accuracy and performance of the model, the level of error in training neural networks, then the strength of the relationship between layer nodes, the weights of the effect of hidden neurons (layer hidden) and the relative importance The dimensions of the inputs over the outputs of the final model. The results of the study showed that the practice of smart organizations has a greater impact on the human resources elements The study recommended that decision centres should realize the importance of the simulation system in neural networks in providing solutions for

to administrative problems because of the time, effort, and money it saves, in addition to the accuracy of the results, in addition to the need to continue to Disseminate and adopt human resources because it is the basis on which to achieve an important strategic competitive advantage and The necessity of compatibility of the objectives set by the Bank with the economies of knowledge, electronic commerce, and mutual communication and innovative knowledge.

Keywords: neural networks, artificial intelligence, human resource, organizational behaviour



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EMISSION COMPARISON OF BATTERY, FUEL CELL AND FUEL CELL-BATTERY HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Today, with the increasing energy demand, all kinds of energy sources are tried to be evaluated. With such an increase in energy demand, the environmental negativities brought by it have reached undeniable dimensions. In the field of transportation, which has a large share in energy consumption all over the world, it is especially focused on reducing emissions in order to minimize environmental damage. For this reason, there is a tendency from internal combustion vehicle technologies to electric vehicle technologies.

Electric vehicles are mostly referred to as zero emission vehicles. It is true that emissions during operation are zero. However, emissions released during production are higher than for internal combustion vehicles. In addition, the emission footprint of the electricity consumed during operation is of great importance. Thus, the method of obtaining the electricity used as a power source is very important in order for electric vehicles to have a more pronounced advantage in terms of emissions.

Another important issue for electric vehicles is range. In battery electric vehicles, it is imperative to enlarge the battery pack in order to increase the range. Thus, emissions released in production increases to a great extent. In order to avoid this, the use of hydrogen-powered fuel cells as an energy source in electric vehicles is also available in practice. Since the use of fuel cells alone will have some disadvantages, the use of fuel cell-battery hybrid power sources will be more advantageous in many ways.

In this study emissions of electric vehicle types are examined. Battery electric vehicles, fuel cell electric vehicles and fuel cell hybrid electric vehicles are compared with each other and internal combustion vehicles by their emissions during production and operation stages. It is clearly seen that the emission values released during the production of both electricity and hydrogen, which are used as energy sources, are very important and are effective in making it stand out as greener than traditional vehicles.

Keywords: Electric vehicle, Emission, Battery, Fuel cell, Hydrogen



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**KENTSEL SU YÖNETİMİNDE FATURALANDIRILMAMIŞ YASAL
KULLANIMLARIN EKONOMİK ETKİLERİNİN ANALİZİ**
ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF UNBILLED AUTHORIZED
CONSUMPTIONS IN URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

İçmesuyu dağıtım sistemlerinde sisteme verilen suyun belli bir kısmı yasal aboneler tarafından tüketilmekte ve bu tüketimleri karşılığında ücreti alınmaktadır. Ancak sistem giriş hacminin diğer bir kısmı ise sistemde gelir getirmeyen su bileşenini oluşturmaktadır. Gelir getirmeyen su (GGS) temel olarak sisteme verilen ancak ücreti alınamayan su olarak ifade edilir. GGS temel olarak, fiziki kayıplar (iletim/dağıtım hatlarında ve depolardaki sızıntılar), idari kayıplar (sayaç hataları ve kaçak kullanımlar) ve faturalandırılmamış yasal kullanımlar (ibadethane, park-bahçe, itfaiye ve hidrant kullanımları) gibi alt bileşenlerden oluşmaktadır. Faturalandırılmamış yasal kullanımlar (sayaç takılarak ölçülen ve izlenen kullanımlar, herhangi bir ölçüm yapılmayan kullanımlar), yasal kayıtlı/kayıtsız kullanıcılar tarafından tüketildiği halde ücreti alınamayan suyu oluşturmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu kullanımların miktarı arttıkça su idaresi için doğrudan gelir kaybı anlamı taşımaktadır. Dağıtım sistemlerinde meydana gelen kayıplar teknik, ekonomik, sosyal ve ekolojik etkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada, yasal faturalandırılmamış kullanım hacimleri esas alınarak idareler için ortaya çıkan ekonomik etkileri analiz edilmiştir. Türkiye’de su kayıplarının değerlendirilmesi ve yıllık olarak izlenmesi için 2014 yılında Yönetmelik yayınlanmıştır. Bu yönetmelik ile birlikte dağıtım sistemleri için standart su dengesi tablosunun kullanılması ve yıllık su bütçelerinin bu tabloya doldurulması zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Bu tabloda su kayıplarının alt bileşenleri hacimsel ve yüzdesel olarak doldurulmakta ve yıllık olarak yayınlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla kurumların yıllık yayınladığı su kayıp oranları raporları esas alınmıştır. Bu kayıplar dikkate alınarak çeşitli ekonomik göstergeler hesaplanmıştır. Bu göstergelere göre yasal faturalandırılmamış kullanımların idareler açısından ekonomik etkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca bu tüketimlerin azaltılması için idareler tarafından alınması gereken önlemler ve yol haritası için önerilerde de bulunulmuştur. Bu çalışmanın özellikle idareler ve belediyeler için referans teşkil edeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kentsel su yönetimi, yasal faturalandırılmamış kullanım, ekonomi etki



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ABSTRACT

In water distribution systems, a certain part of the water supplied to the system is consumed by legal subscribers and a fee is charged for this consumption. However, another part of the system inlet volume constitutes the non-revenue water component in the system. Non-revenue water (NRW) is basically expressed as water that is given to the system but cannot be charged. NRW basically consists of sub-components such as real losses (leakages in transmission/distribution lines and warehouses), apparent losses (meter errors and illegal uses), and unbilled authorized uses (place of worship, park-garden, fire and hydrant uses). Unbilled authorized uses (uses measured and monitored by installing a meter, uses without any measurement) constitute water that cannot be charged even though it is consumed by legal registered/unregistered users. Therefore, as the amount of these uses increases, it means a direct loss of income for the water administration. Losses in distribution systems cause technical, economic, social and ecological effects. For this reason, in this study, the economic effects for the administrations are analyzed based on the legal unbilled usage volumes. The Regulation was published in 2014 for the evaluation and annual monitoring of water losses in Turkey. With this regulation, it has become obligatory to use the standard water balance table for distribution systems and to fill annual water budgets into this table. In this table, the sub-components of water losses are filled by volume and percentage and published annually. For this purpose, the annual reports of water loss rates published by institutions were taken as basis. Considering these losses, various economic indicators have been calculated. According to these indicators, the economic impact of the legally unbilled uses for the administrations has been evaluated. In addition, suggestions were made for the measures to be taken by the administrations and a road map to reduce these consumptions. It is thought that this study will constitute a reference especially for administrations and municipalities.

Keywords: urban water management, legal unbilled use, economic impact



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**İÇMESUYU DAĞITIM SİSTEMLERİNDE SAYAÇ HATALARINDAN
KAYNAKLANAN KAYIPLARIN EKONOMİK ETKİLERİNİN ANALİZİ**
ANALYSIS OF THE WATER LOSSES DUE TO WATER METER INACCURACIES IN
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Kentsel su yönetiminde abonelere istenilen miktarda ve kalitede suyun iletilmesi gerekmektedir. Ancak bunu sağlarken çeşitli faktörlere bağlı olarak işletme koşulları bozulmakta ve hizmet kalitesi düşmektedir. Su kayıpları içmesuyu dağıtım sistemlerinde karşılaşılan en önemli sorunlardan biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Su kayıpları genel olarak idari ve fiziki kayıplar olmak üzere iki ana bileşenden oluşmaktadır. Fiziki kayıplar şebekedeki sızıntıları içerirken, idari kayıplar abonelere hizmet götürüldüğü halde ücreti alınmayan suyu ifade eder. Dağıtım sistemlerinde meydana gelen kayıplar teknik, ekonomik, sosyal ve ekolojik etkilere neden olmaktadır. İdari kayıplar kurum açısından doğrudan gelir kaybı anlamı taşımaktadır. Bu kayıpların azaltılması ve önlenmesi ile kurum birim metreküp fatura bedeli üzerinden gelir elde edecektir. Bu kayıplar temel olarak sayaç hatalarından kaynaklanan kayıplar ve yasa dışı kullanımları içermektedir. İdari kayıpların en önemli bileşeni yasal konut sayaçlarından kaynaklanan kayıplar gösterilebilir. Yasal kayıtlı abone sayaçlarında doğal yollardan veya insan müdahalesine bağlı olarak eksik ölçüm, yanlış ölçüm veya hiç ölçüm yapılmaması gibi hatalar gözlenmektedir. Hata oranlarının belirlenmesi için yıllık olarak rasgele örnekler alınmalı ve test edilmelidir. Bu hatalar dikkate alınarak kayıp hacimleri belirlenmektedir. Sayaç hatalarından kaynaklanan kayıplar aşırı su tüketimine neden olduğu gibi önemli ekonomik etkilere de neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada, sayaç hatalarından kaynaklanan kayıpların ekonomik kayıplar analiz edilmiştir. Kurumlar 2014 çıkan yönetmelik gereği yıllık olarak su kayıp oranlarını içeren standart su dengesi tablosunu yayınlamaktadırlar. Bu tablolarda su kayıplarının alt bileşenleri bazında hacimsel ve yüzdesel olarak kayıp miktarlar ve toplam gelir getirmeyen su hacimleri detaylandırılmaktadır. Bu amaçla kurumların yıllık yayınladığı su kayıp oranları raporları esas alınmıştır. Bu kayıplar dikkate alınarak çeşitli ekonomik göstergeler hesaplanmıştır. Bu göstergelere göre idari kayıpların idareler açısından ekonomik etkisi değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: içmesuyu dağıtım sistemi, su kayıpları, idari kayıplar, sayaç hataları



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ABSTRACT

In urban water management, the desired amount and quality of water must be delivered to the customers. However, while providing this, operating conditions deteriorate and service quality decreases depending on various factors. Water losses are one of the most important problems encountered in water distribution systems. Water losses generally consist of two main components, apparent and real losses. While real losses include leaks in the network, apparent losses refer to water that cannot be charged even though service is provided to subscribers. Losses in distribution systems cause technical, economic, social and ecological effects. Apparent losses mean direct income loss for the utility. By reducing and preventing these losses, the utility will generate revenue over the unit cubic meter invoice price. These losses mainly include losses due to meter errors and illegal uses. The most important component of apparent losses can be shown as losses arising from legal residential meters. Errors such as missing measurement, wrong measurement or no measurement are observed in legally registered subscriber meters due to natural ways or human intervention. Random samples should be taken and tested annually to determine error rates. Loss volumes are determined by taking these errors into account. Losses due to meter errors cause excessive water consumption as well as significant economic effects. For this reason, in this study, the economic losses of the losses due to meter errors are analyzed. In accordance with the 2014 regulation, institutions publish the standard water balance table containing the water loss rates annually. In these tables, the volume and percentage loss amounts and the total non-revenue water volumes are detailed on the basis of the sub-components of water losses. For this purpose, the annual reports of water loss rates published by institutions were taken as basis. Considering these losses, various economic indicators have been calculated. According to these indicators, the economic impact of administrative losses in terms of administrations has been evaluated.

Keywords: drinking water distribution system, water losses, administrative losses, meter errors



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**KOMPOZİT KUTU KESİTLİ KÖPRÜLERİN YAPAY ARI KOLONİ
ALGORİTMASI VE GRİ KURT OPTİMİZASYONU İLE OPTİMUM TASARIMI**

**OPTIMUM DESIGN OF COMPOSITE BOX GIRDER BRIDGES WITH ARTIFICIAL BEE
COLONY ALGORITHM AND GREY WOLF OPTIMIZER**

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ÖZET

Çelik-betonarme kompozit kutu kesitli köprüler, kutu kesitli çelik kirişlerden ve betonarme döşemeden oluşan yapı sistemleridir. Kompozit kutu kesitli köprüler, kutu kesitin yüksek burulma rijitliği ve uzun açıklıkların geçilebilmesi gibi avantajları sayesinde tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında çelik-betonarme kompozit kutu kesitli köprülerin optimum tasarımının yapılması amacıyla dört açıklığa sahip bir kompozit kutu kesitli köprü tasarlanmıştır. Kompozit kutu kesitli köprünün çelik kirişlerinin geometrik boyutlarının optimum tasarımı, sezgisel algoritma yöntemleri kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Yapı sistemlerinin tasarımında literatürde farklı optimizasyon teknikleri mevcuttur. Optimizasyon probleminin özelliklerine göre uygun optimizasyon tekniğinin seçilmesi ve tasarımın yapılması gerekmektedir. Sezgisel algoritma yöntemleri yapıların optimum tasarımında literatürde yaygın olarak kullanılan ve başarılı sonuçlar veren yöntemlerdir. Sezgisel algoritma yöntemleri literatürde birçok köprünün optimum tasarımında kullanılmıştır. Sezgisel algoritma yöntemlerinden hızlı sonuç alınması ve bu yöntemlerin büyük boyutlu yapı sistemlerine uygulanabilmesi gibi avantajları sayesinde sezgisel algoritmaların kullanımı yaygınlaşmıştır. Yapay Arı Koloni algoritması arıların yiyecek bulma davranışlarını dikkate alarak optimum sonucu bulmayı hedefleyen bir yöntemdir. Gri Kurt Optimizasyonu gri kurtların davranışını dikkate alarak optimum sonucu bulmayı hedefleyen bir yöntemdir. Bu çalışma kapsamında kompozit kutu kesitli köprülerin Yapay Arı Koloni algoritması ve Gri Kurt Optimizasyonu ile optimum tasarımı yapılmıştır. Bu sezgisel algoritma yöntemleri ile yapılan analizler sonucunda çelik kutu kesite ait optimum kesit alanı değerleri elde edilmiştir. Optimum tasarım işleminde yapının güvenlik sınırlarını sağlayan en ekonomik tasarımının yapılması hedeflenmektedir. Başka bir ifade ile, optimizasyon probleminin amacı güvenlik sınırları içerisinde amaç fonksiyonunun minimum değerinin elde edilmesidir. Bu çalışma kapsamında yapılan analizler sonucunda, kompozit kutu kesitli köprülerin optimum tasarımında en optimum sonucun Yapay Arı Koloni algoritması ile elde edildiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kutu kirişli köprüler, Sezgisel algoritmalar, Optimum tasarım



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ABSTRACT

Steel-concrete composite box-girder bridges are structural systems consist of box section steel beams and reinforced concrete slabs. Composite box-girder bridges are preferred due to the advantages of box section such as high torsional rigidity and long spans. In this study, a four-span composite box-girder bridge was designed for optimum design of steel-concrete composite box-girder bridges. The optimum design of the geometric dimensions of the steel sections of the composite box-girder bridge was made using metaheuristic algorithm methods. There are different optimization techniques in the literature in the design of structural systems. According to the properties of the optimization problem, the appropriate optimization technique should be selected and the design should be made. Metaheuristic algorithm methods are the methods that are widely used in the literature and give successful results in the optimum design of structures. Metaheuristic algorithm methods have been used in the optimum design of many bridges in the literature. The use of metaheuristic algorithms has become widespread thanks to the advantages such as getting fast results from metaheuristic algorithm methods and the application of these methods to large-sized building systems. Artificial Bee Colony algorithm is a method that aims to find the optimum result by taking into account the foraging behavior of bees. Grey Wolf Optimizer is a method that aims to find the optimum result by taking into account the grey wolves behavior. In this study, optimum design of composite box-girder bridges was made with Artificial Bee Colony algorithm and Grey Wolf Optimizer. As a result of the analyzes made with these metaheuristic algorithm methods, optimum cross-sectional area values of the steel box section were obtained. In the optimum design process, it is aimed to make the most economical design that provides the safety limits of the structures. In other words, the aim of the optimization problem is to obtain the minimum value of the objective function within the safety limits. As a result of the analyzes made within the in this study, it was seen that the most optimum result in the optimum design of composite box-girder bridges was obtained with the Artificial Bee Colony algorithm.

Keywords: Box girder bridges, Metaheuristic algorithms, Optimum design



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**FIRAT HAVZASI TABAN AKIŞININ TEK PARAMETRELİ DİJİTAL
FİLTRELEME YÖNTEMİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ**
THE DETERMINATION OF THE FIRAT BASIN BASEFLOW WITH SINGLE
PARAMETER DIGITAL FILTERING METHOD

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ÖZET

Günümüzde insanoğlunun suya olan talebi hızlı bir artış göstermektedir. Bu da baraj, bağlama, sulama göleti gibi su kaynaklarının planlanması, inşa edilmesi ve işletilmesi gibi hususların öneminin gün geçtikçe artmasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu gibi durumlarda en önemli husus var olan veya gelecekte meydana gelebilecek su potansiyelinin tespit edilmesidir. Su kaynaklarındaki su potansiyelinin tespit edilmesinde yağışın olmadığı kurak dönemlerde akarsu akımının önemli bir kısmını meydana getiren taban akışının tespit edilmesi çok önemli bir konu haline gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Devlet Su İşleri'nin 21162 nolu Ayvalı Tohma Suyu, 2164 nolu Göynük Çayı Çayağzı ve 2133 nolu Munzur Suyu Melekbağçe ölçüm istasyonlarından alınan veriler ile taban akışı ayrılması için tek parametrelili dijital filtreleme yöntemi kullanılmış ve bölgedeki istasyonların taban akışı miktarı tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışma iki aşamadan oluşmaktadır. Birinci aşamada hidrografın taban akışı ayırımı çizgisi çizilmiştir. İkinci aşamada hem hidrografın hacmi hem de taban akışı ayırımı çizgisi altında kalan hacim tespit edilmiştir. Böylece eldeki verilerin uzun yıllar ortalamasına göre taban akışının hacimsel olarak akarsu akışına etkisi tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca kısa sürede doğru sonuç elde edebilmek için yazılım oluşturulmuş ve başka istasyonların taban akışlarının ve hacimsel ağırlıklarının bulunabilmesi için altyapı oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan program ile mevcut veya gelecekte alınacak ölçümlere göre oluşacak yeni hidrografların taban akışı oranları otomatik olarak yapılabilecektir. Çalışmada geliştirilen yazılım ile bölgedeki diğer istasyonlardan alınan veriler ileriki çalışmalarda da kullanılarak daha detaylı bir analiz yapılabilecektir. Üç istasyon için taban akışı miktarları incelendiğinde ortalama olarak bölgedeki akarsuların toplam akışının ortalama olarak %67 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Uzun yıllar teker teker incelendiğinde bu değer %55 ile %78 arasında değiştiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taban Akışı, Hidrograf, Tek Parametrelili Dijital Filtreleme Yöntemi



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ABSTRACT

The human demand for water is increasing day by day. This is why the importance has acceleratly been attached to the cases such as planning, construction and management of water supplies. The most important one is to determine the available and future water potential. The detection of baseflow which generates an important part of a stream flow in arid periods when it does not rain down is a very important subject for determining the potential of water supplies. In this work, a single-parameter digital filtering method was used for separation of baseflow with the data obtained from Ayvalı Tohma Creek in number 21162, Göynük Çayağızı Stream in number 2164, Munzur Suyu Melekbağçe in number 2133 of State Hydraulic Works. The amount of baseflow from the stations in the region was determined. The work has two stages. On the first stage, the baseflow separation line of hydrograph was drawn. On the second stage, the volume under both baseflow separation line and hydrograph volume was determined. So, the effect of baseflow to stream flow was volumetrically determined according to annual averages of the data having been obtained. Also, software was developed to gain correct results and the substructure was set up to find volumetric weight. The new hydrographer baseflow rates which will be formed with available and future measurements from the program can automatically be carried out. The data obtained from other stations in the region can be used for further works and detailed analysis can be done with the software developed. The total flow average of the stream in the region was determined as %67 when baseflow amounts of three stations were researched. When years were analysed separately, the value was seen to change between %55 and %78.

Keywords: Baseflow, Hydrograph, The Single-Parameter Digital Filtering Method



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**DİKDÖRTGEN ENKESİTLİ ETRAFI BETON İLE ÇEVRELENMİŞ ÇELİK
KOMPOZİT KOLONLARIN VE BETONARME KOLONLARIN PERFORMANS
KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**

**PERFORMANCES COMPARISON OF CONCRETE ENCASED STEEL COMPOSITE
COLUMNS AND REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMNS WITH RECTANGULAR
SECTION**

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ÖZET

Etrafı beton ile çevrenmiş çelik kompozit kolonlar, yüksek yapısal özellikleri ve durabilite özellikleri sayesinde özellikle yüksek dayanıma ihtiyaç duyulan yerlerde tercih edilmektedir. Etrafı beton ile çevrenmiş çelik kompozit kolonlar, betonarme kolonlarla kıyaslandığında yüksek rijitlik, yüksek süneklik ve yüksek dayanım gibi yapısal başarıma katkı sağlayan özellikleri ile ön plana çıkmaktadır. Sağladıkları yapısal avantajlara ilaveten beton tabakasının çelik profili yangın ve paslanma etkileri karşı korumakla birlikte çelik profilin burkulma etkilerini sınırlandırmaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında ETABS programı ile sayısal çözümler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizlerde 50x100 cm betonarme kolon ve 50x80 cm kompozit kolon tasarlanarak bu kolonların aksel kuvvet, moment ve eğrilik kapasiteleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Kompozit ve betonarme kolonların tasarımı Türk Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği (TBDY, 2018) ve Çelik Yapıların Tasarım, Hesap ve Yapım Esasları Yönetmeliği (ÇYTHYE, 2016) dikkate alınarak yapılmıştır. Yapılan sayısal çözümlerde beton malzemesi olarak basınç dayanımı 35 MPa olan beton kullanılmıştır. Kolonlarda 420 MPa akma dayanımına sahip donatı çubukları kullanılmıştır. Kompozit kolon içerisindeki yapı çeliğinin akma dayanımı 235 MPa olarak seçilmiştir. Analizler neticesinde, kompozit kolon %20 daha küçük enkesit alanına sahip olmasına rağmen betonarme kolondan Moment-eğrilik grafiklerinde daha iyi yapısal başarıma sahip olduğu ve Aksel kuvvet-moment grafiklerinde ise benzer yapısal başarıma sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Bu çalışma neticesinde kompozit kolonların betonarme kolonlardan daha küçük kesit alanlarıyla yapı yüklerini taşıyabildiği görülmekte ve etkili kat kullanım alanını artırarak avantaj sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kompozit kolon, betonarme kolon, yapısal performans



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ABSTRACT

Concrete encased steel composite columns are preferred especially in places where high strength is required, thanks to their high structural properties and durability properties. Compared to reinforced concrete columns, concrete encased steel composite columns stand out with their features that contribute to structural performance such as high rigidity, high ductility and high strength. In addition to the structural advantages they provide, the concrete layer protects the steel profile against fire and corrosion effects, while limiting the buckling effects of the steel profile. In this study, numerical analyzes were carried out with the ETABS program. In the analysis, 50x100 cm reinforced concrete column and 50x80 cm composite column were designed and the axial force, moment and curvature capacities of these columns were compared. The design of composite and reinforced concrete columns has been made taking into account the Turkish Building Earthquake Code (TBDY, 2018) and the Specification for Design, Calculation and Construction Principles of Steel Structures (ÇYTHYE, 2016). In the numerical analysis, concrete with compressive strength 35 MPa was used as the concrete material. Reinforcing bars with a yield strength 420 MPa were used in the columns. The yield strength of the structural steel in the composite column was chosen as 235 MPa. As a result of the analyzes, it was seen that although the composite column has 20% smaller cross-section area, it has better structural performance in the Moment-curvature graphs and similar structural performance in the Axial force-moment graphs than the reinforced concrete column. As a result of this study, it is seen that composite columns can carry structural loads with smaller cross-sectional areas than reinforced concrete columns, and it provides an advantage by increasing the effective floor usage area.

Keywords: Composite column, reinforced concrete column, structural performance



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YAYA KALDIRIMLARINDA SALGIN DÖNEMİ YAPILAN İYİLEŞTİRMELER
IMPROVEMENT WORKS FOR PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY DURING THE EPIDEMIC

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyada görülen ve Mart 2020 itibariyle ülkemizi de etkisi altına alan Covid-19 salgın hastalığı sebebiyle şehirlerde ve kamu alanlarında yaya ulaşımı bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Covid-19 pandemisi gibi, bulaşıcı salgınlarda bulaş oranını azaltabilmek için öncelikle insanlar arasındaki fiziksel etkileşimlerin sınırlandırılması gerekli görülmektedir. Sosyal mesafenin bulaşıcı Covid-19'un yayılmasına karşı etkili bir önlem olduğu kanıtlanmıştır. Bu nedenle özellikle nüfusun fazla olduğu büyük şehirdeki kamusal alanların, belirlenen yeni normlara göre tasarlanması konusu gündeme gelmiştir. Sosyal mesafenin sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanması için kaldırımların genişletilmesi ve yaya geçitlerinin yeniden tasarlanması ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmıştır. Özellikle yaya hareketlerinin yoğun olduğu şehir içi yaya yürüme yolları tekrar yapılandırılmaktadır. Bu iyileştirme çalışmaları dünyada birçok şehirde gerçekleştirilmeye başlanmıştır. Isparta ili şehir merkezinde de bir plot çalışma gerçekleştirilmiş, iyileştirme öncesine göre sosyal mesafe şartlarına uygun olarak yaya yürüme yolları arazinin izin verdiği ölçüde genişletilmiştir. Ayrıca bazı bölgelerde yol kenarı araç park durumları yasaklanarak yayaların fiziksel mesafelerinin arttırılması sağlanmıştır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında Isparta Belediyesinin yapmış olduğu bu iyileştirme çalışmalarının incelenmesi gerçekleştirilmiş, Covid-19'un başlangıcından önce ve sonra yaya kaldırımlarında yayaların hız ve birbiriyle etkileşim davranışları arasındaki farklar incelenmiştir. Yapılan iyileştirmelerin etkisini tespit edebilmek için, yaya hızı ve yaya grupları arası mesafe video kamera görüntülerinden faydalanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Video görüntülerinden yayaların ortalama yürüme hızları hesaplanmış, aralarındaki mesafeler tespit edilmiştir. Yaya yürüme yollarında meydana gelen genişleme ile metre kare başına düşen yaya hacminin azaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla istenen sosyal mesafenin öncesine göre daha etkili sağlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan şehir merkezindeki ana arter üzerindeki yoğun yaya hacmine sahip kaldırım çalışmasında iyileştirme öncesi ve sonrasındaki yaya serbest hızları birbirine yakın hesaplanmış fakat sosyal mesafeyi koruma durumunun amacına ulaştığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geometrik Dizayn, Sosyal Mesafe, Yaya Kaldırımı



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ABSTRACT

Pedestrian transportation in cities and public areas has become a problem due to the Covid-19 epidemic disease, which is seen all over the world and has also affected our country as of March 2020. In order to reduce the rate of transmission in infectious epidemics such as the Covid-19 pandemic, firstly it is considered necessary to limit physical interactions between people. Social distance has proven to be an effective precaution against the spread of the contagious Covid-19. For this reason, the issue of designing public spaces, especially in large cities with a high population, has come to the fore according to the new norms. In order to ensure the sustainability of social distance, the need to widen the sidewalks and redesign the pedestrian crossings has emerged. Especially, pedestrian walkways in the city, where pedestrian movements are intense, are being restructured. These improvement works have started to be carried out in many cities around the world. A plot study was also carried out in the city center of Isparta province, and the pedestrian walkways were expanded to the extent permitted by the terrain, in accordance with the social distance conditions compared to the pre-improvement. Furthermore, roadside parking situations were prohibited in some regions and the physical distance of pedestrians was increased.

Within the scope of this study, these improvement studies carried out by Isparta Municipality were examined, and the differences between the speed and interaction behaviors of pedestrians on the sidewalks before and after the onset of Covid-19 were examined. In order to determine the effect of the improvements, pedestrian speed and distance between pedestrian groups were evaluated using video camera images. The average walking speed of the pedestrians was calculated from the video images, and the distances between them were determined. It was determined that the pedestrian volume per square meter decreased with the enlargement of the pedestrian walkways. Therefore, it was determined that the desired social distance is provided more effectively than before. In the sidewalk study, on the main artery in the city center, the pedestrian free speeds before and after the improvement were calculated close to each other, but it was seen that the social distance protection situation reached its goal.

Keywords: Geometric Design, Social Distance, Pedestrian Walkway



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**TARİHİ SÜTUNLARDA ONARIM VE GÜÇLENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARININ
İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF REPAIR AND STRENGTHENING WORKS ON HISTORICAL
COLUMNS**

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ÖZET

Tarih öncesi çağlardan beri inşa edilen sütunlar, mimarlık tarihinin en eski ve en yaygın olarak kullanılan unsurlarından biridir. Sütunlar bütün toplumlar tarafından kullanılan, zengin çeşitliliği nedeniyle kültürlerin mimari kimliklerinde belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır. Tarihi sütunlar, taş, ahşap, mermer gibi malzemeden yapılan genellikle silindirik şeklindeki taşıyıcı direklerdir. Sütunlar tarihi yapıları ayakta tutan, yapıya gelen dış ve iç kuvvetleri zemine aktaran taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarıdır. Sütunlar, yapıya gelen yükleri aktarım sırasına göre yukarıdan aşağıya doğru üç ayrı kısımda incelenir. Bunlar; sütun başlığı, sütun gövdesi ve sütun kaidesidir. Taşınmaz kültür mirasımızın önemli bir parçası olan bu yapıların, gelecek nesillere güvenli bir şekilde aktarılabilmesi için korunması gerekmektedir.

Sütunlar, mimarlık tarihinin en eski ve yaygın unsurlarından birini oluşturarak birçok toplum tarafından kullanılmış olup zaman içerisinde çok çeşitli türleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada, tarihi sütunlar üzerinde uygulanan onarım ve güçlendirme çalışmaları ele alınarak incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, sütunların matematiksel analiz değerlendirmeleri ve sütunlarda yapılan onarım ve güçlendirme çalışmaları araştırılmıştır. Bu çalışma, onarım ve güçlendirilmesi yapılacak olan tarihi sütunlar için iyi bir kaynak olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarihi sütunlar, Onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleri, Sayısal modelleme, Restorasyon yöntemleri.



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ABSTRACT

Constructed since prehistoric times, columns are one of the oldest and most widely used elements in the history of architecture. Columns, used by all societies, played a decisive role in the architectural identity of cultures due to their rich diversity. Historical columns are usually cylindrical carrier poles made of materials such as stone, wood, marble. Columns that sustain historical buildings are the structural elements that transfer the external and internal forces to the ground. Columns are examined in three separate sections from top to bottom in order of transferring loads to the structure. These; column head, column body and column base.

These structures, which are an important part of our immovable cultural heritage, need to be protected in order to transfer them safely to future generations. Columns have been used by many societies, forming one of the oldest and most widespread elements in the history of architecture, and many different types have emerged over time. In this study, the repair and strengthening works applied on the historical columns were examined. In this context, mathematical analysis evaluations of the columns and repair and strengthening works on the columns were investigated. This study will be a good source for historical columns to be repaired and strengthened.

Keywords: Historical columns, Repair and strengthening methods, Numerical modelling, Restoration methods.



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7175-T6 AL ALAŞIMINA UYGULANAN YÜZEY HADDELEME İŞLEMİNDE İLERLEME HIZININ YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜĞÜ VE YORULMA DAYANIMINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FEED SPEED ON SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND FATIGUE STRENGTH IN BURNISHING PROCESS APPLIED TO AL 7175-T6 ALLOY

Kübra DALLI

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ÖZET

Son zamanlarda; uzay ve havacılık ve otomotiv endüstrisindeki araştırma geliştirme faaliyetleri, kullanılan malzemelerin özgül dayanımları ve yorulma dayanımları üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır. Araştırmalar neticesinde; farklı kimyasal kompozisyonlara sahip alüminyum alaşımları türetilmiştir. 7xxx serisi alüminyum alaşımları, yüksek özgül dayanım, yüksek kırılma tokluğu ve gerilmeli korozyon çatlamaına karşı direnç gibi özelliklerinden dolayı otomotiv ve havacılık endüstrilerinde tercih edilen Al serisi malzeme grubudur. 7175 Al alaşımı, 7xxx serisinin önde gelen alaşımlarından olup yüksek mukavemetli alüminyum alaşımı olarak tanımlanır. 7175 Al alaşımı uçaklarda kanat ve kanatçık bileşenleri gibi yapısal uygulamalarda ve otomotiv endüstrisinde tampon yapılarda yoğun kullanıma sahiptir. Kullanım alanları özellikle yüksek yorulma dayanımı gerektiren araç parçalarıdır.

Çeşitli özelliklerini geliştirebilmek amacıyla metalik malzemelerin yüzeyleri farklı mekanik son işlemlere tabi tutulmaktadır. Bu amaçla birçok farklı mekanik yüzey işleme yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. Taşlama, bilyeli dövme ve yüzey haddeleme mekanik yüzey işleme yöntemlerindedir. Yüzey haddeleme, yüzey katmanında mikro sertliği artırır, ince taneli ve daha homojen mikroyapı oluşturur. Ayrıca, çekme kalıntı gerilmesini yüzey katmanında istenen kalıntı basınç gerilmesine dönüştürür. Dolayısıyla metallerde yorulma ömrünü iyileştirir, aşınma hasarını ve gerilmeli korozyon çatlamaını geciktirir.

Bu çalışmada, 7175 Al alaşımı farklı ilerleme hızlarında yüzey haddeleme işlemine tabi tutulmuştur. Artan ilerleme hızının ortalama yüzey pürüzlüğüne (Ra) ve yorulma dayanımına etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneyleerde sabit 0,15 mm bilye ezme (batma) derinliği ve 200 mm/dk



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devir sayısı kullanılmıştır. İlerleme hızları ise 15, 30 ve 60 mm/dev olarak seçilmiştir. Artan ilerleme hızıyla Ra 065, 090 ve 1,36 değerlerini almıştır. Dolayısıyla artan ilerleme hızıyla Ra'da sırasıyla yaklaşık %38 ve %109 artış meydana gelmiştir. Yorulma testleri analiz edildiğinde ise yüzey haddeleme uygulanan tüm numuneler ana malzemeden daha yüksek yorulma dayanım/ömür değerleri vermiştir. En düşük ilerleme hızında yüzey haddeleme işlemine tabi tutulan malzeme en iyi yorulma dayanımı değerlerine sahiptir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Al 7175, Yüzey Haddeleme, Yorulma Dayanımı, İlerleme Hızı

ABSTRACT

Lately; Research and development activities in the aerospace and automotive industries have focused on the specific strengths and fatigue strengths of the materials used. As a result of the research; Aluminum alloys with different chemical compositions are derived. 7xxx series aluminum alloys are the preferred Al series material group in the automotive and aerospace industries due to their properties such as high specific strength, high fracture toughness and resistance to stress corrosion cracking. 7175 Al alloy is one of the leading alloys of the 7xxx series and is defined as a high strength aluminum alloy. 7175 Al alloy is extensively used in structural applications such as wing and wing components in aircraft and bumper structures in the automotive industry. Areas of use are vehicle parts that require high fatigue strength.

The surfaces of metallic materials are subjected to different mechanical finishing processes in order to improve their various properties. For this purpose, many different mechanical surface treatment methods have been developed. Grinding, shot peening and burnishing are mechanical surface treatment methods. Burnishing creates a fine-grained, more homogeneous microstructure while increasing micro hardness in the surface layer. It also converts the tensile residual stress to the desired residual compressive stress in the surface layer. Therefore, it improves fatigue life in metals, delays wear damage and stress corrosion cracking.

In this study, 7175 Al alloy was burnishing at different feed rates. The effects of increasing feed rate on average surface roughness (Ra) and fatigue strength were investigated. A constant ball mashing depth of 0.15 mm and a rotational speed of 200 mm/min were used in the experiments. The feed rates were chosen as 15, 30 and 60 mm/rev. Ra 065, 090 and 1.36 values were obtained with increasing feed rate. Therefore, with increasing feed rate, there was an increase of approximately 38% and 109% in Ra, respectively. When the fatigue tests were analyzed, all the samples applied with burnishing gave higher fatigue strength/life values than the base material. The material subjected to burnishing at the lowest feed rate has the best fatigue strength values.

Keywords: Al 7175, Burnishing, Fatigue Strength, Feed Rate



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**KÜÇÜK BARAJLARDA PROJE PAFTALARININ
SINIFLANDIRILMASI VE İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECT DRAWING
ON SMALL DAMS

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ÖZET

Barajlar elektirik enerjisi üretmek, sulama suyu sağlamak, içme suyu elde edilmesi, rekreasyon alanı oluşturmak, taşkınları engellemek, su sporlarında kullanılmak gibi farklı amaçlarla kullanılabilen akarsu yatağı üzerine yapılarak suyun toplanmasını sağlayan, bulunduğu bölgedeki imkanlara göre farklı malzemelerin kullanılmasıyla ortaya çıkan su yapılarıdır.

Proje paftaları içerisinde gövde paftaları içerisinde “Bİ” kısaltmasıyla gövde yapısı ve genel yerleşim planını açıklayan paftalar , enkesit ve boykesit paftaları, genel kazı paftaları, kret düzenlemesi kesit ve detayları, oturma payına göre şev ayarlanması ve kret .düzenlenmesi, gölet enjeksiyon planı, enjeksiyon şeması, malzeme dağıtım tablosu, tel çit detayları, gövde dsi yazısı ve kalıp donatı kesitleri paftası bulunmaktadır. Bu paftalar içerisinde malzeme sahaları, kuyu profilleri, laboratuvar deney sonuçları ve malzeme raporu ile ilgili notlar bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca proje sahasındaki kazı ve dolgu miktarlarının yeterliliği ile alakalı ihtiyaca göre bilgi verilmelidir.

Proje içerisinde dolusavak, derivasyon yapısı, su alma yapısı ve baraj ulaşım yolları gibi baraj elemanlarını detaylandıran paftalar bulunmaktadır. Bu paftalar farklı ölçeklendirme ile kesitleri açıklamaktadır. Derivasyon&dipsavak paftaları içerisinde “Tİ” kısaltmasıyla yerleşim planı ve boykesiti, genel kazı planı enkesitleri, giriş ve su alma yapısı kalıp kesitleri, kapak ve giriş detayları, donatı kesitlerini açıklayan paftalar, vana odası kalıp ve donatı kesitleri, vana odası korkuluk detayları, kapı ve pencere detayları gibi paftaları içermektedir.

Rezervuar alanından alınan suyu taşkın durumunda gölet mansabına bırakan yapılara dolusavak denmektedir. Karşıdan alıslı, yandan alıslı, gövde üzerinde ve gölet tabanında olmak üzere farklı tipleri bulunmaktadır. Dolusavak paftalarında ise “Dİ” kısaltmasıyla genel yerleşim planı, döküm plan ve profili, kazı plan ve enkesitleri, dolusavak detayları, YKR, BKR ve EKR kaplaması kalıp ve donatısı paftaları, dolusavak duvarı kalıp ve donatıları, korkuluk detayları paftaları bulunmaktadır.



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Bu çalışmada proje kapsamında kullanılan temel paftalardan bahsedilmiş, bu paftalarda dikkat edilmesi gereken noktalara ve genel notlara değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Baraj, Dolusavak, Dipsavak, Su alma yapısı

ABSTRACT

Dams are water structures that can be used for different purposes such as generating electricity, providing irrigation water, obtaining drinking water, creating a recreation area, preventing floods, and providing water to be collected by being built on a stream bed, which is created by using different materials according to the possibilities in the region.

Within the project layouts, the sections explaining the hull structure and the general layout with the abbreviation “BI” within the hull plots, cross-section and boy-section plots, general excavation plots, crest arrangement sections and details, slope adjustment according to the settlement share and crest arrangement, pond grouting plan, grouting scheme , material distribution table, wire fence details. These sheets include material fields, well profiles, laboratory test results and notes on the material report.

structure, water intake structure and dam access roads. These sheets describe sections with different scaling. Layout plan and boy section with the abbreviation “TI” in diversion & bottom spillway sections, general excavation plan sections, entrance and water intake structure formwork sections, cover and entrance details, sections explaining reinforcement sections, valve room formwork and reinforcement sections, valve room railing details, door and window It includes layouts such as details.

The structures that leave the water taken from the reservoir area to the downstream of the pond in case of flooding are called spillways. On the spillway sheets, there are the general layout plan with the abbreviation “DI”, the casting plan and profile, the excavation plan and cross-sections, the spillway details, the YKR, BKR and EKR cladding formwork and reinforcement sheets, the spillway wall formwork and reinforcements, and the balustrade details sheets.

In this study, the basic layouts used within the scope of the project are mentioned, the points to be considered in these sheets and general notes are mentioned.

Keywords: Dam, Spillway, Diversion structure, Water intake structure



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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SUPERCRITICAL FLUID EXTRACTS (SFE-CO₂) OF AN ALGERIAN THYMUS MUNBYANUS

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Abstract

Thymus (*Thymus* L.) is a large genus of the Lamiaceae family. Twenty species have been reported in Algeria. The aim of this study was conducted on the composition of supercritical fluid extracts (SFE-CO₂) obtained from *Thymus munbyanus* subsp. *coloratus* (TMC) and subsp. *munbyanus* (TMM). SFECO₂ extracts were analysed by GC-FID and GC×GC-TOFMS revealing significant differences. SFE-CO₂ extracts were also analysed for their tocopherol content. The chemical profiles of TMC and TMM SFE-CO₂ extracts, consisting of 61 and 47 components, respectively (58.9 –69.5%) of the total GC peak area. They were rich in long chain hydrocarbons such as squalene (10.8 and 11.4%, respectively) and n-triacontane (6.5 and 8.9%, respectively). The major tocopherol form occurring in both TMC and TMM extracts was α -tocopherol, with concentrations of 1580 and 780 $\mu\text{g/g}$ DWE respectively, while δ -tocopherol and γ -tocopherol were at remarkably lower concentrations in TMC and TMM extracts. Thus, SFECO₂ extracts of TMC and TMM are potential sources of tocopherols, with a total content ranging from 120 to 1580 $\mu\text{g/g}$ DWE. Systematic studies of two medicinal and aromatic plants of Algeria, namely *T. munbyanus* subsp. *coloratus* and *T. munbyanus* subsp. *munbyanus* are reported here for the first time. supercritical fluid extraction revealed remarkable differences in the composition of SFE-CO₂ extracts; which was mostly contained higher amounts of long chain hydrocarbons and tocopherols.

Keywords: *Thymus munbyanus* subsp. *Coloratus*, *Thymus munbyanus* subsp. *Munbyanus*, SFE-CO₂,



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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IMPLEMENTATION IN HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTICS: A MINI REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The artificial intelligence built with artificial neural networking pattern helps in prediction of disease outcome. The expansion of Artificial intelligence (AI) in all fields of science and technology is constructed with machine learning along with deep learning programs which is identical to human brain intelligence. The employment of AI technology is been in upsurge as it covers several domains and hence in future there is great scope for utilization of ANN which surpasses human performance. The AI significance in health care field might lead to essential strategy for enhanced detection, diagnosis and better remedy of infection. The utilization of AI in the field of medicine helps to spot problems as well as provide remedy for curation of any sort of major diseases such as cancer, nervous system related disease, diabetes and cardiac disease. Although, the AI technology progression in current years is enhanced with development of computational algorithms programmed with supervised learning and hence provide greater support for any sort of biomedical research. The aim of this review is to update any new scientific achievements in medicinal field which helps to predict the outburst of any new infection and further provides a vision to overcome such catastrophes. However, our review article provides insight to reader about the AI technology advancements plus ANN networking communication system which is great demand for health care professionals.



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Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Computational algorithms, Biomedical research, Artificial Neural Network, Deep Learning Program.



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MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES WITH PHYTOCHEMICALS OF *VITEX NEGUNDO* L. AND MAIN PROTEASE OF SARS CORONAVIRUS 2

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ABSTRACT

The zoonotic coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) emerged at the very end of December 2019 in China and is the cause of the disease known as COVID-19. Since then, it has created a pandemic and as of September 23, 2021 infected 230,947,956 persons resulting in 4,734,237 deaths throughout the world. The virus has been reported to cause 476,409 infections and 6,370 deaths in Azerbaijan (as of September 23, 2021), Thus far, no drugs have been discovered for COVID-19. Several vaccines have gained



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emergency approval but are suffering from uneven distribution problems and not having full efficacy against new viral ‘mutants of concern’. Since plants used in traditional medicines have shown promise against different viruses, scientists are increasingly turning their attention to traditional medicinal plants and their phytochemicals towards discovery of an efficacious drug against COVID-19. The preliminary steps in the search for useful drugs utilizes knowledge of traditional uses of plants followed by analysis and *in silico* studies of the phytochemicals of the plant. Our objective was to perform molecular docking studies of a number of phytochemicals belonging to an important medicinal plant of Bangladesh, namely *Vitex negundo* L. (Lamiaceae), which is used for treatment of multiple ailments including respiratory disorders, flu, fever, and headache. Docking studies were carried out with AutoDock Vina against the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 or Mpro, which plays a vital role in viral replication. Of the 27 phytochemicals studied of *Vitex negundo*, agnuside, artemetin, friedelin, isorientin, isovitexin, negundin A, and vitexin showed high binding affinities for Mpro with predicted binding energies of -7.5 kcal/mol or above. Analysis of their physico-chemical properties (Lipinski’s Rule of 5) showed that most of these compounds have violations less than 2 and so can be potentially excellent drugs with good oral bioavailability.

Key words

Vitex negundo, phytochemicals, coronavirus, COVID-19, molecular docking



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GALECTIN BEHAVIOR IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Galectins (Gal-), are class of proteins that specifically bind to β -galactoside. Of all the types discovered, only a few are involved in several physiological and pathophysiological processes in the body, some being associated with cardiovascular diseases or tumorigenesis.

Carcinogenic processes and their link to Galectins, with a role in the immune system, in inflammation or carcinogenesis, are also being studied in the development of cardiovascular diseases because the morbidity and mortality related to these diseases is still in the first place worldwide.

This conditions include ischemic stroke, heart failure, or heart fibrosis. It is a protein involved in the generation and amplification of the inflammatory response, being linked to both acute and chronic inflammation.

This review is done to determine if there is a possibility of using it as an indicator of impairment in cardiovascular disease.

A study was performed on a group of 15 patients in whom serum Galecrin was determined and cardiac fibrosis was confirmed.

It is therefore important to establish the link between Galectin and processes of angiogenesis (platelets contribute to vessel formation by releasing factors involved in angiogenesis), in the process of atherosclerosis, organ fibrosis and cardiac fibrosis (proliferation of cardiac fibroblasts). Atherosclerosis is the main cause of the development of major cardiovascular diseases, ischemia, arterial diseases, including aortic. It highlights the biological and cellular role of Galectin in cardiovascular diseases initiated and stimulated by inflammation and the possibility of its use as a prognostic biomarker, the proinflammatory role of Galectin in the atherogenic process and the stability of atheromatous plaque.

Keywords: Galectin-3, cardiovascular disease, inflammation, atherosclerosis.



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INTERCRITERIA ANALYSIS APPROACH TO ASSESS SCORING FUNCTIONS IN SOFTWARE PACKAGES FOR MOLECULAR DOCKING

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ABSTRACT

The *in silico* (computer-aided) approaches are among the fastest evolving ones when considering rational drug design and chemical risk assessment. Computer-aided drug design approaches are classified as ligand- and structure-based, depending on the available structural information for the target biomacromolecule (receptor) the small drug or drug-like molecule (ligand) interacts with. The structure-based approaches predict ligand-receptor binding using 3D structures of both molecules. The computational simulation of this process is referred to as molecular docking. It aims at prediction of binding affinity and binding pose of the ligand in the receptor's binding site. During this simulation, the applied scoring function plays a key role as it estimates the strength of interaction between the receptor and the ligand.

This study is focused on exploring different types of scoring functions, implemented in molecular modelling software, by applying the recently developed InterCriteria Analysis (ICrA). ICrA approach itself is a method for multicriteria analysis whose purpose is to distinguish possible relations in the behavior of pairs of criteria when multiple objects are considered. Two mathematical concepts underlie ICrA – index matrices and intuitionistic fuzzy sets, allowing considering the uncertainty in data processing.

ICrA was applied to assess the performance of the scoring functions available in the commercial software packages Molecular Operating Environment, Genetic Optimization for Ligand Docking, SeeSAR and an open source AutoDock Vina. The scoring functions were tested on a set of benzamidine-type protease inhibitors of two target proteins – thrombin and trypsin. The results were subjected to ICrA and subsequently analysed. The results obtained suggest that the examined scoring functions do not produce equivalent results and can be combined in consensus docking studies.

Keywords: Molecular docking, Scoring function, Intercriteria analysis, Decision Making.

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ONE NEW LOCALITY FOR THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ROUGHBACK WHIPRAY *FLUVITRYGON KITTIPONGI* (VIDTHAYANON & ROBERTS 2005) (MYLIOBATIFORMES: DASYATIDAE) IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, BASED ON PHOTOGRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

The roughback whipray *Fluvitrygon kittipongi* is a stingray species with a threatened status of “Endangered” according to the current IUCN Red List. Until the year 2021 *F. kittipongi* was only known from five rivers in Southeast Asia, namely: Maekhleng and Chao Phraya River in Thailand, Pawan and Kapuas River, in Borneo, Indonesia, and Musi River in Sumatra, Indonesia. It has been stated that this species also occurs in Perak River, Peninsular Malaysia, but without detail photographed and an accurate confirmation of this occurrence. The most recent (2021) IUCN Red List available confirmed the occurrence of the species in Peninsular Malaysia based on one genetically identified specimen from the Perak River. However, the authors who evaluated the species for this current IUCN Red List only stated that *F. kittipongi* was genetically identified, did not presenting any evidence (e.g. photographs, voucher number, a diagnosis or brief description of the specimen) or clear methodological information



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for the accurately identification of this unique specimen from Peninsular Malaysia. In this paper, we report a second locality for *F. kittipongi* in Peninsular Malaysia, providing photographs and a brief morphological description as evidence to confirm its occurrence. It is the first photographic record of the species for Peninsular Malaysia. This new record is based on two collected specimens, examined and photographed on 20 January 2019 from the Pahang River, Kuala Lipis, Peninsular Malaysia. The identification of this species confirms its presence in a new river basin, more than 150 km east from its previous record, in Peninsular Malaysia.

Keywords: Chondrichthyes; freshwaters; stingray; threatened species.



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ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE OF ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS MODELS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The inevitability to the fabrication of low-cost adsorbents for the effective remediation of pollutants from aqueous media is very key to restoring environment to habitable state recently. In order to attend to these issues and environmental threats encountered, there is need to employ suitable and applicable mathematical modelling for effective analysis of experimental data obtained from adsorption activity to remediate contaminants in order to pave ways for state of good environment. The adsorption results obtained experimentally helps to predict useful suggestions or solutions in the course devising the useful mechanisms of various adsorption systems. Therefore, this work reviews important of mathematical models of the adsorption isotherms in environmental engineering. The entry of contaminants in aqueous media and consecutive development of curb procedures have given adsorption technique favorite over other techniques. Additionally, needed evidence is obtainable through adsorption equilibrium information to gain deep insight into the adsorption system. Recently, linear regression analysis is seen as one of the existing useful tools for defining the best fitting adsorption models owing to how it is being used in the quantification of the distribution of adsorbates, analyzes the adsorption system, and verification of the consistency of theoretical assumptions of adsorption isotherm model. The important of computer technology, the use of nonlinear isotherm modelling has been extensively used as a result of its usefulness.

Keywords: Environment, Adsorption, pollutants, adsorbates, isotherms, mathematical model



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ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE COLOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TEETH USING DIGITAL IMAGES, THROUGH THE COLOR SPATIAL MODELS / SYSTEMS HSB AND CIE L *a *b

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the quantitative changes in the color characteristics of the teeth, using a color model /system CIE L * a * b * of digital images and a color standard before and after the whitening procedure.

Materials and methods: A DSLR Canon EOS camera is used to perform the study, macrolens Canon EF 100 mm and a ring flash Canon MR-14EX E-TTL Macro Ring Lite, Canon. In all dental photographs the conditions for isometricity and algorithm of exposure were observed. Standard color shade Vita Classical and a whitening system Pure Power, containing 38 % hydrogen peroxide - application for one hour. For the purposes of the study, digital images were made before and after the whitening procedure. The color characteristics of a total of 24 teeth were examined in 2 patients. The images were processed using software Adobe Photoshop. A total of 48 units of color values were observed in L *, a * и b * and HSB (Hue, Saturation, Brightness). The evaluation of the bleaching procedure is reported only for the parameters L in the CIE L * a * b * system.

The results obtained for the values of CIE L * a * b * are summarized in tables. After statistical processing of the data in SPSS, a statistical difference was found for the value of L, where p is <0.01 (or other than zero). Without calculating the difference in color delta Δ E., the average quantitative values of L are indicative of the change in the quantitative characteristic for brightness.

Key words: teeth color characteristics, whitening, dental photography, CIE L * a * b *



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CONTEMPORARY HYBRID CERAMICS IN DENTAL MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The contemporary dental materials have undergone great development over the years. Ceramic material systems are the most preferred materials, especially in prosthetic dentistry. Searching for the perfect material in terms of aesthetics, compatibility with dental tissues, easy repair and cementation led to the emergence of combinations between ceramics and polymers, today known as hybrid ceramics.

Main part: The purpose of the review, is to analyze the quality of the hybrid ceramic materials. Their representatives are nanoceramics, hybrid ceramics and zirconium combined with lithium disilicate. The main combination is between ceramic and polymers in different weight ratios. The aim is to obtain a material close in mechanical properties to the tooth structure, having aesthetics similar to teeth, easy repair technology and improved cementing protocol. This is how the Vita Enamic and Lava Ultimate systems appear. The elasticity of the material, as well as the transmission of the masticatory pressure in a softer and natural way is also one of the advantages of the hibryd materials. This is especially important when have prosthetic constructions on implants.

Conclusion: The development of a combination of different restorative materials is a major advance for dentistry. The aim is to create the perfect material closest to natural teeth. Since the appearance of the first such hibryd materials until today, many ceramic systems have been created, which improve the quality and facilitate the work protocol.

Key words: dental materials, combined ceramic materials, ceramics, polymer, nanoparticles



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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DENTAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Background: The spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has infected more than 200 million people globally and changed the dynamics of the entire world. It has affected all fields of life, but its impact on dental education and Dentistry has been particularly devastating.

Aim: This study aims to review dentistry students' challenges in carrying out their studies and training during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology: The participants of this online cross-sectional study were undergraduate dentistry students. An online survey form was designed and distributed to undergraduate dental students via social media. A previously validated fear of coronavirus scale (FCV-19S) was used to analyze the fear. SPSS 21 was used for data entry and data analysis. Descriptive statistics were applied to calculate the frequencies of different variables. Independent t-test was executed to determine the difference of FCV-19S among gender and between public and private dental colleges. ANOVA was carried out to evaluate the difference in fear among different levels of BDS

Result: We evaluated that nearly 60% of the students were either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of e-teaching. The mean score of FCV-19S was 20.99 ± 6.48 , which is higher than the cut-off value \geq of 15. A significant difference has been observed among the gender [$t(932) = -5.40, (p < 0.001)$] and different levels of BDS [$F(3,930) = 8.968, (P < 0.001)$].

Conclusion: The majority of the students are not happy with the quality of online education. Fear is prevalent among the students. Dentistry students are suffering a lot and the dental colleges and faculties must try their best to overcome this situation.

Keywords: COVID-19, Dentistry, Online Education, Students, Fear.



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**CANALIS OPTICUS VE SELLA TURCICA'NIN BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ
GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDE MORFOLOJİK ANALİZİ VE KLİNİK ÖNEMİ**
MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS and CLINICAL IMPLICATION of THE OPTIC CANAL
and SELLA TURCICA USING COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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ÖZET

Anevrizmalar ve kafa tabanı tümörleri dahil olmak üzere paraklinoid lezyonların tedavisinde anterior klinoidektomi önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Proc. clinoideus anterior (PCA), paraklinoid bölgenin komşu nörovasküler yapılarla birlikte görüntülenmesini ve cerrahi girişimini engelleyen anatomik bir landmarktır. ACP ile proc. clinoideus posterior arasındaki sella turcica (ST) köprüsü veya ACP'yi proc. clinoideus medius'a bağlayan for. caroticoclinoideus (CCF) varlığı, hayatı tehdit eden komplikasyonlara yol açması nedeniyle anterior klinoidektomiye zorlaştırır. Bu cerrahi müdahalenin doğru uygulanması ve başarısı, ACP, canalis opticus (CO), optik strut (OS) ve ST anatomisi ve morfolojik varyasyonlarının kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılmasına bağlıdır.

Bu retrospektif çalışmada 154 (76 kadın, 78 erkek) MDBT temporal kemik görüntüsü değerlendirildi, bu kemik yapıların boyutları ölçüldü ve morfolojik varyasyonları tespit edildi. Bu sonuçlar cinsiyet, lateralizasyon ve yaş gruplarına göre analiz edilerek aralarındaki korelasyon belirlendi.

Morfometrik verilerden PCAuzunluk hariç diğer verilerin erkeklerde kadınlara göre daha yüksek olduğu, COçap, COarkaçap ve PCAgenişlik dışında diğer verilerin sağ tarafta sola göre daha yüksek olduğu tespit edildi. Pearson korelasyon analizinde COuzunluk, PCAuzunluk ve Saçı değerlerinin yaş ile negatif korelasyon gösterdiği tespit edildi. PCA pnömatizasyonu ve for. caroticoclinoideus varlığı kadınlarda %25,6 ve %22,4; erkeklerde %23,7 ve %14,1 olarak bulundu. ST köprüsü 3 kadın ve 5 erkekte tespit edildi.



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Çalışmamızda elde edilen morfometrik verilerin ve morfolojik varyasyonların, literatüre ve paraklinoid bölge ile ilgili çalışmalara yeni bir veri tabanı oluşturmasını ve cerrahi öncesi bölgenin karmaşık anatomisinin değerlendirilmesine katkı sağlamasını umuyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anterior klinoidektomi, canalis opticus, MDBT, morfolojik varyasyon, proc. clinoides anterior, sella turcica.

ABSTRACT

Anterior clinoidectomy play an important role in the treatment of the paraclinoid lesions, including aneurysms and skull base tumors. The anterior clinoid process (ACP) is an anatomical bony landmark that prevents the visualization and surgical intervention of the paraclinoid region with neighboring neurovascular structures. The presence of sella turcica (ST) bridge between the ACP and posterior clinoid process, or a carotidclinoidal foramen (CCF) connecting the ACP and the middle clinoid processes makes the anterior clinoidectomy more difficult, due to the possibility of life-threatening complications. The correct application and success of this surgical intervention required a comprehensive understanding of the ACP, optic canal (OC), optic strut (OS) and ST anatomy and their morphological variations.

In this retrospective study, 154 (76 female, 78 male) MDCT temporal bone images were evaluated and the morphological variations with measured dimensions were detected. These results were analyzed with respect to sex, lateralization and age groups and the correlation between them was determined.

All morphometric values, except PCAlength were higher in males than females, and that other data except COtdiameter, COpostdiameter and PCAwidth were higher on the right side than on the left. Pearson correlation analysis showed that COlength, PCAlength and sulcal angle were negatively correlated with age. The presence of PCA pneumatization and a CCF were found to be 25.6% and 22.4% in female, and 23.7% and 14.1% in male, respectively. ST bridge was detected in 3 women and 5 men.

We hope that the data we obtained in our study would contribute to the literature with a new database for studies on paraclinoid region and and provide to better understand the complex anatomy preoperatively.

Keywords: Anterior clinoidectomy, optic canal, MDCT, morphological variation, anterior clinoid process, sella turcica



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**TÜRKİYE'DE TORAKS CERRAHİSİNDE ANESTEZİ UYGULAMALARI: ANKET
ÇALIŞMASI**
**ANESTHESIA PRACTICES IN THORACIC SURGERY IN TURKEY: A SURVEY
STUDY**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Anket çalışmamızda Türkiye'de göğüs cerrahisi alanında çalışan Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon hekimlerinin uyguladıkları yöntemleri incelemeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Anket çalışmamız Ocak-Şubat 2021 tarihleri arasında Türk Anestezi ve Reanimasyon Derneği desteği ile elektronik veriler elde edilerek gerçekleştirildi. Katılımcılardan toraks cerrahisi anestezi uygulamaları ile ilgili 35 soruyu cevaplamaları istendi.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların çoğu (% 97,3) tek akciğer ventilasyonu için çift lümenli endobronşiyal tüp tercih etti. Tüp yerini doğrulamak için % 69,6 oranında oskültasyon, % 45,9 oranında fiberoptik bronkoskop yöntemi kullanıldı. En sık kullanılan ek monitörizasyon yöntemi invaziv kan basıncı monitörizasyonu idi. Rutin premedikasyon uygulama oranı 45,9 idi. Genellikle anestezi induksiyonu için intravenöz anestezik ajanlar, anestezi idamesi için inhalasyon ve intravenöz anestezik ajan kombinasyonu tercih edildi. Katılımcıların çoğunun intraoperatif akciğer koruyucu mekanik ventilasyon stratejilerini kullandığı tespit edildi. Postoperatif analjezi amacıyla rejyonel tekniklerin kullanım oranı %75, rutin opioid kullanım oranı % 89,9 idi. İlimli sıvı rejiminin % 57,4 oranında uygulandığı; sıvı tedavisinde ilk tercihin kristaloidler olduğu, intraoperatif gelişen hipotansiyon tedavisinde % 57,4 oranında ilk olarak kontrollü intravenöz sıvı



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uygulanıldığı, vazoaktif ajan olarak ise en sık norepinefrinin kullanıldığı görüldü. Kan transfüzyonu eşik değeri ise % 35,8 oranında 8 g/dL olarak belirtildi.

Sonuç: Çalışmamız Türkiye’de bu konu ile ilgili verileri ayrıntılı olarak kapsayan ilk anket çalışmasıdır. Çalışmamızdan elde edilen veriler, ülkemizde toraks cerrahisi anestezi yönetiminin genel olarak dünya çapında takip edilen kılavuzlar ve literatürle uyumlu olduğunu göstermektedir. Ancak kan transfüzyonu, fiberoptik bronkoskopi ve rejyonel tekniklerin kullanımı, intraoperatif ısı monitörizasyonu konularında eğitimlerin devam etmesi gerektiği ve torasik anestezi uygulamaları ile ilgili bir fikir birliğinin oluşturulması kanaatine varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: anestezi, anket, toraks cerrahisi, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Aim: In this study, we aimed to investigate the methods that are applied by Anesthesiology and Reanimation physicians working in the field of thoracic surgery in Turkey.

Materials and Methods: Our survey study was conducted by obtaining electronic data with the support of the Turkish Anesthesia and Reanimation Association between January and February 2021. Participants were asked to answer 35 questions about their thoracic surgery anesthesia practice.

Results: Most of the participants preferred double-lumen endobronchial tube for one-lung ventilation. 69.6% auscultation method, 45.9% fiberoptic bronchoscope were used to confirm the location of the tube. The most frequently used additional monitoring method was invasive blood pressure monitoring. The rate of routine premedication was 45.9%. Generally, intravenous anesthetic agents were preferred for anesthesia induction, a combination of inhalation and intravenous agents were used for anesthesia maintenance. Most of the participants used intraoperative lung-protective mechanical ventilation strategies. The rate of using regional techniques for postoperative analgesia was 75%, and routine opioid administration was 89.9%. It was observed that the moderate fluid regime was applied at a rate of 57.4%, crystalloids were the first choice in fluid therapy, 57.4% of intraoperative hypotension was controlled with initially intravenous fluid, and norepinephrine was the most frequently used vasoactive agent. The blood transfusion threshold value was specified as 8 g/dL at a rate of 35.8%.

Conclusion: Our study is the first survey study in Turkey which contains detailed data in this specific subject. The data obtained from our study shows that the anesthesia management of thoracic surgery in our country is generally compatible with the guidelines and literature followed worldwide. However, the following conclusion was reached: Training on blood transfusion, the use of fiberoptic bronchoscope, regional techniques, and intraoperative temperature monitoring would be beneficial and a consensus should be reached on the application of thoracic anesthesia.

Key Words: anesthesia, survey, thoracic surgery, Turkey



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OVER KANSERLİ HASTALARDA CHEK2*1100delC MUTASYON ANALİZİ
CHEK2*1100delC MUTATION IN OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Over kanseri, ölüm oranı yüksek ikinci en sık görülen jinekolojik kanserdir ve genellikle ileri evrelerde teşhis edilir. 5 yıllık hastalısız sağkalım %40'ın altındadır.

Dizileme teknolojileri geliştikçe, over kanserine yatkınlık yaratan daha duyarlı genler keşfedildi. *BRCA1* ve *BRCA2* genlerinin kalıtsal over kanserinin etkinliğinde rol oynayan genlerden bazıları olduğu bulundu. Yeni bulgular arasında over kanseri penetransında *CHEK2* mutasyonları da tespit edilmektedir.

CHEK2, Avrupa, Amerika ve Rus popülasyonlarında over kanseri patogeneğinde en sık araştırılan genlerdendir. *CHEK2* geni, bir tümör baskılayıcı olarak işlev gören kontrol noktası kinaz 2 (*CHEK2*) adı verilen proteini kodlar; hücre bölünmesini düzenler ve hücrelerin kontrolsüz bir şekilde büyümesini ve bölünmesini engeller. Ayrıca *CHEK2* mutasyonları başta meme kanseri olmak üzere over, prostat, akciğer, kolon, böbrek, tiroid ve beyin tümörlerinde de tespit edilmiştir. Dünya genelinde farklı popülasyonları içeren araştırmalara göre *CHEK2* 1100delC pozitiflik oranı %0,7 ile %3 arasında değişmektedir.

Bu çalışmaya üç yüz kırk dört over kanserli hasta ve altmış iki over kanserine ek olarak ikincil kanseri olan kadın olmak üzere toplam 406 hasta dahil edildi. Tüm hastaların demografik, çevresel, aile öyküsü ve üreme özellikleri dikkate alındı. Hastalar, Multiplex Ligasyona Bağlı Prob Amplifikasyonu (MLPA) testi ile *BRCA1*, *BRCA2* ve *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyonları için tarandı.

Bu çalışmada over kanseri hastalarının yaş ortalaması 51 idi. Çalışma popülasyonunda *BRCA1*, *BRCA2* ve *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyonları tarandı ve tüm hastalar *BRCA2* genin büyük delesyon ve duplikasyonlar ile *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyonu açısından negatif bulunmuştur. *BRCA1* geninde büyük genomik düzenlemeler tespit edilmiştir.

Aile öyküsü olan over kanseri hastalarının taranması üzerine yapılan birçok araştırmaya göre, over kanserinde birçok popülasyon için *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyon oranları verilmekle birlikte *CHEK2* geninin, over kanseri nedenlerinde farkındalığın artmasına yardımcı olduğu ve kanser gelişiminin önemi vurguladığı düşünülmektedir. Türk toplumunda *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyon oranını belirlemek için yaptığımız çalışma sonucunda ise; bu mutasyonun toplumumuz için çok nadir olduğuna karar verildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: *CHEK2* 1100delC mutasyonu, over kanseri, mutasyon oranları



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ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer is the second most common gynecologic cancer with high mortality rate and generally diagnosed in advanced stages. The 5-year disease-free survival is below 40%.

As sequencing technologies evolve, more susceptible genes have been discovered predisposing to ovarian cancer, and *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* have been found to be only part of the story. Among new findings *CHEK2* mutations have been identified in moderate penetration in ovarian cancer.

CHEK2 is the third most frequently investigated gene in the pathogenesis of ovarian cancer in European, American and Russian populations. The *CHEK2* gene encodes protein called control point kinase 2 (*CHEK2*), acting as a tumor suppressor; regulates cell division and prevents cells from growing and dividing in an uncontrolled way. Furthermore, this gene mutation has been shown in breast, prostate, lung, colon, kidney, thyroid and brain cancers. According to research including different populations around the world, *CHEK2* 1100delC positivity rate ranges between 0.7% and 3%.

A total of 406 patients, including three hundred forty-four patients with ovarian cancer and sixty-two that women who have additional having secondary cancer in addition to ovarian cancer, were included in this study.

In this study, the mean age of diagnosis of the average age of ovarian cancer patients was 51. In the study population, *BRCA1*, *BRCA2* and *CHEK2*1100delC mutations were screened and all patients were found negative for *BRCA2* large duplications and deletions and *CHEK2*1100delC mutation. Large genomic arrangements determined for *BRCA1* gene.

According to many studies conducted on screening of ovarian cancer patients with familial history, *CHEK2*1100delC mutation rates for many populations in ovarian cancer are given as well as helps the awareness of in ovarian cancer and emphasized the importance of cancer development. As a result of our study to determine the *CHEK2*1100delC mutation rate in Turkish society; it was decided that this mutation was very rare for our society.

Keywords: *CHEK2*1100delC mutation, ovarian cancer, mutation rates



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**COVID-19 GEÇİRMİŞ HASTALARDA YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİ SONRASI TELE-
PULMONER REHABİLİTASYON: OLGU SERİSİ**
POST INTENSIVE CARE TELE PULMONARY REHABILITATION
IN POSTCOVID-19: A CASE SERIES

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ÖZET:

COVID-19 pnömonisi nedeniyle yoğun bakım ünitesi (YBÜ)'nde takip edilen olgularda taburculuk sonrası Pulmoner Rehabilitasyon (PR) uygulama gerekçelerinin başında yoğun bakımda edinilmiş kas güçsüzlüğü, yoğun bakım sonrası sendrom, psikolojik disfonksiyon, vücut kompozisyonu değişiklikleri yer almaktadır. Pandemi sürecinde yüz yüze PR uygulamalarındaki kısıtlılıklar tele-PR'yi öne çıkarsa da, PR için uygun hasta profili hala bilinmiyor. Bu olgu serisinde YBÜ sonrası PR merkezimize yönlendirilen ilk beş olgumuzun hibrid olarak uyguladığımız PR sonuçlarımızı sunuyoruz.

Hastalar, başvurularından sonraki ilk 4-6 hafta içinde PR programına alındılar. Hastaların kapsamlı başlangıç değerlendirmeleri multidisipliner PR ekibi tarafından yüz yüze yapıldı. Egzersiz kapasitesinin değerlendirilmesinde ISWT, ESWT kullanıldı. Başlangıç ve bitiş değerlendirmeleri ve ilk iki egzersiz seansı ayaktan PR ünitesinde uygulandı. Alt ve üst ekstremiteler periferik kas güçleri manuel kas testi ile değerlendirildi ve uygun olan hastalarda MIP ve MEP ölçümleri yapıldı. Vücut kompozisyonunun değerlendirilmesinde bioelektriksel impedans yöntemi kullanıldı. Psikososyal değerlendirmede HADS, COVID-19 ilişkili yorgunluğun değerlendirilmesinde yorgunluk şiddet ölçeği, yaşam kalitesinin değerlendirilmesinde Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) kullanıldı. Hastalara evde egzersiz için gerekli alt yapının uygunluğuna göre bireyselleştirilmiş tele-PR programı yapılandırıldı. İlk iki seans yüz yüze formatta merkezimizde ayaktan uygulandıktan sonra eş zamanlı video konferans yöntemi ile sekiz haftalık, haftada iki yarım günden oluşan 18 seansı tamamlayan olguların bitiş değerlendirmeleri de yine yüz yüze yapıldı.

Uygulanan PR sonunda dispne algısında azalma, egzersiz kapasitesi ve kas güçlerinde artış sağlandı. Grade 1-2 düzeyinde obezite olan olgulara beslenme danışmanlığı verildi. Anksiyete ve depresyon skorlarında artış olmakla birlikte borderline düzeyini aşmadı. COVID-19 ilişkili yorgunluk şiddetinde azalma saptanırken NHP ile değerlendirilen yaşam kalitesinde iyileşme olmadı. Video konferans aracılı seanslarda herhangi bir tıbbi sorun yaşanmadı.

Senkronize video konferans aracılı tele ve yüz yüze PR hibrid modeli yoğun bakımdan taburcu edilen seçilmiş COVID-19 tanılı olgularda alternatif bir yöntem olabilir. Psikososyal destek ya da tedavi gereksinimi olan olgularda video konferans ya da yüz yüze psikolojik danışmanlık gerekebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: : Pulmoner rehabilitasyon, COVID-19, tele-sağlık, yoğun bakım



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ABSTRACT

Muscle weakness acquired in intensive care, post-intensive care syndrome, psychological dysfunction and body composition changes are the main reasons for Pulmonary Rehabilitation (PR) application after discharge in cases followed up in the intensive care unit (ICU) due to COVID-19 pneumonia. Although the limitations of face-to-face PR applications during the pandemic process highlight the tele-PR, the appropriate patient profile for PR is still unknown. In this case series, we present the hybrid PR results of the first five cases referred to our PR center after ICU.

The patients were included in the PR program within the first 4-6 weeks after their admission. Comprehensive initial evaluations were made face-to-face by a multidisciplinary pulmonary rehabilitation team. Incremental shuttle walk test (ISWT) and endurance shuttle walking tests (ESWT) were used to evaluate exercise capacity. Initial-final evaluations and the first two exercise sessions were performed in the outpatient PR unit. Peripheral muscle strengths of the lower and upper extremities were evaluated by manual muscle testing, and maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP) and maximal expiratory pressure (MEP) measurements were made in appropriate patients. Bioelectrical impedance method was used in the assessment of body composition, nutritional habits were recorded. While HADS was used in psychosocial evaluation, fatigue severity scale was used to evaluate COVID-19-related fatigue and Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) was used to evaluate quality of life. . A personalized tele PR program was configured in line with the needs of the patient and the suitability of the necessary conditions for exercise in the home environment. After the first two sessions were performed on an outpatient basis in our center in a face-to-face format, the final evaluations of the patients who completed 18 sessions of two half days per week for eight weeks with simultaneous video conferencing method were also made face to face.

At the end of PR, there were a decrease in the perception of dyspnea, an increase in exercise capacity and muscle strength. Nutritional counseling was given to patients with Grade 1-2 obesity. Although there was an increase in anxiety and depression scores, it did not exceed the borderline level. While severity of COVID-19-related fatigue decreases, there were no improvement in the quality of life according to Nottingham Health Profile. No medical problems were experienced during the videoconferencing-mediated sessions.

Synchronized video conferencing-mediated tele-PR and face-to-face PR hybrid model may be an alternative method in selected cases with Covid-19 who were discharged from the ICU. Psychological counseling may be required in cases requiring psychosocial support.

Keywords: : Pulmonary rehabilitation, COVID-19, telehealth, intensive care



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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS ON CISPLATIN INDUCED TOXICITY IN NEUROBLASTOMA TUMOR MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Objective: High-dose cisplatin (CDDP) causes dose-limiting side effects in neuroblastoma (NB) treatment. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) are a current research area. The aim of this study is to assess the interaction of MSC with CDDP in nude mouse NB model.

Methods: Athymic male nude mice (n=28) that had basal auditory tests, with subcutaneous NB were randomized to control, CDDP, MSC and CDDP+MSC treatment groups. Seven days later, hearing tests were repeated and the animals were sacrificed. Necrosis, apoptosis and viability were assessed in tumors. MSC rate within the tumor was assessed with flow cytometry for triple CD34+ CD44+ and CD117- expression. Expression of the cochlear cell proteins of calretinin, math-1 and myosin2A were immunohistochemically assessed.

Results: Tumor tissues were found to have statistically significantly higher levels of necrosis in CDDP and CDDP+MSC groups. MSC did not change the tumor dimensions in the CDDP group. MSC group had higher triple CD34+ CD44+ and CD117- expression within tumor tissue compared to the control and CDDP groups. In the inner ear, the expression of cochlear cell proteins calretinin, math-1 and myosin2A were identified to be highest in MSC group. 15-decibel loss at 12, 16, 20 and 32 kHz frequencies with CDDP was resolved with MSC administration.

Conclusion: MSC prevented hearing loss caused by CDDP without disrupting the antitumor effect of CDDP. Systemic MSC may be assessed for clinical use to reduce the side effects of CDDP.

Key words: neuroblastoma; mesenchymal stem cell; cisplatin



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MOLECULAR HETEROGENEITY IN NEUROBLASTOMA AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ON BEHALF OF THE TURKISH PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY GROUP)

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ABSTRACT:

Aim: Heterogeneity in cancer means that sections of the tumor display different behavior. Neuroblastoma is a disease where heterogeneity causes problems with treatment. This study aims to find about relation of neuroblastoma molecular heterogeneity with clinical properties.

Methods: Fresh tumor tissue or formalin fixed paraffin embedded samples were selected from tissues that were sent to our department for molecular investigation according to the TPOG 2009 NB protocol. The metachronous group comprised all patients with samples taken from the same patient at different times at least one week apart. The synchronous group comprised randomized patients with sufficient amount of tissue for double sampling in samples taken from surgical material. Molecular investigations were performed prospectively at time of diagnosis in neuroblastoma cases in tumor tissue in two different areas or tissues (synchronous) or at two different times (metachronous). Heterogeneity was questioned with investigation in different samples of MYCN amplification, 1pLOH, 11q deletion and 17q gain identified with real-time PCR and DNA ploidy identified with flow cytometry.



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Results: Heterogeneity was observed in 28.6% of cases for MycN, 45.5% for 1pLOH, 23.5% for 11qdel, 47.2% for 17q gain and 33% in DNA ploidy in metachronous group and %20 of cases for MycN, 44.4% for 1pLOH, 44.8% for 11qdel, 42.3% for 17q gain and 50% in DNA ploidy in synchronous group. There were cases where examinations from different tissues might have changed the risk classification.

Conclusion: Our findings support the view that it will be beneficial to perform molecular investigation by sampling from the tumor as much as possible in situations like lack of full response at the end of recurrence treatment or in different clinical periods in neuroblastoma.

Key words: Neuroblastoma, MycN, molecular heterogeneity



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İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN HALK SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ
THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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ÖZET

Toplumlar, sanayi devrimi ile birlikte fosil yakıtlarını kullanarak Dünyaya ciddi bir emisyon yükü oluşturmaya başlamışlardır. Atmosfere salınan birçok gazlar içerisinde özellikle karbondioksit salınımı dünyamızda sera etkisi yaparak iklimin seyrini değiştirmektedir. 1850’lili yıllardan beri yapılan ölçümlere göre dünyamız giderek ısınmaktadır, bu süreç son 30 yılda daha da belirgin hale gelmiş olup, son 10 yıl ise dünya tarihinin en sıcak dönemi olarak belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye ve Dünyadaki iklim değişikliklerinin halk sağlığına etkileri konusunda yapılan çalışmaların sistematik incelemesi yapılmıştır.

Sistematik inceleme tipindeki araştırmanın evrenini tarama motorlarından yapılan taramalarla ulaşılan araştırmalar; örneklemine ise, 1-25 Eylül 2021 tarihleri arasındaki taramalarda ulaşılabilen iklim değişikliği ve bunun halk sağlığına etkileri ile ilgili araştırmalar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma Selçuk Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi tarama motoru üzerinden 360 search kullanılarak Wiley-Blackwell, Web of Science, Scopus, Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl Plus with full text veri tabanlarından yapılmıştır. Ayrıca Google arama motorunda da taramalar yapılmıştır. Anahtar kelime olarak Halk Sağlığı, Küresel Isınma, İklim Değişikliği kullanılmıştır. Veriler Excel Paket Programında deskriptif istatistiksel metotlar kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak küresel düzeyde iklimin değişmesinin insan üzerinde doğrudan veya dolaylı etkilerinin olduğu, yaşamak için gerekli su, besin zincirini ve yaşam ortamının bozularak insan ve diğer canlıların sağlığının olumsuz yönde etkilendiği saptanmıştır. İklim değişikliği temiz suya ulaşım, temiz hava, sosyal yapının sürdürülmesi, güvenli barınma ve gıda güvenliği üzerinde olumsuz etki göstermektedir. Küresel ısınma ve buna bağlı iklim değişiklikleri sonucunda hastalık taşıyan vektör dağılımının değişmesi ile bulaşıcı hastalıklarda, ishallerde, aşırı hava olaylarında ve hava kirliliğine bağlı hastalık ve ölüm sayılarında yükselmeler saptanmaktadır. Birleşmiş Milletler Teşkilatının öncülüğünde tüm ülkelerin bu süreci en azından yavaşlatmak için gerekli çalışmalarını daha da hızlandırmaları Dünyanın geleceği açısından olumlu yönde atılmış adımlardan biri olabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel Isınma, İklim Değişikliği, Halk Sağlığı



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ABSTRACT

Societies have started to create a serious emission burden on the world by using fossil fuels with the industrial revolution. Among the many gases released into the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide emissions change the course of the climate by making a greenhouse effect in our world. determined.

In this study, a systematic review of the studies on the effects of climate changes in Turkey and the world on public health has been made.

The researches reached by scanning the universe of the research in the systematic review type; The sample consists of studies on climate change and its effects on public health, which can be accessed in the surveys between 1-25 September 2021. The research was carried out from Wiley-Blackwell, Web of Science, Scopus, Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl Plus with full text databases by using 360 search on Selcuk University Library search engine. In addition, searches were made on the Google search engine. Public Health, Global Warming, and Climate Change were used as keywords. Data were evaluated using descriptive statistical methods in Excel Package Program.

As a result, it has been determined that the climate change at the global level has direct or indirect effects on human beings, and the health of humans and other living things is negatively affected by deteriorating the water, food chain and living environment necessary for living. Climate change has negative effects on access to clean water, clean air, maintaining social structure, safe housing and food security. As a result of global warming and related climate changes, changes in the distribution of disease-carrying vectors lead to increases in the number of infectious diseases, diarrheal diseases, extreme weather events and air pollution-related diseases and deaths. Under the leadership of the United Nations Organization, it will be one of the positive steps taken for the future of the world that all countries accelerate the necessary efforts to at least slow down this process.

Keywords: Global Warming, Climate Change, Public Health



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GÖÇLERİN HALK SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATIONS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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ÖZET

Gönüllü göç, daha iyi yaşam koşullarına kavuşmak ve uzun bir süre ya da sürekli yaşamak amacıyla coğrafi ya da siyasi sınırları gönüllü olarak geçmektir. Zorunlu göç ise bireylerin isteği dışında, savaş, şiddet, zorlama, politik ve çevresel koşullar nedeniyle gerçekleşen göçlerdir. Zorunlu göç kapsamında ele alınan gruplar: Sığınmacılar, mülteciler, insan ticareti mağdurlarıdır. Birleşmiş Milletler Mültecilerin Hukuki Statüsüne İlişkin 1951 Sözleşmesi'ne göre mülteciler; Irkı, dini, milliyeti, belli bir sosyal gruba mensubiyeti veya siyasi düşünceleri nedeniyle zulüm göreceği konusunda haklı bir korku taşıyan, bu yüzden ülkesinden ayrılan ve korkusu nedeniyle geri dönemeyen veya dönmek istemeyen kişilerdir.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye ve Dünyadaki göçlerin halk sağlığına etkileri konusunda yapılan çalışmaların sistematik incelemesi yapılmıştır.

Sistematik inceleme tipindeki araştırmanın evrenini tarama motorlarından yapılan taramalarla ulaşılan araştırmalar; örneklemini ise, 1-25 Eylül 2021 tarihleri arasındaki taramalarda ulaşılabilen göçler ve bunun halk sağlığına etkileri ile ilgili araştırmalar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma Selçuk Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi tarama motoru üzerinden 360 search kullanılarak Wiley-Blackwell, Web of Science, Scopus, Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl Plus with full text veri tabanlarından yapılmıştır. Ayrıca Google arama motorunda da taramalar yapılmıştır. Anahtar kelime olarak Olağandışı Durumlar, Göçler, Halk Sağlığı kullanılmıştır. Veriler Excel Paket Programında deskriptif istatistiksel metotlar kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak göçmenler, gelirlerinin de az olmasının etkisiyle toplumdaki en zayıf ve savunmasız gruplardandır. Yapılan bazı çalışmalarda değerlendirilen hanelerin çoğunlukla yalnızca temel gereksinimlerini karşılayabildikleri belirtilmiştir. Düşük gelirin birincil nedeni işsizliktir. Göçmenlerin göç ettikleri ülkelerde yasal olarak çalışabilmeleri için öncelikle ikamet izinleri olmalıdır. Göçlerin sosyal güvenlikle de çok yakından ilişkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Devletlerin vatandaşlarına sunmuş olduğu; eğitim, sağlık, güvenlik, belediyeçilik gibi hizmetlere göçe bağlı olarak oluşan insan yoğunluğu nedeniyle vatandaşların erişmekte güçlük çektiği bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle sosyal güvenlik hizmet kalitesi, dolayısıyla sağlık düzeyi göstergeleri göçler nedeniyle düşebilmektedir. Birleşmiş Milletler Teşkilatının öncülüğünde tüm ülkelerin göçleri yavaşlatmak veya durdurmak için gerekli çalışmaları hızlandırmaları geleceğimiz açısından olumlu yönde atılmış adımlardan biri olabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Olağandışı Durumlar, Göçler, Halk Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Voluntary migration is crossing geographical or political borders voluntarily in order to achieve better living conditions and to live for a long time or permanently. Forced migration,



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on the other hand, is the migration that takes place due to war, violence, coercion, political and environmental conditions, without the will of individuals. Groups covered under forced migration: Asylum seekers, refugees, victims of human trafficking. According to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, refugees; They are people who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a certain social group or political opinion, who leave their country for this reason and are unable or unwilling to return because of their fear.

In this study, a systematic review of the studies on the effects of migration in Turkey and the world on public health has been made.

The researches reached by scanning the universe of the research in the systematic review type; The sample consists of researches on immigration and its effects on public health, which can be accessed in the surveys between 1-25 September 2021. The research was carried out from Wiley-Blackwell, Web of Science, Scopus, Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl Plus with full text databases by using 360 search on Selcuk University Library search engine. In addition, searches were made on the Google search engine. Extraordinary Situations, Migrations, Public Health were used as keywords. Data were evaluated using descriptive statistical methods in Excel Package Program.

As a result, immigrants are among the weakest and most vulnerable groups in society due to their low incomes. In some studies, it was stated that the evaluated households were mostly able to meet only their basic needs. The primary cause of low income is unemployment. Immigrants must first have a residence permit in order to work legally in the countries they migrated to. It is known that migration is closely related to social security. States offered to their citizens; It is known that citizens have difficulty in accessing services such as education, health, security and municipal services due to the density of people due to migration. For this reason, social security service quality, and therefore health level indicators, may decrease due to migration. Under the leadership of The United Nations Organization, it will be one of the positive steps for our future that all countries accelerate the necessary work to slow down or stop migration.

Keywords: Extraordinary Situations, Migrations, Public Health



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**ÜST ORTA GELİRLİ ÜLKELER İÇİN ORTA GELİR TUZAĞININ FOURIER
EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME İLE TEST EDİLMESİ**
TESTING THE MIDDLE INCOME TRAP FOR UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES
BY FOURIER COINTEGRATION

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ÖZET

Orta gelir tuzağı kişi başına gayrisafi yurtiçi hasıla değerinin orta gelir düzeyine ulaşmasının ardından bir üst gelir grubuna yükselememesi ve belirli bir gelir aralığında sıkışıp kalması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Üst orta gelirli ülkeler için orta gelir tuzağı hipotezinin test edildiği çalışmada 1960-2019 dönemi esas alınmıştır. Çalışmada 2019 yılında üst orta gelir grubunda yer alan Belize, Botswana, Brezilya, Çin, Kolombiya, Kosta Rika, Dominik Cumhuriyeti, Ekvator, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, İran, Jamaika, Malezya, Meksika, Peru, Güney Afrika, Surinam, Tayland, Trinidad ve Tobago ve Türkiye olmak üzere 22 adet ülke çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Belirtilen ülkeler ve referans ülkeye ait için kişi başına gayrisafi yurt içi hasıla verileri Dünya Bankası veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada Banerjee Arcabic Lee (2017) Fourier ADL eş bütünleşme testinin yapılabilmesi için analizde kullanılan değişkenleri birinci mertebeden I(1) durağan olması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle eş bütünleşme testinin yapılmasından önce değişkenlerin durağanlık mertebelerinin belirlenmesi için Ng-Perron Testi (2001), Enders ve Lee (2012) Fourier Fonksiyonlu Durağanlık Testi, Christopoulos ve Leon Ledesma (2010) Fourier KSS Durağanlık testleri yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlardan yola çıkılarak Meksika, Tayland, Belize, Kosta Rika, Dominik Cumhuriyeti ve Guyana ülkelerine ait kişi başına GSYİH değişkenlerinin I (0) mertebesinde durağan olduğu, geriye kalan Botswana, Brezilya, Çin, Kolombiya, Ekvator, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, İran, Jamaika, Malezya, Peru, Güney Afrika, Surinam, Trinidad ve Tobago, Türkiye'ye ait kişi başına GSYİH değişkeninin I (1) mertebesinde durağan olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu bağlamda yukarıda belirtilen 16 ülkeye Banerjee Arcabic Lee (2017) Fourier ADL eş bütünleşme testi uygulanmıştır. Fourier ADL Eş bütünleşme test sonuçlarına göre %5 anlamlılık seviyesinde Botswana, Brezilya, Çin, Kolombiya, Ekvator, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, İran, Jamaika, Malezya, Peru, Güney Afrika, Surinam, Trinidad ve Tobago, Türkiye için eş bütünleşmenin olmadığını ifade eden sıfır hipotezinin reddedilemediği belirlenmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu ülkelerin orta gelir tuzağında olduğuna dair ampirik kanıtlar elde edilmiştir.



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Anahtar Kelime: Orta Gelir Tuzağı, Christopoulos ve Leon Ledesma (2010) Birim Kök Tesri, Fourier ADL Eşbütünleşme Test.

ABSTRACT

The middle income trap is defined as the inability to rise to a higher income group after the gross domestic product value reaches the middle income level and is stuck in a certain income range. Based on this point, the data used in the study covers the period 1960-2019, and the middle income trap hypothesis was tested for upper middle income country groups. Belize, Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey, which are in the upper middle income group in 2019, has been included in the 22 countries included in the study. The per capita Gross Domestic Product data for the mentioned countries and the reference country were obtained from the World Bank database. In the study, in order to perform the Banerjee Arcabic Lee (2017) Fourier ADL cointegration test, the variables used in the analysis should be first-order I (1) stationary. For this reason, before the cointegration test, Ng-Perron Test (2001), Enders and Lee (2012) Fourier Function Stationarity Test, Christopoulos and Leon Ledesma (2010) Fourier CSR Stability tests were performed to determine the stationarity levels of variables. Based on the results obtained, the GDP per capita variables of Mexico, Thailand, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Guyana are stable at the I (0) level, the remaining Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, in the variable GDP per capita of Turkey (1) has reached the conclusion that reached to be stationary. In this context, the Banerjee Arcabic Lee (2017) Fourier ADL cointegration test was applied to the above-mentioned 16 countries. According to the results of Fourier ADL Cointegration, the null hypothesis, which asserts that there is no cointegration for Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, Peru, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, including Turkey cannot be rejected within 5% significance level. There fore, empirical evidence has been obtained that these countries are in the middle income trap.

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Christopoulos and Leon Ledesma (2010) Unit Root Test, Fourier ADL Cointegration Test



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**TÜRKİYE'DE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN TARIM SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE
EKONOMETRİK BİR UYGULAMA**
AN ECONOMETRIC APPLICATION THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON
ENERGY AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Sanayi devrimi sonrasında enerji ihtiyacının artması nedeniyle fosil yakıt tüketiminde ciddi artışlar yaşanmıştır. İnsanoğlunun bitmek bilmeyen çıkar mücadelesi ve çevrenin tahribatını görmezden gelmesi, sera gazının atmosferde birikmesine küresel ısınmanın yaşanmasına, buna bağlı olarak da iklim değişikliklerinin oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Bu sera salınımları güneşten gelen enerjide, atmosferin bileşiminde ve yeryüzünün fiziki karakterinde önemli değişimler meydana getirmiştir. Değişimler sonucu farklı doğal süreçler oluşmuş ve bu değişimlerin devam edeceği tahminleri üzerine günümüzde farklı iklim senaryoları geliştirilmiştir. İklim değişikliği konusunun çok yönlü bir konu olması nedeniyle ekonomik, sosyolojik ve kültürel birçok açıdan etkisinin değerlendirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. İklim değişikliği ile birlikte değişen unsurlardan birisi de dünya ekonomisi olmuştur. Süreç ekonominin seyrinin değişmesine, ülke ekonomilerinde önemli maliyet kalemlerinin oluşmasına ya da mevcut maliyet kalemlerinin yükselmesine neden olmuştur. Yaşanan bu süreç son yıllarda iklim değişikliği alanında farklı disiplinlerde uluslararası ve ulusal birçok çalışma yapılmasına neden olmuş, konu akademik platformun öne çıkan konuları arasında ilk sıralarda yerini almıştır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de iklim değişikliğinin seçilmiş sektörler üzerine etkisi ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada tarım sektörü üzerine iklim değişikliğinin etkileri ekonometrik model ile ortaya konmak istenmiştir. Tarım sektöründe ise ürün verimliliği perspektifinde iklim değişikliğinin etkileri Granger Nedensellik Testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada 1970-2017 dönemleri esas alınmıştır. Çalışmanın konuyu sektörel bazda ele alması, ayrıca tarım sektöründe ürün verimliliği bazında etkisinin değerlendirilmesi çalışmanın özgün yönünü oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlardan yola çıkarak tarım sektörüne yönelik Türkiye için iklim politikaları oluşturulmuş, sürecin sektöre etkileri spesifik olarak ortaya konmuş ve buna yönelik iki sektör için iklim politikaları geliştirilerek literatüre katkı sağlanması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Tarım sektörü, Granger Nedensellik Testi.



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ABSTRACT

After industrial revolution, due to the increase of energy need, serious increases were experienced in consumption of fossil fuel. The endless struggle of humankind for interest and his/her ignorance environmental devastation led greenhouse gas to accumulate in the atmosphere, global warming to be experienced and, depending on this, climatic change to form. These greenhouse emissions created important changes in the energy coming from the sun, composition of the atmosphere, and physical character of the earth. As a result of these changes, the different natural processes formed, and the various climactic scenarios were developed at the present time on the estimations that these change will continue. Due to the fact that climatic change is a versatile issue, it has a great importance to evaluate its effect from the economic, sociologic, cultural, etc. point of view. One of the changing elements together with climatic change is also world economy. The process led the course of economy to change, important cost items to form in country economies or the existing cost items to rise. This process experienced has caused many international and national studies to be conducted in the area of climatic change related to the different disciplines, and the issue has taken place in the top orders among the leading subjects in academic platforms.

In this study, the effect of climatic change in Turkey on the agricultural sector was discussed. The sectors dealt with the study is the e agricultural sector, and the effects of climatic changes were aimed to be introduced with an econometric model. In agricultural sector, the effects of climatic changes from the perspective of the product productivity were analyzed by means of Granger Causality Test. In the study the period of 1970 -2017 was based on. That the study deals with the issue on sectorial basis, additionally, that its effect is evaluated on the basis of product productivity form the original aspect of the study. Setting out from the results obtained in the study, climatic policies directed to the agricultural sector for Turkey were formed and the effects of process on the sector were specifically introduced and, developing climatic policies directed to this for sector, it was targeted to contribute to the literature.

Key Words: Climate Change, Agricultural sector, Granger /Causality Test.



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MAKROEKONOMİK GÖSTERGELER VE KADIN CİNAYETLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ANALİZİ: OECD ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA
ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND FEMICIDES: A RESEARCH ON OECD COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğine dayalı sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri sayesinde dünya genelinde kadın cinayeti sayısında azalma görülsede hala devam etmektedir. Birleşmiş Milletler Uyuşturucu ve Suç Ofisi (UNODC) (2019) tarafından hazırlanan Kadınların ve genç kızların cinsiyete bağlı öldürülme oranlarının incelendiği Küresel Cinayet Raporu'na göre 2017'de dünya genelinde kasten öldürülen kadın sayısı yaklaşık olarak 87.000'dir. Öldürülen kadınların % 58'i eşleri, sevgileri veya diğer aile üyeleri tarafından öldürülmüştür. En fazla kadın cinayeti Asya ülkelerinde işlenmektedir. Asya ülkelerini Afrika ve Amerika kıtasında yer alan ülkeler takip etmektedir. Slovenya (0.2) kadın cinayet oranının en düşük, Litvanya (1.0) kadın cinayet oranının en yüksek olduğu Avrupa ülkeleridir. Kanada (0.5) kadın cinayet oranının en düşük, Grenada (3.7) kadın cinayet oranının en yüksek olduğu Amerika ülkeleridir.

Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğine dayalı sürdürülebilir kalkınma politikalarının başarılı olabilmesi herşeyden önce kadının aile içinde saygı görmesi ile mümkündür. Bu nedenle kadının güçlü bir birey olarak toplumda yer alabilmesi için aile içi şiddet ve kadın cinayeti problemlerinin nedenleri incelenmeli ve optimum çözüm önerileri sunulmalıdır. Bu bağlamda 2000-2019 dönemini kapsayan bu çalışmanın amacı OECD ülkelerinde kadın cinayetleri, ulusal gelir, işsizlik oranları ve kadın istihdamı arasındaki nedensellik ilişkilerini araştırmaktır. Çalışmada Demitrescu & Hurlin Panel nedensellik testi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre, ulusal gelir, işsizlik oranı ve kadın istihdamından kadın cinayetlerine doğru nedensellik bulunmaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, psikolojik faktörlerin yanı sıra ekonomik faktörlerinde kadın cinayetlerinde etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Gelir düzeyinin stres ve aile yaşamı üzerindeki etkilerini analiz etmek için gelire dayalı stres ölçekleri geliştirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makroekonomik Göstergeler, Kadın Cinayetleri, Panel Nedensellik



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ABSTRACT

Thanks to sustainable development goals based on social gender equality, although the number of femicide around the World decrease, it is still going on now. According to the Global Study on Homicide Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls edited by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2019), a total of 87.000 women were killed in 2017 Worldwide. Fifty-eight percent of them were killed by intimate partners, husbands or a member of their own family. Asian countries were countries with the highest number of femicide, followed by Africa, the Americas countries. Slovenia (0.2) and Lithuania (1.0) were among European countries with the lowest and the highest femicide rates respectively. Canada (0.5) and Grenada were among American countries with the lowest and the highest femicide rates respectively.

The success of sustainable development policies based on gender equality is possible with the women to be respected in their own family. Therefore, the causes of domestic violence and femicide problems should be examined and optimum solution proposals should be presented in order for women to take part in society as a strong individual. In this context, the purpose of this study, covering the period of 2000-2019, is to investigate causality relationships between the number of femicide, unemployment rate and female employment rate. Demitrescu & Hurlin Panel Causality Test was used in the study. According to the results of the study, there is causality from national income, unemployment rate and female employment to femicide. The results indicate that beside psychological factors, macroeconomic factors affect femicide. The scale of stress based income should be developed to analyze the impact of income level on stress and the life of the family.

Keywords: Macroeconomic Indicators, Femicides, Panel Causality.



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**GELENEKSEL FİNANS TEORİLERİNDE RİSK VE BİLGİ MALİYETLERİ
İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**

A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF RISK AND INFORMATION COSTS IN
TRADITIONAL FINANCE THEORIES

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ÖZET

Geleneksel finans teorileri olan Portföy Tercihi Teorisi ve Sermaye Varlıkları Fiyatlama Modeli'nde (CAPM), yatırımcının optimal portföy tercihinde ve finansal varlık fiyatlamasında risk önemli bir parametredir. Bu teoriler, optimal portföy tercihinin ve dengede finansal varlık fiyatlarının yatırımcıların gelecek olayların gerçekleşmesine dair olasılık dağılımlarına karşı homojen bilgiye sahip oldukları varsayımı altında belirlendiğini varsaymaktadırlar. Dolayısıyla bu teorilerde tüm yatırımcılar bir portföyün ve finansal varlığın riskini, homojen bilgi varsayımı gereği, benzer hesaplanmaktadır. Fakat gerçekte ne tüm yatırımcılar bir finansal varlık ile ilgili bilgiye eş anlı ulaşabilmekte ne de bir yatırımcının tercih edeceği finansal varlık ile ilgili piyasadaki mevcut tüm bilgiye sıfır maliyet ile ulaşması mümkün olmaktadır. Belirli bir bilgi maliyeti altında, yatırımcıların bilgi düzeylerinin heterojen olması, denge durumunda yatırımcıların optimal portföy tercihlerine ve finansal varlık fiyatlarına dair geleneksel finans teorilerinin öngörülerinde sapma yaratmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı geleneksel finans teorileri olan Portföy Tercihi Teorisi ve Sermaye Varlıkları Fiyatlama Modeli'nde risk ve bilgi maliyetleri arasındaki ilişkinin tartışılmasıdır. İlgili literatür göstermektedir ki, bir yatırımcının bir finansal varlık hakkındaki bilgi düzeyi arttıkça o finansal varlığın riskini daha düşük hesaplamaktadır. Böylece belirli bilgi maliyetleri altında yatırımcıların bilgi düzeyleri farklılaştıkça dengede farklı optimal portföyleri ellerinde tutmakta ve dengede finansal varlık fiyatları da heterojen bilgi düzeyine göre belirlenmektedir. Böylece, özellikle yerel literatürde, portföy tercihi ve finansal varlık fiyatlaması için kullanılan ampirik tahminlerde bilgi maliyetlerinin de dikkate alınması gerektiği önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi Maliyetleri, Portföy Tercihi Teorisi, CAPM



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ABSTRACT

In traditional finance theories, Portfolio Selection Theory and Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), risk is an important parameter in the investor's optimal portfolio choice and financial asset pricing. These theories assume that the optimal portfolio choice and the equilibrium financial asset prices are determined under the assumption that investors have homogeneous information of the probability distributions of future events. Therefore, in these theories, all investors measure the risk of a portfolio and a financial asset similarly, due to the homogeneous information assumption. However, in reality, neither all investors can access information about a financial asset simultaneously, nor is it possible for an investor to reach all available information in the market about the financial asset they will prefer at zero cost. Under a certain information cost, the heterogeneity of investors' information levels creates bias in the predictions of traditional finance theories regarding the optimal portfolio preferences of investors and financial asset prices in equilibrium. In this context, the aim of the study is to discuss the relationship between risk and information costs in the traditional finance theories, Portfolio Preference Theory and Capital Asset Pricing Model. The relevant literature shows that as an investor's level of information about a financial asset increases, he calculates the risk of that financial asset lower. Thus, under certain information costs, investors keep different optimal portfolios in equilibrium as their information levels differ, and the prices of financial assets in equilibrium are determined according to the heterogeneous level of information. Thus, especially in the local literature, it is suggested that information costs should also be taken into account in empirical estimates used for portfolio preference and financial asset pricing.

Keywords: Information Costs, Portfolio Selection Theory, CAPM



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AZERBAIJAN EKONOMİSİ ÜZERİNE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A OVERALL EVALUATION ON AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY

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ÖZET

Geçmiş dönemlerde ülkeler arası ekonomik ilişkilerin gelişmesinde Akdeniz ve Karadeniz kıyılarında kurulan ticaret merkezlerinin önemli bir yeri olmuştur. Bu ticaret merkezlerine gelen kervan yollarından birisi olan Büyük İpek Yolu, Azerbaycan topraklarından geçmekteydi. Bu nedenle Azerbaycan toprakları eski dönemlerden bu yana önem verilen bir merkez olmuştur. Batı ve Doğu arasındaki önemli bir köprü vazifesi gören Azerbaycan toprakları 1813’de Gülistan ve 1828’de Türkmen Çayı anlaşmaları ile Kuzey ve Güney Azerbaycan olmak üzere ikiye ayrılarak Rusya ve İran tarafından paylaşılmıştır.

Azerbaycan, 1917 Bolşevik ihtilalinden sonra 28 Mayıs 1918 yılında tam bağımsızlığını ilan etmiştir. 1920 yılında bu bağımsızlık sona ermiş ve SSCB’nin politikaları çerçevesinde şekillenen bir ülke haline gelmiştir. Ancak 1991 yılında SSCB’nin dağılmasıyla beraber Azerbaycan tekrar bağımsızlığına kavuşmuştur. Bu tarihten sonra bağımsız bir devlet olarak dünyaya entegre bir şekilde ekonomisini geliştirmek için politikalar geliştirmeye başlamıştır.

Azerbaycan bağımsızlığını kazandıktan sonra kendi ekonomik politikalarını uygulamaya başlamıştır. SSCB yönetimi altında merkezi planlamaya bağlı bir ekonomik yönetimden kurtulan Azerbaycan, liberal politikalar ile birlikte serbest piyasa şartlarına göre ekonomide dönüşüm ve kalkınmayı gerçekleştirmeye başlamıştır. Bu amaçla enerji sektöründe önemli projeler gerçekleştirmiş ve enerji sektöründe önemli bir oyuncu olmayı hedeflemiştir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, Azerbaycan’ın bağımsızlığından sonra ülke ekonomisinde yaşanan ekonomik gelişmeler genel hatlarıyla incelenmektedir. Böylece ülke ekonomisinde milli gelir, kişi başına gelir, dış ticaret ortakları ve yapısı, işsizlik oranı, enflasyon verileri gibi önemli makro ekonomik göstergelerin araştırılması ve tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Milli Gelir, Dış Ticaret, İşsizlik, Enflasyon



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ABSTRACT

Trade centers established on the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts in the past have had an important place in the development of economic relations between countries. The Great Silk Road, one of the caravan routes coming to these trade centers, passed through the territory of Azerbaijan. For this reason, the territory of Azerbaijan has been an important center since ancient times. The lands of Azerbaijan, which served as an important bridge between the West and the East, were divided into two as North and South Azerbaijan, and shared by Russia and Iran, with the Gulistan in 1813 and the Turkmen Stream agreements in 1828.

Azerbaijan declared its full independence on 28 May 1918 after the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. In 1920, this independence ended and it became a country shaped by the policies of the USSR. However, with the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, Azerbaijan regained its independence. After this date, as an independent state, it started to develop policies to develop its economy in an integrated way with the world.

After gaining its independence, Azerbaijan started to implement its own economic policies. Azerbaijan, which got rid of an economic administration dependent on central planning under the administration of the USSR, started to realize transformation and development in the economy according to free market conditions with liberal policies. It has realized important projects especially in the energy sector and aimed to be an important player in the energy sector. For this purpose, in this study, the economic developments in the country's economy after the independence of Azerbaijan are examined in general terms. Thus, it is aimed to research and discuss important macroeconomic indicators such as national income, per capita income, foreign trade partners and structure, unemployment rate, inflation data in the country's economy.

Keyword: Azerbaijan, National Income, Foreign Trade, Unemployment, Inflation



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**PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE PETROL FİYATLARINDA MEYDANA GELEN
VOLATİLİTENİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF VOLATILITY IN OIL PRICES DURING THE PANDEMIC
PERIOD**

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ÖZET

Petrol fiyatlarında meydana gelen volatilitenin iktisadi büyüme, enflasyon ve cari açık gibi birçok makro ekonomik değişken üzerinde etkisi olduğu bilinmektedir. Fiyatlarda meydana gelen dalgalanmalardan özellikle petrole bağımlı ekonomiler ciddi bir şekilde etkilenmektedir. Çünkü bu ülkelerde enerji sektörü dışında diğer sektörler çok fazla gelişmediği için dış ticaretlerinde petrolün önemli bir payı vardır. Bu nedenle petrol fiyatlarında meydana gelen olumlu veya olumsuz şoklar bu ülkeleri önemli bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Bu açıdan literatür incelendiğinde petrol fiyatlarında meydana gelen şokların ülke ekonomileri üzerine olan etkileri birçok çalışmanın konusu olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada Çin'nin Wuhan kentinde tespit edilen korana virüsün Pandemiye dönüşmesi sonrası Dünya petrol fiyatında yaşanan dalgalanmalar incelenmektedir. Bu amaçla 1/01/2020 - 21/09/2021 dönemleri arası Dünya petrol fiyatları ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan veri investing.com adresinden elde edilmiştir. Öncelikle verinin logaritmik dönüşümü sağlanmış ardından getiri serisine dönüştürülmüştür. Çalışmanın devamında volatilitiyi belirlemek üzere en uygun ARMA modeli belirlenmiştir. Böylece ilgili döneme ait oynaklığın tespiti amacıyla ARCH / GARCH / ARCH-M / IGARCH / TGARCH modellerinden faydalanılmıştır. AIC ve SIC bilgi kriterleri ve parametrelerin anlamlılıkları göz önüne alınarak TGARCH modelinin volatilitenin belirlenmesinde en uygun model olduğu tespit edilmiştir. TGARCH modelinden elde edilen sonuçlara göre pandemi döneminde Dünya petrol fiyatlarında hem asimetrik hem de kaldıraç etkisinin varlığı söz konusu olmaktadır. Diğer bir ifadeyle olumlu ve olumsuz şokların farklı türde bir volatilitiyeye yarattığı belirlenmiştir. Son olarak piyasalarda meydana gelen olumsuz bir şokun, olumlu şoklara göre petrol fiyatlarında daha fazla bir volatilitiyeye neden olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Petrol Fiyatları, ARCH-GARCH Modelleri, Pandemi



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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ABSTRACT

It is known that volatility in oil prices has an effect on many macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, inflation and current account deficit. Especially oil-dependent economies are seriously affected by the fluctuations in prices. Because in these countries, other than the energy sector, other sectors have not developed much, so oil has an important share in their foreign trade. For this reason, positive or negative shocks in oil prices affect these countries in a significant way. In this respect, when the literature is examined, the effects of shocks in oil prices on national economies have been the subject of many studies.

This study examines the fluctuations in the world oil price after the coronavirus, which was detected in Wuhan, China, turned into a Pandemic. For this purpose, world oil prices between 1/01/2020 - 21/09/2021 are discussed. The data used in the study was obtained from investing.com. First, the logarithmic transformation of the data was provided, and then it was converted into a return series. In the continuation of the study, the most suitable ARMA model was determined to determine the volatility. Thus, ARCH / GARCH / ARCH-M / IGARCH / TGARCH models were used to determine the volatility of the relevant period. Considering the AIC and SIC information criteria and the significance of the parameters, it has been determined that the TGARCH model is the most appropriate model for determining volatility. According to the results obtained from the TGARCH model, there are both asymmetric and leverage effects in world oil prices during the pandemic period. In other words, it has been determined that positive and negative shocks create different types of volatility. Finally, it has been concluded that a negative shock in the markets causes more volatility in oil prices than positive shocks.

Keywords: Oil Prices, ARCH-GARCH Models, Pandemic



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**İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN FİNANSAL GELİŞİM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN
İNCELENMESİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ**

REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT:
TURKEY OF CASE

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliğinin ekonomik ve sosyal yaşam üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi son yıllarda çok fazla tartışılmasına rağmen, çevresel bozulmaların neden olduğu sorunlar yirminci yüzyılın ikinci yarısından beridir artan çevre eylemlerinin, uluslararası toplum ve kuruluşların ana gündem maddelerinden birisini oluşturmaktadır. Ozon tabakasında görülen bozulmalar, denizlerdeki kirlilik, biyosferde ve ormanlarda yaşanan kayıpların somut olarak gözlenmesi bütün dünyada çevresel hassasiyetleri önemli ölçüde arttırmıştır. Bunun yanında, artan çevresel bozulmaların iklim değişikliği üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi, meteorolojik afetlerin görülme sıklığını arttırmıştır. Meteorolojik afetlerin yaşanması gündelik yaşamı kesintiye uğratabilmekte, ciddi ekonomik kayıplara yol açabilmektedir. Bu durum aynı zamanda finansal sistemi etkileyebilmektedir. Türkiye, iklim değişikliğinden en çok etkilenen ülkelerden birisidir. Özellikle, ülkenin birçok bölgesinde yaşanan kuraklığın ve sel baskınlarının ekonomik maliyeti her yıl daha fazla artmaktadır.

Bu araştırmada Türkiye’de finansal gelişim ve iklim değişikliği arasındaki ilişki ekonometrik olarak incelenmiştir. 1980’lerde başlayan liberal politikalar, ülkenin dış dünya ile olan reel ilişkilerini arttırmış, finansal piyasaların küresel piyasalar ile bağlantısını son derece güçlü hale getirmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında iklim değişikliğinde meydana gelen değişimlerin Türk finansal sistemini ne ölçüde etkilediği tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmada finansal gelişimi temsilen geniş para arzının gayri safi yurtiçi hasılaya oranı kullanılmıştır. İklim değişikliğini temsilen ise yıllık ortalama yağış miktarı ve sıcaklık oranları kullanılmıştır. Yağış ve sıcaklık artışlarında meydana gele değişimler, kuraklık ve sel afetlerinin temel ana nedeni olarak gösterilebilir. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin 1987: Q1-2019: Q3 arasındaki dönemi zaman serisi analizleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları, yaşanan iklim değişikliğinin finansal gelişim üzerinde güçlü ve anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu bulgu, iklim değişikliğinin sadece ekonomik açıdan değil, aynı zamanda finansal sistemin istikrarı açısından da son derece önemli bir faktör olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Finansal Gelişim, Türkiye Ekonomisi, Meteorolojik Afetler.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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ABSTRACT

Although the negative impact of climate change on economic and social life has been discussed a lot in recent years, the problems caused by environmental degradation have been one of the main agenda items of the international community and organizations since the second half of the twentieth century. The deterioration of the ozone layer, pollution in the seas, concrete observation of losses in the biosphere and forests have significantly increased environmental sensitivities all over the world. In addition, the negative impact of increased environmental degradation on climate change has increased the incidence of meteorological disasters. Meteorological disasters can disrupt daily life and lead to serious economic losses. This situation can also affect the financial system. Turkey is one of the most affected countries by climate change. In particular, the economic cost of drought and floods in many regions of the country is increasing more and more every year. In this research, the relationship between financial development and climate change in Turkey was examined econometrically. Liberal policies that began in the 1980s have increased the country's real relations with the outside world and made the connection of financial markets to global markets extremely strong. Within the scope of the research, it was tried to determine the extent to which the changes in climate change affected the Turkish financial system. In the research, the ratio of large money supply to gross domestic product was used to represent financial development. In terms of climate change, average annual rainfall and temperature ratios were used. Changes in precipitation and temperature increases can be cited as the major cause of drought and flood disasters. The relationship between variables 1987: Q1-2019: Q3 period was analyzed using time-series analyses. The results of the analysis showed that climate change has a strong and meaningful impact on financial development.

Keywords: Climate Change, Financial Development, Turkish Economy, Meteorological Disasters.



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POLİTİKA BELİRSİZLİKLERİN VE MAKROEKONOMİK İSTİKRARSIZLIKLARIN BÜYÜME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF POLICY UNCERTAINTIES AND MACROECONOMIC INSTABILITY ON GROWTH

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma ABD ve küresel ekonomik politika belirsizliklerin ve makroekonomik istikrarsızlıkların gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik büyüme ile olan ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Küreselleşmenin artması ile birlikte gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik etkileşim artmıştır. Bu durum gelişmekte olan ülkelerin uluslararası ticaretlerine olumlu yansımış, ihtiyaç duydukları fonları gelişmiş ülke piyasalarından temin etmelerini kolaylaştırmıştır. Bununla birlikte, küreselleşmenin bir sonucu olarak, bir ülkede ortaya çıkan ekonomik belirsizlikler, diğer ülkeleri de olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Yaşanan ekonomik belirsizliklerin temelinde özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde alınan ekonomi politika kararlarının ve açıklamalarının diğer ülkelerde meydana getirdiği belirsizlikler vardır. Bu çalışmada ekonomik politika belirsizliğini temsilen ABD ve küresel politika belirsizlik endeksleri kullanılmıştır. ABD politika belirsizlik endeksi Baker vd. (2015) tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Küresel politika belirsizliği ise gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan 21 ülkenin ekonomik politika belirsizlik endeksinin GSYH-ağırlıklandırılmış ortalaması alınarak hesaplanmıştır. Araştırmada politika belirsizlik endekslerinin seçili gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik kalkınmayı ne yönde etkilediği incelenmiştir. Bunun yanında, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde görülen makroekonomik istikrarsızlıkların, bu ülkelerin ekonomik büyümesi üzerindeki etkisi sorgulanmıştır. Makroekonomik istikrarsızlıklar, on yıllardır gelişmekte olan ülkelerde görülen bir ana problemlerden birisidir. Bu çalışmada artan küresel politika belirsizliklerinin makroekonomik istikrarsızlığa katkıda bulunup bulunmadığı gösterilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma ülkelerinin 1995-2019 dönemleri panel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları, küresel politika belirsizliklerinin gelişmekte olan ülkelerin makroekonomik istikrarsızlıklarına katkı sağladığını ve ekonomik büyümeyi anlamlı etkilediğini göstermiştir. Buna göre, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde politika yapıcılarının küresel belirsizlikleri azaltacak politikalar uygulaması, bu ülkelerde makroekonomik istikrarsızlıkların azaltılması ve sürdürülebilir bir ekonomik yakalanmasına önemli katkılar sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Politika Belirsizliği, Makroekonomik İstikrarsızlık, Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler, Ekonomik Büyüme.



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ABSTRACT

This research examined the relationship between the U.S. and global economic policy uncertainties and macroeconomic instability with economic growth in developing countries. With the increase of globalization, the economic interaction between developed and developing countries has increased. This situation reflected positively on the international trade of developing countries and made it easier for them to get the funds they needed from developed country markets. However, because of globalization, economic uncertainties in one country can negatively affect other countries. At the root of the economic uncertainties experienced are the uncertainties created by economic policy decisions and statements taken especially in developed countries. In this research, U.S. and global policy uncertainty indices were used to represent economic policy uncertainty. The U.S. policy uncertainty index was developed by Baker et al. (2015). Global policy uncertainty is calculated by taking the GDP-weighted average of the economic policy uncertainty index of 21 developed and developing countries. The study examined how policy uncertainty indices affect economic development in selected developing countries. In addition, the impact of macroeconomic instability in developing countries on their economic growth has been questioned. Macroeconomic instability has been a major problem in developing countries for decades. This research attempted to show whether increased global policy uncertainties contributed to macroeconomic instability. The 1995-2019 periods of the research countries were analyzed using the panel data analysis method. The results of the analysis showed that global policy uncertainties contribute to the macroeconomic instability of developing countries and significantly affect economic growth.

Keywords: Policy Uncertainty, Macroeconomic Instability, Developing Countries, Economic Growth.



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İYİ YÖNETİM HAKKI İYİ YÖNETİMİ GARANTİ EDER Mİ?
DOES the RIGHT to GOOD ADMINISTRATION GUARANTEE GOOD
ADMINISTRATION?

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ÖZET

İyi yönetim hakkı, üçüncü kuşak haklar arasında sayılmakla birlikte oldukça derin tarihi köklere sahiptir. 1776 Virginia Haklar Beyannamesi'nde mutluluk ve güvenlik arama ve elde etmenin bir insan hakkı olarak tanınmasında iyi yönetim hakkının temellerini bulmak mümkündür. İyi yönetimin açıkça bir vatandaşlık hakkı olarak tanımlanması içinse Avrupa Birliği Temel Haklar Şartı'nın deklare edilmesini beklemek gerekmiştir. Şart'ın 41.maddesinde tanınan iyi yönetim hakkı, Avrupa İyi Yönetim Davranışı Yönetmeliği ile ayrıntılandırılmıştır. İyi yönetim hakkı; idarenin eylem ve işlemlerinin hukukla temellendirilmesi, aleyhte idari işlemde önce savunma alınması, kanun önünde eşitlik, yansızlık gibi demokratik hukuk devletinin vazgeçilmezleri olan ilkelerden oluşmaktadır. Ayrıca bilgi edinme, mahremiyetin korunması, hak ihlalinin olmadığı durumlarda dahi çıkarları zedelenenlerin dinlenilmesi gibi konularda vatandaşları güçlendirecek yönleri bulunmaktadır. İyi yönetim hakkı özellikle Avrupa Birliği üyesi ülkelerin ulusal mevzuatlarında kendisine yer bulmaktadır. Türkiye'de de Anayasa'da ve 4982 sayılı Bilgi Edinme Hakkı Kanunu, 5176 sayılı Kamu Görevlileri Etik Kurulu Kurulması ve Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun, 6328 sayılı Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu Kanunu gibi bazı kanunlarda iyi yönetim hakkı kapsamında değerlendirilecek düzenlemelere yer verilmiştir. İyi yönetim hakkı kapsamının belirsizliği ve birinci kuşak hakların ötesinde ne gibi kazanımlar getirdiği üzerinden eleştirilmiştir. Bu bildiride ise iyi yönetim hakkının idare-vatandaş ilişkisine odaklandığı, yüksek performanslı bir kamu yönetimi için gereken örgütsel ve toplumsal koşulları ihmal ettiği üzerinde durulacaktır. İyi yönetim hakkı iyi bir yönetim için gereksinim duyulacak asgari koşulların sağlanmasında faydalı olsa da yüksek performanslı kamu yönetimini garanti edebilmekten uzaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İyi Yönetim Hakkı, Yüksek Performanslı Yönetim, Hukuk-Yönetim İlişkisi



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ABSTRACT

The right to good administration is included in third-generation rights and has deep historical roots. The foundations of the right to good administration can be found in the recognition of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety as a human right in the 1776 Virginia Declaration of Rights. However, good administration was not clearly defined as a citizenship right until the declaration of the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights. The right to good administration was recognized in Article 41 of the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights and detailed in the European Code of Good Administrative Behavior. The right to good administration involves the indispensable principles of a democratic constitutional state such as founding administrative actions and procedures on the law, taking statement taking an administrative action against, equality before the law, and neutrality. In addition, some of its aspects strengthen citizen rights on issues such as the acquisition of information, the protection of privacy, and listening to those whose interests are harmed even when no violation of rights occur. The right to good administration is involved in the national legislations of the European Union member states. In Turkey, adjustments to be assessed within the scope of the right to good administration included in the Constitution and other laws such as the Law on the Right to Information No. 4982, the Law Related to the Establishment Council of Ethics for Public Service and Making Modifications on Some Laws No. 5176, and the Law on the Ombudsman No. 6328. The right to good administration has been criticized due to the ambiguity of its scope and in terms of how it extends first-generation rights. This paper addresses the fact that the right to good administration focuses on administration-citizen relationships and neglects the organizational and social conditions required for high-performance public administration. Although the right to good administration is useful for meeting the minimum conditions required for good administration, it cannot guarantee high-performance public administration.

Keywords: Right to Good Administration, High-Performance Public Administration, Law-Administration Relationship



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**AZERBAIJAN SİVİL TOPLUMUNDA HOŞGÖRÜ GELENEĞİNİN FELSEFİ VE
KÜLTÜREL TEMELLERİ**
PHILOSOPHICAL AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE TRADITION OF
TOLERANCE IN AZERBAIJAN

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ÖZET

İnsanlar arasındaki pratik görüş ayrılıkları ve çatışmaları toleranssızlığın ontolojik esasını oluşturmaktadır. Malesef zaman ilerledikçe aynı ülkenin farklı etnik kökene ve dine, farklı görüşe mensup vatandaşları kendi davranışlarıyla tahammül tutumundan tamamen uzaklaşmaktadır. Bu konuda Azerbaycan'ın iç politikasına dönüşen çok kültürlülük geleneği uluslararası bağlamda büyük bir örnek teşkil etmektedir. Azerbaycan, farklı medeniyetlerin bulunduğu, farklı millet ve dinlere mensup insanların barış, huzur, hoşgörü içerisinde yaşadığı bir yerdir. Azerbaycan halkının çok kültürlü geçmişi, bugün sadece halkın hoşgörülü yaşam tarzında değil, aynı zamanda onların oluşturduğu sanatsal, bilimsel-felsefi, siyasi-hukuki kaynaklarda da yaşamaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırma, Azerbaycan sivil toplumunda hoşgörü geleneğinin temellerini hem kültürel hem felsefi açıdan ele almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çok kültürlülük, hoşgörü, tolerans

ABSTRACT

Practical disagreements and conflicts among people is the ontological basis of intolerance. Unfortunately, as time progresses, citizens of the same country of different ethnic origins, religions, and different views completely move away from the attitude of tolerance with their own behavior. In this regard, the tradition of multiculturalism, which has turned into Azerbaijan's domestic policy, is a great example in the international context. Azerbaijan is a place where different civilizations meet and people of different nationalities and religions live in peace, tranquility and tolerance. The multicultural past of the Azerbaijani people lives not only in the tolerant lifestyle of the people, but also in the artistic, scientific-philosophical, political-legal resources created by them. In this context, the research deals with the foundations of the tradition of tolerance in Azerbaijani civil society, both culturally and philosophically.

Keywords: multiculturalism, tolerance, tradition



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A SPATIO-TEMPORAL MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PLANKTON DYNAMICS ON A CIRCULAR DOMAIN

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is the mathematical formulation of a spatio-temporal model describing the toxin effect on plankton (zooplankton - phytoplankton) dynamics on a circular domain. Our model formulation is based on a modified Leslie-Gower version with a functional response of Holling type II. Mathematical analysis of the model equations with regard to the boundedness of solutions, the existence of equilibria and their stabilities in both local and global manner are carried out. We also prove the occurrence of Turing's and Hopf's bifurcation at the interior equilibrium point. In the end, some two-dimensional numerical simulations allowed us to establish the formation of spatial patterns and a threshold of release of the toxin, above which we talk about the phytoplankton blooms.

Keywords: {Spatio-temporal model, toxin effect, stability, bifurcation analysis, Pattern formation}



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WEIGHTED GRADIENT ESTIMATE

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ABSTRACT

Abstract. Sobolev inequalities enables us to obtain many applications in differential geometry. For example, it plays the main role about maximal principle, gradient estimate and consequently Gaussian upper and lower bounds of the heat kernel. In fact, Dai, Wei and Z. Zhang extended the maximal principle and gradient estimate results which stated by Petersen and Wei to the collapsed case. After that Qi S. Zhang followed their arguments to prove sobolev inequality on manifolds with considering a lower bound of the Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature $\text{Ric} + \text{Hess } L \geq -\mu g$. Also, Lili Wang and Guofang Wei worked on the Riemannian manifolds with integral Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature and obtained an estimation of the local normalized Dirichlet isoperimetric constant and local Sobolev constant which caused they stated gradient estimate for a complete smooth metric measure space $M_f^n := (M^n, g, e^{-f} \text{dvol})$, the Riemannian manifold (M^n, g) coupled with a weighted volume $e^{-f} \text{dvol}$ for some $f \in C^\infty(M)$, where dvol is the usual Riemannian volume element on M . In this paper, we had used Sobolev inequality on a manifold M that its Ricci curvature tensor satisfies in the following equation

$$\text{Ric} + \frac{1}{2} L_V g \geq -\mu g,$$

for some constant $\mu \geq 0$ and a smooth vector field V which satisfies

$$|V|(y) \leq \frac{K}{d(y, O)^\alpha},$$

for any $y \in M$. Here we denote the distance between two points $y, O \in M$ by $d(y, O)$, $K \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ are constants. Moreover, we considered the volume noncollapsing condition $\text{Vol}(B(x, 1)) \geq \rho$, for all $x \in M$ and some constant $\rho > 0$ in the case of $\alpha \neq 0$. With respect to this Sobolev inequality which is equivalent with the isoperimetric inequality and by the use of Moser's iteration we were able to generalize the Elliptic and Parabolic gradient estimate which had been stated for solutions of the Poisson and the heat equation by Qi S. Zhang to the weighted form of these equations as follows

$$\Delta_\varphi u = f,$$

and

$$\Delta_\varphi u - \partial u = f.$$

Keywords: Bakery-Émery Ricci curvature, Sobolev constant, Gradient estimate.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

THERMAL INSTABILITY OF JEFFREY NANOFUID FLOW UNDER ROTATION

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the thermal instability of Jeffery nanofluid flow under rotation is considered. For the base fluid, Jeffery fluid model is employed. Under the influence of Jeffery parameter, nanoparticles and rotation, the equations of conservation of momentum for the motion of a fluid are modified. By using the non-dimensional parameters, the equations of conservation of mass, momentum and energy are obtained in non-dimensional form. The normal modes analysis method based on perturbation technique is applied to change the basic partial differential equation for the motion of fluid flow to ordinary differential equation and derive the dispersion relation for Rayleigh number accounting for the effects of Taylor number, Jeffery parameter, Lewis number, modified diffusivity ratio and nanoparticles Rayleigh number for the case of free-free boundaries. For the case of stationary convection, the effects of Taylor number, Jeffery parameter, Lewis number, modified diffusivity ratio and nanoparticles Rayleigh number on the physical system have been analyzed analytically and graphically and it is observed that the Jeffery parameter and rotation have a stabilizing effect whereas the Lewis number, modified diffusivity ratio and nanoparticles Rayleigh number have a destabilizing effect on the physical system on the onset of stationary convection.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Convection, Jeffery model, Rotation, Porous medium.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ANTI FUZZY MULTI GROUPS AND ANTI FUZZY MULTI GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Bhattacharya (1987) and Bhutani (1989) gave some results of fuzzy graphs based on fuzzy subgroups. Also, Muthuraj and Sasireka (2017) introduced the concept of anti fuzzy graph and its properties. Moreover, Seethalakshmi and Gnanajothi (2016) discussed the concept some operations such as anti union and anti join on anti fuzzy graph. Muthuraj and Revathi (2021) studied the concept multi anti fuzzy graph is introduced and discussed its related concepts and basic. This fact motivated us to generalize the concept of fuzzy graphs to fuzzy multi graphs and anti fuzzy multi graph. In fact, anti fuzzy multi graph is a generalization of anti multi graph and anti fuzzy graph. Moreover, there are some methods for obtaining anti fuzzy multi groups from anti fuzzy multi graphs. This leads us to construct some anti fuzzy multi groups by fuzzy multi graphs.

In this paper, we introduce the concept of anti fuzzy multi graphs and a type of isomorphism on anti fuzzy multi graphs and study their properties. We show that how to assign an anti fuzzy multi graph to the appropriate fuzzy multi groups.

We also prove that every anti fuzzy multi group of group G can be embedded into the anti fuzzy multi group of the group $\text{Aut}(\Gamma \wedge \sigma)$, where $\text{Aut}(\Gamma \wedge \sigma)$ is group of automorphisms of the anti fuzzy multi graph $\Gamma \wedge \sigma$.

Keywords: Anti Fuzzy Multi Graph, Anti Fuzzy Multi Group, Automorphism.

2010 MSC: 03G25, 06D35, 08A35.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

MULTIRESOLUTION ANALYSIS FOR LINEAR CANONICAL S TRANSFORM

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ABSTRACT

In order to deal with the time-varying signals, Linear Canonical S transform (LCST) is introduced to possess some desirable characteristics that are absent in conventional time-frequency transforms. Inspired by Linear Canonical Stockwell Transform, we in this paper developed an idea of novel Multiresolution Analysis associated with Linear Canonical Stockwell Transform. Moreover, the construction method of orthogonal wavelets is developed. Finally an example is provided to justify the results.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 42C40; 42C15; 43A70; 11S85; 47G10.

Keywords : Linear Canonical S transform; Scaling function; Multiresolution analysis; Orthogonality.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

NEWTONIAN HEATING EFFECT ON FLOW OF VISCOPLASTIC FLUID PAST A STRETCHING SURFACE

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ABSTRACT

It is known that the Navier-Stokes equations cannot describe the behaviour of fluids having high molecular weights. Due to the variety of such fluids it is very difficult to suggest a single constitutive equation which can describe the properties of all non-Newtonian fluids. Therefore many models of non-Newtonian fluids have been proposed. In this study, the steady two dimensional heat and mass transfer flow of a non-Newtonian viscoplastic fluid over a linear stretching sheet in presence of an inclined magnetic field and radiation effects are considered. The sheet is subjected to Newtonian heating as well as convective boundary conditions. The governing partial differential equations are transformed to nonlinear ordinary differential equation by using similarity transformation. The solutions of these simplified coupled nonlinear equations are calculated using an analytical technique. The effects of various parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration profiles are presented through graphs and discussed.

Keywords: Magnetic Field, Viscoplastic Fluid, Thermal Radiation, Newtonian Heating,



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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EFFECTS VISCOUS DISSIPATION AND SUCTION-INJECTION COMBINATION ON FREE CONVECTION FLOW IN A VERTICAL PERMEABLE MICRO- CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with a theoretical investigate the effect of viscous dissipation on the buoyancy – induced flow in a vertical permeable micro-channel in the presence of velocity slip and temperature /jump are investigated. Due to the presence of viscous dissipation, the momentum and energy equations are coupled system of ordinary differential equations. The nonlinear model problem is tackled analytically using a perturbation series method. The effects of suction/injection parameter, viscous dissipation parameter, rarefaction parameter, and fluid wall interaction parameter on the fluid velocity, temperature profile, rate of heat transfer, and skin friction are depicted graphically and discussed quantitatively. It is found that, the rate of heat transfer enhance with an increase in buoyancy parameter(N) at the micro-porous-channel wall ($Y = 0$) while the reverse trend occur at micro-porous-channel wall ($Y = 1$).

Keywords: Buoyancy- Induced; Permeable Micro-channel; Velocity Slip; Temperature Jump; Viscous Dissipation



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper theoretical analysis of blood flow in the presence of thermal radiation and chemical reaction under the influence of time dependent magnetic field intensity has been studied. The unsteady non linear partial differential equations of blood flow considers time dependent stretching velocity, the energy equation also accounts time dependent temperature of vessel wall and concentration equation includes time dependent blood concentration. The governing non linear partial differential equations of motion, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations solved numerically by applying ode45. MATLAB code is used to analyze theoretical facts. The effect of physical parameters viz., permeability parameter, unsteadiness parameter, Prandtl number, Hartmann number, thermal radiation parameter, chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number on flow variables viz., velocity of blood flow in vessel, temperature and concentration of blood has been analyzed and discussed graphically. From the simulation study the following important results are obtained: velocity of blood flow increases with both increment of permeability and unsteadiness parameter. Temperature of the blood increases in vessel wall as Prandtl number and Hartmann number increases. Concentration of the blood decreases as time dependent chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number increases.

Key words: Stretching velocity, similarity transformations, time dependent magnetic field intensity, thermal radiation, chemical reaction.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ON THE SPECTRA OF A NEW CORONA OF GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Let $S(G)$ be the subdivision graph of G . Given two graphs G_1 and G_2 , the $SG - vetrex\ corona$, $G_1 \diamond G_2$ is the graph obtained from $S(G_1)UG_1$ and n_1 copies of G_2 , all vertices distinct, by joining i^{th} vertex of G_1 to every vertices in the i^{th} copy of G_2 . In this paper, we determined the adjacency spectrum (respectively Laplacian and signless Laplacian spectrum) of $G_1 \diamond G_2$ for a regular graph G_1 and an arbitrary graph G_2 in terms of the corresponding spectra of G_1 and G_2 . Finally, as an application of these result, we constructed infinitely many pairs of cospectral graphs. In addition, the Kirchhoff index and the number of spanning trees of $G_1 \diamond G_2$ are also calculated.

Keywords: spectrum, corona, cospectral graphs, Kirchhoff index, spanning trees.

AMS Subject Classification (2010) : 05C50



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

HOMO-GENERALIZED JORDAN HOMO-SEMIDERIVATIONS OF SEMIPRIME RINGS WITH THEIR APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

During the last two decades, the commutativity of associative rings with derivations have become one of the focus points of several authors and significant work has been done in this direction. The structures of Jordan derivations and generalized Jordan derivations were systematically studied. A map $d: R \rightarrow R$ is called a derivation if $d(x+y) = d(x) + d(y)$ and $d(xy) = d(x)y + xd(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$. By a Jordan derivation we mean an additive map $d: R \rightarrow R$ satisfying $d(x^2) = d(x)x + xd(x)$ for all $x \in R$. It is obvious that every generalized derivation is a generalized Jordan derivation, and every derivation is a Jordan derivation. But the converse is in general not true. Moreover, an additive mapping $h: R \rightarrow R$ satisfies the relation $h(xy) = h(x)h(y) + h(x)y + xh(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$. is called a homoderivation on R , where R is a ring. The main purpose of this paper is to introduce and study the definition of Homo-generalized Jordan Homo-semiderivations, via associative ring as following:

Definition 1: Let R be an associative ring, and let g be an endomorphism of R . The additive mapping $d: R \rightarrow R$ is called a Jordan homo-semiderivation of R associated with g if, for $x \in R$, $h(x^2) = h(x)^2 + h(x)x + g(x)h(x) = h(x)^2 + h(x)g(x) + xh(x)$ and $h(g(x)) = g(h(x))$.

Definition 2: Let R be an associative ring, let g be an endomorphism of R , and let h be a Jordan homo-semiderivation of R associated with g . The additive mapping $H: R \rightarrow R$ is called a homo-generalized Jordan homo-semiderivation of R associated with d and g if, for $x \in R$,

$H(x^2) = H(x)^2 + H(x)x + g(x)h(x) = H(x)^2 + H(x)g(x) + xh(x)$ and $H(g(x)) = g(H(x))$.

Keywords: Jordan derivations, generalized derivations, homoderivation, semiprime ring.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

MHD FLOW OF HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A NONLINEARLY STRETCHING SURFACE WITH THERMAL RADIATION EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

The central objective of this research is to address the boundary layer analysis of three-dimensional hybrid nanofluid flow over a nonlinearly stretching sheet. Thermal radiation and magnetohydrodynamic analysis are featured in this work. Nonlinear differential equations representing flow expressions are numerically solved using Runge-Kutta-based shooting technique. The influence of several physical parameters on the flow profiles are discussed graphically and in tabular form. Similarity solutions are witnessed for nanofluid and hybrid nanofluid cases. The significant outcome of the current investigation is that the increment in nanoparticle volume fraction improves the heat transfer rate of both solutions. Also, the velocity field lines are declined due to the strengthening of Casson fluid parameter. Furthermore, rise in thermal radiation parametric values develops the thermal profiles and enhances the thermal transfer rate. Thermal transfer performance of hybrid nanofluid is highly influenced for various physical parameters than normal nanofluid.

Keywords: Nonlinear stretching sheet, Casson fluid model, hybrid nanofluid, thermal radiation, non-uniform heat source/sink.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL 3-[(3-ALKYL/ARYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ON-4-YL)-AZOMETHINE]-PHENYL 2,5-DICHLOROBENZENESULFONATES

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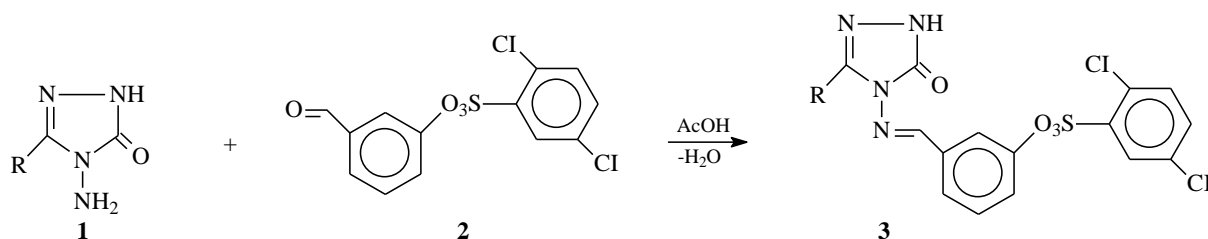
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ABSTRACT

1,2,4-Triazole and 4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-one derivatives are reported to possess a broad spectrum of biological activities such as antifungal, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic, antihypertensive, analgesic, antiparasitic hypocholesteremic, antiviral-antiinflammatory, antitumor and anti-HIV properties.

In the present study, a series of 3-[(3-alkyl/aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-on-4-yl)-azomethine]-phenyl 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonates (**3**) were obtained from the reactions of 3-alkyl(aryl)-4-amino-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (**1**) with 3-formylphenyl 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulfonate (**2**), which were synthesized by the reaction of 3-hydroxybenzaldehyde with 2,5-dichlorobenzene sulfonyl chloride by using triethylamine. These novel compounds characterized by IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral data.

Keywords: 4,5-Dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-one, Synthesis, Schiff base, Characterization



1-3	R
a	CH ₃
b	CH ₂ CH ₃
c	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
d	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅
e	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃ (<i>p</i> -)
f	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃ (<i>p</i> -)
g	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ Cl (<i>p</i> -)
h	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ Cl (<i>m</i> -)
i	C ₆ H ₅



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW MANNICH BASES CONTAINING 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE RING

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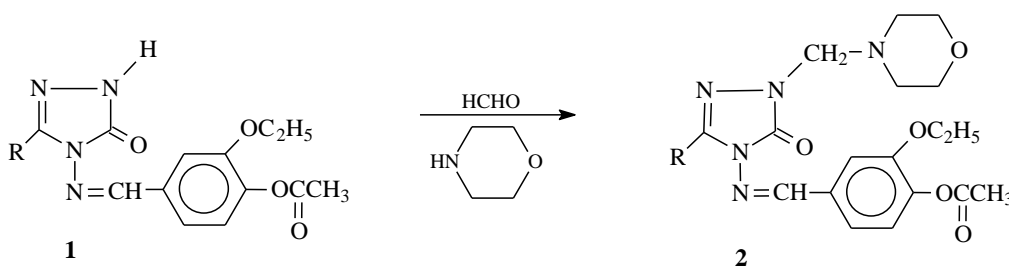
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ABSTRACT

A large number of heterocyclic compounds containing the 1,2,4-triazole ring, are associated with diverse biological properties such as antioxidant, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial and anti-viral activity. Mannich bases have applications the field medicinal chemistry, the product synthetic polymers, the petroleum industry, as products used in water treatment, cosmetics, the dyes industry, etc. In addition, Mannich bases have biological activity such as anticancer, antibacterial, antimycobacterial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antifungal, antitumor.

In the present study, six novel 1-(morpholin-1-yl-methyl)-3-alkyl(aryl)-4-(3-ethoxy-4-acetoxy)-benzylideneamino-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (**2**) were obtained from the reactions of 3-alkyl(aryl)-4-(3-ethoxy-4-acetoxy)-benzylideneamino-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (**1**) with morpholine in the presence of formaldehyde according to the Mannich reaction. The structures of new compounds were established from the spectral data.

Keywords: 4,5-Dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-5-one, Synthesis, Schiff base, Mannich base



- a) R = CH₃, b) R = CH₂CH₃, c) R = CH₂C₆H₅, d) R = CH₂C₆H₄.CH₃ (*p*-),
e) R = CH₂C₆H₄.Cl (*p*-), f) R = C₆H₅

A STUDY ON SYNTHESIS OF NEW 1-(4-AMINOCARBONYLPIPERIDIN-1-YL-METHYL)-3-ALKYL(ARYL)-4-[3-METHOXY-4-(2-METHYLBENZOXY)-BENZYLIDENEAMINO]-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONES

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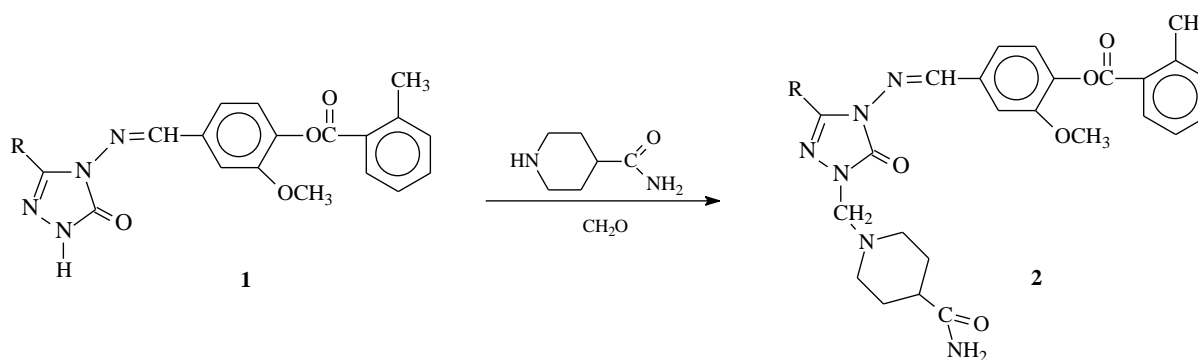
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ABSTRACT

Triazoles are heterocyclic compounds that contain three nitrogen atoms. Some of the modern drugs which contain a triazole moiety are alprazolam, triazolam, estazolam (hypnotic, sedative, tranquillizer), trazodone (antidepressant, anxiolytic), trapidil (hypotensive), terconazole (antifungal), hexaconazole (antifungal), etizolam (amnesic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant), rilmazafon (hypnotic, anxiolytic) and rizatriptan (antimigraine agent). 1,2,4-Triazole and 4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-one derivatives that have been found to have a range spectrum of pharmacological activities.

In this study, 3-alkyl(aryl)-4-[3-methoxy-4-(2-methylbenzoxy)-benzylideneamino]-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (**1**) reacted with 4-piperidinecarboxamide in the presence of formaldehyde to obtain five novel 1-(4-aminocarbonylpiperidin-1-yl-methyl)-3-alkyl(aryl)-4-[3-methoxy-4-(2-methylbenzoxy)-benzylideneamino]-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones (**2**). The structures of compounds **2** were established from IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral data.

Keywords: 1,2,4-Triazol-5-one, Schiff base, Synthesis, Characterization



a) R = CH₃, b) R = CH₂CH₃, c) R = CH₂C₆H₅, d) R = CH₂C₆H₄.CH₃ (p-), e) R = CH₂C₆H₄.Cl (p-)



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

QUANTUM CHEMICAL STUDIES OF MOLECULAR, ELECTRONIC, AND SPECTROSCOPIC PROPERTIES OF 1-(2,6-DIMETHYLMORPHOLIN-4-YL-METHYL)-3-METHYL-4-(4-HYDROXYBENZYLIDENEAMINO)-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the quantum chemical studies of 1-(2,6-dimethylmorpholin-4-yl-methyl)-3-methyl-4-(4-hydroksibenzylideneamino)-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-on were studied. First, 1-(2,6-dimethylmorpholin-4-yl-methyl)-3-methyl-4-(4-hydroksibenzylideneamino)-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-on was optimized through the use of ab initio Density Functional Theory/Becke-3-Lee-Yang-Parr hybrid density functional (DFT/B3LYP). The IR data of the titled compound was calculated by using the 6-311G basis set of the B3LYP method by multiplying with appropriate adjustment factors. The IR values were determined using the veda4f software. The experimental IR vibrational frequency values were compared with theoretical ones. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shift values were calculated using the GIAO approach with the same basis set. Finally, the theoretical ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shift values were compared with experimental ones. Furthermore, the highest occupied molecular orbital energies (EHOMO), the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energies (ELUMO), bond angles, bond lengths, dihedral angles, dipole moment (μ), polarizability (α), hyperpolarizability (β), and electronic properties (ionization potential, electron affinity, molecular softness, molecular hardness, and electronegativity) of the titled compound were computed by using the same basis set. The ultraviolet-visible, IR, and nuclear magnetic resonance values of the titled molecule were determined through the use of density functional theory (DFT) with a standard B3LYP/6-311G basis set. As a result, all correlational analysis data between experimental and theoretical findings were assessed.

Keywords: 1,2,4-Triazole, DFT, B3LYP/6-311G, HOMO-LUMO, MEP.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2-METHOXY-4-[(5-OXO-3-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL CINNAMATE

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Murat BEYTUR

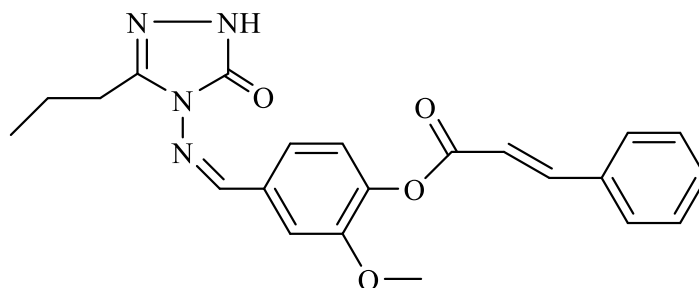
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Abstract

In this theoretical and experimental study, the geometric parameter, vibrational frequencies, ^{13}C -NMR and ^1H -NMR spectral values, UV-visible absorption spectral data, electronic and nonlinear optical (NLO) properties of 2-methoxy-4-[(5-oxo-3-propyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)imino)methyl]phenyl cinnamate has been carried out. Firstly, the titled compounds were optimized using the B3LYP/B3PW91 6-311G(d) basic sets. The ^{13}C -NMR and ^1H -NMR chemical shift values of the GIAO method were calculated using the Gaussian G09W program package in DMSO phase starting from the optimized structure. Molecular vibration wave numbers were examined by using the basic set of 6-311G(d) according to density function theories (B3LYP and B3PW91). FT-IR ($100\text{-}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$) vibration frequencies of the relevant compound were recorded. Vibration frequencies obtained in DFT/B3LYP and DFT/B3PW91 methods were compared with experimental values and it has been observed that the closest results to experimental values were B3LYP data. UV-visible absorption spectra and the stimulation contributions in UV-visible transitions were obtained with TD-DFT/B3LYP and TD-DFT/B3PW91 methods and 6-311G(d) polarizer set based on optimized structure. Calculated absorption wavelengths (λ), oscillator power (f) and excitation energies were compared with experimental values. Additionally, electronic properties obtained from HOMO and LUMO energies, dipole moments and total energies of the synthesized new compound were calculated using the same set and method.



Keywords: 1,2,4-Triazole, DFT calculations, Experimental, Theoretical



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

SPECTROSCOPIC AND NONLINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE 5-METHOXY-2-[(5-OXO-3-PROPYL-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-4-YL)IMINOMETHYL]PHENYL BENZOATE BY DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY METHOD

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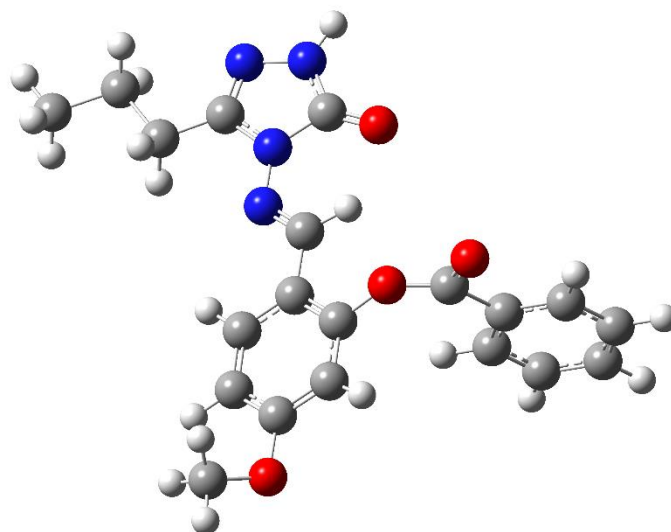
Abstract

In the present study, vibrational frequencies and gauge including atomic orbital (GIAO) ^{13}C -NMR and ^1H -NMR chemical shift values of 5-methoxy-2-[(5-oxo-3-propyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)iminomethyl]phenyl benzoate in the ground state have been calculated by using the density functional method (B3LYP) with 6-311G(d) basis set. The vibrational spectra of the title compounds which is calculated by DFT methods, reproduces vibrational wave numbers and intensities with an accuracy which allows reliable vibrational assignments. The title compounds have been studied theoretically in the $4000\text{--}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region and the assignment of all the observed bands were made. In the identification of calculated IR data was used the veda4f program. Theoretical infrared spectrums are formed from the data obtained according to B3LYP method. The calculated IR data of title compounds were calculated in gas phase by using of 6-311G(d) basis sets of B3LYP and HF methods and are multiplied with appropriate adjustment factors. Also, The ^1H - and ^{13}C -nuclear magnetic resonance chemical shifts values of 5-methoxy-2-[(5-oxo-3-propyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)iminomethyl]phenyl benzoate has been calculated by the gage including atomic orbital (GIAO) method. The calculated ^{13}C -NMR and ^1H -NMR chemical shift values compared with the experimental values. Experimental data were obtained from the literature. Furthermore, total static dipol moment (μ), the mean polarizability ($\langle\alpha\rangle$), the anisotropy of the polarizability ($\Delta\alpha$), the mean first-order hyperpolarizability ($\langle\beta\rangle$), of title compounds have been investigated by using B3LYP levels with the 6-311G(d) basis set.



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Keywords: 1,2,4-Triazole, GIAO, B3LYP, Polarizability, Hyperpolarizability



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INVESTIGATION OF SOME THEORETICAL PROPERTIES OF 3-(4-METHOXYBENZYL)-4-(3-ACETOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYLIDENEAMINO]-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONE

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ABSTRACT

The optimization of 3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-(4-methoxy-3-acetoxybenzylideneamino]-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-one was carried out in the current study employing the B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) basis set. The titled compound's infrared spectral data were calculated utilizing the same basis set. The veda4f program was employed to determine the IR values. The theoretical IR absorption frequencies were compared with those obtained from experimental data. The gauge independent atomic orbital (GIAO) methodology is used to perform the ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR isotropic shift values. According to the equivalence of $\delta_{\text{exp}}=a+b \cdot \delta_{\text{calc}}$, correlation graphs were created by combining experimental and theoretical data. The Sigma Plot program was used to calculate the standard error values, with the a and b constants laboring as regression coefficients. The correlational analysis results (R²) for the titled compound were established to study the consistency and accuracy of the theoretical and experimental parameters. The HOMO–LUMO energies and the corresponding electronic properties (ionization potential, electron affinity, molecular softness, molecular hardness, and electronegativity) were studied.

TD-DFT simulations in the solvents were used to predict the UV-Vis spectral analyses. The molecular electrostatic potential (MEP), Mulliken atomic charges, electronic absorption maximum wavelengths, and nonlinear optical (NLO) properties (i.e., the first hyperpolarizability and polarizability) of the titled compound were investigated. All correlational analysis results between the experimental and theoretical findings of the titled compound were studied.

Keywords: 1,2,4-triazole, Azomethine, B3LYP, 6-311G(d,p), HOMO-LUMO, MEP.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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DFT (B3PW91, mPW1PW91) STUDIES OF 3-PHENYL-4-[2-(4-METHOXYBENZOXY)-3-METHOXY]BENZYLIDENAMINO-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-5-ONES MOLECULE

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ABSTRACT

All quantum chemical calculations of 3-phenyl-4-[2-(4-methoxybenzoxy)-3-methoxy]benzylidenamino-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-ones has been performed with two function such as B3PW91/ MPW1PW91 of Density functional theory (DFT) method at the 6-311G(d,p) basis set. Firstly, the molecule atoms were numbered and optimized. Then, the optimized molecule was used for theoretical calculations. ^1H - ^{13}C NMR spectral values according to GIAO method was calculated using Gaussian 09W package program in DMSO solvent and in gas phase. The infrared data were defined with veda4f program. Then, these values are scaled with appropriate scala factors and were compared with experimental values. Experimental data of spectroscopic parameters were obtained from the literature and compared with theoretical results. In addition, HOMO-LUMO energy, electronic properties (electronegativity (χ), global hardness (η), electron affinity (A), ionization potential (I), softness (σ), thermodynamics properties (entropy S^0 , heat capacity CV^0 and enthalpy H^0), ΔE_g energy gap, bond lengths, dipole moments, mulliken atomic charges, total energy were calculated. Finally, the molecular surfaces such as the electron density, molecular electrostatic potential (MEP), electron spin potential (ESP) and the total density map were designated.

Keywords: DFT, B3PW91, MPW1PW91, HOMO-LUMO, MEP.



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DETERMINATION OF INTERMOLECULAR INTERACTIONS OF ISONICOTINAMIDE LIGANDED COMPLEXES OF Co(II), Cu(II), Ni(II) and Cd(II) 4-FORMYLBENZOATS BY HIRSHFELD SURFACE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, intermolecular interactions of Tetraaquabis(isonicotinamide- κN^1)cobalt(II) bis(4-formylbenzoate) dihydrate (**I**), Bis(μ -4-formylbenzoato- $\kappa^2 O:O'$)bis[(4-formylbenzoato- $\kappa^2 O, O'$)bis(isonicotinamide- κN^1)copper(II)] (**II**), Tetraaquabis(isonicotinamide- κN^1)nickel(II) bis(4-formylbenzoate) dihydrate (**III**), Aquabis(4-formylbenzoato- $\kappa^2 O1, O1'$)bis(isonicotinamide- κN^1)cadmium(II) monohydrate (**IV**) complexes, whose structures were determined by single crystal x-ray diffraction method. Hirshfeld surfaces and fingerprint graphs were obtained with the help of CrystalExplorer software to examine intermolecular interactions. Intermolecular interactions percentages with the results of differences in van der Waals distances, d_{norm} maps, shape indices, curvature maps and two-dimensional fingerprint graphics for above-mentioned complexes were determined. H...H, H...O/O...H, H...C/C...H, C...C, H...N/N...H, C...O/O...C, O...O and C...N/N...C intermolecular interactions were determined according to the results of Hirshfeld surface analysis, in the structure of the complexes. When these interactions are examined in two-dimensional fingerprint graphs, it is seen that the most dominant interactions in all crystal structures come from H-H interactions 40.6% for **I**, 33.6% for **II**, 41.4% for **III**, and 33.8% for **IV**, respectively. After the H-H interactions, the most dominant interactions are the O-H/H-O interactions. This shows that there are O-H type bonds. It is seen that there are not any interactions between the metal atom and other atoms in all complexes. In the d_{norm} map of the complexes, three-dimensional Hirshfeld surfaces, -0.7412-1.3206 (**I**), -0.5272-1.4868 (**II**), 0.7346-1.3275 (**III**) and -0.6601-1.3885 (**IV**) were determined in the a.u. range. In addition, weak C-H... π and π - π stacking interactions between the benzene and pyridine rings in the structures of the complexes are detected in the shape index.

Keywords: Hirshfeld surface analysis, 4-formylbenzoic acid, isonicotinamide, transition metal complexes



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HYDROTHERMALLY SYNTHESIZED $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2$ NANOCOMPOSITE USING BIOGENIC SILICA FROM *SALACCA ZALACCA* LEAVES ASH FOR PHOTO-FENTON LIKE DEGRADATION OF RHODAMINE B

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ABSTRACT

Water pollution is one of the serious issues recently, especially which related to chemical containing wastewater. Uncontrolled industrial waste including large number of dyes containing wastewater from textile industries need an intensive attention. In this work, the synthesis of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2$ Nanocomposite biogenic silica from *Salacca zalacca* leaves ash was conducted for Photo-Fenton like degradation of dye waste degradation. The physicochemical characterization of the materials and its effect on photocatalytic activity were investigated. The results showed homogeneously dispersed Fe_3O_4 in SiO_2 support with a plate-like form, and a crystallite size of 51.7 nm was obtained. XPS investigation revealed the Fe_3O_4 phase, which is consistent with the band gap energy of 2.75 eV from UV-DRS measurements. The homogeneous distribution of the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles influenced the increasing specific surface area of the nanocomposite compared to SiO_2 . The enhanced physicochemical properties significantly enhanced the catalytic activity in microwave-induced RhB oxidation, with the degradation efficiency reaching 99.9% after 20 min of treatment. The kinetics of catalytic oxidation were best fitted to the pseudosecond-order equation and obeyed the Langmuir-Hinshelwood kinetics model.

Keywords: Biogenic silica, $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2$ Nanocomposite, Dye waste, Advanced Oxidation Process



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TADF SİSTEMLERİ İÇİN BEZOHENON VE TRIAZAFENON TÜREVLERİ
BENZOPHENONE AND TRIAZAPHENONE DERIVATIVES FOR TADF SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Organik Işık Yayan Diyotlar (OLED), iki elektrot arasına sıkıştırılmış bir dizi ince organik katman yerleştirilerek üretilir. Bu cihazlar, her bir organik filmin cihaz içinde özel bir işlevi varken, harici bir voltaj uygulandığında ışık yayar. Elektrolüminesans (EL), elektrik alanı altında hareket eden organik yarıiletkenlerde elektron boşluklarını (eksitonlar) oluşturan elektrotlar ve elektron yük taşıyıcılarından pompalanan boşluk ve bunun sonucunda çiftin eksitonu olarak açıklanabilir.

Dünyanın her yerindeki bilim adamları, çevreye duyarlı yeşil malzemelere dayalı ekonomik olarak uygulanabilir büyük ölçekli enerji üretimi için yeni fikirler ve uygulamalar aramaya zorlandı. Organik yarı iletken malzemeler daha ucuz alternatifler olarak hizmet etme potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu nedenle, potansiyel olarak yüksek kuantum emisyon verimine sahip TADF yayıcıları çok dikkat çekmiş ve bu davranışa sahip birçok yeni bileşik sentezlenmiştir.

En çok tercih edilen birkaç donör parçası, Donör-Alıcı tipi potansiyel termal olarak aktifleştirilmiş gecikmeli floresan (TADF) yayıcılar (B1-B6 ve T1-T6) elde etmek için benzofenon ve triazofenon bazlı alıcılarla birleştirildi. Mevcut bileşiklerin yapısal bilgilerini ve elektronik özelliklerini elde etmek için Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi (DFT) ve Zamana Bağlı Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi (TDDFT) kullanıldı. Tasarlanan yapıların çoğunun, ilk uyarılmış singlet ve triplet durumları arasında çok dar enerji aralığına sahip oldukları için TADF bileşikleri olma potansiyeline sahip olduğu bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, B1, B3-B6 ve T1-T6 moleküler benzofenon ve triazofenon türevlerinin amaca en uygun adaylar olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca, 1.23 eV sınırlar arası moleküler orbital enerji bandı aralığına sahip olan T2 bileşiği, verimli bir OLED malzemesi olarak hizmet etmek için çok güçlü bir potansiyele sahiptir.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: OLED, TADF, Benzofenon, Triazafenon

ABSTRACT

Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED) are manufactured by installing a series of thin organic layers sandwiched between two electrodes. These devices emit light when an external voltage is applied while each organic film has got a special function within the device. So-called electroluminescence (EL), can be explained as the space pumped from the electrodes and the electron charge carriers forming electron vacancies (excitons) in the organic semiconductors traveling under the electric field, and the resulting exciton of the couple.

Scientists all around the world have been forced to search for novel ideas and applications for economically viable large-scale power generation based on green materials which are environmentally. Organic semiconductor materials have the potential to serve as cheaper alternatives. Therefore, TADF emitters with potentially high quantum yield of emission have drawn much attention and many novel compounds with this behaviour have been synthesized.

Several most preferred donor moieties were combined with benzophenone and triazophenone based acceptors to obtain Donor-Acceptor type potential thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) emitters (**B1-B6** and **T1-T6**). Density Functional Theory (DFT) and Time Dependent Density Functional Theory (TDDFT) were used to get structural information and electronic properties of the present compounds. Most of the designed structures have been found to possess the potential to be TADF compounds because they have very narrow energy gap between their first excited singlet and triplet states. As a result, **B1**, **B3-B6** and **T1-T6** molecular benzophenone and triazophenone derivatives have been concluded as best candidates for the purpose. Moreover, having 1.23 eV interfrontier molecular orbital energy band gap, compound **T2** has a very strong potential to serve as an efficient OLED material.

Keywords: OLED, TADF, Benzophenone, Triazaphenone



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HETEROAZULEN TÜREVLERİNİN AROMATİKLİĞİ

AROMATICITY OF HETEROAZULEN DERIVATIVES

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ÖZET

Aromatiklik hala kimyanın sıkça araştırılan bir alanı olmaya devam etmektedir. Aromatik bileşikler için temel kriter, uygun sayıda π elektronu içeren döngüsel konjuge π sistemlerine sahip olmalarıdır (Hückel kuralı). Bu kriter, bir dizi nötr ve/veya yüklü halka sisteminin aromatikliğini tahmin etmek için yeterince güçlü olmasına rağmen, mevcut durumda olduğu gibi daha karmaşık sistemler için her zaman iyi bir aromatiklik göstergesi değildir.

Benzen, naftalin ve antrasen gibi aromatik bileşikler hem sentetik hem de hesaplamalı organik kimyada çok önemli roller oynarlar. Azulen, naftalin izomeri olan organik bir moleküldür. Naftalin ve azulenin yapıları π sistemleri açısından izoelektrik trondiktir. Her iki yapı da iki kaynaşmış halkada delokalize edilmiş on π elektronuna sahiptir. İki altı üyeli aromatik halkanın kaynaşmasıyla oluşan naftalin aksine, azulen bir beş ve bir yedi üyeli iyonik aromatik halkadan oluşur. Beş üyeli halkada bir ila üç hetero atomu veya yedi üyeli halkada bir ila beş nitrojen atomu içeren azulenin tüm olası aza analoglarının, stabilite ve aromatiklikleri hakkında bilgi elde etmek için teorik olarak düşünülmüştür.

Toplam elektronik enerji ve çekirdekte bağımsız kimyasal kayma (NICS) verileri sırasıyla stabilite ve aromatikliği değerlendirmek için kullanılmıştır. Yapıların stabilite ve hetero atomların konumlarından güçlü bir şekilde etkilenir. Azaazulenlerin hesaplamaları, hetero atomların yakınlığı ile stabilitenin azaldığını göstermektedir. Beş üyeli halkadaki heteroatom bir halka bağlantısına bitişik olduğunda, siklopentadienil anyonunun aromatikliği azalır ve tropilyum katyonunun aromatikliği artar. Azot atomlarının sayısı sistemin aromatikliğini etkiler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aromatiklik, azulen, NICS



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ABSTRACT

Aromaticity still continues to be a frequently investigated area of chemistry. The basic criterion for aromatic compounds is that they possess cyclic conjugated π systems containing the proper number of π electrons (i.e., the Hückel rule). Although this criterion is sufficiently strong to predict the aromaticity of a host of neutral and/ or charged ring systems, it is not always a good indicator of aromaticity for more complex systems as in the present case.

Aromatic compounds such as benzene, naphthalene, and anthracene play very important roles in both synthetic and computational organic chemistry. Azulene is an organic molecule that is an isomer of naphthalene. The structures of naphthalene and azulene are isoelectronic in terms of π systems. Both structures possess ten π electrons delocalized in two fused rings. Unlike naphthalene, which is formed by the fusion of two six-membered aromatic rings, azulene is composed of one five- and one seven-membered ionic aromatic ring.

All possible aza analogs of azulene, containing from one to three hetero atoms in the five-membered ring or from one to five nitrogen atoms in the seven-membered ring, have been theoretically considered to obtain information about their stabilities and aromaticities. Total electronic energy and nucleus independent chemical shift (NICS) data have been used to evaluate stability and aromaticity, respectively. The stabilities of the structures are strongly affected by the positions of the hetero atoms. Calculations of azaazulenes show that stability is decreased with close proximity of the hetero atoms. When heteroatom in the five-membered ring is adjacent to a ring junction, aromaticity of the cyclopentadienyl anion is reduced and that of the tropylium cation is increased. The number of nitrogen atoms affects the aromaticity of the system.

Keywords: Aromaticity, Azulene, NICS



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MEDICINAL LEGUMES HARBORING BACTERIA are SOURCES of POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance of bacteria is a major challenge facing medial community in heeling bacterial diseases. The aim of this study is to examine the degree of resistance of bacteria inhibited medicinal legumes to the extracts obtained from the same plants. Bacteria were isolated from roots surfaces of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *Rhynchosia minima* and ethanolic extracts were obtained from the same plants to examine their antibacterial activity against isolated bacteria. The results of the study showed that bacteria associated with *Glycyrrhiza glabra* roots were *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus spp.* and the bacterial load was 5×10^2 MPN/ml, while *Rhynchosia minima* roots were found contain *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus spp* although the bacterial load was 0.00 MPN/ml. Both plants extracts were found inhibit *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* growth isolated from the same plants in addition to *Enterobacteria spp* isolated from other non-legume plants. However, *Staphylococcus aureus* was inhibited by *Glycyrrhiza glabra* extracts only which indicates that this last bacteria expected to be antibacterial agents resistant. The inhibitory activity of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* roots extract is almost the same as that of standard antibiotics Ceftazidime and Aztreonam. The same extract was showed inhibitory activity on *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* more than all standard antibiotics. In conclusion, row medicinal plants are contaminated with bacteria but the same medicinal plants harboring bacteria can be a source of antibacterial material with a potent affect the same as or more than the standard antibiotics. The active ingredient of like these plants can be purified to produce natural antibiotics alternative to the traditional synthetic antibiotics as the later reported to cause different medical side effects. In case of using these plants in treatment in the folk medicine, surface sterilization or proper cleaning of the part used is recommended to avoid ingestion of antibacterial agent's resistant bacteria.

Keywords: Bacteria, plants, antibiotics, antibacterial agents, extracts.



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CATALYTIC EFFECT OF EXTENDED π -CONJUGATION IN THE REDOX

MECHANISM OF FERRICYPHEN/FERRICYPYR-FERROCYANIDE

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ABSTRACT

Because of their high reduction potential, stability, outer-sphere oxidant ability, and photosensitivity, ferricyphen and ferricypyr might be viable replacements to the sensitizer in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs). Meanwhile, ferrocyanide could be employed to replace iodide as a mediator in DSSCs. The redox ability of competent potential sensitizers to oxidize the probable mediator in water was compared in this investigation. At 0.06 M ionic strength, each redox reaction went through a complex mechanism and split into two phases, the first of which was zero order and the second of which was overall second order. The corresponding Fe(II)/(III) complexes were identified as the reactions' products by UV-Vis spectral analyses. The catalytic effect of lowering medium dielectric constant has been countered by the rate-resisting effects of reducing pH and enhancing ionic strength. This pattern, which was observed for both reactions' rates, led to the prediction of $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$ and $[\text{H}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN})_6]^{2-}$ as the rate-determining step's leading characters(s). The kinetic and thermodynamic properties of both processes were determined and compared. In comparison to the 2,2'-bipyridine system, π -conjugation in 1,10-phenanthroline considerably expedited the redox process by lowering the activation energy and enthalpy of activation and demonstrating catalytic activity.

Keywords: Ferricyphen; ferricypyr; ferrocyanide; pi-conjugation, kinetics, redox mechanism



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HYDROCHEMICAL ASSESSEMENT OF THE BOUAREG-GARET AQUIFER. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ZONE. NADOR PROVINCE, EASTERN REGION. MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The concept of groundwater vulnerability is generally studied in terms of the capacity to transmit a pollutant vertically from the surface to the saturated zone. The protection and good management of the groundwater resource are essential. In this context, salinisation is one of the main causes of the degradation of groundwater quality. This salinization is increasingly accentuated in arid and semi-arid regions, particularly in the southern Mediterranean rim, where freshwater resources are limited. The present work is in line with the monitoring of the hydrogeochemical evolution of the quality of the groundwater in the Basin of Garet River (Mediterranean area, Nador Province, eastern Morocco) by determining the concentrations of major ions. This basin has a mainly agricultural vocation. During the winter period of 2020, water sampling campaigns were carried out on 20 wells covering the study area. The sampling was carried out according to the ISO 5665 standard. The samples taken were stored in identified plastic bottles and kept cold (2 to 4°C) , for the analysis of chemical and biological parameters. The parameters analysed were electrical conductivity (EC), pH, dry residue (SR), major elements (Cl⁻, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Na⁺, SO₄²⁻, HCO₃⁻, NO₃⁻ et PO₄³⁻).



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For each well sampled, a "geo-sheet" was developed describing the environment at the sampling location, well specifications, aquifer type, and test results obtained. The latter showed, among other things, that the salinity of the water is high and spatially variable. The electrical conductivity varies between 1.94 et 13.4 mS/cm with a decreasing concentration from upstream to downstream depending on the direction of groundwater flow.

Keywords: groundwater vulnerability, recharge, nitrates, Garet basin, salinity.



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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF SENSORS FOR POTENTIOMETRIC ESTIMATION OF TIZANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN PHARMACEUTICALS

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ABSTRACT

Tizanidine hydrochloride (TNH,) is an associate imidazoline derivative, and α -2 adrenergic agonist short-acting drug used for the treatment of muscle spasm, which may results from the multiple sclerosis, stroke, an acquired brain injury, or a spinal cord injury. Two simple, specific, selective and eco-friendly sensors have been designed to quantify TNH. Sodium tetraphenyl boron (STPB) and sodium phosphotungstate (SPT) have been used as ion-exchangers for Sensors 1 and 2, respectively, with β -cyclodextrin (β -CD) as ionophore and nitrophenyl octyl ether (NPOE) as a plasticizer. The calibration plots were rectilinear over the concentration range of 1.0×10^{-6} and 6.0×10^{-3} M at the pH ranging from 4 - 6 with limits of detection 5.9×10^{-7} M and 6.94×10^{-7} M for Sensors 1 and 2, respectively. The Nernstian slopes of 57.34 ± 0.69 and 56.27 ± 1.01 , and the correlation coefficient of 0.9974 and 0.9983 for Sensors 1 and 2 respectively, reflected the appropriate functioning of electrode sensors in relative to concentration of TNH. The proposed sensors have been validated for accuracy, precision, robustness and ruggedness in accordance with ICH guidelines, and the results from validation of sensors upheld the high selectivity for measuring potential of TNH solutions. Sensors have permitted to achieve 98.97% mean recovery of TNH from tablets analyses and statistical comparison of results obtained from the proposed and reference methods revealed the extraordinary agreement between them. The proposed analytical method with these new sensors are greener approaches due to the non-usage of any organic toxic solvent and absence of pre-treatment and extraction steps.

Keywords: Tizanidine, Potentiometry, Sensors, Quantification, Pharmaceuticals.



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EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE CHANGE ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SESAME SEED OIL

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ABSTRACT

Heating is one of the most commonly used methods of food preparation in homes and industries and prolong use of oil for this purpose causes changes in its physical and chemical properties. The effects of changing temperature on various chemical and physical characteristics of sesame seed oil were studied. The oil was extracted using Soxhlet apparatus with n- hexane as extraction solvent. The seeds of sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) were found to have high oil yield of 53.3%. Both the chemical and physical characteristics were investigated within a temperature range of 25-290°C. At room temperature (25°C), the results revealed the chemical characteristics as follows: acid value (AV) (5.61mg/g); peroxide value (PV) (4.42 Meq/kg); free fatty acid (FFA) (5.89%). The physical characteristics were: moisture content (MC) (5.50%); density (0.99g/cm³); refractive index (RI) (1.47). At elevated range of temperatures (170-290°C), there were corresponding changes in both chemical and physical parameters as follows: acid value (5.61-5.91mg/g); peroxide value (4.44-6.05 Meq/kg); free fatty acid (5.91-6.06%); MC (3.98-0.71%); density (0.95- 0.69g/cm³); refractive index (1.46-1.40). The results showed that heating sesame oil up to a temperature of 170°C does not have much effects on acid value, peroxide value and free fatty acid but when the oil was heated to 200°C, there was significant increase in their levels. The change in chemical characteristics of sesame oil especially at elevated temperatures might be due to the breakdown of primary oxidation products including hydroperoxide into smaller stable fragments, such as carbonyl compounds, alcohols and hydrocarbons. Generally, there was gradual decrease in physical properties with increase in temperature.

Keywords: Temperature change, physical properties, chemical properties, sesame seed oil



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MORPHOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF BENTONITE AND POLYVINYL ALCOHOL COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

In this work nanocomposites have been produced from PVA and bentonite with and without Borax as crosslinking agent. The studies of their morphological and structural properties have been carried out. Borax was used as crosslinking agent in some of the composite formulations. The FTIR studies have shown predefined functional groups from the PVA and the bentonite. The OH and the C-H stretching vibrations are observed at 3268 cm⁻¹ and 2914 cm⁻¹ respectively. The C-C vibration mode is observed at 1089 cm⁻¹. Moreover, the Si-O-Si is observed at 832 cm⁻¹. The structural properties are studied from the XRD studies, where a noticeable changes in crystallinity are observed in the composites. The presence of borax as crosslinking agent have shown a remarkable changes in the crystallinity of the PVA/bentonite composite. The surface morphology is also influenced by the presence of crosslinking agent. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) results have provided a satisfactory results on these noticeable changes.

Keywords: Borax; Bentonite; Composite; Crosslinking; Polyvinyl alcohol



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SOLVENT FREE METHOD FOR PROTECTION OF CARBONYL COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

The needs for developing new synthetic methodologies that are environmentally friendly continue to be of paramount importance — one of such methods is the protection of carbonyl functionality. This is usually achieved by converting the carbonyl functionality into an acetal. In this work, an inexpensive and less hazardous dehydrating agent, anhydrous CaSO_4 was mixed with silica to obtain a heterogenous mixture. Consequently, the mixture was employed as the dehydrating agent as well as the catalyst for the conversion of carbonyl functional groups in some selected aldehydes and ketone into acetal. Typically, a carbonyl compound, diol, anhydrous CaSO_4 /silica mixture were ground in the absence of solvent using pestle and mortar. Simple work up of the reaction mixture afforded the corresponding acetal in very good yields within five minutes.

Key words: Anhydrous CaSO_4 , acetal, carbonyl compounds, solvent free



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THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALLIC MELTS: THEORY VS. EXPERIMENTS

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Field of Research: Materials Science, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics

ABSTRACT

The most important source of information for an alloy system are its phase diagram, alloy properties and microstructure evolution. The thermophysical properties of alloy melts are intrinsically related to the thermodynamics. The determination of both, the thermodynamic and the thermophysical properties of high melting liquid alloys is often hampered by the experimental difficulties that often accompany high temperature measurements. In particular, concerning the data on the surface properties of multicomponent alloys, only the surface tension data of the corresponding pure components can be found in literature. The same is observed for the viscosity. Therefore, it is only possible to estimate the missing property values in terms of theoretical framework. The energetics of mixing and structural arrangement in regular, compound forming and phase separating liquid alloys can be analyzed through the study of basic properties (molar volume/density, ultrasound velocity, isothermal compressibility), surface properties (surface tension and surface segregation), dynamic properties (chemical diffusion, viscosity and electrical resistivity) and microscopic functions (concentration fluctuations in the long-wavelength limit and chemical short-range order parameter) in the framework of classical thermodynamic and quantum statistical models and theories. An overview of different models widely used to predict the thermophysical properties of liquid alloys, a comparison of calculated property data with experimental datasets and the problems related to modelling will also be presented.

Keywords: Thermodynamics; Surface properties; Transport properties



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**REZİSTİF SÜPERİLETKEN ARIZA AKIMI SINIRLAYICI
TASARIMI VE PROTOTİPİ**
DESIGN AND PROTOTYPE OF RESISTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR
FAULT CURRENT LIMITER

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ÖZET

Günümüzde, nüfus artışı, yerleşim yerlerinin ve endüstriyel alanların genişlemesi ve teknolojinin gelişimi ile birlikte elektrik tüketiminde önemli bir yükselme görülmektedir. Artan elektrik enerjisi talebini karşılamak için, yeni elektrik üretim, iletim ve dağıtım sistemleri, mevcut sistemler ile bağlanır. Bu yapı enterkonnekte güç sistemi olarak adlandırılır.

Enterkonnekte güç sistemleri geniş alanlara yayıldığı için sistemin herhangi bir yerinde herhangi bir sebeple çeşitli arızaların meydana gelme olasılığı yüksektir. Bu arızalar, sistemde yapılan manevra hareketleri, atmosferik olaylar, canlıların teması veya diğer dış etkenler nedeniyle oluşabilmektedir. Güç sistemlerinde meydana gelen arızalar sırasında, arıza akımı nominal akımın 5 ile 20 katına kadar ulaşabilir. Çeşitli sebeplerle meydana gelen bu arızaların sebep olduğu yüksek akım seviyeleri, sistem ve sistemdeki elemanlar için tehlikeli durumlar oluşturmaktadır. Arıza akımlarının sınırlandırılması, bu akımların zorlayıcı termal, dinamik ve elektromanyetik etkilerinden sistemin ve sistem elemanlarının korunması sağlar. Uygulamada birçok arıza akımı sınırlandırma yöntemi kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemler çalışma prensibi ve yapı bakımından birbirinden farklı olmasına rağmen hepsinin ortak amacı, sistemin güvenliğini ve güvenilirliğini sağlamaktır. Arıza akımı sınırlandırma yöntemleri sayesinde mevcut sistemde herhangi bir değişiklik yapılmaksızın işletme sürekliliği sağlanabilir. Bu çalışmada, modern arıza akımı sınırlandırma yöntemlerinden biri olan Rezistif Süperiletken Arıza Akımı Sınırlayıcıların (R-SFCL) yapısı ve çalışma prensibi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, laboratuvar ortamında R-SFCL tasarımı yapıp, oluşturulan deney sisteminde arızalar gerçekleştirilerek elde edilen gerçek veriler ile MATLAB/Simulink ile gerçekleştirilen simülasyon sonuçları karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu tez çalışması ile R-SFCL'nin güç sistemleri için ideal bir sınırlandırma yöntemi olabileceği ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arıza akımı, Arıza akımı sınırlandırma, Rezistif SFCL, Simülasyon, Tasarım.



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ABSTRACT

Today, there is a significant increase in electricity consumption with population growth, the expansion of residential areas and industrial areas, and the development of technology. New electricity generation, transmission, and distribution systems are interconnected with existing systems to meet the increasing demand for electrical energy. This structure is called the interconnected power system.

Since interconnected power systems are spread over large areas, various faults will likely occur for any reason in any part of the system. These faults may occur due to maneuvering movements in the system, atmospheric events, contact with living things or other external factors. During faults in power systems, the fault current can reach 5 to 20 times the nominal current. High current levels caused by these faults, which occur for various reasons, create dangerous situations for the system and its elements. Limitation of fault currents provides protection of the system and system elements from the compelling thermal, dynamic and electromagnetic effects of these currents. Many fault current limiting methods are used in practice. Although these methods are different from each other in terms of working principle and structure, the common purpose of all of them is to ensure the safety and reliability of the system. Thanks to the fault current limiting methods, operational continuity can be ensured without making any changes in the existing system. In this study, the structure and working principle of Resistive Superconductor Fault Current Limiters (R-SFCL), which is one of the modern fault current limiting methods, are investigated. In addition, R-SFCL design has been made in the laboratory, the real data obtained by performing the faults in the experimental system and the simulation results performed with MATLAB/Simulink have been compared. With this study, it has been revealed that R-SFCL can be an ideal restraint method for power systems.

Keywords: Fault current, Fault current limitation, Resistive SFCL, Simulation, Design.



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SÜPERİLETKENLİK VE GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE UYGULAMALARI
SUPERCONDUCTIVITY AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN POWER SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Süperiletkenlik, herhangi bir iletkenin elektriksel direncinin belirli bir kritik sıcaklık (T_c), kritik akım veya kritik akım yoğunluğu (I_c veya J_c) ve kritik manyetik alan yoğunluğu (B_c) altında teorik olarak neredeyse sıfır olması olarak tanımlanır. İlk kez Hollandalı fizikçi Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, 1908 yılında helyumu sıvı hale dönüştürmeyi başarmıştır. Bu başarı 4,2 °K'e kadar olan düşük sıcaklıklarda, fiziksel özelliklerin araştırılmasını mümkün hale getirmiştir. Metallerin elektriksel dirençlerinin bu düşük sıcaklık bölgelerindeki değişimi yine ilk defa Onnes tarafından incelenmiştir. Sıvı helyumun (LHe) keşfinden 3 yıl sonra 1911 yılında Onnes, civa metalinde DC elektriksel direncin T_c olarak adlandırdığı sıcaklık ve altındaki sıcaklıklarda ölçülemeyecek kadar küçük bir değere düştüğünü gözlemlemiştir. Bu değer daha sonra yapılan ölçümlerle yaklaşık sıfır olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Yapılan bu gözlem süperiletkenliğin keşfi olarak bilinmektedir. Onnes bu keşfi ile 1913 yılında Nobel Ödülünü kazanmıştır.

Laboratuvar ortamında zamanla çok sayıda süperiletken malzeme üretilmiştir. Farklı kritik sıcaklık, kritik akım yoğunluğu ve kritik manyetik alan değerlerine sahip olan bu malzemeler mevcut ihtiyaca göre farklı alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Üretilen süperiletken malzemeler kritik sıcaklık seviyelerine, manyetik akıyla olan etkileşimlerine ve nesillerine göre gruplandırılabilir. Süperiletkenlikteki temel kritik parametreler T_c , B_c ve J_c birbirinden bağımsız değildir, aralarında güçlü bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. T_c , B_c ve J_c ile çevrelenen bölge içindeki herhangi bir yerde malzeme süperiletken durumdadır, ancak bu bölge dışındaki herhangi bir yerde rezistif durumdadır. Süperiletkenler keşiflerinden günümüze kadar birçok alanda kullanılmaktadırlar. Süperiletken malzemeler, farklı ülkelerdeki güç sistemlerinde, kablo, generatör, motor, transformatör, manyetik enerji depolama sistemleri (SMES) ve arıza akımı sınırlayıcılar gibi farklı elemanlarda kullanılmaktadırlar. Süperiletken transformatörlerde, soğutma olarak bakımı zor ve yangın tehlikesi oluşturan yağlar yerine kullanımı temiz ve zararsız LN_2 kullanılmaktadır. Süperiletkenlerin bazı kullanım alanları ise; CERN Laboratuvarı'nda parçacık hızlandırıcı, bazı tokamaklar, yeni nesil MR cihazları ve süper hızlı Maglev trenleridir. Geliştirme sürecinde olan bazı süper bilgisayaralarda da süperiletken devreler kullanılmaktadır.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Güç Sistemleri, Süperiletkenlik, Süperiletken Çeşitleri, Süperiletken Uygulamaları

ABSTRACT

Superconductivity is defined as the electrical resistance of any conductor being theoretically nearly zero under a certain critical temperature (T_c), critical current or critical current density (I_c or J_c), and critical magnetic field intensity (B_c). For the first time, Dutch physicist Heike Kamerlingh Onnes succeeded in turning helium into liquid form in 1908. This success has made it possible to investigate the physical properties at low temperatures down to 4.2 °K. The variation of the electrical resistivity of metals in these low temperature regions was also investigated for the first time by Onnes. In 1911, 3 years after the discovery of liquid helium (LHe), Onnes observed that the DC electrical resistance in mercury metal dropped to an unmeasurable value at the temperature he called T_c and below. It was understood that this value was approximately zero with subsequent measurements. This observation is known as the discovery of superconductivity. Onnes won the Nobel Prize in 1913 for this discovery.

A large number of superconductor materials have been produced over time in the laboratory environment. These materials, which have different critical temperature, critical current density and critical magnetic field values, are used in different areas according to current needs. The produced superconductor materials can be grouped according to their critical temperature levels, their interaction with the magnetic flux and their generation. The basic critical parameters T_c , B_c and J_c in superconductivity are not independent of each other, there is a strong relationship between them. The material is superconductor anywhere within the region surrounded by T_c , B_c , and J_c , but anywhere outside this region is resistive. Superconductors have been used in many fields since their discovery. Superconducting materials are used in power systems in different countries, in different elements such as cables, generators, motors, transformers, magnetic energy storage systems (SMES) and fault current limiters. In superconducting transformers, clean and harmless LN_2 is used as cooling instead of oils that are difficult to maintain and pose a fire hazard. Some usage areas of superconductors are; At the CERN Laboratory are particle accelerators, some tokamaks, next-generation MR devices, and super-fast Maglev trains. Superconductor circuits are also used in some supercomputers that are in the development process.

Keywords: Power Systems, Superconductivity, Types of Superconductors, Superconductor Applications



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**GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEME İLE EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY KALİTESİ SINIFLANDIRMA
MODELİ GELİŞTİRME**

**BREAD WHEAT CLASSIFICATION MODEL DEVELOPMENT BY IMAGE
PROCESSING**

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ÖZET

Temel besin maddeleri arasında bulunan ve çeşitli varyasyonlarıyla günlük olarak tüketilen buğday, insan hayatı için önemli bir yer edinmektedir. Ekmeklik buğday, buğdaygiller familyasının yumuşak buğday türüdür. Kolay işlenebilir olması ve un rekoltesinin yüksek olması bakımından ekmeklik/pastalık un üretimi için yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kalite; herhangi bir ürün ve/veya hizmetin belirlenen ihtiyaçları karşılama derecesini ölçmeye yaramaktadır. Ekmeklik buğday kalitesini etkileyen faktörler fiziksel ve kimyasal ölçütler olarak iki ana grupta toplanabilir. Fiziksel ölçütler renk, tane büyüklüğü, tane sertliği, yabancı maddeler ve HI ağırlığıdır. Kimyasal ölçütler sayesinde buğdayın içeriğinde barındırdığı nem, protein ve kül miktarı tespit edilebilmektedir. Gıda endüstrisinde bu analizler için büyük kapsamlı laboratuvarlar kurulmakta ve çok sayıda tekniker ve mühendis çalıştırılmaktadır. Yapılan analizler sonucu buğdayın kalitesi hakkında bilgi alınmakta ve doğru sınıflandırma ancak bu bilgilerin uzmanlar tarafından yorumlanmasıyla yapılabilmektedir. Görüntü İşleme, bilgisayar ortamına aktarılan görüntüler üzerinde çeşitli teknikler uygulanarak anlamlı bir veri haline getirebilme üzerine geliştirilmiş bir yöntemdir. Bu teknoloji; yüz tanıma, güvenlik sistemleri, sağlık sistemleri, endüstriyel alanlar vb. bir çok alanda aktif olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada görüntü işleme teknolojisi kullanılarak ekmeklik buğdayların sınıflandırılması üzerine bir metot önerilmiştir. Klasik yöntemlerle yapılan analizler 60 farklı numune üzerinde kaydedilmiş ve bu numuneler profesyonel ortamda resmedilmiştir. Örnekleme-Çoğaltma işlemi yapılarak aynı ölçülerde çok sayıda numune elde edilmiştir. Daha önceden sonuçları bilinen numune analiz sonuçları ve resimleri yapay sinir ağları ve görüntü işleme sistemi kullanılarak sisteme yüklenmiş ve sistem bu şekilde eğitilmiştir. Bu aşamalar sonucunda sistemin ekmeklik buğday kalitesini tahmin etmesi sağlanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, ekmeklik buğdayların sınıflandırma işlemleri yapılabilmesi için dijital ortamların kullanılabilmesini sağlayacak yeni bir model sunmaktadır.

.Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekmeklik Buğday, Sınıflandırma, Görüntü İşleme, Yapay Zeka, Endüstri 4.0



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ABSTRACT

Wheat, which is among the basic nutrients and consumed daily with its various variations, has an important place in human life. Bread wheat is a type of soft wheat of the grass family. It is used extensively for the production of bread/pastry flour because of being easy to process and having a high flour yield. Quality serves to measure the degree to which any product and / or service meets the determined needs. Factors affecting bread wheat quality can be grouped into two main groups as physical and chemical criteria. Physical criteria are color, grain size, grain hardness, impurities, and HI weight. Chemical criteria can determine the moisture, protein, and ash content of wheat. Large-scale laboratories are established for these analyzes in the food industry and many technicians and engineers are employed. As a result of the analysis, information about the quality of wheat is obtained and the correct classification can only be made by experts using that information. Image Processing is a method developed to make meaningful data by applying various techniques on images transferred to the computer environment. This technology is used in facial recognition, security systems, healthcare systems, industrial areas, and etc. It is actively used in many fields. In this study, a method on the classification of bread wheat using image processing technology is proposed. Analyzes made with classical methods were recorded on 60 individual samples which were photographed in a professional environment. A large number of samples with the same dimensions were obtained by performing the Sampling-Duplication process. Sample analysis results and pictures, whose results were known before, were uploaded to the system using artificial neural networks and image processing and the system was trained in this way. As a result of these stages, the system was able to predict the quality of bread wheat. The results obtained provide a new model that will enable the use of digital environments for the classification of bread wheat.

Keywords: Bread Wheat, Classification, Image Processing, Artificial Intelligence, Industry 4.0



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DERİN DELİK DELME MAKİNESİ TAKIM TUTUCU OPTİMİZASYONU

DEEP HOLE DRILLING MACHINE TOOL HOLDER OPTIMIZATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada derin delik delme makinesine ait takım tutucu parçasının optimizasyonu yapılmıştır. Talaşlı imalat koşullarında dairesel delik elde etme işlemi delme olarak adlandırılır. Delik boyunun (L) delik çapına (d) oranı 100 mm den büyük olması derin delik delme olarak adlandırılır. Derin delik delme işlemlerinde deliğin toleransı, deliğin doğruluğu, yüzey pürüzlülüğü ve yüzey hassasiyeti çok önemlidir. Bu sebeple parçaların doğal frekans değerleri önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada takım tutucu parçayı hem hafifletmek hem de parçanın doğal frekansının kritik frekans değerlerinin altında olması için optimizasyon uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada sırasıyla topoloji optimizasyonu ve şekil optimizasyonları yapılmıştır. Topoloji optimizasyonunun ilk adımında parçanın çalışma şartlarında sığabileceği alan oluşturulmuştur. Sonrasında topoloji optimizasyonu ile en uygun malzeme dağılımı oluşturulmuştur. Böylece ilk olarak topoloji optimizasyonu ile takım tutucu parçasının genel tasarım hatları elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra genetik algoritma yöntemi ile şekil optimizasyonu yapılmıştır. Şekil optimizasyonunda amaç olarak ağırlık hafifletme, kısıt olarak ise doğal frekans seçilmiştir. Parça üzerinde dört adet geometrik büyüklük ise tasarım değişkeni olarak belirlenmiştir. Optimizasyon sonucunda derin delik delme makinesi için hem hafif hem de doğal frekans değerleri güvenli bölgede olan takım tutucu parçası tasarlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin delik delme, topoloji, genetik algoritma



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ABSTRACT

In this study, the tool holder component of the deep hole drilling machine is optimized. The process of obtaining circular holes in machining terms is called drilling. If the ratio of the hole length (L) to the hole diameter (d) is greater than 100 mm, it is called deep hole drilling. Hole tolerance, hole accuracy, surface roughness and surface precision are very important in deep hole drilling. For this reason, the natural frequency values of the components gain importance. In this study, optimization has been applied to both lighten the tool holder component and to keep the natural frequency of the part below the critical frequency values. In the study, topology optimization and shape optimizations are performed, respectively. In the first step of the topology optimization, the area that the part can cover under operating conditions is created. Afterward, the most suitable material distribution is created with topology optimization. Thus, firstly, the general design lines of the tool holder component are obtained with topology optimization. Then, shape optimization is carried out using the genetic algorithm method. In shape optimization, weight reduction is chosen as the objective and natural frequency is chosen as the constraint. Four geometric sizes on the component are determined as design variables. As a result of the optimization, a tool holder component with both lightweight and natural frequency values in the safe zone has been designed for the deep hole drilling machine.

Keywords: Deep hole drilling, topology, genetic algorithm



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TÜRK BALIKÇI FİLOSUNUN SON 20 YILLIK GELİŞİMİ
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TURKISH FISHING FLEET IN THE LAST 20 YEARS

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ÖZET

Türkiye, Doğu ve Güneydoğu Bölgesi'ndeki kara sınırları haricinde, dört kapalı denizle çevrili bir ülke durumunda olup, deniz komşularına göre oldukça büyük bir balıkçı filosunu liman, marina ve çekek yerlerinde barındırmaktadır. Söz konusu filonun deniz ve içsularda avladığı balık ve diğer deniz ürünleri ile ülkenin ihtiyacı belirli ölçüde karşılanırken, yaklaşık ¼'ü ihraç edilmektedir. Balıkçı gemileri, balık avlama mevsiminde yani her yılın Eylül-Nisan ayları arasında genellikle ağır deniz koşullarında çalışmak zorunda olduğundan, tasarım, konstrüksiyon ve ekonomik işletme yönlerinden optimal seviyelerde olmak zorundadırlar.

1977-1997 yılları arasında T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş. tarafından verilen teşvik kredilerinin artmasıyla, inşa edilen tekne sayılarında büyük artışlar olmuştur. Ancak, balıkçı gemisi inşaatında, 2002 yılından sonra, 2011 yılına kadar düşüşler gerçekleşmiştir. Bunun en önemli nedeni, hem balıkçı filosunun yenilenmesi hem de aradan geçen süre zarfında balık ve diğer deniz ürün stoklarının artması amacıyla eski balıkçı teknelerinin T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından satın alınarak filodan çıkarılması olmuştur. Böylelikle 2011 yılından sonra talep etkili bir şekilde arttığından, yeni inşa edilen balıkçı tekne sayısında da önemli artışlar söz konusu olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada 2000-2019 tarihleri arasında hizmete alınan balıkçı filosunun tasarım özellikleri ile kapasite ve toplam büyüklüğünün incelenerek, 1960-1999 yılları arasında inşa edilerek hizmete alınan filo ile karşılaştırılması hedeflenmiştir. Böylelikle Türk balıkçı filosunun son 20 yıllık gelişimini, daha önceki 40 yıl ile karşılaştırarak yaklaşık 60 yıllık filo sürecini tasarım ve ekonomik işletmecilik açılarından ortaya koymak mümkün olmuştur.

Anahtar sözcükler: Balıkçı gemisi, filo gelişimi, gemi tasarımı, stabilite, gemi işletme maliyeti.



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ABSTRACT

Except for the land borders in the Eastern and Southeastern Regions, Turkey is a country surrounded by four closed seas and hosts a much larger fishing fleet in ports, marinas and moorings compared to its sea neighbors. While, by the fish and other seafood caught by this fleet in the sea and inland waters, the need of the country is met to a certain extent, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of it is exported. Since fishing vessels generally have to work in heavy sea conditions during the fishing season between September and April of each year, they have to be at optimal levels in terms of ship design, construction and economic operation.

With the increase in the incentive loans given by TC Ziraat Bankası AŞ between 1977-1997, there has been a great increase in the number of fishing boats built. However, there was a decrease in fishing vessel construction after 2002 until 2011. The most important reason for this was the removal of old fishing boats by purchasing by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey in order to renew the fishing fleet and increase the stocks of fish and other seafood in the meantime. Thus, since the demand has increased effectively after 2011, there has been a significant increase in the number of newly built fishing boats.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the design features, capacity and total size of the fishing fleet, which was put into the service between 2000-2019, and to compare it with the fleet that was built and put into service between 1960-1999. Thus, by comparing the development of the Turkish fishing fleet in the last 20 years with the previous 40 years, it has been possible to reveal the fleet process of approximately 60 years in terms of ship design and economic management.

Keywords: Fishing vessel, fleet development, ship design, stability, ship operating cost.



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**KABLO KONTROLLÜ SU ALTI VE OTONOM YÜZEY ARAÇLAR İÇİN
PLATFORM GÜVERTESİ TASARIMI**
PLATFORM DECK DESIGN FOR CABLE-CONTROLLED UNDERWATER AND
AUTONOMOUS SURFACE VEHICLES

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ÖZET

Günümüzde denizaltındaki yerküre katmanları arasındaki petrol ve doğalgaz yataklarının keşfi başta olmak üzere, deniz dibindeki jeolojik, jeofizik, sismik, oşinografik ve arkeolojik araştırmalar ile denizde gerçekleşen kaza sonrası araştırmalarda yoğun olarak otonom su altı araçları (OSA), otonom yüzey araçları (OYA) ile kablo kontrollü su altı araçları (KSA) kullanılmaktadır. Bunun nedeni, bu deniz araçları ile çok daha hassas ölçümler yapıp görüntüler alınabilmesi ve araştırma maliyetlerinin de etkili bir şekilde düşürülebilmesidir.

Üzerinde çalıştığımız araştırmada çok amaçlı hem su altında hem de su üstünde görev yapabilecek bir deniz aracının geliştirilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Geliştirilen aracın çok fonksiyonlu olmasına yönelik olarak ana gövdesine takılıp çıkarılabilecek nitelikte bir platform güvertesi tasarlanmıştır. OYA'da güverte görevi yaparak, ölçüm ve kontrol sistemi ile donanımlarını taşıyacak olan platform, KSA'da ise aynı zamanda üst koruyucu çerçeve görevi yapacak ve sephiye ile benzeri elemanların monte edildiği bir taşıyıcı olacaktır.

Bu amaçla, biyotaklit yönteminden de yararlanılarak su altı ve su üstü deniz araçlarında kullanılabilecek uygun hidro ve aerodinamik özellikler taşıyan altı farklı tip platform güvertesi belirlenerek karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir. Bunun için bu altı farklı platform güverte tipinin su altı ve su üstü yani hava ortamında hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği (HAD) analizleri yapılmış ve gerekli hidro- ve aerodinamik form iyileştirmelerinden sonra, en düşük direnç oluşturan form seçilerek diğer yardımcı konstrüktif elemanların tasarımına odaklanılmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Kablo kontrollü su altı aracı, otonom yüzey aracı, güverte tasarımı, biyotaklit, hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği (HAD).



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ABSTRACT

Today, autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV), autonomous surface vehicles (ASV) and remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROV) are intensively used in the exploration of oil and natural gas reservoir between the submarine earth layers, geological, geophysical, seismic, oceanographic and archaeological research at the seabed as well post-accident research at sea. The reason for this is that much more precise measurements and images can be taken with these sea vehicles, and research costs can be reduced considerably.

In the research we are working on, it is aimed to develop a multi-purpose sea vehicle that can serve both underwater and on the water surface. For the multifunctional vehicle to be developed, a platform deck that can be attached to and removed from its main body, has been designed. The platform, which will serve as a deck at the ASV and carry the measurement and control system as well equipment, will also serve as an upper protective frame at the ROV and will be a carrier on which the buoyancy and similar elements are mounted.

For this purpose, partially using the biomimicry method, six different types of platform decks with proper hydro- and aerodynamic properties that can be used in underwater and surface vehicles, were determined and examined comparatively. Therefore, computational fluid dynamics (CFD) analyzes of these six different platform deck types were performed under water and above the water surface, and after necessary hydro- and aerodynamic form improvements, the form with the lowest resistance was selected, and the design of other auxiliary constructive elements was focused on.

Keywords: Remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROV), autonomous surface vehicle (ASV), deck design, biomimicry, computational fluid dynamics (CFD).



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HARRIS HAWKS OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM TO SOLVE TRAVELING SALESMAN PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Harris Hawks Optimization (HHO) Algorithm is one of the many meta-heuristic algorithms that have been introduced to the literature recently. The Harris hawks are a rare species among raptors in terms of hunting strategy. They hunt together. These hawks, which usually prey on small rodents such as rabbits or mice, move together during the hunt. HHO is inspired by the Harris hawks hunting strategy and cooperative behavior within the flock. The HHO algorithm consists of three main phases: exploration, transition from exploration to exploitation and exploitation phase. In the exploration phase of this population-based algorithm, each hawk (individual) is placed in the search space according to two different strategies. In the second phase, the energy of the prey is gradually reduced. In the exploitation phase, four different methods are applied according to the escape situation of the prey. The original HHO algorithm was designed for continuous problems. In continuous problems, the goal is to find parameter values that will optimize (maximize or minimize) the objective function in a defined search space. The number of variables in the objective function is called the problem dimension. However, the traveling salesman problem is a discrete optimization problem. In discrete optimization problems, it is usually aimed to find a certain permutation that will optimize the objective function. Therefore, the original HHO algorithm cannot be applied directly to the traveling salesman problem. In this study, the methods used in the three basic steps of the original HHO algorithm are adapted to discrete optimization problems. In the exploration and exploitation phases, crossover, 2-opt, 3-opt, swap, symmetric, insertion and random permutation methods were used. The proposed algorithm has been tested on benchmark datasets and compared with the best known results of the problems.

Keywords: Harris Hawks Optimization Algorithm, Discrete Optimization Problems, Traveling Salesman Problem



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**BİLEŞİKLERİN KONFORMER SEÇİMLERİNİN HESAPLAMA SONUÇLARINA
ETKİLERİ: DFT ANALİZLERİNİN DOĞRU/YANLIŞ YORUMLARI**
THE EFFECTS OF CONFORMER SELECTION OF COMPOUNDS ON THE
CALCULATION RESULTS: TRUE/WRONG INTERPRETATIONS OF DFT ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Moleküllerin konformasyonları, onların molekül içi ve moleküller arası etkileşimin özelliklerini belirler, ki bu özellikler molekülün kimyasal reaktivite yönelimlerinin çeşitliliğinin kaynakları arasında yer alırlar. Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi (DFT) hesaplamalarında, bir molekül için elde edilen verilerin doğruluğu, molekülün varsayılan konformasyonuna bağlı olarak elde edilen geometrik optimizasyon çıktılarıyla çok sıkı bir ilişki içindedir. Minimum moleküler enerjiye sahip doğru konformasyonun seçimi, hesaplama sonuçlarını etkilemekle birlikte buna bağlı olarak hem yapısal ve elektronik verilerin hem de deneysel sonuçların yorumlarının da doğruluğunu belirlemektedir. Bu çalışmada, moleküllerin hesaplamalar sonucunda elde edilen elektronik ve spektral verilerinin konformasyon seçimiyle olan ilişkisi irdelenmiş ve etkin örnekler üzerinde DFT analizlerinin konformasyonlara bağlı doğrulukları tartışılmıştır. Moleküllerin seçilen olası konformasyonlarının DFT hesaplamaları için B3LYP hibrit fonksiyoneliyle 6-311++g(2d,2p) baz seti kullanılmıştır. Her bir olası konformasyon için elde edilen FMO enerji özdeğerleri ve bu özdeğerlere bağlı elektronik parametrelerin hesaplamalarının ve karşılaştırmalarının yanısıra yine her bir konformasyon için spektral UV, IR ve NMR hesaplamaları da yapılmış ve elde edilen veriler yapı-sonuç ilişkisi açısından analiz edilmiştir. Özellikle ¹H NMR hesaplamalarında deneysel verilerle hesaplamalar arasındaki çelişkilerin sebeplerine ve çelişkilerin ortaya koyduğu sorunların çözümüne yönelik bazı önerilere de yer verilmiştir. Bunların yanı sıra QAIM (quantum theory of atoms in molecules), NCI (non-covalent interaction), ELF (electron localization function) / EDR (electron delocalization range) ve bazı seçilen bağların bağ derecelerine ilişkin hesaplamalarla molekül içi etkileşimlerin elektronik ve spektral verilere olan etkileri de incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, konformasyon seçimi sürecinin olası hataları üzerinde durulmuş ve doğru yaklaşımlar için öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi (DFT), QAIM, NCI, Konformer, Spektroskop



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ABSTRACT

The conformations of molecules determine the properties of their intramolecular and intermolecular interactions, which are among the sources of the diversity of the molecule's chemical reactivities. In Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations, the accuracy of the data for a molecule is closely related to the geometric optimization outputs obtained based on the assumed confirmation of the molecule. The selection of the correct conformation with the minimum molecular energy affects the calculation results and accordingly determines the accuracy of both the structural and electronic data and the interpretation of the experimental results. In this study, the relationship between the electronic and spectral data obtained from the calculations of the molecules and the conformation selection were examined and the conformational accuracy of DFT analyzes on effective samples was discussed. The B3LYP hybrid functional with 6-311++g(2d,2p) basis set was used for the DFT calculations of the selected possible conformations of the molecules. In addition to the calculations and comparisons of the FMO energy eigenvalues obtained for each possible conformation and the electronic parameters related to these eigenvalues, spectral UV, IR and NMR calculations were also performed for each conformation, and the obtained data were analyzed in terms of structure-result relationship. Especially in the ^1H NMR spectral calculation process, the reasons for the contradictions between the experimental data and the calculation results, and some suggestions for solving the problems caused by the contradictions were also included the study. Furthermore, the effects of intramolecular interactions on electronic and spectral data were investigated with the quantum theory of atoms in molecules (QTAIM), non-covalent interaction (NCI), Electron localization function (ELF) / Electron delocalization range (EDR), and some bond order calculations. Possible mistakes of the conformation selection process were also emphasized, and suggestions for correct approaches were presented.

Keywords: Density functional theory (DFT), QTAIM, NCI, Conformer, Spectroscopy



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YAPISALCILIK VE ENERJİDE DEĞİŞİM KALIPLARI

STRUCTURALISM AND CHANGING PATTERNS OF ENERGY USE

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ÖZET

Enerji yoğun yaşam standartları yüksek düzeyde enerji kullanımına neden olmaktadır. Medya ve reklamlar da tüketim kültürünü destelemekle üretim artışıyla bu kullanımı desteklemektedir. Fosil ve nükleer enerji kullanımı sonucunda değişen küresel iklim, artan kirlilik, doğa ve türlerin yok oluşu ile dünya gezegeninin yaşamsal sistemlerinin sona ermesi modern endüstri toplumlarının gündelik yaşamları arasında dikkate alınmamaktadır. Bu yaklaşım ve kısa dönem kârlılığının ön planda tutulması sonucunda aşırı sübvansiyonla desteklenen fosil enerji kullanımı ve bu enerjiye dayalı yüksek üretim ve tüketim kalıpları devam ettirilmekte, fosil yakıtların çevreye olan etkileri ise kontrol edilememektedir. Bu çalışmada endüstrileşme sonrasında başlayan fosil enerji kullanımı yapısalci perspektif ışığında incelenmektedir. Yapısalci perspektife göre, dünyayı küreselleşme formuyla etkileyen kapitalizmin özü olan daha fazla kârlılık için rekabet ve yüksek üretim enerji ve su gibi değerli doğal kaynakların hızla yok edilmesine neden olmaktadır. Çevre ülkelerinden enerji transfer eden merkez devletler enerji kaynaklarını kontrol etmekte ve çevre ülkelerden daha fazla enerji tüketmektedir. Birçok az gelişmiş ülke, dış yatırımı çekmek için sıklıkla ormanlık bölgeleri içeren doğal kaynaklarını kullanmaya teşvik edilmektedir. Kısa vadeli bu kâr odaklı hedefler, neden oldukları küresel iklim değişikliği ve çevre felaketleri ile bütün ülkelere zarar vermektedir. Bu nedenle yüksek enerji tüketimine dayalı üretim ve tüketim kalıplarının revize edilmesi gerekmektedir. Enerji kaynakları kullanımının, çıkarım ve kullanım kaynaklı dışsallıklar, su tüketimi, doğanın sürdürülebilirliği ve gelecek nesillere etkileri göz önüne alınarak planlanması ve denetlenmesi gereklidir. Bu süreçte enerji kaynaklarının kamulaştırılması, sanayi ve kentlerde temiz teknolojiler ile sürdürülebilir enerji kullanımına dayanan elektrik kullanımının uygun koşullarla teşvik edilmesi ya da zorunlu tutulması, gerekli bilgi ve altyapı gibi koşulların sağlanması önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji, Yenilenebilir Enerji, Yapısalcilik, Dışsallıklar



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ABSTRACT

Energy intensive living standards result in high levels of energy use. Media and advertisements also support this usage by increasing production and consumption. The global climate change, increasing pollution, the extinction of nature, species and the vital systems of the planet earth as a result of the use of fossil and nuclear energy, are not taken into account in the daily lives of contemporary industrial societies. As a result of this approach and privileging short term profitability over long term benefits, fossil energy supported by excessive subsidies and high production and consumption patterns based on the fossil energy continue, while environmental impacts due to the fossil fuel use cannot be managed. In this study, the use of fossil energy after the industrialization is examined in the light of a structuralist perspective. According to the structuralist perspective, competition and higher production for more profitability, which is the essence of capitalism, causes the rapid destruction of valuable natural resources such as energy and water. Core states that transfer energy from peripheral states control energy resources and consume more energy than peripheral countries. Many less developed countries (LDCs) are encouraged to use their natural resources, often including forested areas, to attract foreign investment. These short-term profit-oriented goals harm all the countries with the global climate change and environmental disasters they cause. For this reasons, production and consumption patterns based on high energy consumption need to be revised. It is necessary to plan and audit the use of energy resources by taking into account the externalities of energy extraction and use, water consumption, sustainability of nature and its effects on future generations. In this process, nationalizing natural resources, promoting or making compulsory the use of electricity based on clean technologies, in the industry and cities and providing conditions such as necessary information, infrastructure are very important.

Keywords: Energy, Renewable Energy, Structuralism, Externalities



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KRONİK KONSTİPASYONU OLAN VE OLMAYAN KADINLARDA PELVİK TABAN DİSFONKSİYON VARLIĞI VE CİDDİYETİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

COMPARISON OF THE PRESENCE AND SEVERITY OF PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT CHRONIC CONSTIPATION: A PILOT STUDY

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ÖZET

Kronik konstipasyon, gastrointestinal bir bozukluk olup dünya çapında kadınların %15'ini etkilemektedir. Kronik konstipasyon pelvik taban disfonksiyonu için risk faktörü olarak bilinir. Bu çalışmanın amacı kronik konstipasyonu olan ve olmayan kadınlarda pelvik taban disfonksiyon varlığı ve ciddiyetini karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmaya 75 kadın dahil edildi. Kronik konstipasyonu olanlar (n= 39, yaş= 42,03±10,84, vücut kütle indeksi (VKİ)= 34,74±4,12), kronik konstipasyonu olmayanlar (n= 36, yaş= 42,08±9,71, VKİ= 34,73±4,12) şeklinde 2 gruba ayrıldı. Pelvik taban disfonksiyon varlığı (üriner inkontinans (Üİ), pelvik organ prolapsusu (POP) ve anal inkontinans (Aİ)) sorgulandı ve pelvik taban disfonksiyon ciddiyeti Pelvik Taban Distres Envanteri-20 (PTDE-20) (alt bölümleri Pelvik Organ Prolapsus Distres Envanteri (POPDE-6), Kolorektoanal Distres Envanteri (KRADE-8), Üriner Distres Envanteri (ÜDE-6)) ile değerlendirildi. Pelvik taban disfonksiyon ciddiyeti, hafif (PTDE-20 skoru ≤ 100 ise), orta (PTDE skoru > 100 ve ≤ 200 ise) ve şiddetli (PTDE skoru >200 ise) olarak gruplandı.

Grupların fiziksel özellikleri benzerdi ($p_{yaş}$: 0,489; $p_{VKİ}$: 0,954). Kronik konstipasyonu olan kadınlarda sırasıyla Üİ, POP ve Aİ oranları sırasıyla %79,5, %43,6, %5,1 iken, kronik konstipasyonu olmayan kadınlarda bu oranlar sırasıyla %38,9, %19,4 ve %11,1 idi. Kronik konstipasyonu olan kadınlarda kronik konstipasyonu olmayan kadınlara göre Üİ varlığı ($p<0,001$), POP varlığı ($p=0,025$), PTDE-20 ($p<0,001$), POPDE-6 ($p=0,013$), KRADE-8 ($p<0,001$) ve ÜDE-6 ($p<0,001$) skorları daha fazlaydı. Kronik konstipasyonu olan kadınlarda kronik konstipasyonu olmayan kadınlara göre pelvik taban disfonksiyon ciddiyeti ($p=0,002$) daha fazlaydı. Gruplar arasında Aİ açısından fark saptanmadı ($p>0,05$). Kronik konstipasyonu olan kadınlarda pelvik taban disfonksiyon varlığı (Aİ hariç) ve pelvik taban disfonksiyon ciddiyetinin daha fazla olduğu görüldü. Bu sonuçlara göre kliniklerde kronik konstipasyonu olan hastalarda pelvik taban disfonksiyonu dikkate alınmalı ve kronik konstipasyona yönelik koruyucu ve önleyici tedavi programları sunulmalıdır. Ayrıca ileriki çalışmalarda bu konu daha büyük örneklem gruplarında çalışılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konstipasyon, Pelvik taban, Kadınlar



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ABSTRACT

Chronic constipation is a gastrointestinal disorder affecting 15% of women worldwide. Chronic constipation is known as a risk factor for pelvic floor dysfunction. The aim of this study was to compare the presence and severity of pelvic floor dysfunction in women with and without chronic constipation. 75 women were included in the study. Those with chronic constipation ($n=39$, $\text{age}=42.03\pm 10.84$, $\text{body mass index (BMI)}=34.74\pm 4.12$) and those without chronic constipation ($n=36$, $\text{age}=42.08\pm 9.71$, $\text{BMI}=34.73\pm 4.12$) were divided into 2 groups. Presence of pelvic floor dysfunction (urinary incontinence (UI), pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and anal incontinence (AI)) was questioned and pelvic floor dysfunction severity with Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory-20 (PFDI-20) (its subgroups Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory (POPDI-6), Colorectal-Anal Distress Inventory (CRADI-8), Urinary Distress Inventory-6 (UDI-6)) were evaluated. The pelvic floor dysfunction severity was grouped as mild (if PFDI-20 score ≤ 100), moderate (if PFDI-20 score >100 and ≤ 200) and severe (if PFDI score >200).

Physical characteristics of the groups were similar ($p_{\text{age}}: 0.489$ and $p_{\text{BMI}}: 0.954$). While the rates of UI, POP and AI were 79.5%, 43.6%, and 5.1% in women with chronic constipation, respectively, these rates were 38.9%, 19.4% and 11.1% in women without constipation, respectively. Presence of UI ($p<0.001$), POP ($p=0.025$), PFDI-20 ($p<0.001$), POPDI-6 ($p=0.013$), CRADI-8 ($p<0.001$), UDI-6 ($p<0.001$) in women with chronic constipation compared to women without constipation scores were higher. The pelvic floor dysfunction severity ($p=0.002$) was higher in women with chronic constipation than in women with non-constipation. There was no difference between the groups in terms of AI ($p>0.05$). It was observed that the pelvic floor dysfunction (except AI) and the severity of pelvic floor dysfunction were higher in women with chronic constipation. According to these results, pelvic floor dysfunction should be taken into consideration in women accompanied by chronic constipation in clinics, and protective and preventive treatment programs for chronic constipation should be offered to women. In addition, this issue should be studied in larger sample groups in future studies.

Keywords: Constipation, Pelvic floor, Women



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**KRONİK KONSTİPASYONU OLAN VE OLMAYAN KADINLARDA PELVİK
TABAN DİSFONKSİYON VARLIĞI VE CİDDİYETİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI:
PİLOT ÇALIŞMA**

**COMPARISON OF THE PRESENCE AND SEVERITY OF PELVIC FLOOR
DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT CHRONIC CONSTIPATION: A
PILOT STUDY**

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ÖZET

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Constipation, Pelvic floor, Women



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OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE ÇOCUĞU OLAN ANNELERİN GÖZETİMSEL DAVRANIŞ PROFİLLERİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SUPERVISIONAL BEHAVIOR PROFILES OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Aile çocuğun gelişiminde ve yetişmesinde rol oynayan en önemli toplumsal etmenlerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Aile yakın ilişkilerin yaşandığı bir çevre olarak, çocuğun sosyal, duygusal, bilişsel, motor ve dil gelişimini önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Çocuğun gelişiminde, özellikle yaşamın ilk yıllarında ebeveynlerin çocuklarına yönelik sergilediği tutumlar ve davranışlar oldukça önem taşımaktadır. Çünkü çocuğun bakımı sırasında sergilenen davranışların çocukluk döneminde gerçekleşen yaralanmaların ve kazaların en sık nedeni olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu bağlamda okul öncesi dönemde çocuğu olan annelerin gözetimsel davranışlarının incelenmesinin çocuğun sağlıklı gelişimini yakından ilgilendirdiği düşünülmektedir. Bu düşünceden hareketle araştırmada okul öncesi dönemde çocuğu olan annelerin gözetimsel davranış profillerinin bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada betimsel araştırma yöntemi ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı bağımsız anasınıflarına ve anaokullarına çocuğu devam eden anneler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak '*Kişisel Bilgi Formu*' ve '*Anne Babaların Gözetimsel Davranış Profili Ölçeği*' kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri online olarak Google form aracılığı ile toplanmaktadır. Veriler SPSS programı ile analiz edilecektir. Elde edilen verilerin normallik dağılımları incelendikten sonra normal dağılım gösteren veriler için bağımsız gruplar t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılacak olup normal dağılım göstermeyen veriler için Mann-Whitney U ve Kruskal Wallis H Testi uygulanacaktır. Araştırma sonucunda annelerin gözetimsel davranış profillerine yönelik önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne, Çocuk Gelişimi, Gözetimsel Davranış, Okul Öncesi Dönem



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Abstract

The family is accepted as one of the most important social factors that play a role in the development and upbringing of the child. The family, as an environment where close relationships are experienced, significantly affects the child's social, emotional, cognitive, motor and language development. In the development of the child, especially in the first years of life, the attitudes and behaviors of parents towards their children are very important. Because it is stated that the behaviors exhibited during the care of the child are the most common cause of childhood injuries and accidents. In this context, it is thought that examining the surveillance behaviors of mothers who have children in the preschool period is closely related to the healthy development of the child. Based on this idea, it was aimed to examine the surveillance behavior profiles of mothers who had children in the pre-school period in terms of some variables. In the research, descriptive research method relational survey model was used. The study group of the research consists of mothers whose children attend independent kindergartens and kindergartens affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. *'Personal Information Form'* and *'Parents Surveillance Behavior Profile Scale'* were used as data collection tools in the research. Research data is collected online via Google form. The data will be analyzed with the SPSS program. After examining the normality distribution of the data obtained, independent groups t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) will be used for data with normal distribution, and Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis H Tests will be applied for data that do not show normal distribution. As a result of the research, suggestions will be made for the supervisory behavior profiles of mothers.

Keywords: Mother, Child Development, Supervisory Behavior, Preschool Period



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KRONİK OBSTRÜKTİF AKCİĞER HASTALIĞI(KOAH) OLAN HASTANIN EVDE BAKIMI

HOME CARE OF A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

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ÖZET

Kronik Obstrüktif Akciğer Hastalığı (KOAH), tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de önemli halk sağlığı sorunu olmasının yanında mortalite ve morbidite açısından da risk taşıyan bir akciğer hastalığıdır. KOAH, akciğerlerin geriye dönüşü olmayan fonksiyon bozukluklarıyla ortaya çıkan ilerleyici ve kronik bir hastalıktır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) istatistiklerinde dünyada yaklaşık 600 milyon KOAH'lı hasta olduğu ve her yıl KOAH nedeniyle hayatını kaybeden hastaların sayısının 2,3 milyon kişi olduğu görülmektedir. KOAH dünyada ve Türkiye'de ölüme neden olan hastalıklar içinde 4. sırada yer almaktadır. Türkiye'de KOAH prevalansının 40 yaş üstü grupta %20 civarında olduğu belirlenmiştir ve araştırmalara göre 3 milyona yakın KOAH hastası olduğu düşünülmektedir. Amfizeme ve Kronik bronşite bağlı gelişen hava yolu tıkanıklıkları en sık görülen KOAH tipleridir.

KOAH, hastaları birçok yönden etkilemenin yanında hasta yakınları ve çevresini de olumsuz yönde etkileyebilen bir hastalık olduğu için evde bakım hizmetleri kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir. Evde sağlık bakımı; hasta bireyin en üst düzey sağlık ve bağımsızlık düzeyine gelmesine katkıda bulunmayı amaçlayan; birey, ailesi ve bakım verenlerin multidisipliner sağlık bakım aktivitelerini içerir. Evde bakım; birey ve aileye yaşamakta olduğu ortamda verilen, koruyucu, tedavi ve rehabilite edici sağlık bakım hizmetlerinin sürekliliğini sağlama amacını güden hizmet anlayışıdır. KOAH'lı hastalara düzenli olarak verilen evde bakım, eğitim seviyesini, öz bakım gücünü, günlük aktivitelerde ki bağımsızlığını artırdığı ifade edilmiştir.

Hemşireler KOAH'lı hastaların evde bakımı için farklı modelleri kullanabilirler. Örneğin; KOAH hastalarının evde bakımı için Roper ve arkadaşlarının geliştirdiği "Yaşam Modeli"; yaşamak ve diğer günlük yaşam aktivitelerini yerine getirebilmek için önemi vurgulanan güvenli ve temiz çevrenin sağlanmasının KOAH'da özellikle önemli olduğu belirtmiştir. Ayrıca; Orem'in geliştirdiği öz-bakım modelinde; kronik hastalığa sahip kişilerin bakım gereksinimlerini karşılamak ve geliştirmek için, hasta eğitimi, hemşirelik bakım uygulamalarının değerlendirilmesi ve bu uygulamaların tıbbi girişimlerden ayırt edilmesi gerektiği vurgulanmış ve bu modelin özellikle kronik hastalığa sahip hastalar tarafından kullanılabileceği belirtilmiştir.



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Sonuç olarak KOAH'lı hastanın evde izleminde hemşireler; Risk faktörlerine maruz kalma süresini, hastanın var olan hastalık durumunu, hastalığın günlük yaşam aktivitelerine etkilerini, iyileşme düzeyine etki eden faktörlerini, hastalığın alevlenmesini tetikleyen etmenleri, komplikasyonları, tedavilerin etkinliğini ve yan etkilerini, günlük fiziksel aktivite düzeyini, önerilen aşıları olup olmama durumunu ayrıca komorbid bir hastalığın varlığını ve tedavisini takip etmelidirler. Evde yapılacak her izleminde bu noktalar gözden geçirilmeli ayrıca hastaların risk faktörlerinden uzaklaşıp uzaklaşmadığı, fiziksel olarak aktif olup olmadığı, inhaler ilaç kullanımı ve verilen tedaviye uyumu değerlendirilmelidir. Bunun yanında evde bakımda çeşitli hemşirelik modelleri rehber olarak alınıp bu çerçevede bakım planları oluşturulması sürecin yönetimi ve etkinliği için önerilmektedir. KOAH'lı hastalara evde verilecek etkin bakımın hastaneye yatış oranlarını azaltacağı ve kişilerin yaşam kalitelerinde artışlar sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evde bakım, Halk sağlığı, Hemşirelik, KOAH

ABSTRACT

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a lung disease that carries a risk in terms of mortality and morbidity besides being an important public health problem in Turkey as well as all over the world. COPD is a progressive and chronic disease that occurs with irreversible lung function disorders. Statistics of the World Health Organization (WHO) show that there are approximately 600 million patients with COPD in the world and the number of patients who die from COPD each year is 2.3 million people. COPD is in the 4th place among the diseases that cause death in the world and in Turkey. The prevalence of COPD in Turkey has been determined to be around 20% in the over 40 age group, and it is thought that there are close to 3 million COPD patients according to studies. Airway obstruction due to emphysema and chronic bronchitis are the most common types of COPD.

COPD is considered within the scope of home care services, as it is a disease that can affect patients in many ways, as well as negatively affecting patients' relatives and their environment. Health care at home; aiming to contribute to the patient's attainment of the highest level of health and independence; It includes the multidisciplinary health care activities of the individual, their family and caregivers. Home care; It is a service approach that aims to ensure the continuity of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services given to individuals and families in the environment they live in. It has been stated that regular home care given to patients with COPD increases their education level, self-care power and independence in daily activities.

Nurses can use different models for home care of patients with COPD. E.g; "Life Model" developed by Roper et al for home care of COPD patients; he stated that providing a safe and clean environment, the importance of which is emphasized for living and performing other activities of daily living, is particularly important in COPD. Also; In the self-care model developed by Orem; In order to meet and improve the care needs of people with chronic diseases, it was emphasized that patient education, nursing care practices should be evaluated and these practices should be distinguished from medical interventions, and it was stated that this model could be used especially by patients with chronic diseases.

As a result, nurses in home monitoring of COPD patients; the duration of exposure to risk factors, the patient's disease status, disease activities of daily living, the effects of the factors that influence the level of improvement, the factors that triggered a flare of the disease,



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complications, efficacy and side effects of treatment, the level of daily physical activity, comorbid disease status of whether or not to also existence of recommended vaccines and treatment should follow. These points should be reviewed at every home follow-up, and whether the patients are away from risk factors, whether they are physically active, use of inhaler drugs, and compliance with the given treatment should be evaluated. In addition, it is recommended to take various nursing models as a guide in home care and to create care plans within this framework for the management and effectiveness of the process. It is thought that effective care to be given to patients with COPD at home will reduce hospitalization rates and increase the quality of life of individuals.

Keywords: Homecare, Public health, Nursing, COPD.



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**COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN KADINLARIN PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK DÜZEYİNE
ETKİSİ**

THE RESILIENCE LEVELS OF WOMEN IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Pandemiler, aniden ve hızlı bir şekilde, geniş kitlelerde hastalık ve ölüme sebep olmaları gerekçesiyle insan yaşamını ciddi boyutta tehdit etmektedir. Pandemi süreci fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal açıdan pek çok olumsuzluğa neden olmuştur. Sosyal izolasyon, sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşamama, ekonomik sıkıntılar gibi pek çok sorunu beraberinde getirerek insanların sağlık durumlarını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, pandemi nedeniyle kadın sağlığının erkek sağlığına göre daha olumsuz etkilendiğini vurgulamaktadır. Kadınların sağlığı sadece bireysel anlamda değil, aynı zamanda toplum sağlığına yön vermesi bakımından önemlidir. COVID-19 pandemisi fizyolojik ve sosyal sorunların yanı sıra kadınları psikolojik açıdan da fazlasıyla olumsuz şekilde etkilemiştir. Bu nedenle pandemi sürecinde kadın sağlığının spesifik olarak ele alınması gerekmektedir. Evde iş yükünün artması, sokağa çıkma yasağı, ekonomik sıkıntılar, cinsel sağlık ve üreme sağlığı, gebelik, doğum ve doğum sonu hizmet alımında aksaklıklar, hastalığa yakalanma korkusu gibi pek çok faktör stres, kaygı gibi durumlara yol açarak kadınların psikolojik sağlık düzeylerini olumsuz etkilemiştir. Çalışma sonuçları incelendiğinde; kadınların psikolojik sağlık düzeyinin düşük olduğu, anksiyete, kaygı, korku ve stres gibi duyguları erkeklere oranla daha fazla yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir. Kadınların sağlığı sadece bireysel anlamda değil, aynı zamanda toplum sağlığına yön vermesi bakımından önemlidir. Bu nedenle kadınların pandemiden yüksek düzeyde etkilendikleri gözlenmekle birlikte, sağlık durumlarının değerlendirilmesine, yaşanan sorunların ileri yaşamlarına yansımalarının incelenmesine ve iyileştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Pandemi, Kadın, Kadın Sağlığı, Psikolojik Sağlık



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October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ABSTRACT

Pandemics seriously threaten human life on the grounds that they suddenly and rapidly cause disease and death in large masses. The pandemic process has caused many negativities in terms of physiological, psychological and social aspects. It negatively affects the health status of people by bringing along many problems such as social isolation, inability to access health services, and economic problems. The World Health Organization emphasizes that women's health is affected more negatively than men's health due to the pandemic. Women's health is important not only in an individual sense, but also in terms of directing public health. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected women psychologically as well as physiological and social problems. For this reason, women's health should be specifically addressed during the pandemic process. Many factors such as increased workload at home, curfew, economic problems, sexual and reproductive health, problems in pregnancy, birth and postpartum services, fear of getting sick, caused stress and anxiety, negatively affecting women's resilience levels. When the results of the study are examined; It has been determined that the psychological resilience level of women is low and they experience emotions such as anxiety, anxiety, fear and stress more than men. Women's health is important not only in an individual sense, but also in terms of directing public health. For this reason, although it is observed that women are affected by the pandemic at a high level, it has been determined that there is a need for studies to evaluate their health status, to examine and improve the reflections of the problems experienced in their later lives.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Woman, Women's Health, Psychological Resilience



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**COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINA YÖNELİK
DAMGALAMA**

**STIGMATIZATION OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS DURING THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan COVID-19 pandemisi birçok zorluğu da beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu zorluklardan bir tanesi de damgalamadır. Damgalanma kavramı genel olarak “sahip oldukları farklı bir özelliğe yönelik kişi ya da grubun haksız muamelesi” şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. COVID-19 pandemi sürecinde, COVID-19 tanısı alan bireyler ve bu bireylerin aile üyeleri, tedavi gören bireyler ve hatta iyileşen bireyler bile toplum tarafından damgalamaya maruz kalmıştır. Ancak bu süreçte sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik yapılan damgalama, toplumsal damgalamanın en yıkıcı olanı olmuştur.

Bazı ülkelerde sağlık çalışanları kiralık evlerden tahliye edilmiş, sözlü ve fiziksel şiddete uğramış ve sağlık çalışanlarının toplu taşıma kullanmasına izin verilmemiştir. Yapılan kalitatif bir çalışmada ise, araştırmaya katılan hemşireler, toplumun COVID-19 hastalarına bakım veren hemşireleri virüsle enfekte kabul edip onları “COVID-19 hemşireleri” olarak etiketlediklerini bildirmiştir. Öyle ki bir katılımcı, “İnsanların bana 'COVID-19' demeleri çok can sıkıcı ve kendimi kendi toplumuma bir virüsmüş gibi hissettim.” ifadesini kullanarak damgalanma sonucu hissettiği duyguları aktarmıştır.

Damgalamanın bireyler üzerinde birçok olumsuz etkisi bulunmaktadır. Damgalanan bireyler zamanla içine kapanıp yalnızlaşabilir ve kendini içinde bulunduğu topluma ait hissedemeyebilir. Kaygı, umutsuzluk, çaresizlik ve karamsarlık gibi duygular yaşayabilir ve bunların sonucunda ruhsal bozukluklar ortaya çıkabilir. Bunun yanı sıra, bireyler yoğun öfke yaşayarak hem kendisine hem de çevreye zarar verici davranışlar sergileyebilir. Damgalanan sağlık çalışanları tükenmişlik duygusu yaşayabilir, bu süreçte hâlihazırda ağır olan yükü daha da artabilir ve sosyal destek sistemleri azalabilir. Bu durum ise stres düzeylerinin ve psikolojik sıkıntılarının artmasına sebep olabilir. Tüm bunlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, pandemi sürecinde sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik damgalama ile mücadele edilmesi ve bu konuda araştırmaların artırılması önemli hale gelmektedir.

Bu derleme yazıda, **Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik damgalama** konusu, ilgili literatürdeki araştırma sonuçlarına göre ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Damgalama, Sağlık Çalışanları, Hemşirelik



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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the whole world, has brought many difficulties. One of these difficulties is stigma. The concept of stigma is generally expressed as "unjust treatment of a person or group for a different characteristic they have". During the COVID-19 pandemic process, individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 and their family members, individuals receiving treatment and even individuals recovering have been stigmatized by the society. However, the stigmatization of health workers in this process has been the most destructive of social stigma.

In some countries, health workers were evicted from rental homes, suffered verbal and physical violence, and were not allowed to use public transport. In a qualitative study, nurses participating in the study reported that society considered nurses caring for COVID-19 patients as infected with the virus and labeled them as "COVID-19 nurses". So much so that one participant said, "It's so annoying when people call me 'COVID-19' and I felt like I was a virus to my society." and conveyed the feelings he felt as a result of stigmatization.

Stigma has many negative effects on individuals. Individuals who are stigmatized may become introverted and lonely over time and may not feel like they belong to the society they live in. They may experience feelings such as anxiety, hopelessness, helplessness and pessimism, and as a result, mental disorders may occur. In addition, individuals may experience intense anger and exhibit behaviors that harm both themselves and the environment. Stigmatized health workers may experience a sense of burnout, their already heavy burden may increase and their social support systems may decrease in this process. This can lead to increased stress levels and psychological distress. Considering all these, it becomes important to combat stigma against healthcare professionals and to increase research on this issue during the pandemic process.

In this review article, the issue of **stigmatization of healthcare workers during the Covid-19 pandemic** is discussed according to the results of the research in the relevant literature.

Keywords: COVID-19, Stigma, Health Workers, Nursing



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MEME KANSERİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ LENFÖDEMİ OLAN KADINLARDA DUYU ALGILAMASIYLA ÜST EKSTREMİTE FONKSİYONELLİĞİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SENSORY PERCEPTION AND UPPER LIMB FUNCTIONALITY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER-RELATED LYMPHEDEMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Meme Kanseri ile ilişkili Lenfödem (MKİL) olan kadınlarda duyu algılamasıyla üst ekstremitte fonksiyonelliği arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir.

Bu çalışmaya meme kanseri tedavileri sonrası en az 6-ay geçmiş ve lenfödem olan 36 kadın dahil edildi. Katılımcıların lenfödem şiddeti etkilenen ve etkilenmeyen ekstremiteler arasındaki çevre ölçümüne göre belirlendi. Etkilenen tarafta, önkolun volar yüzünde, dirsek eklemine 10 cm distalinden Semmes-Weinstein Monofilamentleri (SWM) ile duyu algılamaları değerlendirildi. Üst ekstremitte fonksiyonelliği Minnesota manuel beceri testi ve Üst Ekstremitte Fonksiyonellik, Yetersizlik ve Sağlık Sorgulaması (LYMPH-ICF) anketi ile değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel analizler için Spearman testi kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0.05$ olarak belirlendi.

Katılımcıların ortalama yaşı 60.3 ± 9.1 yıl, ortalama vücut kütle indeksi 29.3 ± 3.9 kg/m^2 ve ortalama lenfödem süresi 46 ± 35.1 ay idi. SWM test değerleri ile Minnesota manuel beceri testi arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönde ve orta derecede korelasyon vardı (yerleştirme yeteneği: $r=0.445$, $p=0.007$ ve döndürme yeteneği: $r=0.435$, $p=0.08$). SWM test değerleri ile LYMPH-ICF total puanı arasında pozitif yönde iyi derecede ($r=0.628$, $p<0.001$) korelasyon vardı. LYMPH_ICF alt ölçekleri incelendiğinde, SWM test değerleri ile fiziksel fonksiyon puanı arasında pozitif yönde orta derecede ($r=0.511$, $p=0.001$), ev işi aktiviteleri puanı arasında pozitif yönde orta derecede ($r=0.563$, $p<0.001$) korelasyon vardı.

Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına dayanarak, MKİL olan kadınlarda duyu algılamasında azalmanın üst ekstremitte fonksiyon bozukluğuyla ilişkili olabileceği görülmektedir. MKİL olan kadınları duyu değerlendirme/egitim programına dahil etmek faydalı olabilir. Birden fazla bölgede, elektrofizyolojik testleri içeren detaylı duyu değerlendirmeleri ile ek üst ekstremitte fonksiyonel değerlendirmelerinin dahil edildiği ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lenfödem, Fonksiyonellik, Duyu Algılaması, Semmes-Weinstein, Minnesota Manuel Beceri Testi



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the association between sensory perception and upper limb functionality in women with breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL).

Thirty-six women with lymphedema at least 6 months after breast cancer treatments were included in this study. The severity of lymphedema of the participants was determined by measuring the circumference between the affected and unaffected extremities. Sensory perceptions were evaluated with Semmes-Weinstein Monofilaments (SWM) on the affected side, on the volar region of the forearm, 10 cm distal to the elbow crease. Upper limb functionality was assessed with the Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test (MMDT) and Lymphedema Functioning, Disability and Health Questionnaire (Lymph-ICF). Spearman test was used for statistical analysis. Statistical significance level was determined as $p < 0.05$.

The mean age of the participants was 60.3 ± 9.1 years, mean body mass index was 29.3 ± 3.9 kg/m^2 , and mean lymphedema duration was 46 ± 35.1 months. There was a statistically significant, positive and moderate correlation between SWM test values and MMDT (ability to place: $r=0.445$, $p=0.007$ and ability to turn and place: $r=0.435$, $p=0.08$). There was a positive and good correlation between SWM values and LYMPH-ICF total score ($r=0.628$, $p < 0.001$). When the subscales of the LYMPH_ICF questionnaire were examined, there was a positive and moderate correlation between the SWM values and the physical function score ($r=0.511$, $p=0.001$), and a positive and moderate correlation between the household activities and SWM values ($r=0.563$, $p < 0.001$).

Based on the results of this study, it seems that decreased sensory perception in women with BCRL may be associated with upper limb dysfunction. It may be beneficial to include women with BCRL in sensory assessment/education programs. Further studies with detailed sensory evaluations including electrophysiological tests at multiple sites and additional upper limb functional assessments are needed.

Key Words: Lymphedema, Functionality, Sensory Perception, Semmes-Weinstein, Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test



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**MİGRENLİ KADINLARDA FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYİNE GÖRE AĞRI
ÖZELLİKLERİ, ÖZÜR DURUMU VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN İNCELENMESİ: BİR
PİLOT ÇALIŞMA**

INVESTIGATION OF PAIN CHARACTERISTICS, DISABILITY STATUS AND
QUALITY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL IN WOMEN
WITH MIGRAINE: A PILOT STUDY

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ÖZET

Migren; ataklarla seyreden, yaşam kalitesini düşüren ve özre neden olan primer bir baş ağrısı bozukluğudur. Fiziksel aktivite ve migren arasındaki ilişki oldukça tartışmalıdır. Düşük düzeyde fiziksel aktivite, daha yüksek migren prevalansı ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Ayrıca fiziksel aktivitenin; atakların sıklığı, süresi ve yoğunluğu üzerinde faydalı olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Fakat bunun aksine fiziksel aktivitenin migren ataklarını tetiklediği de belirtilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı, migrenli kadınlarda fiziksel aktivite düzeyine göre ağrı özellikleri, özür durumu ve yaşam kalitesinin incelenmesi olarak planlandı.

Çalışmaya 112 migren tanısına sahip olan kadın dâhil edildi. Fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri, Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi-7 ile değerlendirildi ve katılımcılar fiziksel aktivite düzeyine göre üç gruba [inaktif grup (n=36), minimal aktif grup (n=36) ve aktif grup (n=30)] ayrıldı. Migrene bağlı özür durumu ve yaşam kalitesi etkilenimi sırasıyla Migren Özür Değerlendirme Skalası (MİDAS) ve Baş Ağrısı Etki Ölçeği (HİT-6) ile değerlendirildi.

Grupların fiziksel özellikleri benzerdi ($p_{\text{vas}}=0.738$, $p_{\text{VKI}}=0.137$). Gruplar arasında ağrı şiddeti ($p=0.346$), atak sıklığı ($p=0.218$) ve süresi ($p=0.265$) açısından farklılık görülmezken, özür durumu ($p=0.001$) ve yaşam kalitesine ($p=0.004$) göre farklılık olduğu saptandı. Gruplar arasındaki ikili karşılaştırmalarda; inaktif ve aktif ($p<0.001$), minimal aktif ve aktif ($p=0.006$) gruplar arasında özür durumu açısından fark olduğu görüldü. Benzer şekilde, inaktif ve aktif ($p=0.019$), minimal aktif ve aktif ($p=0.001$) olan gruplar arasında yaşam kalitesi etkilenimi açısından da fark tespit edildi.

Sonuç olarak aktif olan migrenli kadınların minimal aktif ve inaktif gruplardaki kadınlara göre daha düşük özür durumu ve yaşam kalitesinde daha az bozulma olduğu saptandı. Kliniklerde migrenli bireylerin özür durumunun azaltılması ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılması için fiziksel aktivite programlarının oluşturulması önemli olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, Migren, Baş ağrısı, Özür durumu, Yaşam kalitesi



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ABSTRACT

Migraine is a primary headache disorder that progresses with attacks, reduces quality of life, causes disability. The relationship between physical activity and migraines is highly controversial. Low levels of physical activity have been associated with a higher prevalence of migraines. It is also stated that physical activity is beneficial on the frequency, duration and intensity of attacks. However, it is also stated that physical activity triggers migraine attacks. Accordingly, the study aimed to examine the pain characteristics, disability status, and quality of life in women with migraines according to physical activity level.

112 women with migraine diagnoses were included. Physical activity levels were assessed with the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-7, and the participants were divided into three groups according to physical activity level [inactive (n=36), minimally active (n=36), active (n=30)]. Migraine-related disability and impact on quality of life were evaluated with the Migraine Disability Assessment Scale and Headache Impact Test-6, respectively.

The physical characteristics of the groups were similar ($p_{\text{age}}=0.738$, $p_{\text{BMI}}=0.137$). While there were no differences between the groups in terms of pain severity ($p=0.346$), frequency ($p=0.218$), and duration ($p=0.265$) of attacks, there was a difference in terms of disability ($p=0.001$), quality of life ($p=0.004$). In paired comparisons between groups; It was observed that there were a difference between inactive and active ($p<0.001$), minimally active and active ($p=0.006$) groups in terms of disability. Similarly, a difference was found between the inactive and active ($p=0.019$), minimally active and active ($p=0.001$) groups in terms of quality of life impact.

Consequently, it was determined that active migraine women had a lower disability and less deterioration in the quality of life compared to the other women. It may be important to establish physical activity programs in clinics to reduce the disability of individuals with migraines and increase their quality of life.

Keywords: Physical activity, Migraine, Headache, Disability status, Quality of life



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**BİREYSELLEŞTİRİLMİŞ GELİŞİM BAKIM UYGULAMALARININ
PRETERM VE DÜŞÜK DOĞUM AĞIRLIKLI BEBEKLER İÇİN ÖNEMİ:
LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ**
INDIVIDUALIZED DEVELOPMENT CARE PRACTICES
IMPORTANCE FOR PRETERM AND LOW-BIRTH BABIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

Günümüzde preterm ve düşük doğum ağırlıklı bebeklerin yaşama şansları oldukça artmıştır. Her geçen süre teknolojik ilerlemeler ile kendini geliştiren yenidoğan yoğun bakım üniteleri sayesinde birçok bebek hayatta kalabilmektedir. Ancak bunun yanında bebeklerin daha hızlı ve sağlıklı bir şekilde taburcu olmaları, tedaviye uyum sağlayabilmeleri ve ilerleyen yıllardaki sağlıklı nörogelişim süreçleri için bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakım uygulamalarının payının oldukça büyük olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakım uygulamaları her bebeğe özgü olup; aile merkezli bakımın verilmesi, toplu bakım, prone pozisyonu verme, kanguru bakımı, ağrının yönetilmesi, fiziksel çevrenin düzenlenmesi, besleyici olmayan emme, kendi kendini sakinleştirme ve uyku düzeninin sağlanması bileşenlerini içermektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışma preterm ve düşük doğum ağırlıklı bebekler için yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitelerinde uygulanan bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakımın önemini değerlendirmek amaçlı planlanmıştır. Çalışmada öncelikle bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakımın ne olduğu ve nasıl uygulandığına ilişkin bilgiler sunulmuş sonrasında bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakımın preterm veya düşük doğum ağırlıklı bebekler üzerindeki etkisini inceleyen randomize kontrollü çalışma örnekleri sunulmuştur. Bu doğrultuda literatür incelendiğinde bireyselleştirilmiş gelişim bakımının erken taburculuğu sağladığı, bebeklerde kilo alımını hızlandırdığı, bebeklerin stresini azalttığı, nöropsikolojik ve nöroelektrofizyolojik gelişim sağladığı, oral beslenmeye geçişi hızlandırdığı ayrıca aile üzerindeki stresi de azalttığına ilişkin randomize kontrollü çalışma sonuçları saptandı. Bu doğrultuda yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitelerinde çalışan pediatri hemşirelerinin bireyselleştirilmiş gelişimsel bakım konusunda eğitim almaları ve bu uygulamaları yapmaları önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düşük Doğum Ağırlığı, Preterm, Bireyselleştirilmiş Gelişimsel Bakım.



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ABSTRACT

Today, the chances of survival of preterm and low birth weight babies have increased considerably. Thanks to the neonatal intensive care units, which develop themselves with technological advances, many babies can survive. However, it is stated that the share of individualized developmental care practices is quite large for babies to be discharged faster and healthier, to adapt to treatment, and for healthy neurodevelopment processes in the coming years. Individualized developmental care practices are specific to each baby; It includes family-centered care, collective care, prone positioning, kangaroo care, pain management, regulation of the physical environment, non-nutritive sucking, self-soothing, and sleep regulation. Accordingly, this study was planned to evaluate the importance of individualized developmental care applied in neonatal intensive care units for preterm and low birth weight infants. In the study, firstly, information about what individualized developmental care is and how it is applied, then examples of randomized controlled studies examining the effect of individualized developmental care on preterm or low birth weight infants are presented. In this direction, when the literature was examined, randomized controlled study results were found that individualized developmental care provides early discharge, accelerates weight gain in infants, reduces stress in infants, provides neuropsychological and neuroelectrophysiological development, accelerates the transition to oral nutrition, and also reduces stress on the family. In this direction, it is recommended that pediatric nurses working in neonatal intensive care units should receive training on individualized developmental care and make these practices.

Keywords: Low Birth Weight, Preterm, Individualized Developmental Care.



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**MESLEKİ VE TEKNİK ANADOLU LİSELERİNDE OKUYAN ERGENLERİN
RİSKLİ SAĞLIK DAVRANIŞLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**ASSESSMENT OF RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF ADOLESCENTS IN
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLS**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Liselerinde okuyan ergenlerin riskli sağlık davranışlarının değerlendirilmesi amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırma örneklemini, Aksaray il merkezinde bulunan ve MEB' e bağlı Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Liseleri'nde okuyan 2017-2018 eğitim ve öğretim yılına kayıtlı öğrencilerden gönüllü, iletişime engeli olmayan 652 ergen oluşturmuştur.

Araştırmanın verileri Mart 2018 – Haziran 2018 tarihleri arasında Ergene İlişkin Tanımlayıcı Özellikler Formu ve Riskli Sağlık Davranışları Ölçeği (RSDÖ) aracılığı ile araştırmacı tarafından toplanmıştır. Veriler SPSS 24.0 istatistik programı kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmaya dâhil edilen öğrencilerin özellikleri incelendiğinde; yaş ortalamalarının $16,50 \pm 1,04$ olduğu saptanmıştır. Öğrencilerin %53,5'i erkek, %23,6'sı 9. sınıf, %24,3'ü 10. sınıf, %24,5'i 11. sınıf ve %27,6'sı 12. sınıfta olduğu belirlenmiştir. Annelerinin %75,9' u ve babalarının %68,1'i ilköğretim mezunudur. Öğrencilerin %90,3'ü ailesi ile beraber yaşamakta ve %15,8'i gelir getiren işte çalışmaktadır. Ekonomik durumunu %52,5'i orta, sağlık durumunu %85,6'sı iyi ve %58,0' i başarı durumlarını iyi olarak tanımlamıştır. Riskli sağlık davranışlarından en yüksek alt boyut risk puan ortalaması beslenme ($56,97 \pm 10,77$), en düşük risk puan ortalaması madde kullanımı ($27,91 \pm 11,83$) ve RSDÖ toplam puan ortalaması $52,93 \pm 8,85$ dir.

Araştırmada, ergenin cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, gelir getiren bir işte çalışma durumu, ekonomik durumu, sağlık algısı, başarı algısı ve anne baba tutumuna yönelik algısı gibi tanımlayıcı özellikleri riskli sağlık davranışları toplam puan ortalamalarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark yaratmıştır. Bu araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda okul sağlığı hizmetleri kapsamında; ergen sağlığını koruma ve geliştirmeye yönelik ergen gelişim özellikleri, riskli sağlık davranışları ve sağlığı geliştirici davranışlar hakkında toplumu bilinçlendirici programlar hazırlanması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ergen, Ergen Sağlığı, Riskli Davranışlar, Riskli Sağlık Davranışları, Sağlık Davranışları



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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted as a descriptive study in order to evaluate the risky health behaviors of adolescents studying at Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools. The sample of the research consisted of 652 adolescents who were enrolled in the 2017-2018 academic year, who were enrolled in the Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools of the Ministry of National Education, located in the city center of Aksaray and had no communication barriers.

The data of the study were collected by the researcher through the Adolescent Descriptive Characteristics Form and Risky Health Behaviors Scale (RSDS) between March 2018 and June 2018. The data were evaluated using the SPSS 24.0 statistical program.

When the characteristics of the students included in the study are examined; mean age was found to be 16.50 ± 1.04 . It was determined that 53.5% of the students were male, 23.6% were in the 9th grade, 24.3% were in the 10th grade, 24.5% were in the 11th grade and 27.6% were in the 12th grade. 75.9% of their mothers and 68.1% of their fathers are primary school graduates. 90.3% of the students live with their families and 15.8% of them work in an income generating job. 52.5% of them defined their economic status as moderate, 85.6% of them as good and 58.0% of them as good. Among the risky health behaviors, the highest sub-dimension risk score average was nutrition (56.97 ± 10.77), the lowest risk point average was substance use (27.91 ± 11.83), and RSS total score was 52.93 ± 8.85 .

In the study, descriptive characteristics of the adolescent such as gender, class level, working in an income generating job, economic status, perception of health, perception of success and parental attitude created a statistically significant difference in the mean total score of risky health behaviors. In line with the results of this research, within the scope of school health services; It is recommended to prepare public awareness programs about adolescent developmental characteristics, risky health behaviors and health-promoting behaviors aimed at protecting and improving adolescent health.

Keywords: Adolescent, Adolescent Health, Health Behaviors, Risk Behaviors, Risk Health Behaviors



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**ZEYTİN (*Olea europaea* L.) VE CEVİZ (*Juglans regia* L.) YAPRAKLARININ
FONKSİYONEL ÖZELLİKLERİ VE KULLANIM POTANSİYELLERİ**

FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES AND USAGE POTENTIALS OF OLIVE (*Olea europaea* L.)
AND WALNUT (*Juglans regia* L.) LEAVES

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ÖZET

Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler, koruyucu ve tedavi edici özelliklerinden dolayı yüzyıllardır kullanılmaktadır. Bunların fitokimyasal profillerinin belirlenmesi, kullanım alanlarının ve endüstriyel açıdan potansiyellerinin (ilaç, kozmetik ve gıda gibi) geliştirilmesi üzerine yapılan çalışmalara ilgi gittikçe artmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, tıbbi ve aromatik bitki olma özelliğiyle dikkat çeken ve fitokimyasal profilleri belirlenmiş olan zeytin yaprağı ve ceviz yaprağı önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Zeytin yaprağı; Avrupa ve Akdeniz ülkelerinde (Türkiye, Yunanistan, İspanya, İtalya, Fransa, İsrail, Fas ve Tunus) halk hekimliğinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. İnsan beslenmesinde ekstrakt, bitki çayı ve toz olarak kullanılabilen zeytin yaprağı; uçucu yağlar, organik asitler, antioksidan bileşikler, fenolikler, flavonoidler, sekoiridoitler (oleuropein) ve triterpenler gibi biyoaktif bileşenler açısından zengindir. Zeytin yaprağı, bileşimindeki oleuropein ve fenolik bileşiklerden dolayı antioksidan, antimikrobiyal, anti-inflamatuar, antiaterojenik, antikarsinojenik, antiviral, hipoglisemik ve nöroprotektif olmak üzere çok sayıda farmakolojik etki göstermektedir.

Ceviz yaprağı daha çok ilaç ve kozmetik endüstrisinde kullanım alanına sahip olmakla birlikte, ticari anlamda bitki çayı ve takviye edici gıda olarak da satışı yapılmaktadır. Bileşimindeki biyoaktif bileşiklerden (juglone başta olmak üzere fenolik ve flavonoid bileşikler) dolayı antioksidan, antimikrobiyal, antifungal, anti-inflamatuar, antidiyabetik, antihelmintik, antidiyare, antinosiseptif, antihistaminik, antiülser, antiastmatik, immünomodülatör, antifertilite ve hepatoprotektif gibi pek çok özelliğiyle insan sağlığına faydalıdır.

Biyoaktif bileşikler açısından potansiyel olan ve fitokimyasal profilleri kanıtlanmış bitkisel kaynaklar (tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler, baharatlar, otlar gibi) ve tarımsal gıda ve yan ürünleri (yaprak, tohum, sap, kabuk ve posa vb.) sağlığı korumak için nutrasötiklerin ve fonksiyonel gıdaların geliştirilmesinde ümit verici görünmektedir. Sunulan bu çalışmada, tarımsal atık durumunda olan zeytin yaprağı ve ceviz yaprağının fitokimyasal profiline dikkat çekerek, sağlık faydaları ve gıda sanayinde kullanım potansiyeli hakkında genel bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki, Zeytin yaprağı, Ceviz yaprağı, Terapötik etki, Gıda, Sağlık



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ABSTRACT

Medicinal and aromatic plants have been used for centuries due to their protective and therapeutic properties. There is an increasing interest in studies on the determination of their phytochemical profiles, the development of their usage areas and industrial potential (such as medicine, cosmetics and food). In this context, olive leaves and walnut leaves, which attract attention with their medicinal and aromatic plants and whose phytochemical profiles have been determined, have an important place.

Olive leaf; It is widely used in folk medicine in European and Mediterranean countries (Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, France, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia). Olive leaf, which can be used as an extract, herbal tea and powder in human nutrition; It is rich in bioactive components such as essential oils, organic acids, antioxidant compounds, phenolics, flavonoids, secoiridoids (oleuropein) and triterpenes. Olive leaf has many pharmacological effects such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antiatherogenic, anticarcinogenic, antiviral, hypoglycemic and neuroprotective due to the oleuropein and phenolic compounds in its composition.

Walnut leaves are mostly used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, they are also commercially sold as herbal tea and food supplements. Due to the bioactive compounds (especially juglone, phenolic and flavonoid compounds) in its composition, it is beneficial for human health with many properties such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antihelmintic, antidiarrheal, antinociceptive, antihistamine, antiulcer, antiasthmatic, immunomodulator, antifertility and hepatoprotective.

Plant sources (such as medicinal and aromatic plants, spices, herbs) and agri-food wastes and by-products (such as leaves, seeds, stems, bark and pulp, etc.) with potential for bioactive compounds and proven phytochemical profiles are promising in the development of nutraceuticals and functional foods to protect health. In this present study, general information about the potential health benefits and use in the food industry is given by drawing attention to the phytochemical profile of olive leaves and walnut leaves, which can be considered agricultural waste.

Keywords: Plant, Olive leaf, Walnut leaf, Therapeutic effect, Food, Health



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SÜT VE KONJUGE YAĞ ASİDİNİN SAĞLIK VE BESLENMEDEKİ ÖNEMİ
THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK AND CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID IN HEALTH
AND NUTRITION

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ÖZET

Süt mükemmel yakın bir gıdadır. Bileşiminde bulunan laktoz, süt yağı, süt proteinleri, kalsiyum ve fosfor, esansiyel aminoasitler, esansiyel yağ asitleri, B₂ vitamini, A vitamini ve/veya β-karoten, fosfolipitler ve daha birçok bileşen bu yaklaşımı doğrulamaktadır. Sütte çok sayıda antioksidan etkili bileşik de vardır. Ancak, süt yağındaki en aktif antioksidan, konjuge çift bağ ile karakterize edilen konjuge linoleik asit (KLA)'tir. KLA; biyolojik değeri yüksek cis-9, trans-11 ve trans-10, cis-12 izomerlerinin en fazla bulunduğu 28'den fazla linoleik asit izomerinden oluşmaktadır. Esas olarak süt ve ürünleri sonra da sığır eti en önemli KLA kaynaklarıdır. Ruminant sütlerinde en fazla KLA içeriği sırasıyla; koyun, inek ve keçi sütlerindedir. KLA'nın insanlarda çok sayıda potansiyel sağlık yararı bulunmaktadır. KLA'nın sağlığa faydası antioksidan aktivitesinin çok yüksek oluşundan kaynaklanmaktadır. KLA düşük konsantrasyonlarda bile, α-tokoferolden daha etkilidir. Süt yağı antioksidanları insan vücudundaki prooksidan/antioksidan dengenin korunmasında önemlidirler. Lipofilik ortamda aktif olan süt yağı antioksidanları, oksidatif stresi önlemede savunma sistemini desteklemektedir. Yetersiz miktarda, lipofilik antioksidan tüketiminin kanser, kalp, nörolojik vb hastalıkların ana nedeni olduğu belirtilmektedir. Lipofilik süt antioksidanlarının termal stabilitesi yüksektir, bu nedenle tüm süt ürünlerinde aktiftir. Sütün, özellikle lipofilik antioksidan içeriği, hayvan yemlerinin bileşimine bağlıdır. Araştırma sonuçları, KLA içeriği zengin olgunlaştırılmış peynirlerin fazla tüketildiği ülkelerde meme kanseri ölüm oranlarının daha düşük olduğunu göstermiştir. Doğal KLA'nın antikanserojenik etkileri sentetik KLA'dan daha yüksektir. KLA, bağışıklık sistemini uyarıcı, ateroskleroz, kanser ve nörolojik bozukluk riskini ve yağ dokusunu azaltıcı, kemik mineralizasyonunu iyileştirici etkileri olan, kan lipid profilinin düzenlenmesi, obezite ve tip 2 diyabetin önlenmesi ve daha birçok sağlık sorununa faydalı olan bir bileşiktir. Araştırma sonuçları, insan beslenmesinde lipofilik antioksidan eksikliğinin nedenleri arasında yetersiz süt yağı tüketimini ve rasyon bileşimini göstermektedir. Bu sunumda, süt ve ürünlerinin konjuge yağ asidi içeriği ve önemi hakkında bilgi verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süt, Konjuge linoleik asit, Antioksidan, Sağlık



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ABSTRACT

Milk is a near-perfect food. Lactose, milk fat, milk proteins, calcium and phosphorus, essential amino acids, essential fatty acids, vitamin B₂, vitamin A and/or β -carotene, phospholipids and many other components in its composition confirm this approach. There are also many antioxidant compounds in milk. However, the most active antioxidant in milk fat is conjugated linoleic acid (CLA), which is characterized by a conjugated double bond. CLA; It consists of more than 28 linoleic acid isomers with the highest biological value of cis-9, trans-11 and trans-10, cis-12 isomers. Mainly milk and its products, followed by beef are the most important sources of CLA. The highest CLA content in ruminant milk, respectively; in sheep, cow and goat milk. CLA has numerous potential health benefits in humans. The health benefits of CLA are due to its very high antioxidant activity. CLA is more effective than α -tocopherol, even at low concentrations. First of all, milk fat antioxidants are important in maintaining the rooxidant/antioxidant balance in the human body. Milk fat antioxidants, which are active in the lipophilic environment, support the defense system in preventing oxidative stress. Insufficient amount of lipophilic antioxidant consumption is stated to be the main cause of cancer, heart, neurological, etc. diseases. The thermal stability of lipophilic milk antioxidants is high, so they are active in all dairy products. The content of especially lipophilic antioxidants in milk depends on the composition of animal feeds. Research results have shown that breast cancer mortality rates are lower in countries where CLA-rich ripened cheeses are consumed more. The anticarcinogenic effect of natural CLA is higher than synthetic CLA. CLA is a compound that stimulates the immune system, reduces the risk of atherosclerosis, cancer and neurological disorders and adipose tissue, improves bone mineralization, regulates blood lipid profile, prevents obesity and type 2 diabetes, and many other health problems. Research results indicate insufficient consumption of milk fat and ration composition among the causes of lipophilic antioxidant deficiency in human nutrition. In this presentation, information will be given about the conjugated fatty acid content of milk and its products and its importance.

Keywords: Milk, Conjugated linoleic acid, Antioxidant, Health



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A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION IN TURKEY
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ABSTRACT

The Ombudsman is a supervisory system that dates back to the Ottoman Empire and was first established in Sweden in 1809 by the Constitution. Later, it started to be implemented in Finland in 1919, and with the effect of the mobility in international relations after the Second World War, the existence and success of the ombudsman institution attracted the attention of other countries and started to be implemented by other countries. The ombudsman institution in Turkey has been implemented since 2012. It was created to examine, research and make recommendations. The ombudsman institution is independent in the functioning of public services. The ombudsman institution draws attention as an audit institution that is compatible with the new public administration approach and pluralist democracy, which is based on the current participation, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability criteria. As a mediator, ombudsman resolves the problems between the citizen and the administration in a way that satisfies both parties and supports the administrative judiciary. The ombudsman institution has made significant contributions to public administration and citizens in Turkey. The purpose of this article is to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the ombudsman institution in Turkey in terms of public management perspective.

Keywords: Ombudsman, Turkey, Public Management



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THE IMPACT OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS ON THE PARTICIPATION IN THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAM ON THE TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Turkey officially participated the Bologna Process in 2001. From 2001 to 2005, There was not much work done in order to coply with the joint work activities with the member countries when the country became a member of the Bologna Process. Following the initiation of the Bologna Process National Experts Team Projects supported by the European Commission since 2004, the use of EU Education and Youth programs (Erasmus+) and the realization of short-term student exchanges,the activities towards the practice of the tools of the Bologna Process have found their way into Turkish higher education. One of the major targets of Bologna Process is to facilitate student and staff mobility. This research aims to see how the participation rates in student and staff mobility in the Erasmus+ program of Turkey developed after the introduction of the Bologna process. Study was designed using document analysis from qualitative data collection methods. The data on statistics is reached from Erasmus+ Annual Report 2019 and Bologna Process Implementation Report 2020 published by the Eeuropean Commission. At the end of the study, it is seen that high levels of implementation of the tools of the Bologna process connect with the participation rates in the Erasmus+ program.

Keywords: Bologna Process, Erasmus+ Program, Turkish Higher Education



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STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT IN FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AS THE BASIS FOR ACTION FRAMEWORK IN KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA

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Field of Study: Environmental Science

ABSTRACT

This paper examined the engagement of stakeholders in Flood Risk Management (FRM) by identifying their interventions, synergy, and barriers to effective collaboration in Katsina Urban Area. Purposive sampling was utilized in the selection of Community-based Organizations (CBOs) and Institutional FRM stakeholders. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used to collect data from them and Recursive Abstraction was utilized to analyze the data obtained through FGDs. Conversely, Yamane's formula was used to obtain the sample size of households in Arewa (North) ward (369), and Kudu (South) ward (353) of the study area. Furthermore, Systematic random sampling was conducted in each of the eight flood-prone areas within the wards, and structured questionnaires were administered to the most senior person available in each household. Households' data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results indicated that, 30.19% of the households' respondents got external support from stakeholders while 69.81% never did. However, 77.52% of the support came from CBOs and 22.48% from institutional stakeholders. All the institutional stakeholders cited inadequate funding and public negligence as the challenges of FRM in the study area. They also indicated that poor institutional transparency and time-lag between information decimation and action were the main barriers to effective synergy. It was also revealed that stakeholder's synergy was inefficient and ineffective and that institutional dominance pervaded and slowed FRM efforts in the study area, hence, the need for a Flood Risk Management Action Framework.

Key words: Flooding, Flood risk, Management, Stakeholders



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CHALLENGES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR RURAL LABOURS: A CASE STUDY IN MEKONG DELTA, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Vocational training for workers in rural areas is necessary to support the transformation of occupational structure for the surplus labour force from agricultural production. At the same time, with the desire to meet the requirements of improving professional capacity for employees. Many policies for vocational training have been applied from the national government to the local government. The study pointed out the challenges of the vocational training process in the Mekong Delta and suggested solutions to improve vocational training classes. Accordingly, government policies need to focus on learners, focusing on training programs suitable to reality to apply after finishing the course.

Keywords: challenges, labours, rural, policies, vocational training



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IDEOLOGY OF PROSPECT 1 STUDENT BOOK— AN IRANIAN EFL TEXTBOOK

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ABSTRACT

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines ideology as: a) a manner or the content of thinking characteristic of an individual, group, or culture, b) the integrated assertions, theories and aims that constitute a sociopolitical program, and c) a systematic body of concepts especially about human life or culture. Besides, Cambridge Online Dictionary refers to ideology as a set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based. Similarly, Oxford Online Dictionary interprets it as a set of ideas that an economic or political system is based on, while Collins Online Dictionary explains it as a set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions. Lastly, Britannica Encyclopedia clarifies it as a form of social or political philosophy in which practical elements are as prominent as theoretical ones and adds that it is a system of ideas that aspires both to explain the world and to change it. In sum, the authorized sources define ideology as a set of beliefs desired to be imposed on people. English enjoys worldwide acceptance and employment by every nation of the world. Iran is one of these countries who utilize English as a foreign language. Further, it is crystal clear that English is a language aiming at imposing some kind of ideology, while English textbooks are the related ideological tools to carry out this mission. Hence, this study examines a locally written EFL textbook suggested by the Iranian State and tries to find out the ideological elements included in the analyzed textbook. The textbook was evaluated qualitatively through descriptive content analysis technique. The picture drawn by the study represents that the locally written EFL textbook emphasizes specific ideologies.

Keywords: ideology, English ideology, textbook, textbook evaluation, EFL textbooks



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GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

India is a country where a large number of people are found to be illiterate, ignorant, poor and backward. India is a classical land of caste in which caste is the main form of social stratification. The backwardness of Indian people is closely connected with the type of the stratification system that it has, that is, the caste. The main disadvantage here is that the people's status is ascribed to them by birth in certain castes and tribal groups. Hence, it is clear from the above that the concept of caste is more helpful in understanding the Indian stratification system than class. The British people had used the concept of “backward classes” to refer to the most “backward castes” of India.

Key Words: Policies, Programmes and Other Backward Classes.

The present paper analyses following **objectives**: 1. To know the Government Policies for the OBCs Development. 2. To understand the Government programmes for the other backward classes development Karnataka State. 3. To give the suggestions and recommendations for the upliftment of the community people.

Methodology: The present study is confined to the eastern part region of Karnataka (Ballari District). The adopted methodology is as usual to the social sciences. The random sampling method is utilized and selected total 330 respondents. Data is based on the primary sources like field observation, interviews with the community respondents etc. by using a tool like interview schedules. Secondary sources are also utilized.

Findings: About 65% of the respondents are socially and economically back warded. About 62.7 % of respondents engaged in Carpenter artisans and only 2.1% are bronze and stone artisans. In regard to ‘whether the community is access to available government facilities’, about 254 (77%) respondents said ‘No’ and 76 (23%) have said ‘Yes’. About 60% of the



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respondents are illiterates and only a few are having elementary and middle school education, it is unfortunate that none of them obtained higher education in the artisans' community.

Recommendations:

1. To update youths to the modern technology and employment, the Government should organize training along with financial assistance to the artisans of Vishwakarma.
2. The banks should extend their credit facilities to the artisans without strict formalities, so that the men and women artisans should get loans easily.
3. The artisan should organize themselves into cooperative society, so that their interests should be protected and collectively they can produce and sell their products.

Conclusion- Artisans are contributing significantly to the development of society. Though the most of the artisans are in the margin of the society, it is the need of the hour to preserve their traditional artisan skills and overcoming their problems.

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**THE PRESS WITH WRONGFUL CONVICTION IN VIETNAM – APPROACHING
FROM THE VIEW OF THE PRESS TYPE**

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ABSTRACT

The press type is the unity between the content and the stable form of a press work. Understanding the characteristics and rules of the press type will contribute to helping journalists easily deploy a press work and readers can easily access information from it. From the theory of press type and using the method of analyzing the message content, the author of the article has surveyed 661 press works in Vietnam on the issue of wrongful convictions, from which done statistics, classified, pointed out the characteristics of the press type on the issue of wrongful convictions in the Vietnamese press. The survey result shows that press type on the issue of wrongful convictions are used diversely, in which, the group of media type (news, reports, interviews, reflection articles, quick recordings) accounts for the majority of articles on the issue of wrongful convictions. In the category of political press, the main used type is investigative reporting. The group of political-artistic journalism type (press report, journal, skits, quick recordings, etc.) is used with a very small percentage (accounting for 0.9%). From the survey results, the author makes some recommendations to improve the effectiveness of press types in reflecting on the currently wrongful convictions.

Keywords: Press; wrongful judgment; Category; journalism genre.



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II. KARABAĞ SAVAŞINDA İNSANSIZ HAVA ARACI, SİLAHLI İNSANSIZ HAVA ARACI VE DRONELARIN OYNADIĞI ROL

THE ROLE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE, ARMED UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE AND DRONES IN THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı II. Karabağ Savaşında insansız hava aracı, silahlı insansız hava aracı ve dronelerin oynadığı rolü ortaya koymaktır. Azerbaycan ile Ermenistan arasında Dağlık Karabağ ve etrafında Ermeni işgali altında bulunan topraklar nedeni ile 27 Eylül-09 Kasım 2020 tarihleri arasında II. Karabağ Savaşı yaşanmıştır. Azerbaycan, Ermenistan ve Rusya Federasyonu (RF) arasında 10 Kasım 2020 tarihinde imzalanan üçlü deklarasyon ile Azerbaycan işgal altındaki topraklarının büyük bir bölümünü kurtarmıştır. RF, Dağlık Karabağ sorununun başından beri Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan arasında askeri açıdan bir denge sağlamaya gayret göstermiştir. Ermenistan'ın silah ithalatının neredeyse tamamını, Azerbaycan'ın silah ithalatının önemli bir bölümünü RF'den sağlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan envanterinde yaklaşık olarak aynı silahlar bulunmaktadır. Bu durumda II. Karabağ Savaşında iki tarafın birbirine üstünlük kurması için asimetri oluşturulması gerekmiştir. II. Karabağ Savaşında Azerbaycan'ın muharebe sahasında elde ettiği askeri başarıda, İHA/SİHA ve drone sistemlerinin büyük payı olmuş ve muharebede kuvvet çarpanı etkisi göstermişlerdir. Azerbaycan gerek kendi ürettiği, gerekse Türkiye ve İsrail'den ithal ettiği İHA/SİHA ve drone sistemleri ile Ermenistan karşısında farklılık ve üstünlük yaratan bir asimetri yaratabilmiştir. Azerbaycan sahip olduğu ve Ermenistan'a nazaran sayı ve teknoloji bakımından üstün olan İHA/SİHA ve Drone sistemlerini diğer ateş destek vasıtaları ve kuvvetler ile müşterek bir anlayış içerisinde kullanarak Ermenistan karşısında asimetric bir üstünlüğe sahip olmuştur. Azerbaycan tarafından yaratılan bu farklılık ve üstünlük hem İHA/SİHA/Drone sistemlerinin teknolojik gelişmişliği, hem sayıca fazlalığı ve muharebe sahasında doktriner kullanımı ile ortaya çıkmıştır. Bahse konu yaklaşım, Azerbaycan'ın hem muharebe sahasında hem de ulusal ve uluslararası alanda yürütülen bilgi savaşında üstünlük sağlamasına neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İkinci Karabağ Savaşı, İnsansız Hava Aracı, Silahlı İnsansız Hava Aracı, Drone.



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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the role played by unmanned aerial vehicles, armed unmanned aerial vehicles and drones in the Second Karabakh War. The Second Karabakh War was fought between Azerbaijan and Armenia between 27 September and 09 November 2020, due to Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding territories under Armenian occupation. With the triple declaration signed on November 10, 2020 between Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Russian Federation (RF), Azerbaijan liberated a large part of its occupied territories. Since the beginning of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, RF has endeavored to maintain a military balance between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Almost all of Armenia's arms imports and a significant part of Azerbaijan's arms imports come from the Russian Federation. Therefore, there are approximately the same weapons in the inventory of Azerbaijan and Armenia. In this case, in the Second Karabakh War, it was necessary to create asymmetry for the two sides to establish superiority over each other. In the Second Karabakh War, the military success of Azerbaijan on the battlefield, UAV/Armed UAV and drone systems had a large share and showed a force multiplier effect in the battle. Azerbaijan has been able to create an asymmetry that creates difference and superiority against Armenia with the UAV/ Armed UAV and drone systems that it produces and imports from Turkey and Israel. Azerbaijan has an asymmetrical advantage over Armenia by using its UAV/Armed UAV and Drone systems, which are superior in number and technology compared to Armenia, in a common understanding with other fire support systems and forces. This difference and superiority created by Azerbaijan has emerged both with the technological development of the UAV/Armed UAV/Drone systems, their excess in numbers and their doctrinal use in the battlefield. The aforementioned approach has led Azerbaijan to gain superiority both in the battlefield and in the national and international information warfare.

Keywords: Second Karabakh War, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Drone.



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SAANEN KEÇİ İŞLETMELERİNİN ÖRGÜTLENME VE PAZARLAMA YAPISINA İLİŞKİN DEĞERLENDİRME

EVALUATION OF ORGANIZATION AND MARKETING STRUCTURE OF SAANEN GOAT ENTERPRISES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ile Çanakkale ili Saanen keçi işletmelerinin mevcut örgütlenme ve pazarlama yapılarının ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmanın materyalini, Çanakkale ilinde Saanen keçi ırkı yetiştiriciliği yapan, Çanakkale ili Damızlık Koyun Keçi Yetiştiriciler Birliği'ne üye 92 işletmeden yüz yüze uygulanan veri temin formu yoluyla elde edilen birincil veriler oluşturmaktadır.

Elde edilen bulgularda işletmelerin %66,30'unun Tarım Kredi Kooperatifine üye olduğu, %10,87'sinin köy kooperatiflerine üye olduğu, %22,83'ünün ise herhangi bir kooperatife üye olmadığı belirlenmiştir. İşletmelerin %68,50 gibi büyük oranı ucuza girdi temini sağlamak için kooperatiflere üye olduklarını belirtirken, %20,70'si destek ve teşviklerden faydalanmak için, %12'si de kooperatiflerin, hayvancılık faaliyetlerini sürdürme sürecinde faydalı olduklarını düşündüğü için üye olduklarını bildirmişlerdir. İşletmelerin %13,04'ü ürettikleri sütü çiğ süt şeklinde mandıralara veya süt fabrikalarına pazarlamaktadır. İşletmelerin %14,13'ü mandıralara pazarlanan çiğ süt ile birlikte ürettikleri sütü sezon dışı dönemde öz tüketimde kullandıklarını belirtmişlerdir. İşletmelerin %48,91 gibi büyük çoğunluğunun mandıralara pazarlanan çiğ süt ile birlikte, sütü peynire dönüştürüp yerel pazarlarda pazarladıkları tespit edilmiştir. İşletmelerin %18,48'i ise mandıralara pazarladıkları çiğ süt yanında, sezon dışı dönemde üretilen sütü köyde sattıklarını veya dağıttıklarını belirtmişlerdir. İşletmelerin tamamı üretici süt satış fiyatının düşüklüğünün ve istikrarsızlığının hem yetiştiricilikte hem pazarlamada önemli bir sorun olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.



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Sonuç olarak, tüketiciler keçi sütü ve ürünlerinin tüketimi konusunda bilgilendirilmeli, bölgeye özgü yöresel ürünlerin bilinirliği artırılmalıdır. İşletmeler çiğ sütü katma değer yaratacak ve işletmelerin kârlılıklarını artıracak ürünlere dönüştürmeleri ve pazarlamaları yönünde teşvik edilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çanakkale, Kooperatifçilik, Organizasyon, Pazarlama, Süt keçisi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the current organization and marketing structure of Saanen goat enterprises in Çanakkale.

The material of the study consists of primary data obtained through a face-to-face survey from 92 enterprises that actively breed Saanen goats in Çanakkale province and are members of the Sheep and Goat Breeders Union of Çanakkale.

It was determined that 66.30% of the enterprises are members of the Agricultural Credit Cooperative, 10.87% are members of the village cooperatives, and 22.83% are not members of any cooperative. The majority of the enterprises (68.50%) stated that they are members of cooperatives to provide low-price inputs, 20.70% stated that they are members to benefit from support and incentives, and 12% of the enterprises think cooperatives are beneficial in their livestock activities. It was revealed that 13.04% enterprises give the milk they produce as raw milk to dairies or milk factories while 14.13% of the enterprises provide the raw milk to dairies together with self-consumption in the off-season period. It has been determined that 48.91% of the enterprises provide the raw milk to dairies together with converting the milk into cheese and selling it in local markets while 18.48% of the enterprises sell or distribute the milk produced in the off-season period in the village, in addition to the raw milk they give to dairies. All of the enterprises stated that the low and instability of the producer milk sales price is an important problem in both breeding and marketing.

In conclusion, consumers should be informed about the consumption of goat milk and milk products, and the awareness of local products specific to the region should be increased. The enterprises should be encouraged to convert raw milk to milk products that will create added value and help enterprises to increase their profitability.

Keywords: Çanakkale, Cooperatives, Organization, Marketing, Dairy Goat



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EŞEK PENİSİNDE FİBROPAPİLLOM OLGUSU

A CASE OF FIBROPAPILLOMA IN THE DONKEY PENIS

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ÖZET

Iğdır Üniversitesi Hayvan Hastanesine penis tümörü şüphesi ile getirilen 4 yaşında bir eşeğin fiziksel muayenesinde gri-pembe renkte dışa doğru taşkın, kanamaya meyilli, sapsız, sınırlı fibröz nodüller tespit edildi. 12 saat aç bırakılan eşeğe genel anestezi (2ml ksilazin hidroklorür + 2ml ketamin hidroklorür) uygulanarak tümör kitlesi (10x10x5) operasyonla uzaklaştırıldı. İki gün boyunca formaldehit ile fikse edilen bu kitle trimlenerek rutin doku takibinden geçirildikten sonra 4 µm kalınlığında mikrotom cihazında kesilerek, lam üzerine alındı. Daha sonra hematoksilin-eozin ve Masson trichrome boyama yapılarak ışık mikroskopunda incelendi. Histopatolojik incelemede; hematoksilin-eozin boyamada epidermiste; akantozis, hipertozis, dermise doğru uzanan psödoepitelyamatöz hiperplazi



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dermiste; fibrosit froblast ve kollogen ipliklerden oluşan anaför şeklinde bağ doku üremeleri saptandı. Masson trichrome boyamada ise dermise doğru uzanan hiperplazik epitel hücreleri, kollogen ipliklerden oluşan anaförler dermiste fibroblastlardan oluşan bağ doku artışı gözlemlendi. Bu bulgular ışığında fibropapillom tanısı konulan eşeğe operasyon sonrasında belirli aralıklarla (2 ayda bir) Vincristine – Koçak 1 mg/ 1 ml IV uygulanarak 6 ay tümör takibi yapıldı. Bu süreçte herhangi bir nüks görülmedi. Bu olgu Iğdır yöresindeki bir eşekte ilk kez bildirilmiş olup fibropapillom çiftleşme yoluyla bulaşabildiği için bölgede hastalığın görülmesi ve hayvanlar arasında yayılmasında önemli bir risk faktörüdür. Bu bakımdan sunulmaya uygun bulunmuş ve literatüre katkı sağlayacağı kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Eşek, fibropapillom, histopatoloji, tümör.

ABSTRACT

In the physical examination of a 4-year-old donkey brought to Iğdır University Animal Hospital with the suspicion of penile tumor, gray-pink colored, outward protruding, hemorrhagic, sessile, limited fibrous nodules were detected. The tumor mass (10x10x5) was surgically removed by applying general anesthesia (2ml Xylazine hydrochlorur + 2ml ketamine hydrochlorur) to the donkey, which was fasted for 12 hours. This mass, which was fixed with formaldehyde for two days, was trimmed and subjected to routine tissue follow-up, then cut on a 4 µm microtome device and placed on a slide. Then, hematoxylin-eosin and Masson trichrome staining were performed and examined under a light microscope. In hematoxylin-eosin staining; in the epidermis acanthosis, hyperkerotosis, pseudoepithelial hyperplasia extending into the dermis; Connective tissue growths in the form of eddies consisting of fibrocyte froblast and collagen threads were detected. In Masson's trichrome staining, hyperplasic epithelial cells extending towards the dermis, eddies made of collagen threads and an increase in connective tissue consisting of fibroblasts in the dermis were observed. In the light of these findings, the donkey diagnosed with fibropapilloma was followed up for 6 months by administering Vincristine – Koçak 1 mg/ 1 ml IV at regular intervals (every 2 months) after the operation. No recurrence was observed during this period. This case was reported for the first time in a donkey in the Iğdır region, and since fibropapilloma can be transmitted through mating, it is an important risk factor for the disease to occur in the region and to spread among animals. In this respect, it was found suitable to be presented and it was concluded that it would contribute to the literature.

Keywords; Donkey, Fibropapilloma, histopathology, tumor.



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SICAKLIK STRESİNE MARUZ KALAN DÜVELERİN GEBELİK ORANLARI
PREGNANCY RATES OF HEIFERS EXPOSED TO HEAT STRESS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sıcaklık stresine maruz kalan Holstein ırkı düvelere embriyo transferi, konvansiyonel ve cinsiyeti belirlenmiş sperma ile suni tohumlama uygulamaları yapılarak elde edilecek gebelik oranları araştırılmıştır. Bunun için 13-14 aylık yaştaki Holstein ırkı düvelere östrus senkronizasyonu uygulanmış ve östrusa gelen düveler çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya alınan düveler; sağlıklı, düzenli östrus gösteren, beslenme ve barınma şartları aynı olacak şekilde düzenlenmiştir. Östrusları tespit edilen düveler rastgele olacak şekilde üç gruba ayrılmıştır. Grup I' deki düveler (n=21) östrus başlangıcından 12 saat sonra konvansiyonel sperma ile, Grup II' deki düveler (n=22) östrus başlangıcından 12 saat sonra cinsiyeti belirlenmiş sperma ile tohumlanmıştır. Çalışmada aynı boğaya ait spermalar kullanılmıştır. Grup III' deki (n=21) düvelere östrustan 7 gün sonra embriyo transfer uygulaması yapılmıştır. Sıcaklık stresini değerlendirmek amacıyla Sıcaklık Nem İndeksi (SNİ) kullanılmıştır. Sonuçların istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmesinde SPSS programı (SPSS 23, Chicago, IL, USA) kullanılmıştır. Gebelik muayeneleri tohumlama ve embriyo transferi sonrası 30. günde ultrasonla yapılmıştır. Yapılan gebelik muayeneleri sonucunda Grup I' de 21 düveden 14'ü %66, Grup II' de 22 düveden 14'ü %63, Grup III' de ise 21 düveden 15'i %71'i gebe olarak tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, embriyo transfer yapılan grup III' te gebelik oranları daha yüksek olmasına rağmen gruplar arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı fark bulunmadığı ($p>0,05$) ve sıcaklık stresinin düvelerde gebelik oranları açısından azalmaya neden olmadığı kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düve, Sıcaklık stresi, Embriyo transferi, Cinsiyeti Belirlenmiş Sperma.



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ABSTRACT

In this study, the pregnancy rates of Holstein heifers exposed to heat stress were investigated by performing embryo transfer and artificial insemination with conventional and sex-determined semen. For this, estrus synchronization was applied to Holstein heifers aged 13-14 months and heifers that came into estrus were included in the study. Heifers included in the study; It is arranged in a way that is healthy, shows regular estrus, and has the same nutritional and accommodation conditions. Heifers whose estrus were detected were randomly divided into three groups. Heifers in Group I (n=21) were inseminated with conventional semen 12 hours after the onset of estrus, and heifers in Group II (n=22) were inseminated with sexed semen 12 hours after the onset of estrus. In the study, semen from the same bull were used. Embryo transfer was applied to heifers in Group III (n=21) 7 days after estrus. The Temperature Humidity Index (SNI) was used to assess heat stress. SPSS program (SPSS 23, Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical evaluation of the results. Pregnancy examinations were performed by ultrasound on the 30th day after artificial insemination and embryo transfer. As a result of the pregnancy examinations, 14 of 21 heifers in Group I were found to be 66%, 14 of 22 heifers in Group II were 63%, and 15 of 21 heifers in Group III were 71% pregnant. As a result, it was concluded that although the pregnancy rates were higher in embryo transfer group III, there was no statistically significant difference between the groups ($p>0.05$) and heat stress did not cause a decrease in pregnancy rates in heifers.

Keywords: Heifer, Heat stress, Embryo transfer, Sexed Semen.



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KLİNİSYEN VETERİNER HEKİMLİĞİNDE İLETİŞİM
COMMUNICATION IN CLINICIAN VETERINARY MEDICINE

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ÖZET

Veteriner hekimliğinde iletişim, insan ilişkilerinin yoğun şekilde yaşandığı dinamik bir alan olan klinisyen veteriner hekimliği alanında ön plana çıkmaktadır. Klinisyen veteriner hekimler mesleki uygulamaları sırasında meslektaşları, hayvan sahipleri ve yardımcı personeller ile iletişim içerisinde bulunurlar.

Bu çalışma ile klinisyen veteriner hekimlerin mesleki uygulamaları sırasında hayvan sahipleri, meslektaşları ve yardımcı personeller ile kurdukları iletişimin ve bu iletişim içerisinde yer alan öğelerin değerlendirilmesi, veteriner hekimliği mevzuatında ve etik kod metinlerinde iletişim ile ilgili düzenlemelerin belirlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı.

Klinisyen veteriner hekimliğinde temel bir klinik beceri olarak kabul edilen iletişimde “dinleme becerisi”, “sözlü iletişim” ve “sözsüz iletişim” gibi öğeler bulunur. Veteriner hekim, hayvan sahibi ve yardımcı personeller tarafından sağlıklı bir şekilde sağlanacak olan iletişimin hayvanın sağlık ve gönencinin artması, hekimin güvenilirliği ve profesyonelliğini yansıtmayı; hayvan sahibinin memnuniyetinin ve ekip çalışmasının etkinliği ve verimliliğinin artırılmasına yardımcı olması ve mesleğin topluma olumlu bir şekilde yansıtılmasına katkı sağlaması gibi önemli işlevleri bulunur.

Veteriner hekimliği mevzuatında yapılan taramalar neticesinde “*Türk Veteriner Hekimleri Birliği Hizmetlerinin Yürütülmesine İlişkin Uygulama Yönetmeliği*”nde konu ile ilgili düzenlemeler olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca “*Veteriner Hekimliği Meslek Etiği Kuralları*” ve “*Meslek Yemini*”nde iletişim ile ilgili hususlara yer verildiği tespit edildi.

Sonuç olarak veteriner hekimliği pratiğinde gerekli ve önemli olan iletişim yetkinliklerinin ortaya konulmasının ve bu yetkinlikler ile ilgili veteriner hekimlerin bilinçlendirilmesinin veteriner hekimlerin etkileşim içerisinde olduğu kişiler ile olan iletişimde ve dolaylı olarak da hayvan ve insan sağlığında etkin bir rol oynayabileceği ifade edilebilirken, bu durumun veteriner hekimliği mesleğinin gelişimine de katkı sağlayabileceği ileri sürülebilir. Ayrıca klinisyen veteriner hekimliğinde iletişim çerçevesinde yapılacak olan nicel ve nitel içerikli çalışmalar ile veteriner hekimlerin iletişim becerilerine yönelik mevcut durumunun tespit edilmesinin yararlı olacağı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, klinisyen veteriner hekimliği, mevzuat, veteriner hekim, veteriner hekimliği mevzuatı



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ABSTRACT

Communication in veterinary medicine comes to the fore in the field of clinician veterinary medicine, which is a dynamic field where human relations are intensely experienced. Clinician veterinarians communicate with colleagues, animal owners, and auxiliary staff during their professional practice.

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the communication of clinician veterinarians with animal owners, colleagues and auxiliary staff during their professional practice and the elements included in this communication, and to determine and evaluate the regulations related to communication in veterinary legislation and ethical code texts.

Communication, which is accepted as a basic clinical skill in clinician veterinary medicine, includes elements such as “*listening skill*”, “*verbal communication*” and “*non-verbal communication*”. Communication to be provided by the veterinarian, animal owner and auxiliary staff in a healthy way in veterinary practice increases the health and welfare of the animal and reflects the reliability and professionalism of the veterinarian; it has important functions such as helping to increase the satisfaction of the animal owner and the effectiveness and efficiency of teamwork and contributing to the positive reflection of the profession to the society.

As a result of the scans made in the veterinary legislation, it was determined that there were regulations on the subject in the “*Implementation Regulation on the Execution of the Services of the Turkish Veterinary Medical Association*”. In addition, it was determined that communication-related issues were included in the “*Veterinary Medicine Professional Ethics Rules*” and “*Professional Oath*”.

As a result, in the practice of veterinary practice competencies related to the establishment of communication that is necessary and important competencies of veterinarians and veterinarians in the interaction and communication with people of raising the awareness of human and animal health can be expressed indirectly in a while to play an active role in this situation it can be argued that it could contribute to the development of the profession veterinary. In addition, it can be said that it would be beneficial to determine the current situation of veterinarians regarding communication skills with quantitative and qualitative studies to be carried out within the framework of communication in clinician veterinary medicine.

Keywords: Communication, clinician veterinary medicine, legislation, veterinarian, veterinary legislation



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**ANADOLU MANDALARINDA BESLENMENİN SÜT BİLEŞENLERİ ÜZERİNE
ETKİSİ**

**EFFECT OF NUTRITION ON MILK COMPOSITION IN ANATOLIAN BUFFALOES
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ÖZET

Anadolu Mandası; nehir mandaları (*Bubalus bubalis*) arasında Akdeniz Mandası sınıfında yer alır ve Türkiye’de yaygın olarak yetiştirilen manda ırkıdır. Mandalar hava şartlarının çetin ve bakım-besleme koşullarının sınırlı olduğu coğrafyalarda yetiştirilebilir. Bununla birlikte hem et ve hem de süt yönünde veriminin olması, düşük kaliteli kaba yemleri süt ineğine göre daha iyi değerlendirme yeteneği ve pek çok hastalığa karşı dayanıklı olmaları üstün özellikleridir. Dünyanın çeşitli yerlerinde, özellikle Hindistan’da manda sütü insanların tüketimi için en önemli besin kaynaklarından biridir. Manda sütü, yağ, protein, laktoz ve mineraller bakımından diğer sütlerden daha zengin olduğu için daha yüksek kuru madde ile karakterize edilir. Yüksek enerji sağladığı için iyi kaliteli bir süt olarak değerlendirilir. Manda sütü, hem geleneksel hem de endüstriyel süt ürünlerinin üretilmesinde, bu ürünlerin besleyici özelliklerini ve uygunluğunu belirleyen önemli kimyasal bileşimi nedeniyle uzun süredir değer görmektedir. Manda sütü; %17,0-17,7 kuru madde, %7,0-7,9 süt yağı, %3,5-4,2 protein, %4,2-5 laktoz ve %0,8-0,9 kül ihtiva eder. Manda sütünün temel mineralleri kalsiyum ve fosfordur. Manda sütü 112 mg/100 g kalsiyum, 99 mg/100 g fosfor içerir. Manda sütü inek sütüne göre daha yüksek vitamin A ve C içerirken, manda sütünde vitamin E ve riboflavin değerleri daha düşük düzeydedir. Mandaların besin madde ihtiyaçlarını başlıca; hangi fizyolojik dönemde olduğu, hangi verim özelliği için yetiştirildiği ve çevresel faktörler etkiler. Mandalarda rasyonun enerji seviyesinin yüksek oluşunun süt proteini ve yağ içeriği üzerinde olumlu bir etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Mandaların düşük protein içeren rasyonlara süt ineklerine göre daha kolay adapte oldukları belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, çok düşük protein içeren rasyonla beslenen mandalarda süt verimi ve kalitesi etkilenebilir. Bu bildiride, Anadolu mandalarında beslenmenin süt bileşenleri üzerine etkileri konusunda yapılan çalışmalar derlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anadolu mandası, beslenme, manda sütü, süt yağı, süt proteini



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ABSTRACT

Anatolian buffalo is originated from Mediterranean buffaloes which are subgroup of water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) and is widely bred in Turkey. Buffaloes can be bred in geographies where weather conditions are harsh and nursing-feeding conditions are limited. However its efficiency in both meat and milk, its ability to evaluate low-quality forages better than dairy cows, and its resistance to many diseases are superior features of buffaloes. In various regions of the world, especially in India, buffalo milk is one of the most important nutrients source for human consumption. Buffalo milk is characterized by higher dry matter as it is richer in fat, protein, lactose and minerals than other milks. It is considered a good quality milk as it provides high energy. Buffalo milk has long been valued in the production of both conventional and industrial dairy products because of its important chemical composition, which determines the nutritional properties and suitability of these products. Buffalo milk contains 17.0-17.7% dry matter, 7.0-7.9% milk fat, 3.5% 4.2% protein, 4.2-5% lactose and 0.8-0.9% ash. The main minerals of buffalo milk are calcium and phosphorus. Buffalo milk contains 112 mg/100 g calcium, 99 mg/100 g phosphorus. Buffalo milk contains higher levels of vitamins A and C than cow's milk, while vitamin E and riboflavin values are lower in buffalo milk. The main nutrient needs of buffaloes are; it is in which physiological period, for which yield trait it is grown and environmental factors affect it. Diet energy has a positive effect on milk protein and fat content in buffaloes. It has been determined that buffaloes adapt to low protein diets more easily than dairy cows. However, milk yield and quality may be affected in buffaloes fed a very low protein diet. Studies on the effects of feeding on milk components in Anatolian buffaloes are reviewed in this presentation.

Keywords: Anatolian buffalo, nutrition, buffalo milk, milk fat, milk protein



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**SAĞLIKLI VE GEBELİK TOKSEMİLİ KOYUNLARIN BAZI METABOLİK
PARAMETRELERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**
COMPARISON OF SOME METABOLIC PARAMETERS OF HEALTHY AND
PREGNANCY TOXEMIC SHEEP

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ÖZET

Gebelik toksemisi, koyunlarda gebeliğin son döneminde stres ve yetersiz beslenme sonucu oluşan metabolik bir hastalıktır ve çoğunlukla ikiz veya daha fazla yavru taşıyan koyunlarda görülür. Gebelik toksemisi bulunan koyunların klinik vakalarında negatif enerji dengesi sonucunda hipoglisemi ve ketonemi görülür. Bununla birlikte gebelik toksemisi olan koyunlarda plazma kalsiyum (Ca) ve laktat (Lac) değerlerinde değişimler gözlenebilmektedir. Bu nedenle sunulan çalışma; gebelik toksemili ve sağlıklı koyunlarda kan örneklerinde glikoz (Glu), kan keton, kalsiyum (Ca) ve laktat (Lac) değerleri arasındaki farkın belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Çalışmanın hayvan materyalini; 2-5 yaşlı, en az bir kez doğum yapmış, 10 adet gebelik toksemili ve 10 adet sağlıklı olmak üzere toplam 20 adet melez ırk koyun oluşturdu. Gebelik toksemili koyunlardan klinik muayene sırasında, sağlıklı koyunlardan ise gebeliğin son döneminde rastgele zaman diliminde kan örnekleri alınarak Glu, kan keton, Ca ve Lac düzeyleri karşılaştırıldı. Gebelik toksemili koyunlarda Glu, kan keton, Ca ve Lac düzeyleri sırasıyla; 139 ± 20 , 7.60 ± 1.10 , 1.15 ± 0.72 ve 7.70 ± 0.80 olarak belirlendi. Sağlıklı koyunlar da ise Glu, kan keton, Ca ve Lac düzeyleri sırasıyla; 169 ± 62 , 0.8 ± 0.45 , 1.20 ± 0.44 ve 3.40 ± 0.10 olduğu gözlemlendi. Sağlıklı ve gebelik toksemili koyunların kan keton ($p < 0.001$) ve Glu ($p < 0.043$) düzeyleri arasında istatistiki açıdan anlamlı farklılık gözlemlendi. Ancak Ca ve Lac düzeyleri arasında istatistiki açıdan anlamlı bir farklılık belirlenemedi ($p > 0.05$).

Sonuç olarak; gebelik toksemili ve sağlıklı koyunlarda gebeliğin son döneminde Glu ve kan keton düzeyleri arasında önemli bir fark gözlemlenmiştir. Bu durum, koyunlarda gebeliğin son döneminde beslenmeye dikkat edilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca kan keton ölçümünün gebelik toksemisi olgularında sürü bazında da teşhise yardımcı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik Toksemisi, Koyun, Metabolik Parametre



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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy toxemia is a metabolic disease in sheep that occurs as a result of stress and malnutrition in the last period of pregnancy and is mostly seen in sheep carrying twins or more. In clinical cases of sheep with pregnancy toxemia, hypoglycemia and ketonemia are seen as a result of negative energy balance. However, changes in plasma calcium (Ca) and lactate (Lac) values can be observed in sheep with pregnancy toxemia. Therefore, the presented study; the aim of this study was to determine the difference between glucose (Glu), blood ketone, calcium (Ca) and lactate (Lac) values in blood samples of pregnant and healthy sheep.

The animal material of the study; A total of 20 cross breed sheep were formed, 2-5 years old, having given birth at least once, 10 with pregnancy toxemia and 10 healthy. Glu, blood ketone, Ca and Lac levels were compared by taking blood samples from ewes with pregnancy toxemia during clinical examination and from healthy ewes at a random time during the last period of pregnancy. Glu, blood ketone, Ca and Lac levels in sheep with pregnancy toxemia were respectively; It was determined as 139 ± 20 , 7.60 ± 1.10 , 1.15 ± 0.72 and 7.70 ± 0.80 . In healthy sheep, Glu, blood ketone, Ca and Lac levels are respectively; It was observed that they were 169 ± 62 , 0.8 ± 0.45 , 1.20 ± 0.44 , and 3.40 ± 0.10 . A statistically significant difference was observed between blood ketone ($p < 0.001$) and Glu ($p < 0.043$) levels of healthy and pregnant sheep with toxemia. However, there was no statistically significant difference between Ca and Lac levels ($p > 0.05$).

As a result; a significant difference was observed between Glu and blood ketone levels in the last period of pregnancy in pregnant and healthy sheep. This situation shows that attention should be to nutrition in the last period of pregnancy in sheep. In addition, it is thought that blood ketone measurement may help in the diagnosis of pregnancy toxmia cases on the basis of herd.

Keywords: Pregnancy Toxemia, Sheep, Metabolic Parameter



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SYNTHESIS OF CYCLIC XANTHOGENATES CONTAINING A CARBONYL GROUP AND THEIR RESEARCH AS ADDITIVES TO LUBRICATING OILS

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ABSTRACT

Due to the fact that the demand for additives that improve the quality of lubricating oils is growing from year to year, much attention is paid to the synthesis and study of their lubricating properties.

This paper presents the data of studies carried out in the field of cyclic xanthates containing a carbonyl group.

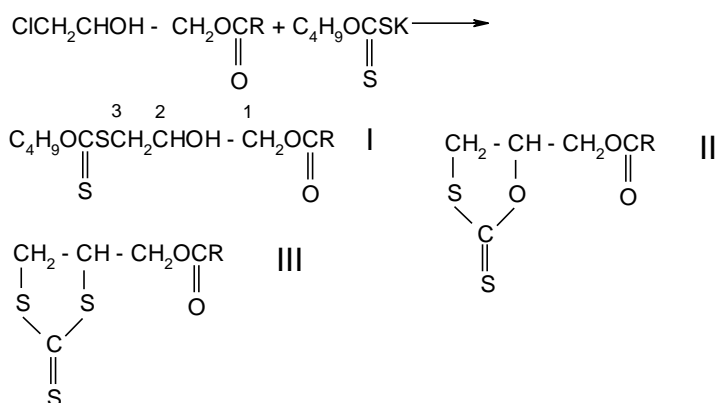
Interesting data were obtained both on the synthesis and on the study of them as additives to lubricating oils.

The connections are obtained according to the following scheme:



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R= -CH₃; -C₂H₅; -C₇H₁₅

It should be noted that the yield of a particular compound shown in the scheme depends on the duration, reaction temperature, and also on the feed rate of the starting reagent. To obtain the compound II of interest to us in a high yield, the starting compound (3-alkylcarboxy-1-chloropropanol-2) was fed into the reaction flask dropwise, stirring was continued for 10-12 hours at a temperature of 50-55°C, the product was isolated by extraction of the reaction mixture benzene. The studies of the synthesized carboxypropylene xanthate as additives were carried out on a four-ball friction machine ChMT-1 in AK-15 transmission, synthetic PEE oils.

Depending on the solubility of the compounds, samples were made in 1%, 3% and 5% percent concentrations. In a 5% concentration, a sample of a compound with a large radical heptyl carboxypropylene xanthate was prepared, and ethyl carboxypropylene xanthate, due to its limited solubility in AK-15 mineral oil, was prepared in 1% concentration and 3% in PEE synthetic oil. As studies have shown, carboxypropylene xanthates have extreme pressure properties, but they do not have anti-wear properties, as evidenced by the large diameters of the wear scar, and therefore compositions with the anti-wear and antioxidant additive DF-11 were also prepared, which provides the compositions with an improvement in anti-wear properties.

Keywords: cyclic xanthates, additives, lubricating oil



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TRAKYA'DA BAZI EROZYON BÖLGELERİNDE OLUŞAN TOPRAK KAYIPLARININ DRONE İLE TAHMİN EDİLMESİ

ESTIMATING SOIL LOSSES OCCURRING IN SOME EROSION AREAS IN THRACE
BY USING DRONE

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to measure erosion area and volumes encountered in Tekirdağ and Kırklareli provinces located within the boundaries of Thrace Peninsula with the use of geographical information systems. For this purpose, 13 erosion sites located within the boundaries of Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces were assessed. Images taken with a unmanned aerial vehicle were combined together with Drone2Map add-on of ArcGis software of ESRI firm and ortho-mosaic images were generated. Area and volume loss through normal topography changes were determined with the aid of ArcMap software. Then, erosion-induced soil removal from these erosion sites of which area and volume were approximated was determined. These erosion sites were superposed with Thrace Land Use Availability (LUA) and Large Soil Group (LSG) maps and LUA and LSG classes of erosion sites were determined. Soil analyses of these sites were also conducted, and K factor was determined. Investigated erosion sites were placed into III and VII- class lands and identified as located over Non-calcareous Brown Forest Soils, Non-calcareous Brown Soils and Brown Forest Soils. The K factor was identified as 3rd-class “Moderately Erosive”. Total area of erosion sites, identified and imaged in Tekirdağ and Kırklareli provinces in 2020, was calculated as about 48.162 m², volume loss was calculated as 57.9635 m³ and amount of soil removal was calculated as 1.536.033 tons. This study was supported by Scientific Research Projects Department of Namık Kemal University (NKUBAP with the project number of 03.YLGA.18.163).

Key Words: Thrace, Erosion, GIS, Drone, Soil



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ORO FACIAL COMPLICATIONS IN MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

Since AIDS was first recognized nearly 20 years ago, remarkable progress has been made in improving the quality and duration of life of HIV-infected persons. There has been extraordinary recent progress in developing therapies against HIV, particularly the highly active antiretroviral therapies (HAART), consisting of combinations of antiretroviral agents such as inhibitors of the HIV reverse transcriptases and proteases. Systemic and orofacial infections and other lesions have thereby been reduced and have extended life substantially. However, antiretroviral regimens are complicated and difficult for patients to follow, and they can have serious side effects, such as osteonecrosis and bone demineralization. The spectrum of potential antiretroviral drug toxicity is broad, including renal toxicity, mitochondrial and metabolic effects, gastrointestinal symptoms, weight gain, cardiovascular effects, hypersensitivity, skin reactions, insomnia, and neuropsychiatric manifestations. In general, newer antiretroviral medications have improved safety profiles compared with older antiretroviral medications, and this is reflected in the recommendations issued in the Adult and Adolescent ARV Guidelines. Clinicians who provide care to persons with HIV should have an understanding of the basic toxicity profile of antiretroviral medications. This paper summarises some of the oral adverse effects of antiretroviral agents. Oral adverse effects from drugs, as well as oral manifestations in patients with immune reconstitution syndrome, need to be generously investigated in order to fully comprehend the effect of drugs for proper and safe usage in the future. Dental practitioners must be cognizant of oral conditions that may be encountered in these patients, especially serious orofacial effects. This review summarizes reported orofacial effects found in HIV-infected patients who used antiretroviral drugs.

Key Words: Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), antiretroviral therapies, adverse effects



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SUBAKUT SKLEROZAN PANENSEFALİT OLGU SUNUMU
CASE REPORT: SUBACUTE SCLEROSING PANENCEPHALITIS

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ÖZET

21 yaşında kadın hasta bilinç bulanıklığı, ajitasyon vücutta miyoklonik kasılmalar ve konuşamama şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Özgeçmişinde hastalık öyküsü yoktu. İlk şikayetlerini bir yıl önce seyrek gelen sağ kol ve bacakta miyoklonik kasılmalarla başladığı, 3 ay içerisinde tüm vücuda yayıldığı dengesizlik, yürümede güçlük, bilinç bulanıklığı konuşamama ve kendi ihtiyaçlarını giderememeye başladığı öğrenildi. Hastanın geliş vital bulguları stabildi. Geliş nörolojik muayenesinde genel durum orta, gözler spontan açık, konuşma ve anlama yok, pupiller izokorik, IR+++ quadriparetik, tüm vücutta miyoklonik kasılmalar eşlik ediyordu, taban cildi refleksi sağ lakayt sol ekstansördü. Duyu ve serebellar testlere koopere olamadı. Hastanın çekilen Beyin Manyetik rezonans görüntülemesinde (MRG) bilateral temporooksipitoparietal bölgede subkortikal ve derin beyaz cevher alanlarında konflüen karakterli patolojik artmış T2 sinyalleri gözlemlendi. Elektroensefalografide (EEG) jeneralize delta frekansında paroksizmal yavaş dalga aktivitesi izlendi. Hastaya lomber ponksiyon yapıldı. Beyin omurilik sıvısında (BOS) hücre görülmedi, glukoz 66mg/dL, protein 247 mg/L, oligoklonal bant Tip 2 pozitif, Kızamık (Rubeola) IgG 23,6 (Negatif< 9), BOS/serum spesifik IgG indeksi SSPE lehine saptandı. Hastada klinik, BOS bulguları, MRG ve EEG tetkikleri ile subakut sklerozan panensefalit (SSPE) tanısı konuldu. İzoprinozin 3x1500 mgr/gün, Ribavirin.2x200 mg Klonazepam 2x1 tablet/gün, Valproik asit 500 mgr/gün, Levetirasetam 2x500 mg/gün ile hasta takip edildi. Hastanın solunum sıkıntısı olması üzerine entübe edilerek mekanik ventilatörde takip edildi. Hastaya trakeostomi ve perkütan endoskopik gastrostomi açıldı. Hasta bakım hastası olarak izlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ensefalit, subakut sklerozan panensefalit, kızamık"



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ABSTRACT

A 21 years old female patients was admitted to our clinic with myoclonic jerks and inability to speak. There is no neurological disease in her medical history. Her complaints began one year ago with rare right arm and leg myoclonic jerks and sprea to whole body in three months. In addition to these findings inbalance, disability of walking, cognitive impairment and inability to compansate daily activites. Neurologic examination revealed aphasia, quadriparesia, whole body myoclonic jerks, and extansor plantar reflex in left side. Brain MRI revealed bilateral temporooccipitoparietal subcortical and deep white matter increased T2 signal. Eeg revealed generalized intermittent slow (delta) wave activity. Control EEG revealed low amplitude delta activity followed by suppressions. Lomber punction revealed no cell but increased protein level, and oligoclonal band type 2 positive. CSF /serum spesific IgG index was consistent with subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE). After these findings the patient was diagnosed with SSPE. The patient was followed with the treatment of isoprinosine 3x1500 mg/day, ribavirine 2x200 mg/day, clonazepame 2x2 mg/day valproic acide 1x500 mg/day, levetiracetam 2x500 mg/day. The patient was entubated due to respiratory failure and percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy. The patient was followed in neurologic intensive care unit.

Keywords: Encephalitis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis,measles



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MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF ncRNAs GAS5 AND miR-126-3p IN HUMAN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

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ABSTRACT

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most frequent primary cancer of the liver and the third leading cause of cancer death worldwide. The oral multikinase inhibitor sorafenib still represents a first-line systemic therapy for advanced HCC. It was reported that sorafenib could affect the proteome, DNA-methylome and transcriptome included non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs). ncRNAs are classified in small non-coding RNAs (included miRNAs), smaller than 200 nt and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs), longer than 200 nt.

Previously, we found that the intracellular expression levels of lncRNA GAS5 and miR-126-3p were dysregulated in HCC cells treated with sorafenib. To elucidate new molecular aspects of the sorafenib action, the aim of this work was to determine the extracellular levels of the lncRNA GAS5 and miR-126-3p following drug administration. In HCC sensitive-treated and sorafenib-resistant HCC cells, we highlighted GAS5 and miR-126-3p level variations, both in extracellular vesicles (EVs) and in the EVs-free (depleted) component. Then, GAS5 and miR-126-3p levels were assessed in liquid biopsies from healthy individuals and from HCC patients obtained before surgical resection. GAS5 and miR-126-3p levels were lower and higher in plasma from HCC patients respect to healthy subjects respectively, and exhibited a good diagnostic value, as evidenced by ROC analysis. Finally, to better understand whether GAS5 and miR-126-3p could be considered circulating indicators of response or resistance to sorafenib, their levels were measured in plasma of HCC patients during the treatment with the drug. One month after sorafenib administration, GAS5 showed an upregulation trend, whereas miR-126-3p showed a downregulation trend. In conclusion, for the first time, the extracellular levels of GAS5 and miR-126-3p in cell secretome and plasma from HCC patients were



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evaluated. The results may contribute to better understand the molecular events related to sorafenib treatment and to identify new putative biomarkers of response or resistance to the therapy.

Keywords: HCC, ncRNAs, miRNAs, liquid biopsy



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**GİRESUN KALİTE FINDIKTA BAZI KİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİN
BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF SOME CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN GİRESUN QUALITY
HAZELNUT

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ÖZET

Dünyanın en kaliteli fındıkları Giresun yöresinde üretilmektedir. Fındık bölge halkının tek geçim kaynağıdır ve ülke ekonomisine önemli maddi yararlar sağlamaktadır. Marka haline gelen Giresun kalite fındık son yıllarda değişen iklim ve küf sorunu sonucunda verim ve kalite kayıpları yaşamaya başlamıştır.

Bu çalışmada Giresun yöresinde yetişen tombul fındıkta, kuru madde, nem oranı, kül oranı, yağ oranı, yağ asiti oranı (oleik asit cinsinden), peroksit sayısı özellikleri çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan fındık örnekleri 2020 hasat yılında, 3 farklı bahçeden, kabuklu fındık olarak alınmıştır. Yağmur suyu ile temas ettirilmeden kurutulmuş ve bez torbalarda, kabuklu olarak oda şartlarında saklanmıştır. Fındık örneğinde toplam yağ oranı Soxhlet ekstraksiyon yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Soğuk pres ile elde edilen yağ örneğinden serbest yağ asitliği oranı ve peroksit sayısı titrasyon yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Kuru madde ve nem oranı 105° C de 3 saat kurutma dolabında, kül miktarı 550 °Cde kül fırınında 9-10 saat yakılarak çalışılmıştır. Çalışma sonucuna göre yağ oranı % 66.5, 66.9, 67.14, nem oranı % 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, kuru maddede kül miktarı % 1.7- 2.0 ve serbest yağ asitliği % 0.4, peroksit sayısı sıfır (0) olarak bulunmuştur. Peroksit ve serbest yağ asitliği tayini, soğuk pres ile yağ elde edildikten sonra aynı anda bekletilmeden çalışılmıştır. Aynı numunede 1 ay sonra peroksit sayısı 9 olarak bulunmuştur.

Sonuç olarak, Giresun yöresinde yetişen Giresun kalite fındığın yağ oranı (% 65-70), farklı yörelerde ve ülkelerde yetişen fındıklardan daha yüksek yağ oranına sahiptir. Yağ oranının yüksek olması aromanın yüksek lezzette olmasını sağlarken, kabuksuz iç fındık olarak yağ asitlerindeki bozulma nedeni ile aromada acılaşıma meydana gelebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Giresun kalite fındık, fındıkta yağ oranı, serbest yağ asitliği tayini, peroksit tayini, kül tayini, nem tayini

ABSTRACT

The world's best quality hazelnuts are produced in Giresun region. Hazelnut is the sole fund of yield for the local people and provides significant financial benefits to the country's economy. Giresun quality hazelnut, which has become a brand, has started to experience yield and quality losses as a result of the changing climate and mold problems in recent years.

In this study, dry matter, moisture content, ash ratio, oil ratio, fatty acid ratio (in terms of oleic acid), peroxide number properties were studied in rotund hazelnut grown in Giresun region.



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The hazelnut samples used in the study were taken as shelled hazelnuts from 3 different garden in the 2020 harvest year. It was dried without contact with rain water and stored in cloth bags at room conditions. The total oil content in the hazelnut sample was determined by the Soxhlet extraction method. Free fatty acidity ratio and peroxide number were determined by titration method from the oil sample obtained by cold press. Dry matter and humidity were studied in a drying cabinet at 105 °C for 3 hours, and the amount of ash was burned in a muffle furnace at 550 °C for 9-10 hours. According to the results of the study, the oil rate was 66.5%, 66.9, 67.14, the humidity rate was 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, the ash content in dry matter was 1.7-2.0%, the free fatty acidity was 0.4%, and the peroxide number was zero (0). The determination of peroxide and free fatty acidity was studied without waiting at the same time after the oil was obtained by cold press. The peroxide number was found to be 9 in the same sample after 1 month.

As a result, Giresun quality hazelnuts grown in Giresun region have a higher oil content (65-70%) than hazelnuts grown in different regions and countries. While the high oil content ensures that the aroma is high, bitterness may occur in the aroma due to deterioration in fatty acids as unshelled hazelnuts.

Keywords: Giresun quality hazelnut, hazelnut oil content, free fatty acidity determination, peroxide determination, ash determination, moisture determination



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INCREASED CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN PATINTS WITH PROGRESSIVE CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE, TWO YEARS FOLLOU – UP STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The definition and classification of chronic kidney disease (CKD) have evolved over time, but current international guidelines define this condition as decreased kidney function shown by glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m², or markers of kidney damage, or both, of at least 3 months duration, regardless of the underlying cause. Diabetes and hypertension are the main causes of CKD in all high-income and middle-income countries, and also in many low-income countries.

Methods: We randomly assigned 64 participants with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 25 to 75 ml per minute per 1.73 m² of body-surface area and a urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio (with albumin measured in milligrams and creatinine measured in grams) of 200 to 5000. We analyzed these patients in follow up study for two year. We made visit every 3 mounts and we made 12 visits for all of them. After two years examination we separated patients in two groups – patients with progressive CKD and patients with non-progressive CKD.

Results: We concluded that patents with progressive CKD have higher cholesterol levels in the first visit compared to non-progressive patients (5.6±1.1 v.s. 4±0.97; t=2.56349; p=0.007808). Patients with progressive CKD have lower HDL-cholesterol levels in the first visit compared to non-progressive patients (0.95±0.35 v.s. 1±0.32; t=2.15778; p=0.019538).

Conclusion: Patients with chronic kidney disease have a substantial risk of developing coronary artery disease. Both cardio vascular diseases and chronic kidney disease are inflammatory states and inflammation adversely affects lipid balance. Treatment with moderate- and high-intensity statins reduces the risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in the setting of high-risk primary and secondary prevention.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease (CKD), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), cholesterol



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SYNTHESIS OF NEW 4-AMINO BENZOIC ACID (PABA) THIOSEMICARBAZIDE DERIVATIVES AND EVALUATION OF THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

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The cure of infectious diseases is very significant and the multi-drug resistance developed by microorganisms is a critical problem. Infections caused by pathogenic bacteria are becoming increasingly hard to treat due to the rise of multidrug-resistant bacteria. Despite the large number of antimicrobial agents used in the cure, the resistance developed by microorganisms is not parallel to these novel antimicrobial agents. Para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) is a chemical that occurs naturally in the body. The thiosemicarbazide structure has attracted the attention of researchers due to the emergence of various pharmacological effects. [1].

In our study, novel 4-aminobenzoic acid thiosemicarbazide molecules were synthesized and evaluated their antimicrobial activities. Firstly, the carboxylic acid functional group was converted to an ester (1) with ethanol and a few drops of catalyzer sulfuric acid. In the second step, PABA hydrazide was synthesized with PABA Esther (1) and hydrazine-hydrate (%80) in the ethanolic medium. Final compounds were synthesized in the n-butanol medium with Compound 2 and various isothiocyanates (3a-e) [2]. All compounds were characterized using FT-IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, HR-MS, and melting points. Antibacterial activity of the synthesized molecules was studied against various bacterial strains (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 (Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, respectively), *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 (fungus), and the clinical isolates of these microorganisms).

A series of new PABA thiosemicarbazide molecules were synthesized and characterized. All compounds were evaluated for antimicrobial activity. Compound 3c showed activity to two *S.aureus* and *C.albicans* strains with 64 MIC values. Compound 3d demonstrated activity to two *C.albicans* strains with 64 MIC values. Among all compounds, compound 3e showed good activity to *S.aureus* strains with 8 and 4 MIC values and 4 and 8 MIC values to *C.albicans* strains.

Keywords: PABA, Characterization, Thiosemicarbazide, Antimicrobial activity

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ASSOCIATION OF SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE 2 GENE POLYMORPHISM RS4880 WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME AMONG IRAQI WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Aimed of this paper to determine the impact of SNP rs4880 of gene SOD2 in Iraqi women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. Methods. Samples of blood were collected from Iraqi women with polycystic ovarian syndrome attending Maternity Teaching Hospital (Al-Batool) in Baquba City / Diyala Governorate, Iraq, and their ages ranged (28-54 years). Genotyping was performed by PCR/SNP(specific primers), risk score for polycystic ovarian syndrome disease was determined by Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE). Results. (HWE) was analyzed in polycystic ovarian syndrome patients and healthy participants, and it was discovered that the SOD2 (rs4880) genotypes were in agreement with the equilibrium, with no clear differences ($p > 1.120, 0.796$) between the observed and expected genotype frequencies. When rs4880 genotype and allele frequencies were compared in polycystic ovarian syndrome patients and healthy participants, it was shown that there were no significant differences in these frequencies. In addition, the common CT genotype of rs4880 scored high in patients and healthy participants and was considered a preventive fraction (RR = 0.49). While, CC and TT genotypes were considered the etiological fraction and associated with polycystic ovarian syndrome (RR = 1.28, 1.87). Even that according to allele analysis C allele may preventive, while T allele could be etiological for disease. Conclusions. The results indicated that CC, TT genotype and T allele is a risk factor with polycystic ovarian syndrome for rs4880 and might have a role in the etiopathogenic mechanism in Iraqi women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. However, more researchs with bigger sample sizes is needed are necessary to verify our findings.

Keyword: PCOS, SOD2, rs4880, polymorphism



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CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER PROTECT AGAINST BIOCHEMICAL DISTURBANCE IN AUTISM

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Abstract

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) mainly diagnosed with social behavioral problems, lack of communication, social interaction, and repetitive behavior. Autism is a global economic burden due to its co-morbidity and lack of availability of treatment. A short chain of fatty acid, propionic acid formed biologically by gut microbiome. Higher concentration may lead to leaky intestines followed by behaviors like autism. Diltiazem is a widely prescribed calcium antagonist drug for cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris but in ASD still unknown. The present study explicates the role of L-type calcium channel blocker; diltiazem in Propionic acid (PPA) induced experimental ASD phenotypes. Three chamber social behavior was utilized to assess social interaction. Hippocampus and Prefrontal cortex (PFC) were utilized for various biochemical assessments, whereas cerebellum was used for assessments of blood brain barrier (BBB) permeability. Pre-VPA rats showed reduction in social interaction. Pre VPA administration were decreased PFC levels of IL-10, and GSH along with hippocampus CREB and BDNF. Also, the animals have shown increase in PFC levels of IL-6, TNF- α , TBARS. Daily administration of Diltiazem considerably diminished PPA administered reduction in social interaction, CREB, BDNF, inflammation, oxidative stress. Pre-VPA has induced autistic phenotype, which were attenuated Diltiazem. L-type calcium channel blockers may further test for their pharmacological effects in ASD phenotypes.

Keywords: Inflammation, Oxidative stress, Social behaviour



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EFFECTS OF ACUPRESSURE AND ACUPUNCTURE-LIKE TENS ON SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN.

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Background: Despite the adverse consequences of poor sleep during pregnancy, relatively few safe interventions exist for improving sleep among pregnant women. Non pharmacological interventions are

increasingly gaining acceptance. However, the effects of acupressure and ACUTENS have not been widely reported.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of low frequency Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) other wisely known as ACUTENS and Acupressure on sleep quality among pregnant women.

Methods: Purposive sampling of 42 pregnant women with sleep disorders were randomized into 3 groups, i.e. acupressure, ACUTENS and Usual Care. Interventions were carried out twice weekly for six weeks. Pittsburg Sleep Quality index (PSQI) was used to determine the overall sleep quality.

Results: pre-intervention scores sleep quality recorded were 12.5 (3.75), 12.5(4.0), and 13.0 (3.5) by the ACUTENS, Acupressure and Usual care groups respectively. Krauskal-Wallis test did not show any significant difference in the pre-intervention sleep quality scores ($H \frac{1}{4} 0.379$ $p \frac{1}{4} 0.827$). Participants in the usual care recorded the least improvement with a score of 5.0 (2.2.5), the ACUTENS group recorded 4.5 (3.0) and the greatest improvement was recorded by the Acupressure group with a score of 4.0 (2.2) after 6 weeks of intervention. Krauskal-Wallis test did not show any significant difference in the post intervention sleep quality scores among the 3 groups ($H \frac{1}{4} 0.666$ $p \frac{1}{4} 0.717$).

Conclusion: This study showed that ACUTENS, acupressure as an adjunct to usual care are not more effective than usual care alone in improving sleep quality among pregnant women.

Keywords: acupressure, ACUTENS, sleep pregnancy



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MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SOUTH KIVU AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR.

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Abstract

This article presents an exploratory study on motivations and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in agribusiness sector in South Kivu. The purpose of this paper is to examine the entrepreneur's characteristics, business decision making and also contribute on understanding what motive women to create businesses and barriers that hamper their activities. Methodology/approach: a random sample of business with women founders in agribusiness sector in South Kivu region. The survey was conducted with a 5 Likert scale questionnaire on obstacles/motivation and deep interviews. Results showed that women were motivated by finance accumulation, seeking of freedom in business control and decision making. Married women entrepreneurs were likely able to access to higher initial capital investment than widowed and single women whereas the can't not freely make decision in their business due to their husband implication business. Finding indicated that women considered conciliation between family duties and entrepreneurial activities hampers their performance. It also highlighted that women face wide variety of challenges of both starting and conducting their business. Lack of training and education, access to finance, lack of self-confidence are ones of the significant factors perceived by women as obstacles to their business. The significance of marital status of women in agribusiness sector should not be underestimated when seeking better understanding of women entrepreneurship in South Kivu.

Key word: *Women entrepreneur, entrepreneurial barriers, motivations, South Kivu*



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BPA AND HUMAN GROWTH

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Abstract

BPA (Bisphenol A) is a synthetic compound primarily used worldwide in the manufacture of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins, which are also found in many consumer products. The objective of the present study is to understand the association of BPA level with growth in human. Humans are widely exposed to BPA in their daily lives, which is of concern to public health because of its toxicity. There is growing evidence that BPA may adversely affect childhood and adult health, including reproductive, developmental and metabolic disorder. Growth is one of the critical markers of overall health status of a child and studies revealed an inverse association between urine BPA level and height growth. BPA exposure was also associated with alterations in the timing of pubertal development both in boys and girls. It was observed that higher unconjugated BPA exposure levels during first trimester and term are associated with reduction in birth weight. A high urine BPA level was also linked with greater risk of overweight. Thus, the present study revealed an association of exposure to BPA with human growth, such as birth weight and height. However, further studies are required to more fully elaborate this relationship between BPA exposure and human growth.

Keywords: Bisphenol A, human, growth, health



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GENDER AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF VENEZUELANAS:

AN INTER-RELATED ISSUE

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Field of study: International Relations / Forced Migration

ABSTRACT

The forced displacement of Venezuelan people to other South American countries, especially from 2016 onwards, has impacted the different host societies in their political, economic, social, cultural and legal aspects, requiring states to continuously respond to the flux of Venezuelans, although sometimes discontinued, due to the continuation of instabilities in that country and the resulting forced flow of its population. More than 4,6 million Venezuelans were forced to flee in search of International protection and better life conditions.

In this long and unpredictable process to guarantee of rights and decent livelihoods, Venezuelan people who arrive in different host countries bring with them various material, affective and symbolic losses, causing countless ruptures in the social and emotional fabric. Reintegration into a new culture is a complex factor, as the ways in which each person reacts to this process of displacement is diverse and even unpredictable from the point of their local integration.

Generally, the adult male is the first member of the family to start the trajectory in search of new opportunities, because from the predominant perspectives of employment and security, this profile tends to have more chances of generating income in the hosting country. However, this article aims to analyze the perceptions and realities of the local population and research data in countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on the cut of the displacement of Venezuelan women, presenting exploratory research of reports produced with the intention to question and discuss the local integration of refugee women in the face of existing structural gender violence and its consequences.

Key words: violence, gender, refugees, human rights



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GOOD MOTHER MYTH' SUBVERTED: KATHERINE ANNE PORTER'S "HE"

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ABSTRACT

The mother figure is idealized and 'Good mother myth' prevails in every society. This figure is composed of the sacred and respectable connotations like good heartedness and self-sacrifice. Mothers are sources of love, nurturing and security; they are the entities of meeting crucial needs.

On the other hand, there are 'bad mother' figures since mythological times like Medea. In Katherine Anne Porter's short story "He" (1927), the mother favors materiality over her children's well-being, and material anxieties and class awareness leads her to be destructive against her children, especially her disabled son, 'He'. She lacks responsibility, empathy and even mercy. In the work the scene is rural America, and the family is poor. The focal point is that she strives for financial and social success; for this she neglects her son's basic as well as emotional needs, she even abuses him. The child becomes the victim of his mother's passions at the end: he is sent to a sanitarium. While Porter draws attention to the obsession of money and social status in the lower class of society, she problematizes the established mother figure. This dangerous dream of gaining more money and showy life overcomes the mother's sensibilities toward her child. Porter, as a modernist writer aims at subverting the established values about family structures and relationships. In the work, she achieves this by presenting a mother, devoid of accepted and expected motherly feelings exhibiting a cruel attitude against He. Porter proposes that mothers can lack such feelings and consciousness contrary to the general mother prototype.

Keywords: 'bad mother', 'good mother', Katherine Anne Porter, "He"



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

THE RELATE BETWEEN LIFE QUALITY AND PERSONAL SAVING BEHAVIORS OF COASTAL FISHING AND AQUACULTURE COMMUNITIES IN KHANH HOA, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between quality of life and personal saving behavior of coastal fishing and aquaculture communities in Khanh Hoa, Vietnam, thereby providing policy implications to improve the quality of life of this subject. Research methods of descriptive statistics, reliability analysis Croback Alpha, exploratory factor analysis EFA, ANOVA were used in the study. Measurement results show that the score of quality of life of coastal fishing and aquaculture communities in Khanh Hoa area, Vietnam is generally above average, but the gap is still wide and very big. This difference is further analyzed according to each factor affecting quality of life in the study and can lead to the conclusion that: there is a difference in the quality of life scores between the subjects in terms of education, income, age, gender... Besides, the study also examines the opinions of coastal people about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the quality of life in the study area and current situational solutions. Similarly, personal finance behaviors including thrift, risk taking, and other personal finance behaviors are generally above average, and personal thrift has a positively significant impact on quality of life. From the research results, the quality of life for all classes of coastal population

Keywords: risk, quality of life, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

WHAT CAN INDIAN HOMEMAKERS TEACH US ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN COVID TIMES: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

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ABSTRACT

The 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID19) pandemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of society, including mental and physical health. We explored the psychological and social effects of an individual COVID-19. Psychological immunity comprises an individual's ability to safeguard and promote mental health. This study has explored the nature and dynamics of psychological immunity among Indian homemakers. Homemakers are the backbone of each home and their contribution to constructing a family is crucial. Random participants from both rural and urban family backgrounds (N =12, Female=8, Male=4; age range =25-45 years) participated in the study. Collectively, their autobiographical memories describe their experiences of dealing with the forces of covid and how they protected their family against this. The analysis also deep dives into factors contributing to overall wellbeing. These findings highlight an important relation between how homemaker's psychological immunity shape the family and society at large.

Keywords: Covid 19, Mental Health, Indian Homemakers, Psychological Immunity, Qualitative study.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: The aim of present study was to examine perceived social support and subjective well-being among intellectually disabled (ID) and non-disabled children's parents.

METHOD: A cross sectional research design was used for the study. Data was collected through purposive sampling technique. A sample comprised upon N= 300 parents that was further equally divided into two groups n=150 in each group. Data was collected from KP (Peshawar) and Punjab, Pakistan. Further, consent form, demographic information sheet, multidimensional scale of perceived social support, scale of positive and negative experience, and satisfaction with life scale were given to the parents.

RESULTS: Results declared that parents of disabled children scored lower significant others (M=10.13; SD=5.33) as compared to non-disabled children's parents (M=11.77; SD=7.33). On SWB, ID children's parents scored higher on negative experience (M=13.12; SD=4.41) than non-disabled children's parents (M=11.13; SD=5.02). Mature parents scored higher in all dimensions of perceived social support than other groups. On SWB, mature group of parents of non-disabled children reported higher positive experience and life satisfaction while younger group of parents reported higher scores on negative experience. Mature group of parents of ID children scored higher on total SWB (positive experience, negative experience, and life satisfaction) than other group of parents.

CONCLUSION: The present study's results confirmed that ID children's parents reported lower perceived social support than non-disabled children's parents. Parents with disabled children experienced more negativity than parents of children without disability. There are professionals-based efforts (develop supportive programs for all age groups) are needed for improving the well-being of special needs children's parents because lower well-being and less supportive resources keep them psychologically and physically ill. Seminars and workshops can be beneficial for all parents regarding the awareness and best practices of parenting.

KEY WORDS: Perceived social Support; Subjective Wellbeing



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

INFLUENCES OF RELIGION ON FAMILY AND MARRIAGE LAW IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam is a country with a plentiful and long-standing culture, customs, and religion. These characteristics profound effects on Law on Family and Marriage. The influences contribute to the specificity, development, and humanity of the Law. However, the law itself, besides the progressive points, there are stills some regulations which are not suitable in the terms of contents and practical application. The Law ensures the freedom of keeping religion for both spouses when they decide to get married. The Law contains suitable sanctions for violation of freedom of choice in culture, customs, and religion. The sanctions include administration and criminal penalties. In addition, besides the positive influences, there are some ambiguous and rules. In the scope of the research's content, the author applies the method of synthesis and analysis to point out the inadequacies in the Law. Based on the results, the author suggests changing and improving the Law that makes it becomes more influential and practical.

Keywords: freedom of religion, marriage and family, sanctions



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

THE VIETNAM – SIAMESE WAR IN THE GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT OF MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

In 1802, the Nguyen Dynasty in Vietnam was established and grew up strong. In that context, in Siam (Thailand), the Rama Dynasty is also growing strong and wants to have a leading position in mainland Southeast Asia. Therefore, there was a war between Vietnam and Siam (the first war 1833-1834, the second war 1841-1845). The war between Vietnam and Siam in the nineteenth century was the successor to the previous wars between the two countries in the past, but in the nineteenth century it was implemented at a higher and more drastic level. This war caused a lot of losses for both countries but more importantly the Vietnam - Siam war set in the geopolitical context of mainland Southeast Asia in the nineteenth century showed fierce competition between two countries to control Cambodia and Laos. This war has left behind historical issues worthy of research attention, showing very difficult diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Siam. It also shows the complex international relations in Southeast Asia in the nineteenth century and this partly explains the current Vietnam-Thailand relations as well as provides an important historical content of international relations in Southeast Asia.

The study uses military history research methods, international relations research methods, and actual survey methods to clarify the research problem. Thereby contributing to clarifying an important historical issue of Southeast Asian history in the nineteenth century.

Keywords: Vietnam, Siam, war, mainland Southeast Asia, international relations



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

PROPERTIES OF REACTIVE POWDER CONCRETE HAVING A SLAG POWDER AND SILICA FUME

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Abstract

Mechanical strength and deformation are important features of concrete because they play a large role not only for stability, but also durability of the structures.

Ultra high performance concrete is which characterized primarily with high strength (>150MPa), and when it is reinforced with steel fibers, exhibits high ductility.

This study consists the elastic properties of a reactive powder concrete (RPC) from materials existing on the Algerian market.

Three mineral additions: granulated slag, quartz powder and silica fume are incorporated into the cement with different grades (15%, 23% and 25%).

The results show the relationship between the relative value and the longitudinal elasto-instantaneous deformations of the reactive powder concrete (RPC) to a linear characteristic throughout the relative stress ranges, so the modulus of elasticity developed for a fiber-reinforced reactive concrete (RPCF) is greater than that of the unbound fiber.

Keywords: Ultra high performance concrete, Elastic, Deformability, Formulation, Additions.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

EFFECT OF RECYCLED WASTE BRICK FINE ON MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MORTAR

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ABSTRACT

With the acceleration of the urbanization in Algeria, the enormous quantity of construction and demolished waste seriously threatens the environmental safety. However the waste storage disposals are becoming also a serious environmental problem, especially for main cities where disposal sites are lacking, there is hence a need for recycling more and more waste materials. As one of the main type of the demolished waste, waste brick can also be broken into coarse and fine aggregate. With the increasing demand for construction, brick industry quality and cost of today is more important than before. Studies have an important role noticeable trend on the marble powder waste recycling in the production of bricks, which significant contributions to improving the environment and economy.

The objective of this work is to study the effect on physical and mechanical properties of mortar made with fine brick waste powder. Cement is substituted by weight by bricks waste powder at rates varying from 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20%. Compressive, tensile strengths and porosity are evaluated and compared up to 28 days of age.

Keywords: Mortar, Mechanical strength, Porosity.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS ON SILICA FUME AND ALCCOFINE INCORPORATED BINARY AND TERNARY BLENDED HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

High performance concrete exhibits superior compressive strength, workability and durability characteristics. High performance concrete fundamentally consists of one or two supplementary cementitious materials as cement replacements owing to their high pozzolanicity and particle filling nature. The properties of such HPC varies with the supplementary cementitious materials used in the concrete. This paper investigates the strength properties of HPC mixes made using silica fume and alccofine both in binary and ternary forms. Several studies have focused on the strength improvements of HPC with the use of silica fume, a comparative approach can shed lights on the relative performances of silica fume and alccofine. The main objective of the study is to gain knowledge on the effectiveness of alccofine in HPC compared to that of silica fume. Cylinder specimens were prepared for a total of 12 mixes consisting both binary and ternary forms of cementitious materials, and tested for uniaxial compressive strength and split tensile strength. From the results obtained, it is evident that the alccofine replaced binary HPC mix shows performance in par with the silica fume replaced binary HPC mix. A total strength increment of 10-20% than that of the control mix is obtained. Synergistic effects have also been studied for the ternary cementitious mixes and the result shows positive synergy in most cases.

Keywords: Ternary blended concrete, High-performance concrete, Synergistic effects, Alccofine, Experimental investigations.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

EXPLORING PREDICTED THE MAIN INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE CARBONATION LIMESTONE FILLER CONCRETE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Carbonation of concrete is one of the most important durability properties in serviceability which causes structural deterioration due to the presence of CO₂ penetration through concrete. This phenomenon is influenced by many factors including mixture proportions and exposure conditions. The current study applied an artificial neural network (ANN) for predicting the carbonation depth of limestone filler concrete taking into account the most influential parameters, including mixture proportions and exposure conditions. Eight parameters affecting carbonation consisting of the binder (B), percentage of limestone filler (LF), binder to the aggregate ratio (B/A), water to binder ratio (W/B), curing time (Ct), rootage (\sqrt{t}); percentage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and relative humidity (RH) were used as the experimental input variables while the experimental carbonation depth (Cd) result was used as the output. The ANN model was prepared, trained, and tested with 319 datasets from experiment results available in the published literature. The performance of training, validation, and test sets show a strong correlation between the experimental and the ANN predicted values of the carbonation depth. In addition, the proposed prediction model was more accurate, and that the results obtained from the performances of this model are in good agreement with other experimental data existing in the literature. Thus, the results of this study revealed that using this intelligent model to predict the main factors affecting limestone filler concrete carbonation is successful and provides scientific guidance for durability design.

Keywords: Carbonation Depth, Artificial neural network, Limestone filler, Concrete.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF GLASS WASTE REINFORCED GEOPOLYMER FOAMS

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ABSTRACT

The world population growth increases demand for water, food and materials. Moreover it leads to the rapid increasing construction needs, which are also result of intensified building industries, infrastructural projects and urbanization. Nowadays the Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the most popular type of cement all over the world. However, according to the researches portland cement material production generates high energy and natural resource consumption and also large amounts of greenhouse gas such as carbon dioxide. The most substantial factor responsible for the carbon dioxide emissions in the cement industrial production process is the decarbonation of calcium carbonate from limestone. As an alternative to OPC, geopolymer is a novel inorganic polymer with a covalently-bonded structure. Geopolymers are obtained from the alkaline activation of materials rich in alumina and silica. The geopolymerization technology reduces CO₂ emission by 80% compared to OPC manufacturing.

Glass has plenty of applications and is prevalent in daily life, due to its properties such as impermeability, transparency, non-porous, low expansion rate and thermal conductivity or mechanical and chemical thermal resistance. On the other hand glass products have limited service time and will occupy vast landfill areas because these are non-biodegradable materials. Although glass waste can be recycled, it is far from being used in its the full monty. Hence, there is an urgent need to find new applications of glass waste.

In this paper, geopolymer foams reinforced with glass waste are presented as an alternative to the conventional portland cement materials. The use of industrial by-products and glass waste in building materials can have significant benefits for the construction industry. The results indicated that the proper amount of glass waste introduced into the geopolymer may significantly change the final properties of samples.

Keywords: Geopolymer foams, glass waste, compressive strength, fly ash



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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EFFECT OF BINDER SATURATION ON QUALITY OF BINDER JETTING PARTS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, there has been a dynamic development of three-dimensional printing technology. Additive manufacturing is defined as a layer-by-layer printing method to build complex structures. Among the many methods used to print parts, one of the more common are those using powdered materials. Amid them, the Binder Jetting technology can be distinguished. This is an additive manufacturing process in which a liquid binder is selectively deposited to bind the powder particles together. As the printing progresses, successive layers are joined together in order to obtain an element of the assumed geometry. The printed parts are cured and then sintered in high-temperature furnaces. This method allows a wide range of materials to be used in the printing process. The Binder Jetting technology also does not require the use of protective atmospheres during printing. Moreover, the process takes place at ambient temperature and is faster compared to other additive manufacturing methods.

This paper presents the test results obtained for samples produced by the Binder Jetting method. Irregularly shaped powder was used for 3D printing. The influence of a printing parameter such as binder saturation on the properties of the sinters was determined. The other printing parameters used were constant. The prepared green parts were cured and then sintered. In order to assess the influence of saturation on quality of the produced sinters, dimensional changes, density, porosity, and part surface morphology were determined. It has been shown that an improperly selected level of binder saturation can cause defects, which affects the properties of the manufactured parts.

Keywords: Binder Jetting, Additive Manufacturing, 3D printing, binder saturation



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ESZTERHÁZY KÁROLY UNIVERSITY - SUSTAINABILITY AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL?

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ABSTRACT

For the University, a new Sustainable Development Strategy had to be prepared in 2021. I also conducted my own surveys for several the classification of bicycle racks, the calculation of the heat transfer (U) values of the walls, or in relation to the species composition of vegetation and extent of green surface. From the Library of Hungarian Scientific Works we counted by topic, published by university colleagues from 2015, sustainability-related communications. Generally a definable goal is to join the Global Green University Network (UI GreenMetric). The lower wing of the renovated "C" building is Hungary's first, renovated and active green house with a solar power plant and a heat recovery ventilation system. Fitting to the general CO₂ emission reduction commitments of the EU and Hungary, a priority task energy modernization of all buildings, rock wool insulation, doors and windows replacement. Some of the buildings have a small green surface; their general condition, their species composition is not the most appropriate. Since 2015, a total of 97 publications have been published with the authorship of our colleagues, sustainability, conservation, environmental education and forestry school topic. In most buildings can be found modern for selective waste collection of paper, plastic, and mixed municipal waste. This is supplemented by selective collection of fluorescent lamps, bulbs and batteries. The location and orientation of the buildings are ideal in most cases to use solar energy. In the field of transport, congestion and lack of parking spaces are sometimes a big problem. The use of bicycle we need to support. The University from 2021 onwards it also has an electric car fleet and three charging points. We hope that in the future, university students can also do and fight against environmental problems at the level of the individual and society.

Keywords: renewable energy, electric car, environmental education, selective collection



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

**HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMINDA ETİK
TUTUMLARI VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER**

**ETHICAL ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS IN NURSING CARE AND
INFLUENCING FACTORS**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin hemşirelik bakımında etik bakım tutumları ve etkileyen faktörleri belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Materyal ve Metod: Araştırma, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 101 hemşirelik öğrencisiyle tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel olarak yapıldı. Veriler sosyo-demografik özellikleri içeren soru formu ve hemşirelik bakımında etik tutum ölçeği kullanılarak toplandı. Verilerin analizi bilgisayar ortamında; yüzdelik, ortalama, parametrik ve nonparametrik testler kullanılarak yapıldı.

Bulgular: Yaş ortalaması $20,31 \pm 1,468$ (min:18-max:26) olan öğrencilerin %68,3'ünün kadın, %77,2'sinin orta gelir düzeyine sahip, %69,3'ünün Süper/Anadolu lisesi mezunu olduğu, %43,6'sının birinci sınıf öğrencisi, %10,9'unun bir işte çalışmakta, %40,6'sının ilçede yaşadığı ve %67,3'ünün çekirdek aile yapısına sahip olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların %69,3'ünün etik ile ilgili ders aldığı, %93,1'inin etiğin hemşirelik eğitiminde olması gerektiği düşüncesinde olduğu, %49,5'inin bugüne kadar etik anlamda bir sorun yaşadığı, %30,7'sinin etik ile ahlak kavramlarının birbiriyle aynı olduğunu düşündüğü belirlendi. Gelir durumunun hemşirelik bakımında etik tutumu etkilediği belirlenmiş olup; iyi ile orta gelir düzeyine sahip katılımcıların hemşirelik bakımında etik tutumları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olduğu saptandı ($p < 0,05$). Etik ile ilgili ders alma durumunun hemşirelik bakımında etik tutumu istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde etkilediği görülmüş olup, etik dersi alanların etik tutumlarının almayanlara göre daha yüksek olduğu ve hemşirelik bakımında etik tutumlarının daha olumlu olduğu belirlendi ($p < 0,05$).

Sonuç: Çalışmada hemşirelik öğrencilerinin hemşirelik bakımında etik tutumlarının düşük düzeyde olduğu; gelir durumu ve etik ile ilgili ders alma durumlarının hemşirelik bakımında etik tutum düzeylerini etkilediği görüldü.

Anahtar kelimeler: bakım, hemşirelik, öğrenci, tutum



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study was carried out to determine the ethical care attitudes of nursing students in nursing care and the affecting factors.

Materiel ve Methods: The study was conducted as a descriptive and cross-sectional study with 101 nursing students who agreed to participate in the study. Data were collected using a questionnaire containing socio-demographic characteristics and an ethical attitude scale. Data were analyzed using percentile, mean, parametric and nonparametric tests.

Results: Average age of students is 20.31 ± 1.46 . 68.3% of the students are women, 77.2% are middle-income, 69.3% are super/anatolian high school graduates, 43.6% are first-year students, 10.9% are students are working, 40.6% of them live in the district and 67.3% of them have a nuclear family structure. 69.3% of the participants took courses on ethics, 93.1% thought that ethics should be in nursing education, 49.5% had an ethical problem so far, 30.7% of them said that ethics and morality are the same. It has been determined that income status affects ethical attitudes in nursing care. It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the ethical attitudes of the participants with good and middle income levels in nursing care ($p < 0.05$). It has been observed that taking courses related to ethics has a statistically significant effect on ethical attitude in nursing care. It was determined that the ethical attitudes of those who take ethics courses were higher than those who did not, and their ethical attitudes in nursing care were more positive ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: In the study, it was observed that the ethical attitudes of nursing students in nursing care were at a low level. It was observed that income status and taking courses related to ethics affected the ethical attitude levels in nursing care.

Keywords: care, nursing, student, attitude



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MESLEKTAŞ ŞİDDETİNE MARUZ KALMA DURUMLARI VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: PILOT ÇALIŞMA
EXPOSURE OF NURSING STUDENTS TO COLLEAGUE VIOLENCE AND AFFECTING FACTORS: A PILOT STUDY

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin meslektaş şiddetine maruz kalma durumları ve etkileyen faktörleri belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Materyal ve Metod: Araştırma, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 65 hemşirelik öğrencisiyle tanımlayıcı olarak yapıldı. Veriler sosyo-demografik özellikleri içeren soru formu ve 22 maddeden oluşan hemşirelik öğrencileri için Meslektaş Şiddetine Maruz Kalma Ölçeği (MŞMKÖ) kullanılarak toplandı. Verilerin analizi bilgisayar ortamında; yüzdeler, ortalama, parametrik ve nonparametrik testler kullanılarak yapıldı.

Bulgular: Yaş ortalaması 21,84±1,28 olan öğrencilerin %69,2'si kadın, %75,4'ü orta gelir düzeyine sahip, %60'ının Süper/Anadolu lisesi mezunu olduğu, %64,6'sının üçüncü sınıf öğrencisi, %87,7'sinin bir işte çalışmadığı, %40'ının ilde yaşadığı ve %70,8'inin çekirdek aile yapısına sahip olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların %86,2'sinin hemşirelik mesleğini sevdiği, %72,3'ünün hemşireliği isteyerek seçtiği, %84,6'sının hemşirelik bölümünü okumaktan memnun olduğu, %95,4'ünün hastanede staj yapmaktan mutlu olduğu ve %63,1'inin stajda olumsuz bir durumla karşılaştığı belirlendi. Öğrencilerin MŞMKÖ toplam puan ortalamaları 50,21±18,33 olup sırasıyla ölçek alt boyut ortalamalarının 24,96±9,47 (sözel/psikolojik şiddet) ve 25,24±9,95 (şiddetin fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlık üzerine etkisi) olduğu görüldü. "Cinsiyet" değişkeni ile MŞMKÖ toplam ve şiddetin fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlık üzerine etkisi puan ortalamalarının arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olduğu; kadınların puan ortalamalarının daha yüksek olduğu tespit edildi (p<0,05).

Sonuç: Çalışmada hemşirelik öğrencilerinin meslektaş şiddetine maruz kalma durumlarının düşük orta düzeyde olduğu ve cinsiyet değişkeninin meslektaş şiddetine maruz kalma durumlarını etkilediği görüldü.

Anahtar kelimeler: hemşirelik, öğrenci, şiddet



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ABSTRACT

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the exposure of nursing students to colleague violence and the affecting factors.

Material and Methods: The study was conducted descriptively with 65 nursing department students who agreed to participate in the study. The data were collected using the questionnaire form including socio-demographic characteristics, and the 22 item Colleague Violence Exposure Scale (CVES) for nursing students. The analysis of the data was performed by using percentage, average, parametric and nonparametric tests in the computer environment.

Results: Average age of students is $21,84 \pm 1,28$. 69.2% of the students are women, 75.4% are middle-income, 60% are super/anatolian high school graduates, 64.6% are third-year students, 87.7% are students are not working, 40% of them live in the province and 70.8% of them have a nuclear family structure. It was determined that 86.2% of the participants liked the nursing profession, 72.3% chose nursing voluntarily, 84.6% were satisfied with studying nursing, 95.4% were happy to do internship in the hospital, and 63.1% faced a negative situation during their internship. It was observed that the mean CVES total score of the students participating in the study was 50.21 ± 18.33 and the mean of the scale sub-dimensions were 24.96 ± 9.47 (verbal/psychological violence) and 25.24 ± 9.95 (the effect of violence on physical and mental health), respectively. It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the variables of "gender" and the mean CVES total and the effect of violence on physical and mental health scores; the mean score of women was higher ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: In the study, it was seen that the exposure to colleague violence of nursing students in the moderate level and the gender variable affected their exposure to colleague violence.

Keywords: nursing, student, violence



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**DOĞUM SONU DÖNEMDE COVID-19 GEÇİREN ANNELERİN EMZİRME
SÜRECİ VE YAŞADIKLARI KAYGILAR: OLGU SUNUMU**

BREASTFEEDING PROCESS AND CONCERNS OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE
UNDERGONE COVID-19 IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD: A CASE REPORT

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Öz

Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı emzirme sürecinde COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçiren annelerin emzirme sürecini ve bu süreçteki kaygılarını belirlemektir.

Çalışmada covid-19 geçiren iki anne ile görüşülmüş ve yaşadıkları süreç raporlandırılmıştır.

Olgu 1: Yirmi beş yaşında üniversite mezunu ve bir bebeği olan katılımcı emzirme sürecinde Covid-19 geçirmiştir. Katılımcı enfeksiyonu bebeğine bulaştıracak için kaygı yaşadığını ve bu süreçte bebeğini daha az emzirdiğini ifade etmiştir.

Olgu 2: Otuz üç yaşında üniversite mezunu 2 çocuğu olan katılımcı emzirme sürecinde Covid-19 geçirmiştir. Katılımcı enfeksiyon sürecinde sütünün azalmasından, süt yoluyla Covid-19 enfeksiyonunun bebeğe bulaşma riski olduğunu düşünmüş ve bebeğini sık sık emziremediği için bebeğin yetersiz beslenmesinden dolayı kaygı yaşadığını ifade etmiştir.

Sonuç: Covid-19 enfeksiyonunun maternal ve fetal etkilerine ilişkin bilgiler yetersizdir. Bu durumla birlikte emzirme sürecinde olan annelerin stres ve kaygı düzeylerinde artış meydana gelmektedir. Annelerin emzirme süreciyle ilgili yaşadığı kaygıları önlemek amacıyla sağlık bakım profesyonellerinin vereceği destek ve bakım hizmetleri oldukça önemlidir.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, emzirme, kaygı

Abstract

Objective: The aim of the study is to determine the breastfeeding process and anxiety of mothers who have had COVID-19 infection during breastfeeding and in this process.

In the study, two mothers who had undergone covid-19 were interviewed and their experiences were reported.

Case 1: A twenty-five-year-old university graduate and a participant with a baby had Covid-19 during breastfeeding. The participant expressed that she was worried because she thought she would transmit the infection to her baby and breastfed her baby less during this process.

Case 2: A thirty-three-year-old university graduate with 2 children had Covid-19 during breastfeeding. The participant considered that there was a risk of transmitting Covid-19 infection to the baby through milk and expressed concern that the baby was malnourished because he could not breastfeed his baby frequently.

Conclusion: Information on the maternal and fetal effects of Covid-19 infection is insufficient. With this condition, an increase in the stress and anxiety levels of mothers who are in the process of breastfeeding occurs. In order to prevent the concerns experienced by mothers about the breastfeeding process, the support and care services provided by health care professionals are very important.

Keywords: Covid-19, breastfeeding, anxiety



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RESVERATROLÜN DENEYSSEL EPİLEPSİ MODELİNDE ADENİN DEAMİNAZ VE NİTRİK OKSİT DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF RESVERATROL ON ADENINE DEAMINASE AND NITRIC OXIDE LEVELS IN EXPERIMENTAL EPILEPSY MODEL

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ÖZET

Epilepside patofizyolojik süreçlerin moleküler mekanizmaları hala belirsizdir. Epilepsi patogeneğinde oksidatif stresin etkili olduğu, resveratrolünse (RES) yeni anti epileptik ilaç olma potansiyeline sahip olduğu öngörülmektedir. Bu çalışmada RES'ün olası nöroprotektif etkisi deneysel epilepsi modelinde moleküler mekanizmalar üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir. Bu kapsamda, hem fizyolojik hem patofizyolojik süreçlerde önemli bir role sahip serbest bir radikal olan Nitrik oksit (NO) ile hücrel immünitenin bir göstergesi kabul edilen ve antioksidan bir enzim olan Adenin deaminaz (ADA) düzeyleri tayin edilmiştir.

24 adet *Wistar albino* sıçan (200±50 g) 4 gruba (n=6) ayrıldı.

Penisilin grubuna; Penisilin 500 IU intrakortikal (ic),

RES grubuna; Penisilin 500 IU (ic); RES 40 mg/kg intraperitoneal (ip),

Na-VPA grubuna; Penisilin 500 IU (ic); Na-VPA 300 mg/kg (ip),

RES+Na-VPA grubuna; Penisilin 500 IU (ic), RES 40 mg/kg (ip), Na-VPA 300 mg/kg (ip) uygulandı. Penisilin uygulamasını takiben 5.dakikada ve 180.dakikada epileptik spike aktivitesine bakılan sıçanlar, hemen akabinde sakrifiye edildi. Plazma ve beyin dokusunda NO ve ADA düzeyleri ELISA yöntemi ile ölçüldü. Veriler GraphPad Prism 6 programı ile analiz edildi. p<0.05 olan değerler istatistiksel olarak anlamlı sayıldı.

Plazma ADA düzeyleri, Na-VPA grubunda RES grubuna göre; kontrol grubunda RES-Na-VPA grubuna göre anlamlı derecede yüksek bulundu (p=0,03). Doku ADA düzeyleri RES ve Na-VPA grubunda kontrol grubuna göre yüksek; RES-Na-VPA grubunda kontrol grubuna göre daha düşük bulundu ancak hiçbirinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlılık vardı. RES, Na-VPA ve RES-Na-VPA grubunda NO düzeyleri kontrol grubuna göre daha düşük idi de; NO düzeylerinin plazma/dokuda istatistiksel olarak anlam ifade etmediği görüldü.

Literatürde epilepsi modellerinde ADA ve NO düzeyi tayin edilen bir çalışmaya rastlanamamıştır. Bu bulgular epilepsi-ADA düzeyi arasında bir ilişki olabileceğini; plazma ADA düzeylerinin epilepsiyi yansıtmada değerli olabileceğini desteklemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Epilepsi, Resveratrol, Antioksidan, Adenin deaminaz, Nitrik oksit



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ABSTRACT

The molecular mechanisms of pathophysiological processes in epilepsy, are still unclear. It is predicted that oxidative stress is effective and resveratrol (RES) has the potential to be a new antiepileptic drug. In this study, the possible neuroprotective effect of RES in the experimental epilepsy model was evaluated through molecular mechanisms. The levels of nitric oxide (NO), a free radical that has an important role in both physiological and pathophysiological processes, and adenine deaminase (ADA), an antioxidant enzyme, which is considered an indicator of cellular immunity, were determined.

24 Wistar albino rats (200±50 g) were divided into 4 groups (n=6).

Penicillin group; Penicillin 500 IU intracortical (ic),

RES group; Penicillin 500 IU (ic); RES 40 mg/kg intraperitoneally (ip),

Na-VPA group; Penicillin 500 IU (ic); Na-VPA 300 mg/kg (ip),

RES+Na-VPA group; Penicillin 500 IU (ic), RES 40 mg/kg (ip), Na-VPA 300 mg/kg (ip)

were administered. The rats, whose epileptic spike activity was observed, were sacrificed immediately afterwards. NO and ADA levels in plasma and brain tissue were measured by ELISA method. Values with $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Plasma ADA levels in both Na-VPA group compared to RES group ($p=0.03$); and in the control group compared to the RES-Na-VPA group ($p=0.03$), it was found to be significantly higher. Tissue ADA levels were higher in the RES and Na-VPA group compared to the control group; It was found to be lower in the RES-Na-VPA group compared to the control group, but none of them had statistical significance. Although NO levels were lower in the RES, Na-VPA and RES-Na-VPA groups compared to the control group; it was observed that NO levels were not statistically significant in plasma/tissue.

In the literature, no study was found in which ADA and NO levels were determined in epilepsy models. These findings suggest that there may be a relationship between epilepsy and ADA level; supports that plasma ADA levels may be valuable in reflecting epilepsy.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Resveratrol, Antioxidant, Adenine deaminase, Nitric oxide



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**SİSTEMATİK İNCELEME VE BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİ İLE
HEMŞİRELİKTE GÜÇLENDİRME**
EMPOWERMENT IN NURSING WITH SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND BIBLIOMETRIC
ANALYSIS METHODS

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ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetleri çıktısını insan sağlığı oluşturmaktadır. Hizmet özelliği bakımından ise hata ve belirsizliklere yer verilmemesi aynı zamanda yoğun emek sunulan alanlar olması nedeniyle hemşirelerin sorumluluğu artmaktadır. Özellikle Covid-19 küresel salgını ile birlikte emek unsuru daha fazla önem kazanmıştır. Hemşirelerin etkili ve verimli bir hizmet sunumunu sağlamak bununla birlikte örgütsel aidiyet, iş tatmini ve örgütsel vatandaşlık gibi tutumların geliştirilmesinde güçlendirme kavramı önemli bir role sahiptir. Bu nedenle araştırma, bibliyometrik göstergeler kullanarak hemşirelikte güçlendirme alanına ilişkin yapılan araştırmaların genel bir özetini sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma alanına ilişkin eğilimleri belirlemek ve veriler arasındaki kümelenmeyi ortaya çıkarmak için sistematik inceleme ve bibliyometrik yöntemlerden yararlanılmıştır. Veri setine ulaşmada Web of Sciences veri tabanından yararlanılmış ve makaleler dahil etme ve hariç tutma kriterlerine göre incelenerek araştırma PRISMA akış diyagramı oluşturulmuştur. Hemşirelikte güçlendirme konusunda toplamda 450 araştırma; makale sayısı ve anahtar kelime ağı bakımından incelenmiştir. Hemşirelikte güçlendirme konusunda yapılan araştırmaların zaman içerisinde önemli oranda artış gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca araştırma bulgularımızda güçlendirme kavramının iş memnuniyeti ile güçlü bir şekilde ilişki içerisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güçlendirme, Hemşire, Bibliyometrik, Sistematik İnceleme

ABSTRACT

The output of health services is created by human health. In terms of service characteristics, the responsibility of nurses increases due to the absence of errors and uncertainties, as well as the areas where intensive labor is provided. Especially with the Covid-19 global epidemic, the element of labor has gained more importance. For this reason, the concept of empowerment has an important role in the development of attitudes such as organizational belonging, job satisfaction and organizational citizenship, while providing nurses with an effective and



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efficient service delivery. For this reason, the research aims to present a general summary of the researches on the field of empowerment in nursing using bibliometric indicators. Systematic review and bibliometric methods were used to determine the trends in the research area and to reveal the clustering among the data. The Web of Sciences database was used to reach the data set, and the research PRISMA flowchart was created by examining the articles according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A total of 450 studies on empowerment in nursing were analyzed in terms of number of articles and keyword network. It has been determined that studies on empowerment in nursing have increased significantly over time. In addition, in our research findings, it has been determined that the concept of empowerment is strongly related to job satisfaction.

Keywords: Empowerment, Nurse, Bibliometric, Systematic Review



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**TÜRKİYE'DE HAYAT DIŞI SİGORTA ŞİRKETLERİNİN PERFORMANSININ
LBWA-PIV ÇKKV MODELİYLE ANALİZİ**

**ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN
TURKEY WITH THE LBWA-PIV MCDM MODEL**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma LBWA ve PIV tekniklerinden oluşan yeni bir hibrid modelle Türk sigortacılık sektöründe faaliyet gösteren ve sektörde prim üretimi açısından baskın bir yere sahip olan 10 hayat dışı sigorta şirketlerinin performansının 2019 yılı verilerine dayalı olarak ölçülmesini ve değerlendirmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Çalışmada sigorta şirketlerinin performansının değerlendirilmesinde önceki literatür doğrultusunda seçilen 11 kriter kullanılmıştır. Bu kriterler sırasıyla toplam aktifler, prim üretim hacmi, vergi öncesi kar(zarar)/toplam aktifler, vergi öncesi kar(zarar)/öz kaynaklar, öz kaynaklar/toplam aktifler, konservasyon oranı, şirket yaşı, piyasa payı, aktif büyüme oranı, kaldırma oranı ve hasar prim oranıdır. Bu kriterlere ait ağırlık katsayıları subjektif bir ağırlıklandırma tekniği olan LBWA ile belirlenmiştir. LBWA sonuçları incelendiğinde sigorta şirketlerinin performanslarının belirlenmesinde en önemli üç kriter sırasıyla prim üretim hacmi, piyasa payı ve vergiden önceki karın (zararın) toplam aktiflere oranı kriterleri olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ardından LBWA ile elde edilen kriter ağırlıklarının PIV yöntemine aktarılması ile hayat dışı sigorta şirketlerinin performans skorları hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında oluşturulan entegre modelden elde edilen sonuçlara göre Allianz Sigorta AŞ en iyi performansa sahip olan hayat dışı sigorta şirkettir.

Çalışma kapsamında elde edilen sonuçların güvenilirliği ve geçerliliği için ilk olarak duyarlılık analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Duyarlılık analizi çerçevesinde oluşturulan 21 ağırlık seti ile sigorta firmalarının performansları tekrar hesaplanmıştır. Duyarlılık analizi sonuçları dikkate alındığında 21 farklı ağırlık setinin hepsinde performans açısından Allianz Sigorta AŞ'nin ilk sırada ve Halk Sigorta AŞ'nin ise son sırada yer aldığı görülmüştür. Sonra PIV uygulamasından elde edilen sonuçlar literatürde sıklıkla kullanılan WASPAS, TOPSIS, COPRAS, MABAC, WEDBA ve SAW gibi diğer ÇKKV yöntemleriyle kıyaslanmıştır. Bu



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farklı yöntemlerle ulaşılan sıralama sonuçları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Spearman Sıra Korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Korelasyon analizi sonucunda diğer altı ÇKKV tekniği ile önerilen modelin (PIV) arasında ortalama %94.35 korelasyon olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu da önerilen sıralama sonuçlarının güvenilir olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk sigortacılık sektörü, Hayat dışı sigorta şirketleri, LBWA, PIV.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to measure and evaluate the performance of 10 non-life insurance companies, which operate in the Turkish insurance sector and have a dominant place in the sector in terms of premium production, based on 2019 data, with a new hybrid model consisting of LBWA and PIV techniques.

In the study, 11 criteria selected in line with the previous literature were used to evaluate the performance of insurance companies. These criteria are respectively total assets, premium production volume, profit (loss) before tax/total assets, profit (loss) before tax/equity, equity/total assets, retention rate, company age, market share, asset growth rate, leverage rate and damage premium rate. The weighting coefficients of these criteria were determined by LBWA, which is a subjective weighting technique. When the LBWA results are examined, it has been determined that the three most important criteria in determining the performance of insurance companies are premium production volume, market share and the ratio of profit before tax (loss) to total assets, respectively. Then, the performance scores of non-life insurance companies were calculated by transferring the criteria weights obtained with LBWA to the PIV method. According to the results obtained from the integrated model created within the scope of the study, Allianz Insurance INC is the non-life insurance company with the best performance.

For the reliability and validity of the results obtained within the scope of the study, first of all, sensitivity analysis was performed. The performances of insurance companies were recalculated with 21 weight sets created within the framework of the sensitivity analysis. When the results of the sensitivity analysis were taken into account, it was seen that Allianz Insurance INC was first in terms of performance in all 21 different weight sets and Halk Insurance INC was in last place. Then, the results obtained from PIV application were compared with other MCDM methods such as WASPAS, TOPSIS, COPRAS, MABAC, WEDBA and SAW, which are frequently used in the literature. Spearman Rank Correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the ranking results obtained by these different methods. As a result of the correlation analysis, it was determined that there was an average of 94.35% correlation between the other six MCDM techniques and the proposed model (PIV). This shows that the proposed ranking results are reliable.

Keywords: Turkish insurance industry, Non-life insurance companies, LBWA, PIV.



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**SALGIN DÖNEMİNDE ONLINE EĞİTİMİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: SİVAS
CUMHURİYET ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ**

EVALUATION OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE EPIDEMIC: THE CASE OF
SİVAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY

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ÖZET

1 Aralık 2019 tarihinde Çin'in Hubei bölgesinin başkenti olan Vuhan'da ortaya çıkan virüs salgını tüm dünyada sosyal hayatın tüm aşamalarını olumsuz şekilde etkilemiştir. Özellikle yakın temas ve solunum yoluyla bulaşması nedeniyle toplu halde bulunulması gereken yerler daha tehlikeli hale gelmiştir. Bu kapsamda en çok toplu halde bulunulan eğitim ortamları en riskli yerler olarak kabul edilmiş ve ilk tedbirler bu alanlarda alınmıştır. Türkiye'de tedbir olarak YÖK tarafından tüm üniversitelerde uzaktan eğitime geçilmiştir.

Türkiye'de farklı üniversiteler tarafından bazı programlar daha önceden uzaktan eğitim uyguluyor olsa da bu durumdan farklı olarak salgın döneminde sunulan uzaktan eğitimde hem öğrenciler hem de öğretim üyeleri çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı birçok olumsuzluklar yaşamışlardır.

Bu çalışmada da Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören İİBF öğrencilerinin salgın döneminde uygulanan online eğitime yönelik tutumlarını ölçmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla Arslan tarafından 2021'de geliştirilen 20 maddelik, 5 faktörlü uzaktan eğitim ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilere tutumlarının yanı sıra derse katılım haftaları, video indirme/dinleme sayıları, online eğitime erişim şekilleri, internet paket durumları ve online eğitimde en çok hangi sorunla karşılaştıkları sorulmuştur. Faktör 1'in ortalaması dikkate alındığında, öğrencilerin üniversitenin uzaktan eğitim için sunduğu imkanlardan memnun olduğu, (Ortalama: 3,76). "Faktör 2: Uzaktan Eğitimde Öğretim üyelerine yönelik tutum" ortalaması dikkate alındığında öğrencilerin uzaktan eğitimde öğretim üyelerinin tutumlarından memnun oldukları söylenebilir (Ortalama: 3,45). "Faktör 3: Online sınavlara yönelik tutum" ortalaması cinsiyete göre farklılık göstermesine rağmen öğrencilerin geneli olumlu tutuma sahiptir. Aynı şekilde "Faktör 4: Uzaktan eğitimde iletişim ve erişim ortalamasına göre öğrencilerin geneli olumlu tutuma sahiptir. "Faktör 5: Uzaktan eğitim ve yüz yüze eğitimin kıyaslanması" faktörü ortalamasına göre öğrenciler olumsuz tutuma sahiptir. Dolayısıyla öğrencilerin bu süreçte uzaktan eğitime geçişten memnun oldukları ve online sınavlarda yüz yüze sınavlardan daha başarılı oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Dolayısıyla Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi'nin salgın döneminde hayata geçirdiği uzaktan eğitimde oldukça başarılı olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Uzaktan Eğitim, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi.



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ABSTRACT

The virus epidemic that emerged in Wuhan, the capital of the Hubei region of China on December 1, 2019, adversely affected all stages of social life all over the world. Especially because of close contact and respiratory transmission, places that need to be in groups have become more dangerous. In this context, educational environments with the highest number of groups were accepted as the most risky places and the first precautions were taken in these areas. In Turkey, as a precaution, distance education has been introduced in all universities by YÖK.

Although some programs by different universities in Turkey have previously implemented distance education, unlike this situation, both students and faculty members have experienced many negativities due to various reasons in distance education offered during the epidemic period.

In this study, it was aimed to measure the attitudes of FEAS students studying at Sivas Cumhuriyet University towards online education applied during the epidemic period. For this purpose, a 20-item, 5-factor distance education scale developed by Arslan in 2021 was used. In addition to their attitudes, the students were asked about the weeks of attendance, the number of video downloads/listenings, the way they access online education, their internet package status, and what problems they encounter most in online education. Considering the average of Factor 1, students are satisfied with the opportunities offered by the university for distance education (Average: 3.76). Considering the average of "Factor 2: Attitudes towards Faculty Members in Distance Education", it can be said that students are satisfied with the attitudes of faculty members in distance education (Average: 3.45). Although the average of "Factor 3: Attitude towards online exams" differs according to gender, the students generally have a positive attitude. Likewise, "Factor 4: According to the average of communication and access in distance education, the students generally have a positive attitude. According to the factor average of "Factor 5: Comparison of distance education and face-to-face education", students have a negative attitude. Therefore, it has been concluded that students are satisfied with the transition to distance education in this process and they are more successful in online exams than face-to-face exams. Therefore, it has been seen that Sivas Cumhuriyet University has been very successful in distance education that it has implemented during the epidemic period.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Sivas Cumhuriyet University.



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**İŞYÜKÜ FAZLALIĞI ALGISININ İŞYERİNDEKİ ÇATIŞMA ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: İŞ
STRESİNİN ARACI ROLÜ**
**THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION OF WORKLOAD ON CONFLICT IN THE
WORKPLACE: THE INTERMEDIATE ROLE OF WORK STRESS**

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ÖZET

İnsanlar, yaşamları boyunca hem zihinsel ve hem de fiziksel aktivitelerini sürdürmek durumundadır. Çalışanlar için, çalışma hayatındaki en önemli konulardan birisi de iş yüküdür. İş yükü, kişilerin işlerine yönelik talep ve gereksinimler ile bireysel çaba ve performans arasındaki etkileşim sonucu ortaya çıkan öznel bir kavramdır. Diğer bir ifade ile görevle ilgili talep ve gereklilikler, bireysel çaba ve performansın yoğunlaşmasına ve kişinin zorlanmasına neden oluyorsa iş yükü ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çalışanların yetkinlikleri ile işi arasında dengenin bozulması, diğer bir ifade ile kapasitesinin üstünde çalışıyor olması, yorgunluğa yol açarak temel fonksiyonları zorlar. Böylece sağlık sorunlarına neden olabilecek bu durum, motivasyonu azaltacak, iş verimini düşürecek, oluşan stres ve gerginlik, işyerinde çatışmayı arttıracaktır.

Çalışma yaşamının insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya çıkaran araştırma sayısının artması da iş yükü kavramını dikkat çekici hale getirmektedir. Çalışma ortamındaki etmenler, otomasyon, kişinin bilgi ve becerisinin yaptığı işe uygun olmaması, kapasitesi üzerinde işleri yapıyor olması, aynı zamanda hizmet ağırlıklı işlerin de yürütülmesi gibi etmenler hem fiziksel iş yükünün ve hem de zihinsel iş yükünün artmasına neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca, iş yükü ergonomik risk faktörleri arasında da yer almaktadır. Algılanan iş yükü fazlalığının, çalışanların fiziksel ve zihinsel iyilik halinin dengesini bozarak strese yol açacağı ve bu durumun da işyerinde çatışmayı arttıracığı düşünülebilir.

Bu çalışma, algılanan iş yükünün, işyerindeki kişilerarası çatışmaya olan etkisini tespit etmek amacıyla ele alınmış ve bu etkide stresin aracılık rolü incelenmiştir.

Bu bildiride, bir işletmede beyaz yakalı çalışanlar üzerinde gerçekleştirilen araştırma kapsamında SmartPLS 3 programı ile yapılan analiz sonucunda, algılanan iş yükü ile



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işyerinde çatışma arasındaki ilişkide iş stresinin tam aracı rolü olduğu tespit edilmiştir (t: 5.82 -> t: 1.75).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş yükü, Çatışma, İş Stresi, İşyeri

ABSTRACT

People have to maintain their mental and physical activities throughout their lives. For employees, one of the most important issues in working life is workload. Workload is a subjective concept that emerges as a result of the interaction between the demands and requirements of people's work and individual effort and performance. In other words, if the demands and requirements related to the task cause the individual effort and performance to intensify and the person is forced, a workload arises.

The deterioration of the balance between the competencies and the work of the employees, in other words, working above their capacity, causes fatigue and forces the basic functions. Thus, this situation, which may cause health problems, will reduce motivation, decrease work efficiency, and increase the stress and tension in the workplace.

The increase in the number of studies revealing the effects of working life on human health also makes the concept of workload remarkable. Factors in the working environment, automation, the person's knowledge and skills are not suitable for the job, doing the work above his capacity, and at the same time, the factors such as the execution of service-oriented works cause both the physical workload and the mental workload to increase. In addition, workload is among the ergonomic risk factors. It can be thought that the perceived workload excess will cause stress by disrupting the balance of the physical and mental well-being of the employees, and this situation will increase the conflict in the workplace.

This study was conducted to determine the effect of perceived workload on interpersonal conflict in the workplace and the mediating role of stress in this effect was examined.

In this paper, as a result of the analysis conducted within the scope of the research via SmartPLS 3 on white-collar employees in an enterprise, it has been determined that work stress has a mediating role in the relationship between perceived workload and workplace conflict (t: 5.82 -> t: 1.75)

Keywords: Workload, Conflict, Work Stress, Workplace



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**PVDF-HİDROLİZE SELÜLOZ KOMPOZİTLERİN KRİSTAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF CRYSTALLINE PROPERTIES OF PVDF-HYDROLYZED
CELLULOSE COMPOSITES**

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ÖZET

Atıkların yeniden değerlendirilmesi ucuz hammadde temin etmede ve çevre kirliliğinin azaltılmasında etkili bir yöntemdir. Tekstil sektöründe açığa çıkan atıkların fonksiyonel aktif karbona dönüştürülmesi önceki çalışmada yapılmış olup, bu çalışmada atıklardaki selüloz ayrıştırılarak PVDF ile kompozit elde edilmiştir.

Bu amaçla 5 g poliestер-pamuk karışımından oluşan atık 80 °C sıcak su ile 1 saat yıkanıp 60 °C sıcaklıkta kurutulduktan sonra %65 'lik yaklaşık 30 ml H₂SO₄ çözeltisine maruz bırakıldı. Oluşan gri-beyaz renkli karışım 50 °C de yaklaşık 3 saat karıştırıldı. Karışım pH nötr oluncaya kadar yıkanarak çöktürüldü, süzüldü. Hidrolize selüloz 60 °C de kurutulup öğütülerek, PVDF ile kompozit hazırlamak üzere dimetilasetamit (DMac) ile çözündürüldü. %14 PVDF ve %14 hidrolize selüloz (hc) çözeltileri %25, %33, %50 ve %75 oranında hazırlanan PVDF-hidrolize selüloz (P-hc) karışımı su banyosuna daldırılarak faz değişimi yöntemiyle kompozit elde edildi. P, P-hc25, P-hc33, P-hc50 ve P-hc75 olarak adlandırılan kompozitlerin kristal özellikleri XRD analizleriyle incelenmiştir.

PVDF kırınım deseninde α -fazına karşılık gelen $2\theta=18,58, 20,21, 27,2$ pikleri gözlenmiştir. P-hc25, P-hc33 kompozitlerinde PVDF piklerine ek olarak 22,5 civarında yeni bir kristal yapı oluştuğuna işaret eden pik elde edilmiştir. Hc oranındaki artışla birlikte PVDF karakteristik piklerinin yanı sıra, 22,5 P-hc kompozit piki ve $2\theta=14$ ve 16 da yeni pikler oluşmuştur. Artan hc oranının selüloz kristallliğini arttırdığı anlaşılmaktadır. P olarak adlandırılan düz %100 PVDF sert ve kuru kalınlığı 150 μ m iken, P-hc kompozitlerinin artan hc oranı ile daha yumuşak ve ince bir doku kazandığı görülmüştür. Bu da hc esaslı kompozit eldesinde PVDF nin önemli bir katkı bileşeni olduğunu ve %25-75 P-hc oranının işlevsel bileşim oluşturduğunu göstermektedir.

Tekstil atıklarından elde edilen hidrolize selüloz, biyo-bozunur malzemelerde kullanılabilir nitelikte olup, PVDF ile kompozit oluşturma özellikleri kristalografik yöntemlerle araştırılmıştır. Hc ilavesi ile gözlenen yeni kırınım desenleri PVDF ile hc'nin %0-75 oranında



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karişarak kompozit yapı oluřturduđunu, ancak %50 hc oranından sonra yapının fiziksel dayanımının kaybolduđu ve %100 hc oluřmadıđı anlařılmıřtır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hidrolize selüloz, tekstil atıđı, PVDF kompozit

ABSTRACT

Recycling of waste is an effective method for obtaining cheap raw materials and reducing environmental pollution. The conversion of wastes released in the textile sector into functional activated carbon was carried out in the previous study, and in this study, the cellulose in the wastes was separated and a composite was obtained with PVDF.

For this purpose, the waste consisting of 5 g polyester-cotton mixture was washed with 80 °C hot water for 1 hour and dried at 60 °C, and then exposed to approximately 30 ml of 65% H₂SO₄ solution. The resulting gray-white mixture was stirred at 50 °C for about 3 hours. The mixture was precipitated by washing until the pH was neutral, filtered. The hydrolyzed cellulose was dried and ground at 60 °C and dissolved with dimethylacetamide (DMC) to prepare composites with PVDF. Composite was obtained by phase change method by immersing PVDF-hydrolyzed cellulose (P-hc) mixture prepared in 25%, 33%, 50% and 75% solutions in 14% PVDF and 14% hydrolyzed cellulose (hc) solutions. The crystal properties of the composites named P, P-hc25, P-hc33, P-hc50 and P-hc75 were investigated by XRD analysis.

2 θ =18.58, 20.21, 27.2 peaks corresponding to the β -phase were observed in the PVDF diffraction pattern. In P-hc25, P-hc33 composites, in addition to the PVDF peaks, a peak of around 22.5 indicating the formation of a new crystal structure was obtained. Along with the increase in the Hc ratio, in addition to the PVDF characteristic peaks, 22.5 P-hc composite peaks and 2 θ =14 and 16 new peaks were also formed. It is understood that increasing hc ratio increases cellulose crystallinity. While flat 100% PVDF, called P, has a hard and dry thickness of 150 μ m, it has been observed that P-hc composites gain a softer and thinner texture with increasing hc ratio. This shows that PVDF is an important additive component in the production of hc-based composites and the P-hc ratio of 25-75% creates a functional composition.

Hydrolyzed cellulose obtained from textile wastes can be used in biodegradable materials, and its composite forming properties with PVDF were investigated by crystallographic methods. The new diffraction patterns observed with the addition of hc showed that PVDF and hc mixed at a rate of 0-75% to form a composite structure, but after 50% hc, the physical strength of the structure was lost and 100% hc was not formed.

Keywords :Hydrolyzed cellulose, textile waste, PVDF composite

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PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND INVESTIGATION OF HEALTHCARE FRAUD

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ABSTRACT

The term "healthcare fraud" refers to a wide range of deviant behavior that occurs within the system of providing and trading health services. In addition to the different types, there are also different degrees of fraud.

The most common type of healthcare fraud involves making a false statement, misrepresenting or intentionally omitting facts. The perpetrator may be doctors or other individual and institutional health care providers, employees of any participant in the healthcare system, administrative organizations, health care users, organizations providing healthcare insurance, or any other person and institution within the healthcare system who may benefit from such actions. Fraudulent actions, therefore, can be carried out by individuals, but also by groups of people and institutions.

It is rare for perpetrators to aim for only one insured person or only the public or private sector. In most cases, a large number of insured persons in both the private and public health sectors are deceived at the same time.

Data on the characteristics of perpetrators of healthcare fraud are very scarce around the world, and this primarily refers to countries with low and medium human development indices.

Four basic solutions for recognizing and reducing the incidence of fraud and abuse are training and education, implementation of computer coding, increased control of fraud and abuse, and data modelling and retrieval. Therefore, prevention, detection and investigation are the three main areas in healthcare fraud suppression and require a detailed understanding of all legitimate and illegitimate participants within the healthcare continuum and the ability to identify channels for the flow of health information and monetary transactions exchange and use among participants in fraudulent activities.

Keywords: healthcare, fraud, forensics



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PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF FRAUDULENT BEHAVIOR AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

Fraud represents misleading and/or keeping individual or group of individuals in misleading state by conscious and planned incorrect or incomplete presentation of facts in order to achieve goal.

By understanding behavior as an expression of human dynamics essence (connection between needs and tools by which they are satisfied, the way in which this connection is realized, and human awareness of that process) deception as a behavioral pattern can be seen as a maladaptation strategy.

The goal of fraud is to satisfy any primary, but also secondary human needs. As a special motive for fraudulent behavior, the need for possession is emphasized, marked as the pursuit of ownership over all objects, which provides a strong experience of own safety.

Over time, means used to satisfy a certain need become an independent needs or autonomous motive.

Repetitive deceitful behavior turns deception as a situational phenomenon into habit (personality trait).

Fraud as a behavior, manifesting in an individual as occasional and temporary, becoming habitual and recognized in one or more segments of his/her life, turns the offender into a "professional" fraudster in personal, family, social, or professional relationships, or it becomes a feature of personality structure, dynamics and development of such an individual. Deception as a conscious and intentional human activity is predominantly determined by thinking, intelligence, emotions, and will as an integrated block of mental functions.

Prevention of fraud is system of measures and activities aimed at eliminating all immediate objective and subjective conditions and circumstances that affect their occurrence.

General and special measures of fraud prevention are based on their psychological aspects (anti-criminal bio-psychosocial conditions of personality development) and are result of certain community's ability to actively preserve its own existence, identity and integrity as a framework for successful individual adaptation through presence, development and relationship of certain types of behavior.

Keywords: fraud, personality, maladaptation



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NERVE CONDUCTION STUDIES IN CHILDREN WITH DIABETES – NOT ONLY A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

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ABSTRACT

Children with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) often have nerve conduction disorders without showing any clinically manifested neuropathy at the time of diagnosis. Moreover, disease duration and poor glycemic control may be an important risk factors for subclinical neuropathy development.

Diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) in children can be presented in different ways. Symptoms may include sensory paresthesias and distal weakness, as well as distal atrophy in severe or chronic cases. Sensory paresthesias often begin in the distal parts of extremities.

Abnormalities in nerve impulse conduction are common findings in children with T1DM, and the highest prevalence of DPN is in children and adolescents with poor glycemic control and longer duration of diabetes. When symptoms occur, several effective therapeutic strategies can be implemented. Therefore, early identification of DPN, especially in children and adolescents, is crucial for preparing and planning appropriate therapeutic measures to prevent its further development. Nerve conduction studies (NCSs) are the most common method for diagnosing DPN and its consequences. It is also possible for patients to have subclinical neuropathy long before the onset of clinically evident neuropathy. In such cases, NCSs have even higher significance.

Early detection of diabetic neuropathy during childhood, using NCS methods as a screening tool, can enable timely intervention with the possibility of reducing or delaying the incidence and progression of neuropathy and its consequences later in life. NCS results provide information on severity of nerve involvement and can help predict prognosis and response to glycemic control. In addition, detection of nerve conduction pattern helps establishing a protocol for screening DPN in its subclinical stage.

While electrophysiological examinations require more patience and caution in pediatric patients, they are extremely helpful not only in making diagnosis, but also in monitoring treatment side effects and effectiveness, as well as understanding and monitoring progress of treatment outcomes.

Keywords: diabetes, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, nerve conduction studies



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WEB OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY – DOES OBEYING HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC TRUST CORRELATE?

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ABSTRACT

Across the world human rights are being violated every day. Despite constant modifications and improvements in law systems within individual countries, in each second there are people who are not able to fully enjoy their absolute human rights. Public health emergencies, such as pandemics, make this whole system even more vulnerable.

Numerous studies discussed public trust during pandemic since it is critically important in situations when public health is endangered. Without public trust, public behaviour changes necessary to contain and prevent infectious disease spreading are slower and more difficult to achieve. However, public trust certainly does not derive from public health emergencies and should be discussed continuously.

The world witnessed many protests and rebellions with their alleged cause originating from the absence of obeying the right to freedom of movement, right to freedom of choice and several more. But, looking more deeply, there is an important question arising: Is lack of public trust really initiated solely by the limiting of human rights strictly connected with pandemic situation, or those limitations are just the drop that spill the glass?

Media have an important role in promoting public health measures and vaccination and governments across the world are using its power to encourage citizens to refrain of some activities in order to limit infection spreading and to get vaccinated. However, while the measures and vaccination is completely medically justified and desirable, while the rapid development of vaccines is an extraordinary achievement, people are still being confused and successful vaccination of the global population presents with many challenges.

Recognising that public health measures and vaccination campaigns are out of paramount importance, government actions to garner trust, also by obeying human rights which are not pandemic-associated, will be essential to their success, and to the emergence of more resilient societies after the crisis.

Keywords: human rights, public trust, public health emergency



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EXAMINING THE PARTICIPATION IN WELLNESS PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO CORPORATE WELLNESS PROGRAMS AVAILABILITY, PERCEIVED VALUE AND WELL-BEING STATE

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ABSTRACT

Many companies and corporate wellness specialists are trying to find the right formula for effective corporate wellness program. The interest in corporate wellness is getting higher and the many published studies and reports are proving this tendency. There should be a deeper level understanding about the definition, the effects of corporate wellness and the parameters of an effective corporate wellness program. This article is trying to explain and analyze the correlations between the availability of a corporate wellness program in a company, the level of information about it among the employees, the perceived value of the corporate wellness programs and the participation activity. This topic is interesting for the management and HR specialists perspective in order to maintain the corporate wellness in the company and to optimize the effects from it for the employees and the employer. The study is taken among different companies and a group of individuals with high level of awareness about wellness and well-being. The results of the study show significant correlations between the availability, perceived value, well-being state and the level of participation of the wellness program. These observations and evidences could be very helpful in order to face the HR challenges of nowadays (especially during the Covid pandemia) and to support managers, HR specialists and team leaders to manage effectively the “new normal” remote working and overcome the distress among employees, decrease the risk of failure, employee turnover, absenteeism, health and insurance costs, to boost productivity, performance, motivation, engagement, team work, leadership, empathy, happiness at workplace.

Key words: corporate wellness, workplace well-being programs



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

FORGETTING TO FORGET: AN OVERVIEW OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

According to research, old and new, Alzheimer's disease is directly linked to cognitive impairment, concentration difficulties, serious behaviour problems as well as memory loss, hence its recognition as the most common and feared type of dementia. Although this fatal illness, the sixth leading cause of death in U.S., according to studies, is largely connected to the reality of ageing, not all older people get Alzheimer's. So far, researchers have managed to develop several experimental drugs that are being tested worldwide and on a particularly large family in Colombia with a rare genetic anomaly, E280A, that dooms them all to Alzheimer's disease and premature death. The latter experiment started in 2017 and will end in 2022. The current paper approaches Alzheimer's disease from a behavioural economic perspective, discussing the known whys and wherefores of this unforgiving disease in all its manifestations as well as some strategies, incentives and nudges that could convince adults all over the world to participate in the mass testing of experimental medicines. As such, the paper explains some concepts of behavioural economics, which the organizers of large-scale drug trials will have to take into account, such as attribute framing, prospect theory, expected utility, bounded rationality, rational decision making, loss and risk aversion, status quo, empathy gap, projection bias and social conformity. A particularly inspiring form of nudging is also presented, in the form of a new animation franchise (like the Simpsons) to entertain and educate people of all ages about Alzheimer's. As an experimental initiative, the paper proposes regular independent samples T-tests to help researchers decide whether people will be sensitized to the need of mass Alzheimer's drug testing and preventive medicine trials.

Keywords: memory loss, Alzheimer's disease, behavioural economics, Alzheimer's drug testing, nudges, behavioural change



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CHALLENGES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY FARMS IN MOUNTAINOUS SOUTH KIVU, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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Abstract

Despite the enormous agricultural potential of the South Kivu province in Democratic Republic of Congo, family farming does not ensure food self-sufficiency for farmers due to diverse constraints hindering the development of agricultural activities. The objective of this article is to identify and analyze the constraints in order to propose some possible solutions to develop family farming in mountainous South Kivu. Data used were collected through the interviews with 150 family farmers purposively selected and equally distributed among the three sampled zones, namely Mbinga Sud Locality in Kalehe Territory and Bugorhe and Irhambi Localities in Kabare Territory. For data analysis, the *z-test* was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software to examine the differences of the proportions between the localities covered by the study. The results point to two main constraints, namely lack of access to agricultural finance and difficulties in marketing agricultural products. The first is due to the lack of financial institutions (88%) for granting agricultural credit as a result of low profitability of agricultural activities and lack of collaterals because farmers are poor. The second constraint concerns the difficulties encountered in marketing agricultural products, more specifically due to less remunerating producer prices (83.3%). In order to enable the access to finance and guarantee remunerative prices to family farmers, the facilities for farm produce storage, innovative financing systems such as inventory credit model, contract farming and value chain financing could be put in place.

Keywords: family farming, constraints, agricultural development, mountainous South Kivu.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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Abstract: Every society and family expects its children to grow up responsible and capable citizens who contribute to the well-being of the society in which they live. There are still many places in the world where children are deprived of their rights, which would give them the opportunity to survive and develop their potential. As citizens of a world with universal rights, children and young people must have the right to learn and exercise their rights responsibly.

A pilot survey on the awareness of children and their parents about children's rights in Bulgaria was conducted among 201 parents, and the selection of respondents was random. The survey showed that higher educational qualifications among parents are a prerequisite for their better awareness of the rights of children in their family, and that parents with civil marriages have better awareness of their children's rights. The study shows that better awareness among parents also leads to better awareness among children.

The privity and comprehensive regulation of children's rights aim to eliminate the possibility of discrimination against children on any grounds, to guarantee their right to life, survival, development and the child's right to participate and express an opinion on all important issues. It is important to emphasize that children have equal rights, both with their parents and with other people and among themselves.

Key words: rights, children, family, information



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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PROFESSIONAL DUTY OF NURSES – RESEARCH ON ETHICAL ASPECTS

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Healthcare professionals apply all scientific and professional knowledge, skills, experience and qualifications for the good of their patients. The practice of nurses is associated with the observance of certain ethical rules and norms. Ethical codes are rational control mechanism for different professional groups. They reduce the chance of taking moral risk and therefore have a preventive role. The ethical guidance of good medical practice helps medical staff to improve professionalism; to ensure the quality of medical services and to reduce the risk for patients.

In our survey we study the knowledge of nurses about ethical dimensions of professional duty.

Sociological (documentary method and direct individual questionnaire) and statistical methods were used for the purpose of the research.

The largest share of the respondents work in a public / state medical institution. In our sample there are no respondents who report that they are not familiar with the professional code of ethics. All nurses report that they have the same attitude to patients with different social and economic status. However, more than a half of the respondents have a conflict situation with a patient.

In conclusion, our study gives grounds to claim that nurses are well aware of their professional responsibilities, incl. their ethical aspects. Increasing knowledge and experience in dealing with conflict situations would contribute to better relationships with patients and colleagues.

Key words: professional duty, nurses, ethical guidance for good medical practice, ethical code



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“AL-WAQF CONCEPT AS THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL CARE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON SUSTAINABILITY OF HEALTH INSURANCE AT HIGHER INSTITUTIONS”.

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ABSTRACT

Important here is the term endowment, meaning the devotion of assets or properties, either directly or indirectly, to any charitable or religious institution or cause, or to secure advantage or benefit for a person or persons. The purpose of this study is to explore and represent the importance and utility of an endowment form of sustenance for the infrastructures and/or amenities necessary for beneficiaries at higher institutions. However, the specific aims and objectives of this study are to ensure the availability and sustainability of standardized health services at Khazar University by the application and implementation of a policy of endowment. Khazar University is undoubtedly among the world’ s fastest growing young universities. Obviously, the university strives endlessly to provide services of global standard to meet the challenges involved in competing with older, well established universities around the world. The study is exploratory in nature and applies a phenomenological approach in presenting the concept of endowment and how it is practiced at many world class universities to provide and sustain the necessary facilities at their various institutions of higher education. Following exploration, this study proposes that stakeholders of Khazar University use endowment to upgrade the university’ s health and medical services to an advanced level. The study highlights the practical experience of endowment-based universities in different part of the world, including: Al-Azhar University in Egypt; the University of Cordova in Spain; IIU- the Islamic University of Indonesia; universities founded in Turkey; the King AbdulAziz University, and many universities in Malaysia, of which the present study focuses on the International Islamic University, Malaysia.

Keywords: endowment; sustainability, medical care; health center; health insurance; higher institutions.



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THE SAMPLES OF AKHSEMSEDDIN POETS –XVI-

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ABSTRACT

Akşemseddin is an eminent figure, who has become famous for his role in the conquest of Istanbul, which is the beginning of a new age. As the head teacher of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, Akşemseddin surely has a lasting impression on his student and the conquering of Istanbul. He almost conditioned him for the conquest of Istanbul since his early ages. He encouraged and created solutions in the event of trouble and pessimism that occurred during the conquest. Yet, Akşemseddin, beyond his role mentioned above, is a kind of ocean with his many unknown characteristics. He wrote nineteen works throughout his life. His works are Risaletü'n- Nuriyye (the original version is Arabic and it was translated by his brother Hacı Ali into Turkish. It is an answer to people who criticize Sufism and Sufi people), Def'u Metaini's-Sûfiyye (response to criticisms, which were turned towards mystics: the case of Akşemseddin), Risale-i Zikrullah (written in Arabic on the morals and merit of *dhikr*), Risale-i Şerh-i Akval-i Hacı Bayram-ı Velî (though this book is said to be existed, it is not found yet), Telhisu Def'î Metain (though this book is mentioned in the sources, it is not found yet), Makâmâtü'l- Evliyâ levels of saints), Mâddetü'l-Hayat (The Material of Life), Risâletü'd-Dua (prayer letters), Fâ'il-i Mushaf-ı Kerim (written in Turkish and available in Süleymaniye Library), Nasihatnâme-i Akşemseddin (Recommendations by Akşemseddin), Kimyâ-yı Sa'âdet Tercümesi (Translation of "medicine of happiness", a sufi book), Risâle Fi't-Tasavvuf (A sufi book written in Arabic), Risâle-i Fi'd-Devrâni's-Sûfiyye ve Raksihim (an unfound copy on Sufis' dances and plays), Mücerrebât (a medicine book meant:"experimenteds"), Mektûbât (letters), Vakıf-Nâme (unfound copy on endowments), Risâle Fî İstilahâti's-Sufiyye (unfound copy), Cevapnâme ve Tabirnâme (unfound copies). Most of his books are on Sufism and religion. His work "Maddetü'l-Hayat" is on medicine and pharmacy. In this work, he makes a detailed description of "microbe". French microbiologist Pasteur is accepted to be the first man who described the "microbe". However, Akşemseddin comprehensively described the microbe and explained how infectious diseases passes from person to person in his mentioned work about five hundred years earlier than Pasteur. In this work, I will dwell on thirty-eight poems which are found about fifty years ago by Müjgan Jumbur, the manager of Ankara National Library, and definitely known to be written by Akşemseddin. These thirty-eight poems can be accepted as his twentieth work "Akşemseddin Poetry" in addition to his previously mentioned works. We aim to put some of these poems into service of science world after we latinised them in these two work. I will add original manuscript images of these poems that we obtained from National Library to the end of these works which were discovered fifty years ago and not published yet. We will make a



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selection out of his thirty poems, and line up the poems that we consider to latinise in the conclusion of the works as articles along with Akşemseddin's poetical personality.

Keywords: Akşemseddin, Poetry, Latinise.



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THE SAMPLES OF AKHSEMSEDDIN POETS –XVII-

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ABSTRACT

Akşemseddin is an eminent figure, who has become famous for his role in the conquest of Istanbul, which is the beginning of a new age. As the head teacher of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, Akşemseddin surely has a lasting impression on his student and the conquering of Istanbul. He almost conditioned him for the conquest of Istanbul since his early ages. He encouraged and created solutions in the event of trouble and pessimism that occurred during the conquest. Yet, Akşemseddin, beyond his role mentioned above, is a kind of ocean with his many unknown characteristics. He wrote nineteen works throughout his life. His works are Risaletü'n- Nuriyye (the original version is Arabic and it was translated by his brother Hacı Ali into Turkish. It is an answer to people who criticize Sufism and Sufi people), Def'u Metaini's-Sûfiyye (response to criticisms, which were turned towards mystics: the case of Akşemseddin), Risale-i Zikrullah (written in Arabic on the morals and merit of *dhikr*), Risale-i Şerh-i Akval-i Hacı Bayram-ı Velî (though this book is said to be existed, it is not found yet), Telhisu Def'î Metain (though this book is mentioned in the sources, it is not found yet), Makâmâtü'l- Evliyâ levels of saints), Mâddetü'l-Hayat (The Material of Life), Risâletü'd-Dua (prayer letters), Fâ'il-i Mushaf-ı Kerim (written in Turkish and available in Süleymaniye Library), Nasihatnâme-i Akşemseddin (Recommendations by Akşemseddin), Kimyâ-yı Sa'âdet Tercümesi (Translation of "medicine of happiness", a sufi book), Risâle Fi't-Tasavvuf (A sufi book written in Arabic), Risâle-i Fi'd-Devrâni's-Sûfiyye ve Raksihim (an unfound copy on Sufis' dances and plays), Mücerrebât (a medicine book meant:"experimenteds"), Mektûbât (letters), Vakıf-Nâme (unfound copy on endowments), Risâle Fî İstilâhâtı's-Sufiyye (unfound copy), Cevapnâme ve Tabirnâme (unfound copies). Most of his books are on Sufism and religion. His work "Maddetü'l-Hayat" is on medicine and pharmacy. In this work, he makes a detailed description of "microbe". French microbiologist Pasteur is accepted to be the first man who described the "microbe". However, Akşemseddin comprehensively described the microbe and explained how infectious diseases passes from person to person in his mentioned work about five hundred years earlier than Pasteur. In this work, I will dwell on thirty-eight poems which are found about fifty years ago by Müjgan Jumbur, the manager of Ankara National Library, and definitely known to be written by Akşemseddin. These thirty-eight poems can be accepted as his twentieth work "Akşemseddin Poetry" in addition to his previously mentioned works. We aim to put some of these poems into service of science world after we latinised them in these two work. I will add original manuscript images of these poems that we obtained from National Library to the end of these works which were discovered fifty years ago and not published yet. We will make a



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selection out of his thirty poems, and line up the poems that we consider to latinise in the conclusion of the works as articles along with Akşemseddin's poetical personality.

Keywords: Akşemseddin, Poetry, Latinise.



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**KUR'AN'IN HAYATI TANITMASI/TANIMLAMASI VE TEFSİRLERE
YANSIMA BİÇİMİ**

**THE QUR'AN'S INTRODUCTION/DEFINITION TO LIFE AND ITS REFLECTION IN
TAFSİRS**

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ÖZET

Allah Teâlâ'nın sübuti sıfatlarından birisi olan “hayat” kavramı tarih boyunca insanların ilgi duyduğu ve farklı yönleriyle ele alıp tanımlamaya çalıştığı kavramlardan birisidir. Zira organizmaların mahiyetiyle ilgili olarak hayat kavramına tarih boyunca çeşitli dinler ve felsefelerce açıklamalar getirilmiş; bu açıklamalarda kavram genellikle canlılığın ilâhî, melekî yahut ruhî ilkesi, evrende canlılığın başlangıcı, biyolojik gerçekliği ve nihayet anlamı açısından ele alınmıştır.¹

Organizmaların mahiyetiyle ilgili olan bu kavrama vahiy de ilgisiz kalmamış, Kur'an-ı Kerim'de sıkça vurgulanan kavramlardan bir tanesi de “hayat” kavramı olmuştur. Kur'an, “Allah, insan, din, sırat” gibi kavramları tanıtp/tanımladığı gibi “hayat” kavramını da tanıtp/tanımlamıştır. Bu tebliğde hayatın nasıl tanıtlıp/tanımlandığı, bu hayatın süresini kimin belirlediği, bu hayatın nasıl geçirilmesi gerektiği, hayatın yüklediği sorumluluklar gibi sorulara cevap aranacak ve müfessirlerin hayatın tanıtlıp/tanımlandığı ayetleri nasıl yorumladıkları ele alınacaktır.

“Hayat” kavramı Kur'an-ı Kerim'de müstakil olarak “hayat” formunda kullanıldığı gibi daha çok dünya ve ahiret kelimeleri ile “Hayatü'd-Dünya” ve “Hayatü'l- Ahire” şeklinde tamlama olarak da kullanılmaktadır. Aynı zamanda “hayat” kavramı “mevt” kavramının zıddı olarak da sık sık zikredilmiştir. Dünya hayatı ile ilgili bir takım benzetmeler yapılmış, dünya hayatı ile ahiret hayatı arasında karşılaştırmalara yer verilmiştir.

Kur'an-ı Kerim'de “hayat” kavramı hem kozmolojik-biyolojik hem de ahlâkî bir muhtevayla kullanılır. Bu yönüyle Kur'an'ın “hayat” kavramının anlamını genişlettiğini adeta ona yeni bir anlam kazandırdığını ifade etmek mümkündür. Kur'an'ın hayat kavramına yüklediği anlamlar ve bu anlamların müfessirler tarafından yapılan yorumlara nasıl yansıtıldığı, hayat kavramına yüklenen anlamların yapılan yorumlarda daraltılıp daraltılmadığı çalışmanın sonucunda cevaplanacak sorular arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, hayat, tanımlama, tefsirler

¹ <https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/hayat> (Erişim: 16.09.2021)



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ABSTRACT

The concept of "life", which is one of Allāh's subuti attributes, is one of the concepts that people have been interested in and tried to define with different aspects throughout history. Because, in relation to the nature of organisms, the concept of life has been explained by various religions and philosophies throughout history; in these explanations, the concept is generally discussed in terms of the divine, angelic or spiritual principle of life, the beginning of life in the universe, its biological reality and finally its meaning.

This concept, which is related to the nature of organisms, did not remain uninterested in revelation, and one of the concepts frequently emphasized in the Qur'ān has been the concept of "life". The Qur'ān introduced/described the concepts such as "God, human, religion, sirat" as well as the concept of "life". In this paper, answers will be sought to questions such as how life is introduced/described, who determines the duration of this life, how this life should be spent, the responsibilities of life, and mufassir's interpretations on the verses in which life is introduced/described will be discussed.

The concept of "life" is used independently in the form of "life" in the Qur'ān, but it is also used as a noun phrase in the form of " Ḥayātü'd-dunyā" and " Ḥayātü'l- Akhira", mostly with the words of the world and the hereafter. At the same time, the concept of "life" is often mentioned as the opposite of the concept of "death". Some approximatings have been made about the life of this world, and comparisons between the life of this world and the life of the hereafter have been given.

In the Qur'ān, the concept of "life" is used with both a cosmological-biological and moral content. In this respect, it is possible to say that the Qur'ān expands the meaning of the concept of "life" and almost gives it a new meaning. The meanings that the Qur'ān attributes to the concept of life and how these meanings are reflected in the interpretations made by the mufassirs, and whether the meanings attributed to the concept of life are narrowed in the tafsirs are among the questions to be answered at the end of the study.

Keywords: Qur'ān, life, definition, tafsirs.



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ALAK SURESİ BAĞLAMINDA ŞAHSİYETİ İNŞANIN İLK NÜVELERİ
FIRST CORES OF BUILDING THE PERSONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SŪRAT AL-
‘ALAQ

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Bu çalışmada âlimlerin genel kabulüne göre Kur'an'ın ilk indiren suresi olan Alak suresi özelinde başta Hz. Peygamber olmak üzere inanan bireyin şahsiyetinin nasıl inşa edilmeye başlandığı ele alınacaktır. Şahsiyetin inşasına nereden başlandığı ilk olarak hangi kavramların kullanılmaya başlandığı sonraki süreçte bu kavramların kullanımının devam edip etmediği gibi sorulara cevap aranacaktır. Ayrıca ilk indirilen vahiylerde şahsiyeti inşa ile ilgili ortaya konulan kavram ve ilkelerin günümüzde de şahsiyet eğitiminde kullanılıp kullanılmayacağı meselesi üzerinde durulacak bir anlamda evrensel olup olmadıkları araştırılacaktır.

Alak Suresi göz önüne alındığında öncelikle şu meselelerin üzerinde durulduğunu ifade etmek mümkündür:

İkra/Oku (Okumanın anlamı, neyin okunacağı, kimin adına veya kimin adıyla okunacağı)

Rab (Rabbin kim olduğu, Rab olmaya layık olanın sahip olması gereken olmazsa olmaz özellikler)

Yaratma/halk (Mutlak yaratmanın kim olduğu ve bu yaratmanın kapsamı)

Alak (insanın yaratılışının ilk aşamalarından biri olan alakın mahiyeti)

Ekrem/en yüce/en cömert (Ekrem olan Rab adına/adıyla okumanın anlamı)

Kalemle yazı yazmayı öğretmenin anlamı ve mahiyeti

İnsana bilmediğini öğreten kimdir? Bu öğretme olmasaydı insan ne kadar bilebilirdi?

İstiğna ve Tuğyan (Rabbin temel öğretisini dikkate almayıp kendini bundan müstağni gören kişinin tuğyana sürüklenmesi ve sonucu)

Rüc'a /Mutlak dönüşün Rabbe olması ve bundan kaçışın olmayışı

Allah'a kulluk etmeye çalışana engellemenin çirkinliği ve akıbeti. Kulluk etmeye çalışanın doğru yolda ve hidayet üzere olup olmadığı bile düşünülmeden bu engellemenin yapılması. Özellikle de bu kişi takvayı yani Allah'a karşı sorumluluk bilinci sahibi olmayı emrettiği halde bu engellemenin yapılması.

Bu engellemeyi yapan kişi hakikati yalanlayıp yüz çeviriyor ve Allah'ın her şeyi bildiği gerçeğini dikkate almıyor ve bu yanlış tutumuna bir son vermez ise mutlaka yaptıklarının hesabı ondan sorulacaktır. Çevresindeki bütün güçleri yardıma çağırırsa bile...

Kendisinin gücü varsa bu gücü yok edecek karşı güç de vardır.



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O halde bütün bu tehdit ve engellemelere rağmen bu zorbalara itaat edilmeyecek ve doğru merci adına hayatı okumanın bir gereği olarak doğru mercie secde ederek yakınlaşmanın çabası içerisinde olmaya devam edilecektir.

İlk surede üzerinde durulan bu meselelerin şahsiyetin inşasında oynadığı rol üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alak, şahsiyet, inşa.

ABSTRACT

In this study, how is the personality of a believer individual started to be built will be examined by starting from the Prophet, in the context of the Sūrat al-‘Alaq which is to general acceptance of scholars is the first revealed sūra of the Holy Qur’ān. The answers will be searched for the questions such as; Where to begin for building the personality, Which concepts were used first and are they still in use or not? In addition, it will be focused on whether the concepts and principles in the first revelations related to personality building will be used in personality education today. In a sense, it will be investigated whether they are universal or not.

Through the examining of Sūrat al-‘Alaq it is possible to state that the following matters are primarily focused on:

Iqra/Read (Meaning of the reading, what to read, for whom it will be read)

Rabb (Who is Rabb, Indispensable qualities that worthy of being Rabb must have)

Creation/ Khalk (Who is the absolute creator and the scope of this creation)

‘Alaq (The nature of ‘alaq which is one of the first stages of human creation)

Akram/ almighty/ most generous (The meaning of reading in the name of the Rabb who is Akram)

The meaning and nature of teaching writing with a pen.

Who teaches man what he does not know? How much would one know without this teaching?

Self-sufficient and Tughyan/Transgress (The dragging of a person to Tughyan who ignores the basic teaching of the Rab and considers himself independent of it, and its result)

Rudjū‘/Return/ Absolute return to the Lord and no escape from it

The ugliness and fate of hindering those who try to serve Allāh. Making this obstruction without even considering whether the person trying to serve is on the right path. Especially when this person orders taḳwā which is to be conscious of responsibility towards Allāh, this prevention is done.

If the person who makes this blocking denies the truth, turns away from the truth, does not take into account the fact that Allāh knows everything and does not put an end to this



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wrong attitude, he will definitely be held accountable for his actions. Even if he calls all the forces around him to help...

If he has the power, there is also a counter power that will destroy this power.

In that case, despite all these threats and obstacles, these tyrants will not be obeyed and as a necessity of reading life in the name of the right authority, it will continue to strive to get closer by prostrating to the right authority

The role of the matters, that emphasized in the first sūra, on the building of personality will be examined.

Keywords: Alaq, personality, building.



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AZERBAIJAN CUMHURİYETİ DEVLETİ'NİN EĞİTİMİ SİSTEMİ
REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN STATE'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Devleti'nin eğitim sistemini inceleyerek, eğitim sisteminin olumlu ve olumsuz yönleri ile Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin eğitim kademeleri ve eğitim yönetimi hakkında kanunlardaki düzenlemelerin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti eğitim sistemi, eğitim yönetimi, okul öncesi eğitim, ilköğretim, ortaokul, lise, mesleki eğitim, yüksek öğretim, öğretmen eğitimi ve eğitim finansmanı ele alınmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi olan doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti eğitimi sistemiyle ilgili makale, internet kaynakları, kanun, kitap, tez, dergi ve uluslararası veriler toplanarak elde edilen bilgiler başlıklar altında düzenlenerek verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Azerbaycan eğitim sistemi, eğitim yönetimi, öğretmen

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine the education system of the Republic of Azerbaijan and to examine the positive and negative sides of this system and the regulations in the law about the education levels and administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In this context, the education system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, educational administration, pre-school education, primary education, secondary school, high school, vocational education, higher education, teacher training and education financing are discussed. Document analysis ,which is a qualitative researching technique, is used in this research. The information obtained by collecting articles, internet resources, laws, books, theses, journals and international data about the education system of the Republic of Azerbaijan is given under the headings.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan education system, education management, teacher



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**TÜRK ATASÖZLERİNDE KADINA BİÇİLEN
TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ROLLERİ
GENDER ROLES ASSOCIATED FOR WOMEN
IN TURKISH PROVERSE**

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ÖZET

Atasözleri; kazanım, deneyim, bilgi ve görgünün aktarıldığı hikmetli sözlerdir. Doğası gereği hikmet ve ince bir anlam dünyası olan bu sözler, bir olayı/konuyu pekiştirmede sıkça kullanılır. Toplumsal hayatta geçerliliği olan atasözleri, insanların kullandığı en temel söz kalıplarındandır (Kavruk ve Solmaz, baskıda). Bu sözler çeşitli tecrübeler sonucu söylenmiş olsa bile cinsiyet rolleri açısından birçok eşitsizlik de barındırmaktadır. Bu bağlamda atasözlerinde sunulan toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin araştırılması, bu sözlerdeki hata ve eksikliklerin tespit edilmesi önemli görülmektedir.

Toplumsal cinsiyet, kadın ya da erkek olmaya toplumun ya da kültürün yüklediği anlamları ve beklentileri ifade etmektedir. Kadın ya da erkeğe cinsiyeti sebebiyle farklı kültürlerde veya farklı zamanlarda uygun görülen toplumsal ve kültürel davranış biçimleri, roller, beklentiler toplumsal cinsiyet kavramını tanımlar (Çeçen, 2015). Bu roller zamana, mekâna ve topluma göre değişmektedir. Modern dünyada toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri açısından kadın ve erkek eşitliği vurgulanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk atasözlerini toplumsal cinsiyet açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada, kadınlarla ilgili söylenen atasözlerinin tespit edilmesi ve bu sözlerin toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri açısından tartışılması hedeflenmektedir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Yurtbaşı tarafından hazırlanan atasözleri sözlüğü kullanılmıştır. Belirtilen sözlükte; kız, kadın, anne, ana, hala, teyze, bacı, abla, bibi, görümce, elti, baldız, gelin, kaynana, ebe, babaanne, aneanne vb. müenneslik bildiren anahtar kelimelerle ilgili atasözleri taranmıştır. Tarama sonucu tespit edilen atasözleri içerik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda tespit edilen atasözleri, toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri açısından ele alınmıştır. Yapılan değerlendirmede kadınlara yönelik; meslek rolleri, kişilik rolleri, aile içi ve aile dışı roller, kadının statüsü gibi başlıklara yer verilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda atasözlerinde kadın cinsiyeti için biçilen roller tartışılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri, eşitlik, atasözü



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ABSTRACT

Proverbs; They are wise words in which gain, experience, knowledge and manners are conveyed. These words, which are a world of wisdom and subtle meaning by nature, are frequently used to reinforce an event/subject. Proverbs, which are valid in social life, are the most basic word patterns used by people (Kavruk and Solmaz, in press). Even though these words have been said as a result of various experiences, they also contain many inequalities in terms of gender roles. In this context, it is considered important to investigate the gender roles presented in the proverbs and to identify the mistakes and deficiencies in these words. Social and cultural behavior patterns, roles and expectations that are appropriate for women or men in different cultures or at different times due to their gender define the concept of gender (Çeçen, 2015). These roles change according to time, place and society. In the modern world, gender equality is emphasized in terms of gender roles.

The aim of this study is to examine Turkish proverbs in terms of gender. In the study, it is aimed to determine the proverbs said about women and to discuss these words in terms of gender roles. The proverbs dictionary prepared by Yurtbaşı was used as a data collection tool in the research. In the specified dictionary; girl, woman, mother, mother, aunt, aunt, sister, sister, bibi, sister-in-law, sister-in-law, bride, mother-in-law, midwife, grandmother, grandmother, etc. Proverbs related to the keywords declaring fertility were scanned. The proverbs determined as a result of the scanning were evaluated by content analysis.

The proverbs determined as a result of the research were discussed in terms of gender roles. In the evaluation made for women; titles such as professional roles, personality roles, domestic and extra-familial roles, and the status of women are included. As a result of the research, the roles for the female gender in proverbs were discussed and evaluated.

Titles such as domestic and extra-familial roles and the status of women are included. As a result of the research, the roles for the female gender in proverbs were discussed and evaluated. Titles such as domestic and extra-familial roles and the status of women are included. As a result of the research, the roles for the female gender in proverbs were discussed and evaluated.

Keywords: Gender roles, equality, proverb



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**TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARINDA
TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ROLLERİ
GENDER ROLES IN TURKISH TEXTBOOKS**

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ÖZET

Planlı eğitim uygulamalarında öğrencilerin neler öğreneceğine, öğretmenlerin neler öğreteceğine ders kitapları rehberlik eder. Türkçe ders kitapları; içerdikleri metin, görsel, etkinlik ve alıştırmalarla öğrencilerin temel dil becerilerini geliştirmelerine, millî ve evrensel değerleri kazanmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Ders kitaplarına seçilen metin ve görseller, öğrencilerin sosyal, bilişsel ve duyuşsal gelişiminde önemli bir role sahip olduğu gibi toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ve bunlara ilişkin davranış kalıplarının öğrenilmesinde de etkilidir. Bu bağlamda Türkçe ders kitaplarında metin ve görseller vasıtasıyla öğrencilere sunulan toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin araştırılması, kitaplardaki hata ve eksikliklerin tespit edilmesi önemli görülmektedir.

Toplumsal cinsiyet, kadın ya da erkek olmaya toplumun ya da kültürün yüklediği anlamları ve beklentileri ifade etmektedir. Kadın ya da erkeğe cinsiyeti sebebiyle farklı kültürlerde veya farklı zamanlarda uygun görülen toplumsal ve kültürel davranış biçimleri, roller, beklentiler toplumsal cinsiyet kavramını tanımlar (Çeçen, 2015). Bu roller zamana, mekâna ve topluma göre değişmektedir. Modern dünyada toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri açısından kadın ve erkek eşitliği vurgulanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkçe ders kitaplarını toplumsal cinsiyet açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada, ders kitaplarındaki metin ve görsellerin toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri açısından incelenmesi hedeflenmektedir. Doküman incelemesi modelinde tasarlanan bu çalışmada, veri toplama aracı olarak iki farklı yayınevine ait Türkçe ders kitabı kullanılacaktır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi kullanılarak çözümlenecektir. Yapılacak incelemede görsellerdeki cinsiyet rolleri, metinlerdeki cinsiyet rolleri, meslek rolleri, kişilik rolleri, aile içi ve aile dışı roller, kadın ve erkeğin statüsü gibi başlıklara yer verilecektir. Araştırma sonucunda Türkçe ders kitaplarındaki toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri tartışılarak değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri, eşitlik, Türkçe ders kitabı



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ABSTRACT

Textbooks guide what students learn and what teachers teach in planned education practices. Turkish textbooks; it helps students to develop their basic language skills and gain national and universal values with the texts, visuals, activities and exercises they contain. The texts and images chosen for the textbooks have an important role in the social, cognitive and affective development of the students, and are also effective in learning gender roles and related behavior patterns. In this context, it is considered important to investigate gender roles presented to students through texts and visuals in Turkish textbooks, and to identify errors and deficiencies in the books.

Gender, it refers to the meanings and expectations that society or culture imposes on being a woman or a man. Social and cultural behavior patterns, roles and expectations that are appropriate for women or men in different cultures or at different times due to their gender define the concept of gender (Çeçen, 2015). These roles change according to time, place and society. In the modern world, gender equality is emphasized in terms of gender roles

The aim of this study is to examine Turkish textbooks in terms of gender. In the study, it is aimed to examine the texts and visuals in the textbooks in terms of gender roles. In this study, which was designed in the document analysis model, Turkish textbooks belonging to two different publishers will be used as data collection tool. The data obtained in the study, analyzed using content analysis. In the examination to be made, titles such as gender roles in the visuals, gender roles in the texts, occupational roles, personality roles, roles within and outside the family, and the status of women and men will be included. As a result of the research, gender roles in Turkish textbooks will be discussed and evaluated.

Keywords: Gender roles, equality, Turkish textbook



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ADİGE CUMHURİYETİ'NDE EKOLOJİK TURİZM
ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGE

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ÖZET

Turizm, dünyanın en büyük ve en hızlı büyüyen endüstrisidir. Dünya Turizm Örgütü (WTO) ve Dünya Turizm ve Gezi Konseyi'nin (WTTC) son istatistiklerine göre, turizm dünya gelirinin yüzde 15'ini sağlarken, 2020 yılındaki toplam cirosu yaklaşık 910 milyar dolardır. Bu bildiride, Adige Cumhuriyeti'ndeki ekolojik turizminin önemi analiz edilmiştir. Geleneksel turizm türlerinden farklı olarak ekolojik turizm, gelişmiş bir turizm altyapısı gerektirmez ve bu nedenle de dünyanın her yerinde son yıllarda gelişimi mümkün olmuştur. Adige Cumhuriyeti için ekolojik turizm hem genel olarak turizmin hem de dağlık bölgenin ekonomisinin gelişmesinde temel bir faktördür. Bölgenin doğu dağlık kısmı, Kafkas Biyosfer rezervi ve Bolşoy Tkhach Ulusal Parkı tarafından ele geçirilmiştir. Maykop turizm bölgesinin batı dağlık kesiminde Tsitsa, Pshekhi ve Pshehashkhi nehirlerinin üst kısımları, Buiny Ridge doğal anıtları bulunur. Bu nedenle bu bölgelerde sadece eko turizm gelişimi mümkündür. Maykop turistik mezo-bölgesi, Adige ile aynı adı taşıyan idari bölge içinde yer almaktadır. Yüzölçümü 2800 km²'dir. Bölge büyük turizm kaynaklarına sahiptir. En yüksek noktası Adigey Cumhuriyeti'nin en yüksek dağında olan Chugush'dır (3238 m). Kafkasya'nın en batıdaki buz zirvesi olan Fisht (2867 m), bölgenin güneybatısında da yer almaktadır. Bölge batıda Abşeron turistik mezo alanı, güneyde Soçi ve doğuda Psebay potansiyel turizm bölgesi ile sınır komşusudur. Bölgenin topraklarında, Rus turistler arasında yaygın olarak bilinen; Lagonaki yaylaları, Bolshaya Azishskaya mağarası, Fisht-Oshen masifleri bulunur. Lagonaki Yaylası UNESCO Dünya Doğal Miras Listesi'ne koruma altında bulunan alanların başındadır. Lagonaki Yaylası, ekolojik turizmin gelişmesi için temel ön koşul olan özellikle büyük bir biyolojik çeşitlilik ile ayırt edilir. Bu yaylanın florasında, 23'ü (%3,9) yerel endemik olan 600 tür bulunur. Ülkede eko turizmin gelişmesi için umut verici sahalr: Dakhovsky Doğa Rezervi, Shaovgenovsky Doğa Rezervi, Krasnogvardeisky Rezervi, Kafkas Devlet Biyosfer Rezervi'dir. Sonuç olarak Adige'de eko turizmin ayırt edici özellikleri arasında, doğa ile iletişim kurma arzusunun teşvik etmesi, doğa ve kültür üzerindeki olumsuz etkisini önlemesi, sosyo-ekonomik kalkınmaya katkıda bulunmaya şeklinde sıralanır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuzey Kafkasya, Adige, Ekolojik Turizm.



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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the world's largest and fastest growing industry. According to the latest statistics of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), tourism provides 15 percent of the world's income, while its total turnover in 2020 is approximately 910 billion dollars. In this paper, the importance of ecological tourism in the Republic of Adige has been analyzed. Unlike traditional types of tourism, ecological tourism does not require a developed tourism infrastructure, and therefore it has been possible to develop all over the world in recent years. For the Republic of Adygea, ecological tourism is a fundamental factor in the development of both tourism in general and the economy of the mountainous region. The eastern mountainous part of the region is captured by the Caucasian Biosphere reserve and the Bolshoi Tkhach National Park. In the western mountainous part of the Maykop tourist zone are the upper reaches of the Tsitsa, Pshekhi and Pshekhaskhi rivers, the Buiny Ridge natural monuments. Therefore, only eco-tourism development is possible in these regions. Maykop tourist meso-region is located within the administrative region of the same name as Adygea. Its area is 2800 km². The region has great tourism resources. Its highest point is Chugush (3238 m), the highest mountain in the Republic of Adygea. Fisht (2867 m), the westernmost ice peak of the Caucasus, is also located in the southwest of the region. The region borders with the touristic meso area Absheron in the west, Sochi in the south and Psebay in the east. On the territory of the region, widely known among Russian tourists; There are Lagonaki highlands, Bolshaya Azishskaya cave, Fisht-Oshten massifs. Lagonaki Plateau is one of the areas under protection in the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List. The Lagonaki Plateau is distinguished by a particularly large biodiversity, which is the main prerequisite for the development of ecological tourism. There are 600 species in the flora of this plateau, 23 (3.9%) of which are locally endemic. Promising sites for the development of ecotourism in the country are: Dakhovsky Nature Reserve, Shaovgenovskiy Nature Reserve, Krasnogvardeiskiy Reserve, Caucasian State Biosphere Reserve. As a result, among the distinguishing features of eco-tourism in Adige, it is listed as encouraging the desire to communicate with nature, preventing its negative impact on nature and culture, and contributing to socio-economic development.

Keywords: North Caucasus, Adygea, Ecological Tourism.



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MÜASİR QLOBAL AKTORLAR VƏ PROPAQANDA TEXNOLOGİYALARI MODERN GLOBAL ACTORS AND PROPAGANDA TECHNOLOGIES

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XÜLASƏ

Propaqanda tarixi ilə bağlı aparılmış tədqiqatlar göstərir ki, XX əsrin dinamikası siyasi propaqanda texnologiyalarının inkişafında xüsusi rol oynamışdır. I və II Dünya müharibələri, eləcə də ABŞ və SSRİ arasındakı Soyuq müharibə siyasi propaqandanın inkişafına və yeni-yeni propaqanda texnologiyalarının işlənilməsinə və hazırlanmasına rəvac vermişdir. Propaqanda məhz 20-ci əsrdə genişlənmiş və onu təsnifatlaşdırmaq lazım gəlmişdir. Müasir siyasi elmdə aparılan təsnifat əsasında propaqandanın yeni və müasir bir növü ayrılmışdır – beynəlxalq propaqanda. Beynəlxalq propaqanda ölkələrarası propaqanda fəaliyyətlərinə verilən addır. Təbiəti etibarilə daxili propaqandadan ayrılır və müharibə propaqandası ilə sinkretiklik təşkil edir.

21-ci əsrdə isə propaqanda tədqiqatları öz zirvə dövrünü yaşamaqdadır. Bu həm siyasi, həm də akademik ədəbiyyatın genişlənməsinə və dərinləşməsinə töhfə vermişdir. 21-ci əsrdə tək qütblülüyün çox qütblülük ilə əvəzlənməsi dünya ölkələrinin xarici siyasətini daha da mürəkkəb hala gətirərək ölkələri siyasi təmayüllərinə görə müxtəlif qütblərə ayırmışdır. Bu qütblər arasında yeni bir soyuq savaşa başlamış, qarşılıqlı ideoloji hücumlar artmış və bu kontekstdə 21-ci əsrin ilk beynəlxalq propaqanda müharibəsinə start verilmişdir.

Müasir qlobal aktorlar arasındakı beynəlxalq propaqanda müharibəsi propaqandanın yeni texnologiyalarının, texnika və metodlarının yaranmasına kömək etmişdir. Bu gün propaqanda artıq sadəcə ölkədaxili və partiyalararası təbliğat-təşviqat kampaniyası kimi deyil, ölkələrarası ideoloji savaşa əsas silah kimi başa düşülür. Bu “silah” da özlüyündə müxtəlif yeni texnologiyalar ilə gücləndirilməkdədir. “Çoxluğun gücü”, “Yüklənmiş dil”, “Süni çağırış” və s. kimi aktual propaqanda texnologiyaları bu qəbildən olan texnologiyalardır.

Məqalədə qlobal siyasi aktorlar arasındakı ideoloji savaşa tarixi dinamikası və bu dinamika kontekstində müasir propaqanda müharibəsi təhlil olunmaqdadır. Burada həmçinin, müasir propaqanda müharibəsində istifadə olunan texnologiyalar və sözügedən texnologiyaların hansı mexanizmlərlə tətbiqi tədqiq edilməkdədir. Məqalədə interpretativ tədqiqat metodlarından istifadə edilir.

Açar sözlər: aktor, qlobal, müharibə, propaqanda, texnologiya.



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ABSTRACT

Research on the history of propaganda shows that the dynamics of the 20th century played a special role in the development of political propaganda technologies. World Wars I and II, as well as the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, contributed to the development of political propaganda and the development of new propaganda technologies. Propaganda expanded in the 20th century and had to be classified. On the basis of the classification made in modern political science, a new and modern type of propaganda has been distinguished: international propaganda. International propaganda is the name given to inter-country propaganda activities. By nature, it is separated from domestic propaganda and forms syncretism with war propaganda.

In the 21st century, propaganda research is at its peak. This has contributed to the expansion and deepening of both political and academic literature. In the 21st century, the replacement of unipolarity by multi-polarity has further complicated the foreign policy of the world's countries, dividing them into different poles according to their political tendencies. A new Cold War broke out between these poles, mutual ideological attacks increased, and in this context, the first international propaganda war of the 21st century was launched.

The international propaganda war between modern global actors has contributed to the emergence of new technologies, techniques and methods of propaganda. Today, propaganda is understood not only as a domestic and inter-party propaganda campaign, but also as the main weapon of ideological war between countries. This "weapon" is itself strengthened by various new technologies. "Loaded language", "Bandwagon", "Snob appeal" and so on are this kind of actual propaganda technologies.

The article analyzes the historical dynamics of the ideological war between global political actors and the modern propaganda war in the context of this dynamics. The article also examines the technologies used in modern propaganda warfare and the mechanisms by which these technologies are applied. The article uses interpretive research methods.

Keywords: actor, global, war, propaganda, technology.



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CƏMIYYƏT VƏ TƏHSİL: QARŞILIQLI TƏSİR MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ

SOCIETY AND EDUCATION: ISSUES OF INTERACTION

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ÖZET

Sosial dəyişikliklər təhsil sahəsində forma və məzmun baxımından yeniliklərə səbəb olur. Təhsil modellərindəki dəyişikliklər və təhsil paradigması da sosial çevrilmələr yaradır.

Cəmiyyətin inancları, qarşılaşdığı problemlərin həlli və yeni nailiyyətlər üçün təhsil insanları lazımı biliklərlə təmin edir. Beləliklə, təhsilin cəmiyyətin istəyi əsasında formalaşdığını iddia etmək olar. Çünki təhsilin bütün nüansları cəmiyyətin malik olduğu düşüncə sayəsində meydana çıxır. Yeni texnologiyalara, mühəndisliyə, sosial elmlərə, humanitar fənlərə münasibətin forması və onların mənimsənilməsi - demokratik və yaxud totalitar cəmiyyətin xarakterik xüsusiyyətlərindən asılı olur. Ya azad, yaradıcı şəxslər yetişdirilir, yaxud da şəxsiyyətə pərəstişə yönələn bilikləri tavalogiyadan uzağa getməyən nəsəl formalaşdırılır.

Cəmiyyətlərin insan xarakterlərinin formalaşmasına ehtiyacları fərqli olduğundan, ölkələr arasında təhsildə fərqin olması da qaçılmazdır. Müasir cəmiyyətlərin intellektual və ideoloji dəyərləri də (milli tarix, milli mədəniyyət, insan hüquqları, mənəvi dəyərlər) təhsil sisteminin formalaşmasında mühüm yer tutur.

Cəmiyyətlərin təhsilə yanaşması, "fərdi", "milli" və "ümumbəşəri" dəyərlər və ya maraqlar arasında qurduqları tarazlığa görə də fərqlənir. Cəmiyyət təhsili müəyyənləşdirir, çünki fərd üzərində hökmranlıq edir. Cəmiyyətin təhsildə əldə etdiyi təsir cəmiyyətin fərd üzərində hökmranlığının nəticəsidir.

Müasir dünyada isə vahid təhsil sistemi ideyası getdikcə bütün cəmiyyətləri əhatə etməkdədir. Daha əvvəllər müəyyən bir cəmiyyətdə tətbiq olunan təhsil modeli ilə digər cəmiyyətlərdəki təhsil arasında əhəmiyyətli fərqlər vardı. İndi isə ibtidai təhsildən başlayaraq kərrikulumun, ali təhsildə Boloniya prosesinin tətbiqi artıq deməyə imkan verir ki, bütün ölkələr təhsil modellərini eyniləşdirməkdədir.

Öyrətmə prosesinin eyniləşdirilməsi kiçik yaşlı məktəblilərin mövzunu daha yaxşı mənimsəməsinin, tələbələrin isə bilik və bacarıqlara effektiv yiyələnməsinin etirafı ilə əsaslandırılır. Öyrətmə prosesi ilə yanaşı verilən bilik, bacarıq və mənimsədilən kompetensiyalar da getdikcə eyniləşir.

Təhsilə vahid yanaşmanın meydana çıxması artıq cəmiyyətin təhsilə təsirini minimuma endirir. Görünür, biz gələcəkdə daha çox təhsilin cəmiyyətə təsirindən danışmalı olacağıq.

Açar sözlər: Təhsil, Cəmiyyət, Sosial, Məktəb, Ali Təhsil.



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ABSTRACT

Social change leads to innovation in education in terms of form and content. Changes in educational models and educational paradigm also bring about social transformations.

Education provides people with the knowledge they need belief in society, solve problems they face, and make new advances. Thus, it can be claimed that education is formed on the basis of the will of society. Because all the nuances of education are due to the thinking that exists in society. The form of attitude towards new technologies, technology, social sciences, humanities and their possession - depends on the characteristics of a democratic or totalitarian society. Either free creative personalities are brought up, or a generation is formed whose knowledge of personality worship is not far from tautology.

Since societies have different needs for the shaping of human characters, differences in education between countries are inevitable. Intellectual and ideological values of modern society (national history, national culture, human rights, moral values) also play an important role in the formation of the education system.

Societies' approaches to education also differ in the balance they strike between “individual”, “national” and “universal” values or interests. Society defines education because it dominates the individual. The influence of society on education is the result of the domination of society over the individual.

In the modern world, the idea of a unified education system is increasingly embracing all societies. There were significant differences between the model of education previously applied in one society and education in other societies. Now, applying the curriculum from primary education to the Bologna Process in higher education allows us to say that all countries define educational models.

The identification of the educational process is based on the recognition that young students are better at mastering the subject, and students effectively acquire knowledge and skills. As you learn, the acquired knowledge, skills and competencies become more and more similar.

The emergence of a unified approach to education now minimizes the impact of society on education. It seems that in the future we will have to talk more about the impact of education on society.

Keywords: Education, Society, Social, School, Higher Education.



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Elmi mübahisələr:
mülahizələr, qənaətlər

“HEKAYƏ”, YOXSAX “HEKAYƏT”?

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə xüsusilə son iki onillikdə mətbuatda, eləcə də KİV-də əsassız olaraq özünə çox qəribə tərzdə yer tapmış, ancaq müəyyən məqamlarda heç də yerində işlədilməyən “hekayə” anlayışından bəhs olunur.

Diqqətə çatdırılır ki, hekayə - bədii ədəbiyyatın janrlarından biri, yazıçı fantaziyasının ərsəyə gətirdiyi ədəbi-bədii əsərdir. Başqa sözlə, bədii təxəyyülün məhsulu olub yazıçının həyatı müşahidələri nəticəsində ümumiləşdirdiyi obraz və onun ətrafında baş verənlərin qələmə alındığı yaradıcılıq məhsuludur.

Fikrin təsdiqi üçün “APB-24” TV-də və İntaqramda yayımlanmış video-lentlərdə səslənən (və yazılan) cümlələr diqqətə çatdırılır. Qeyd olunur ki, hər hansı məhsulun reklamında, eləcə də canlı insanın əmək fəaliyyətindən bəhs olunduğu halda, fikrin “bu bizim hekayəmizdir” tərzində ifadəsi yolverilməzdir.

Tövsiyə olunur ki, belə olan halda “hekayət” anlayışından bəhrələnmək məqsədəuyğundur. O üzdən ki, hekayət bədii əsər deyil, “hər hansı əhvalatı danışmaq”, “sərgüzəşti söyləmək”, “hekayəçi”, “hekayəçilik (peşə)” anlayışlarında işlədilən istilahdır, kimə (yaxud nəyə) isə məxsus bir ömür yolunun bədii təfəkkürün süzgəcindən keçirilərək təqdim olunmuş forması - insan həyatının real faktlara əsaslanan anlarının nəqlidir.

Açar sözlər: hekayə, bədii əsər, hekayət, nəql etmək.

Bilimsel tartışmalar:
considerations, sonuçlar

"HİKAYE" VEYA "HİKAYET"?

ÖZET

Makale, özellikle son yirmi yılda basında olduğu kadar Kitle İletişim Araçlarında da asılsız yer edinen, ancak açıklığa kavuşturulması gereken "hikaye" ve "hikayet" kavramları tartışılır. “Hikaye”nin kurgu türlerinden biri olduğu, yazarın hayal gücü ve fantezisinin ürünü olan edebi ve sanatsal bir eser olduğu inandırıcı bir şekilde doğrulanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bir ürünün reklamını yaparken ve ayrıca yaşayan bir kişinin hayatı veya çalışmasından bahsederken, "bu bizim hikayemiz" ifadesi doğru değildir, bu durumda "hikayet" kavramının kullanılması tavsiye edilir.



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"Hikaye" kavramından yerel-yersiz kullanıldığı üzüntüyle belirtilmektedir. Örnek olarak yazarın "APB-24" TV ve Instagram ile ilgili açıklamaları bir örnek verilir. Ve bu tür durumların genel olarak radyo ve televizyona, basına, Instagram'a ve sosyal ağlara erişim bulmaması tavsiye edilir.

İsrar ediliyor ki, "Hikaye" kavramı, sanatsal hayal gücünün bir ürünüdür, yazarın hayal gücünün, yaşam gözlemleri sonucunda görüntüyü genelleştirdiği ve çevresinde olup bitenler hakkında yazdığı yaratıcı bir üründür.

Hikâyet terimi ise yazarın yaratıcı hayal gücünün ürünü olan bir sanat eseri değil, "olay", "macera", "kaza", veya "konuşmak", "anlatmak", "söylemek" anlamında kullanılan bir terim, Sanatsal düşüncenin süzgecinden geçirilmiş bir yaşam biçimi, insan yaşamının gerçek gerçeklere dayanan anlarının sanatsal yaratımda bir ifadesidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: hikaye, sanat eseri, hakkında konuşmak.

Scientific discussions:
considerations, results

"STORY" OR "STORY" ("talk about")?

ABSTRACTS

The article discusses the concepts of "story" and "story", which have been unfounded in the mass media as well as in the press in the last two decades, but need to be clarified. It is convincingly affirmed that the "story" is one of the genres of fiction, a literary and artistic work that is the product of the author's imagination and fantasy. Therefore, when advertising a product, as well as talking about the life or work of a living person, the phrase "this is our story" is not correct, in which case it is recommended to use the concept of "story".

It is sadly stated that the concept of "story" is used locally and inappropriately. As an example, the author's comments on "APB-24" TV and Instagram are given as an example. And it is advisable that such situations do not find access to radio and television, the press, Instagram and social networks in general.

It is insisted that the concept of "Story" is a product of artistic imagination, a creative product of the author's imagination, in which he generalizes the image as a result of life observations and writes about what is happening around him.

The term story, on the other hand, is not a work of art that is the product of the author's creative imagination, but a term used in the sense of "event", "adventure", "accident", or "talking", "telling", "telling", a way of life filtered by artistic thought. is an expression in artistic creation of real factual moments of human life.

Keywords: story, work of art, talk about



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PREVALENCE OF NEMATODES AMONG PIGS KEPT IN CENTRAL RUSSIA

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In the intestines of pigs, parasitization of ascaris, trichuritsa, strongylata, metastrongyla, individually and in various combinations, is often noted. To increase the success of the fight against helminthiasis in pigs, a detailed analysis of the current prevalence of nematodes is required. The assessment of the material after the technological slaughter of pigs kept in the conditions of the Moscow region of Russia revealed the presence of parasitism in their intestines of four nematodes (ascaris, metastrongylus, trichuritsa, strongulata) in the form of monoinvasion and in any combinations thereof. The total infestation of pigs with intestinal nematodes was 55.24%. Trichurosis invasion occurred in pigs most often –23.77%, ascarous invasion reached 22.38%, strongylatous invasion was noted in 9.09% of cases, metastrongylous invasion was present in 1.75% of cases. In conditions of an increase in the severity of monoinvasion, the size of helminth eggs decreased in trichuris: size in length by 5.9%, size in width by 7.4%, in ascaris: length by 4.9%, width by 4.6%, in strongulata eggs a decrease in size is also noted. Under the conditions of mixed ascaris-metastrongylous invasion, a clear relationship between parasites was noted, manifested in an increase in the size of ascaris eggs. The size of the eggs of trichuris in the case of an invasion mixed with ascaris decreased, which is apparently due to the antagonism developing between them. Information on the prevalence of nematodes in pigs on farms in Central Russia and their size can help to increase the effectiveness of treatment and prophylactic measures in relation to the helminthiasis they have, and can be taken into account in the course of further examination of pigs in Central Russia.

Keywords: Pigs, Helminths, Nematodes, Monoinvasion, Mixed invasion, Epizootology



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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF AMINOSOL ON THE ORGANISM OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

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In recent years, there has been an active study of the biostimulant aminosol. However, its influence on hematological characteristics is still not clear. Of great interest is its influence on hematological parameters, primarily in laboratory animals, which are the model of all fundamental research. The effectiveness of the use of aminosol can be assessed taking into account the changes in hematological parameters in laboratory rats. In the course of using a short course of 1.0 ml of aminosol in weakened adult rats, it was possible to obtain physiologically very favorable changes in the parameters of their blood. The resulting dynamics against the background of the use of aminosol is biologically beneficial in terms of increasing the overall viability of weakened rats, increasing their fertility. The resulting changes in blood parameters in rats treated with aminosol indicate the formation in their body of a general anabolic orientation of metabolic processes with the strengthening of their immunity system. It is clear that the use of aminosol is very effective in terms of biological stimulation of weakened mammals in adulthood. Thus, changes in the main hematological parameters can serve as accurate markers of the success of biostimulation. The use of aminosol in weakened mammals promotes the rapid onset of positive changes in the parameters of their blood. The obtained dynamics of hematological parameters should be considered favorable for increasing the viability of adult mammals during their and further ontogenesis. The use of aminosol is very promising in terms of somatic stimulation of animals when they are physically weakened.

Keywords: Rats, Weakening of the organism, Blood, Vitality, Aminosol.



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PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PIGLETS IN THE MILK FEEDING PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS

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For fundamental and applied physiology, the study of the dynamics of physiological parameters in young productive animals under different environmental conditions is of great importance. The collection of information on changes in the physiological and biochemical parameters of piglets in the conditions of Central Russia during the phase of milk feeding was carried out. It was found that all types of metabolism are very actively implemented in piglets. This creates conditions for high growth rates, surpassing the growth activity in many other productive animals. This is determined in piglets by the state of a large amount of biologically significant substances in their blood that perform the functions of metabolites and biostimulants of life processes. In this regard, the blood of piglets with milk nutrition is considered to be an important medium of the body, the composition of which allows monitoring the state of animals by determining the levels of substances present in it. In the blood of piglets kept on farms in Central Russia, during the phase of milk feeding, the level of total protein increases simultaneously with an increase in the level of albumin. At the same time, in piglets at this age, the amount of urea in the blood increases, additionally indicating that they are activated as their protein metabolism grows. In addition, in piglets, during the milk feeding phase, the concentrations of glucose, triglycerides and cholesterol increase in the blood. At this time, the activity of alkaline phosphatase, gamma-glutamyltransferase, transaminases increases with the stability of the activity of lactate dehydrogenase and creatine kinase. The found amounts of the registered metabolites and the revealed activity of certain enzymes can be considered normal for dairy piglets kept in pigsties in Central Russia.

Keywords: Piglets, Physiology, Milk feeding phase, Blood, Enzymes, Metabolites, Biochemical status.



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POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF GARLIC

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ABSTRACT

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) is native to Northeastern Iran and Central Asia and is cultivated all over the world and provides many health benefits. Garlic is one of the functional foods that is commonly used as herbal medicine all over the world. In the past, garlic was used for medical purposes such as typhus, dysentery, cholera and influenza. The therapeutic effects are mainly due to having bioactive compounds such as phenolic compounds, organic sulfides, polysaccharides and saponin. Sulfur-containing compounds in garlic are mainly alliin, allicin, ajoene, allylpropyl disulfide, diallyl trisulfide, S-allylcysteine, vinylthiins and S-allylmercaptocysteine. It is also rich in minerals especially in phosphorus, potassium, zinc and sulfur. After consuming a large amount of crushed raw garlic, allicin and its metabolites are available in the blood, urine and stool. Allicin bioavailability of enteric tablets varies from 36% to 104% after garlic product consumption. Special attention needs to be focused to improve the bioavailability of garlic for the development of novel dosage. Garlic has many biological activities such as antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral, anthelmintic, antifungal, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities. Many studies showed that garlic can be used to prevent and treat various diseases such as cancer, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, bacterial, fungal and viral infections as well as digestive and cold problems. Therefore garlic can be used as a potentially good spice to develop functional foods.

Keywords: Garlic, health benefits, sulfur-containing compounds, functional foods



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POTENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS OF OKRA

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ABSTRACT

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) is an economically important vegetable grown in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. Okra plants are grown commercially in many countries such as India, Japan, Turkey, Iran, Western Africa, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, Brazil, Ethiopia, Cyprus and in the Southern United States. Okra is a multipurpose crop because of its various uses of the fresh leaves, buds, flowers, pods, stems and seeds. Okra immature fruits are consumed as vegetables and can be used in salads, soups and stews, fresh or dried, fried or boiled. Okra mucilage has many medicinal applications such as a plasma replacement or blood volume expander. Okra mucilage binds cholesterol and bile acid carrying toxins dumped into it by the liver. The immature pods are used in making pickle. The entire okra plant is edible and it is used to have several food. Okra seeds are a potential source of protein and lipid. It contains high amount of lipid (20-40%) consisting of linoleic acid upto 47.4%. Okra seed lipid has potential hypocholesterolemic effect. Dried okra seeds can be used to prepare vegetable curds or roasted and ground to form a caffeine-free substitute for coffee. Seed flour can be used to fortify cereal flour. Seeds can be a source of antioxidant, which is essential in maintaining health. Okra seed is mainly composed of oligomeric catechins and flavonol derivatives, while the mesocarp is mainly composed of hydroxycinnamic and quercetin derivatives. In some countries, okra is used in folk medicine as antiulcerogenic, gastroprotective and diuretic agents. It can be used to promote healthy skin and blood. It improves heart health. The soluble fiber in okra helps to reduce serum cholesterol and therefore decreases the cardiovascular diseases. It plays a vital role in the human diet. Therefore functional foods, nutraceuticals or drugs can be developed from okra components.

Keywords: Okra, health benefits, functional food, nutraceuticals



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EVALUATION THE FOOD ADDITIVES INTAKE FROM PROCESSED FOODS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Food additives are intensively used in foods to enhance keeping quality, nutritional and technological characteristics. In Palestine, students of universities are highly depending on processed foods and junk foods in their diet. The aim of this study is to evaluate the intake of food additives among university students. In this study, 40 students through food diaries recorded all food additives written on food label for all consumed food products during two weeks. It was found that the highly consumed foods were processed corn and potato chips which represented about 15.8% followed by soft drinks which represented 10.9% of total consumed processed foods. Total types of additives intake (with E-number) was 34.5 additives/2weeks/person or 2.5 additives/day/person. The highest additives intake was for additives have E400-499 (thickeners, stabilizers, emulsifiers) which contributed 27.3% of total additives intake. The intake of coloring agents (E100-199), preservatives (E200-299), antioxidants and acidity regulators (E300-399) were 10.2%, 20.2%, and 23.7%, respectively. Overall findings showed that food additives intake was very high among university students. Moreover, food containing high number of food additives was very poor in nutrient density. In conclusion, university students depends highly in their diet on food containing high number of synthetic food additives and high caloric content.

Keywords: Additives, intake, processed foods, E-number.



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RESEARCH ON THE USE OF BACTERIAL BIOPREPARATIONS VII BIOFERTILIZERS AND THEIR EFFECT IN AGRICULTURAL CROPS

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Abstract

the processes of interaction between the plant and the active soil microbiome are the determining factors of plant welfare and health, crop productivity and soil fertility. The new technologies applied in the agricultural field have as role the promotion of the growth and development of the plants, the sustainability of the agricultural crops, the maximization and the yield of the agricultural crops. The bacteria used in the composition of fertilization or plant protection products are selected bacteria, bacteria accredited by international gene banks, these bacteria being determinants and plant health. The associativity of bacterial cultures has the role of developing and supporting the growth of plants and their protection from certain diseases or pests, through various mechanisms.

The use of live bacterial cultures in agriculture has different characteristics. The most important characteristics that these biopreparations have are represented by: the biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, the solubilization of phosphates, the acceleration of the ACC deaminase process, the production of siderophores and phytohormones, the growth and development of plants. The present paper aims to present the role on which the combinations of bacterial cultures that are used in agricultural ecosystems, bacterial cultures that can replace chemical fertilizers as well as some plant protection products. This article presents, in addition to the biology of each bacterium - the role, action and benefit that these bacterial cultures have in the activity of the soil microecosystem. The positive impact of biofertilizer "BioWais" on plant growth and development, enhancement of resistance of bacterized plants to hypothermia and pathogenic infection, increase of carotid content were demonstrated at the stations where we done the experiments.

Keywords: biofertilizers, live bacterial cultures, nitrogen fixation, phosphorus mobilization.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS IN AGRICULTURE: THE AGRODATA PROJECT OF THE RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT STATION FOR AGRICULTURE BRĂILA

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Abstract

Due to recent climate change, farmers have had to look for and use a range of new technologies so that they can protect their crops from extreme events but also know in due course the parameters of each crop. In order to achieve these goals, farmers have begun to migrate from traditional agriculture to digital agriculture, this transition being made with the implementation of the Internet of Things (IoT), the transition from traditional mapping to digital mapping, the implementation of new technologies. mapping of agricultural lands, all these aspects being transposed in the digital environment. The AGRODATA project have the role to create digital orthophotoplanes in order to highlight certain parameters of agricultural crops, such as the degree of attack of diseases and pests, the degree of water reserve in the soil, the amount of chlorophyll, soil moisture and its pH. The project was founded by the Research-Development Station for Agriculture Brăila, together with the company Livadi SRL, Brăila. At the same time, Agrodata has the role of implementing the digital environment in farms and creating a "dashboard" of farms, an overview through which farmers can see in due time, each crop (on all its phenophases). Through the AGRODATA project, crop surveillance systems were implemented through the use of state-of-the-art drones, equipped with artificial intelligence, the implementation of sensors that monitor the factors that act on crops (temperature, humidity, pH, etc.). The results of the project were very good, following the drone flight over the agricultural crops of Livandi SRL, the following parameters were identified: the amount of mobile phosphorus, the amount of salts, the amount of potassium in the soil and mobile nitrogen, the parameters that will be described in what's next.

Key words: artificial intelligence, digitalization of agriculture, IoT, agriculture of the future.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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STUDY ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND PARAMETERS OF MOROCCAN DATE SEED OIL

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Abstract

The date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) grows in the world's arid and semi-arid regions, particularly in the majority of Middle Eastern countries. It has played an important role in the survival of many ancient civilizations. It is regarded as a valuable nutrient, but it also plays an important role in the economies of date-producing countries. Dates palm seeds are commonly described as waste after consuming their pulp by industries or individuals. However, date pits contain a valuable source of edible oil characterized by a high content of unsaturated fatty acids, sterols, tocopherols, and tocotrienols. It also possesses many valuable substances such as carbohydrates, dietary fiber, bioactive compounds, and natural antioxidants. The purpose of this research is to look into the extraction of palm seed oil as a low-cost feedstock for producing bio-oil. The yield ranged from 3% to 11% pertaining to variety. Gas chromatography coupled to mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) were used to determine the fatty acids, sterols, and tocols (tocopherols and tocotrienols) composition in the extracted oil. An important amount of unsaturated and poly-unsaturated fatty acids was detected in all studied seeds. Due to the high content of oleic and lauric acid date seed oil is considered as oleic-lauric type oil. Likewise, a high amount has been recorded in tocols. Indeed, alpha-tocotrienols and alpha-tocopherols were the predominant tocols in date seed oil. Also, the chemical parameters of peroxide value (PV), free fatty acids (FFA%), Saponification value (SV), and Iodine values (IV) of oils, were used as indicators of the quality and safety, and oxidative status of consumable oils, as well as oil's pigment in chlorophylls and carotenoids content. The selection of the seed variety was based on popularity and quality. The oils demonstrated excellent thermal and oxidative stability. According to the findings, date seed oil has the potential to be used in the food industry as a cheap alternative to palm olein.

Keywords: Chemical parameters; date seed oil; oleic-lauric type oil; oxidative status; *Phoenix dactylifera* L.; tocopherols and tocotrienols.



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IDENTIFICATION AND SPATIO-TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF THE GENUS NITZSCHIA LONGISSIMA IN THE LAGOON OF NADOR, MOROCCO.

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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the spatio-temporal evolution of the genus *Nitzschia longissima*, from 3 sampling stations in the lagoon of Nador and during 2 seasons (spring and summer 2018), Using *Nitzschia longissima*, as a study system, one of the most diverse and abundant genera among marine planktonic diatoms.

The density of the genus *Nitzschia longissima* was high during the warm season (summer 2018) with a value of 8000 cells/liter, and low during the cold seasons (spring 2018), which may be caused by water temperature and zooplankton community structure; and underwater light intensity was an important factor influencing the spatial distribution of *Nitzschia* density.

Keywords: Planktonic , diatoms , *Nitzschia longissima*, Nador lagoon...



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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CRYSTAL AND OPTIC PROPERTIES OF CTS THIN FILMS DOPED LI ATOMS USING HOME-MADE TARGET AND BY MEANS OF PLD TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

CTS (Cu_2SnS_3) is a ternary material that is known as a stable material from Cu-Sn-S alloys materials with a very promising photovoltaic and photocatalysis properties. In this work, we attend to present the optic and crystal properties of this films deposited by PLD technique using home-made pure and Li doped CTS thin films. The CTS (pure) and CTSLi (Li doped) material was firstly prepared in bulk form. Raw powder of Cu, Sn, S and Li were mixed together using the ball milling methods and then they were pressed as green targets. After that, the targets were subject to an annealing treatment under controlled conditions. The thin films were deposited with Pulsed Laser Deposition technique, using the previously made targets. The pure and Li doped CTS thin films were also sulfurized in a vacuum oven. The crystal characteristics of pure CTS and Li doped CTS thin films were analysed using X-Ray-Diffraction (XRD) technique. From XRD data we were able to calculate different properties of these thin films such as: crystalline size, lattice parameters (a, b and c), dislocation density (δ), and micro-strain (ϵ). As for the optic properties, they were analysed from the absorbance spectrum. The band optical band gap of each film was calculated using Tauc plot.

Keywords: Cu_2SnS_3 , Ball Milling , Pulsed Laser Deposition, Thin Film.



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DARBELİ İAZER BİRİKTİRME İLE BİRİKTRİLEN ALTIN NANOPARÇACIKLARIN PLAZMONİK OPTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD NANOPARTICULES PLASMOIC DEPOSITED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSTION

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ÖZET

Güneş pillerinde absorpsiyon oranlarını artırmak için plazmonik nanoyapılar üzerinde artan araştırma faaliyetleri dikkatle takip edilmektedir. Altın (Au), gümüş (Ag) ve bakır (Cu) gibi asil metal nanoparçacıkların optik özellikleri, optoelektronik, güneş pili ve yarı iletken cihazlar için dikkat çekicidir. Plazmonik nanoparçacıklar, gelen ışık ve plazmonik nanoparçacıklar arasındaki etkileşim yoluyla güneş hücrelerinin aktif katmanında fotonların yakalanmasında önemli bir gelişme sağlar. Bu yaklaşımı elde etmek için, altın nanoparçacık ince filmler, PLD tekniği ile oda sıcaklığında vakumda üretildi. Biriktirme, 7 ila 47 dakika arasında farklı zaman süreleri için tutuldu. LSPR zirvelerinde kırmızı bir kayma gösterilmiştir. İnce film güneş pillerinin aktif katmanları, PLD tarafından büyütülen altın nanoparçacıklar tarafından gömülebilir. Ayrıca, LSPR tepe noktaları, PLD tekniğinde zaman biriktirme ayarlanarak istenen dalga boyu konumlarına kaydırılabilir.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Altın nanopartiküller, Absorpsiyon, PLD.

ABSTRACT

In order to increase the absorption rates in solar cells, increasing research activities on the plasmonic nanostructures are followed carefully. The optical properties of noble metal nanoparticles such as gold (Au), silver (Ag) and copper (Cu) is noteworthy for optoelectronics, solar cell and semiconductor devices. The plasmonic nanoparticles provides an important enhancement in the trapping of photons in the active layer of the solar cells by means of interaction between incident light and plasmonic nanoparticles. In order to obtain this approach, gold nanoparticle thin films were produced at room temperature in vacuum by PLD technique. deposition was held for different time duration from 7 to 47 min. A red shift in the LSPR peaks has been shown. Active layers of thin film solar cells can be embedded by gold nanoparticles grown by PLD. Furthermore, the LSPR peaks can be shifted towards to desired wavelength locations by adjusting the time deposition in the PLD technique.

Keywords: Gold nanoparticles, Absorption, PLD.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
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**KARACIĞER SİROZU HASTALIĞININ TEŞHİSİ İÇİN GELİŞTİRİLEN YAPAY
ZEKANIN GAZ SINIFLANDIRMA UYGULAMASI**

**GAS CLASSIFICATION APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
DEVELOPED FOR DIAGNOSIS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS**

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ÖZET

Günümüzde nefes analizi yaparak çeşitli hastalıkların teşhisi mümkündür. İnsan nefesinde bulunan belirli gazların konsantrasyonunun, olması gerekenden fazla ya da az olması, bazı hastalıklarla medikal olarak ilişkilendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, karaciğer sirozu hastalığının tespiti için bir elektronik burun (e-Burun) teknolojisi geliştirilmiştir. Verilerin sınıflandırılması ve veriler üzerinde karar verebilme gibi konularda büyük başarılar yakalayan makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları, gazların sınıflandırılması için kullanılmış ve muadili çalışmalardan daha yüksek tespit ve analiz yapabilmesi için geniş bir eğitim seti oluşturulmuştur. Karaciğer hastalığının varlığına işaret eden, 1-propanol, aseton, 2-bütanon gibi gazlar üzerine yoğunlaştırılarak hastalığın teşhisinin hızlandırılması amaçlanmıştır. Gazların tespitinde, yüksek hassasiyet ve seçicilik gibi özelliklere sahip olması nedeniyle kuvarz kristal mikrobalsans sensörleri tercih edilmiştir. AC gerilim uygulandığında doğal bir frekans üreten sensör kristali üzerinde, polivinil prolidon polimeri (sensör 1), alkil zincirli aminli oksim bileşiğinin nikel kompleksi (sensör 2), kükürtlü polioksolu tetra nikel ftalosiyanın (sensör 3) gibi numuneler gaz algılama mekanizması için tercih edilmiştir. Modüler yapısı nedeniyle QCM sensörlerinden elde edilen sinyaller, tek kart bilgisayarı kullanılarak seri port üzerinden okunmuş ve ön-işlem yapılabilmesi için uygun hâle getirilmiştir. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Lojistik Regresyon, Karar Ağaçları, Destek Vektör Makineleri, Gaussian Naive Bayes gibi algoritmaların tahmin yapabilme yeteneği test edilerek ensemble model kurulmuş ve test setleri sırasıyla denenmiştir. Sonuçları bilinen bir dizi test verisi üzerinde, sınıflandırma modellerinin performansını gösteren, karışıklık matrisleri oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: e-Burun, Kuvarz Kristal Mikrobalsans (QCM) Sensörü, Makine Öğrenmesi, Medikal Teknolojiler



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Bu çalışma Gazi Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Destekleme Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir (BAP 18/2020-02).

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, it is possible to diagnose various diseases through breath analysis. The over- or under-concentration of certain gases in human breath has been medically associated with certain diseases. In this study, an electronic nose (e-Nose) technology was developed for the detection of liver cirrhosis disease. Machine learning algorithms, which have achieved great success in the classification of data and making decisions on it, have been used for the classification of gases, and a wider training set has been created to make higher detection and analysis than equivalent studies. It is aimed to accelerate the diagnosis of the disease by concentrating on gases such as 1-propanol, acetone, 2-butanone that can be a sign on the presence of liver disease. In the detection of gases, quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) sensors have been preferred because of their high sensitivity and selectivity, and such sensor crystals generate a natural frequency when AC voltage is applied. Upon these crystals, samples -such as polyvinyl prolidone polymer (sensor 1), nickel complex of alkyl chain amine oxime compound (sensor 2), sulphurous polyoxol tetra nickel phthalocyanine (sensor 3)- were preferred for gas detection mechanism. Due to its modular structure, the signals obtained from the QCM sensors were read over the serial port using a single board computer and made suitable for pre-processing. By testing the predictive ability of algorithms such as K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines, Gaussian Naive Bayes, the ensemble model was established and the test sets were tested respectively. Confusion matrices were constructed on a set of test data with known results, showing the performance of the classification models.

Keywords: e-Nose, Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM) Sensor, Machine Learning, Medical Technologies

This study was supported by Scientific Research Projects Support Unit of Gazi University (BAP 18/2020-02).



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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SEISMOSTRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF WEST MUKALLA -YEMEN

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Abstract

Seismic stratigraphy is one of the robust seismic data interpretation technologies. The main objective of the seismic stratigraphy approach is to study internal geometry, evolution history and hydrocarbon potential of the basins under investigation through identifying consecutive depositional environments, within the framework of paleo-tectonic and paleo-geographic conditions.

This paper discusses results related to region-scale seismic stratigraphic studies of west Mukalla (block-41) which objectives were stage-by-stage evolution history and basin architecture upgrading. The scope of these objectives included comprehension of acoustic basement (AB) structure; study of hierarchically subordinate depositional units within sedimentary fill.

Designed region-scale seismic stratigraphic model that describes specific features of the prospect zones in study area (Jabal Yuwan ,Mahrawa, Kaninah, Alwaya) has improved spatial and temporal relations of chrono- and litho-stratigraphic units in the framework of geologic succession. Regional seismostratigraphic section gives a picture of the basement architecture which seem blocks thrown down along the listric faults at the rifting stage.

Further on this study is focused on particular features of seismic stratigraphic units (SSU) where depositional fill of the region is subdivided into seven seismic stratigraphic units (SSU) by unconformity or conformity surfaces.

Result of seismic interpretation observed turbidites should be though reconsidered as exploration objectives.

To achieve the stated objective, the investigation was done by using seismic data acquired from study area and log data derived from a few wells and some of geological reports were used for the study.

Key words: Seismic stratigraphy, seismic stratigraphic units, sedimentary basin, formation.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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COMPUTATION OF THE PROCESSING MEDIUM TEMPERATURE DURING AUTOCLAVE STEAMING OF NON-FROZEN WOODEN PRISMS FOR VENEER PRODUCTION AT LIMITED POWER OF THE HEAT GENERATOR

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ABSTRACT

An approach for computing the processing medium temperature during autoclave steaming of non-frozen wooden prisms for veneer production at limited heat power of the steam generator, depending on the dimensions of the prisms cross section and wood moisture content has been suggested. The approach is based on the use of two personal mathematical models: 2D non-linear model of the temperature distribution in subjected to steaming non-frozen prismatic wood materials and model of the non-stationary heat balance of autoclaves for steaming wood materials. For numerical solving of the models and practical application of the suggested approach, a software program was prepared in the calculation environment of Visual FORTRAN Professional developed by Microsoft. Using this program computations and research of the non-stationary change of the processing medium temperature in an autoclave with industrial dimensions - diameter of 2.4 m, length of its cylindrical part of 9.0 m and loading level of 60% at a limited heat power of the steam generator, equal to 500 kW during steaming process in it of beech prisms with cross-section dimensions of 0.3×0.3 m, 0.4×0.4 m, and 0.5×0.5 m, moisture content of 0.4, 0.6, and $0.8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, initial temperature of $0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and basic density of $560 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$, have been carried out. The suggested approach can be used for the computation and model based automatic realization of energy efficient optimized regimes for autoclave steaming of different wood materials.

Key words: wooden prisms, veneer production, autoclave steaming, processing medium temperature, moisture content, duration of regimes



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VARIATIONS OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE SEAWATER OF CALA IRIS-AL HOCEIMA (NORTH OF MOROCCO)

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Abstract

The environmental characteristics of the sea water of Cala Iris of Al-Hoceima (Northern Morocco) show considerable seasonal fluctuations. Temperature of the sea water shows a remarkable seasonal variation, with the highest values in summer (20.40 and 20.67 °C; in July and August, respectively) and the lowest values in winter (February=16.18°C). Seasonal variation in salinity was found, with highest values in summer (40.17 psu) and lowest in winter (35.62 psu). The salinity of Cala Iris Bay is positively correlated with water temperature and dissolved oxygen in water and negatively correlated with nutrients (NO₃) and chlorophyll a. The pH shows oscillating values between 8.20 (in January) and 8.90 (in May). pH of the bay of Cala Iris is positively correlated with orthophosphates and negatively with dissolved oxygen in the water. In addition the variation of pH of seawater is also influenced by temperature and the activities of photosynthesis and respiration of microorganisms. For orthophosphates (PO₄³⁻) and turbidity, no significant seasonal variation (P > 0.05) was observed. Chlorophyll a had the highest levels in autumn (1.581 and 1.054 µg/l, in September and October, respectively) and the lowest values in summer (0.1335 and 0.1669 µg/l, in June and July, respectively). The common impact of these physical-chemical on the marine environment has a great influence in the growth, biochemical composition and reproduction of marine biota

Keywords: Cala Iris, Environmental characteristics, temperature, marine biota.



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THE EXTERNAL GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS AND FINANCIAL PER

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ABSTRACT

It cannot be denied that banks enjoy a dominant position in all economies and that they are the main driver of economic growth. This only serves to reinforce the challenges that supervisors may face, especially in the context of disintermediation, intense competition, excessive risk-taking, deregulation and diversification in which banks operate. Today, this new banking context is also characterized by internationalization fueled by technological progress and recent financial innovations that have been behind better risk management. Added to this is a new banking reality marked by the decommissioning of credits, the liberalization of foreign exchange, the open markets and the increasingly volatile rates that have led to an unprecedented vulnerability of market activities. In addition, the erosion of margins combined with economic deterioration have only increased the risks for these banks. The latter face the enormous challenge of realizing profits from their traditional activities, maintaining their solidity and achieving a satisfactory level of profitability, which explains their increasing risk taking both for intermediation and market activities. The objective of this research is to assess the effect of prudential regulation issued by international regulators on bank performance in a Tunisian context. Empirical validation from a sample of all listed Tunisian commercial banks, observed over a period stretching from 2001 to 2016, shows that the prudential rules applied in the context of the Tunisian banking sector and measured by the solvency ratio and liquidity ratio improve the accounting performance of banks as measured by the return on assets (ROA). We have also shown from a robustness test that prudential regulation measured by the solvency ratio favors accounting performance measured by return on equity (ROE).

Key words: prudential regulation, banking performance, Tunisian commercial banks

JEL Classifications: C61, F65, G21



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADOPTERS AND NON ADOPTERS OF CROP ROTATION AND DIVERSITY PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

This study determined the income distribution of the adopters and non adopters of crop rotation and diversity practices among rural farmers in Ebonyi State, Nigeria, in a bid to know whether the adoption of crop rotation cropping system has financial benefit over non adoption. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 180 respondents, and data collection was done with the use of structured questionnaires and interview schedules. The results of the study revealed that the majority (87.78%) of the farmers were not aware of crop rotation practices, but were rather involved in other cropping systems. The mean annual income of the farmers was N455,055.60, while the majority of the farmers earn between N300,000.00 to N499,000.00. The highest income earners were the adopters of crop rotation, with 81.8% of them, representing 10% of the entire population of the respondent, earning between N700,000.00 to N899,000.00, while 18.2% of them, representing 2.2% of the entire population of the respondents, earn N900,000.00 and above. The Chi-square test static revealed that at $P=0.000$, income is a significant determinant of the adoption of crop rotation cropping system, while the major identified constraints were lack of the knowledge of the cropping system (85.55%), lack of planning skills (73.33%), lack of extension service delivery (72.22%), and Inexistence demonstration plots (71.11%). It concludes that the adoption of crop rotation increases farmers' income, and the study recommends proper extension services, demonstration plots and outreaches to make it known and practiced by the farmers for increased income.

Keywords: Farmers, Rural people, Cropping systems, Adoption, and Farming practices



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MARKET: MAIN COMPONENTS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The market of intellectual property (IP) is formed in the process of their commercialization and is a system of economic relations regarding their purchase or sale [1, 2]. The object of transfer in this market is not the intellectual product itself, but the exclusive rights to it. In this case, in contrast to the material objects the rights to IP can be transferred not to one but to several persons, and at the same time the developer himself can continue to use them in their activities.

The main subjects of market relations in the commercialization of intellectual property are:

- 1) public administration and control;
- 2) enterprises that use IP in their activities;
- 3) the organization-developer of intellectual products;
- 4) investors who are financing the creation and use of intellectual property;
- 5) competing manufacturers that produce competitive products (services) on the basis of their own developments or other similar intellectual property;
- 6) manufacturers – «pirates» who carry out unauthorized use of intellectual property and produce counterfeit products.

There are the following necessary conditions for functioning the intellectual property market:

- 1) the availability of investments to finance research and development (creation of intellectual products), as well as financing the implementation of innovations on the basis of created intellectual property;
- 2) intellectual resources and human capital as a basis for the creation of IP;
- 3) legal protection of intellectual property and state regulation of the activity of market participants;
- 4) the existence of a mechanism for the commercial sale of IP on the market.

Conclusions. To ensure the effectiveness of the intellectual property market, it is necessary to create favourable conditions for all its participants for the most transparent implementation of all operations and benefit with minimal participation of public administration and control.

Keywords: intellectual property, market, intellectual product

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CONDITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN INDIA AND MALAYSIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has a dreadful impact on the life of human beings resulting in a massive economic and social disturbance in addition to food, health, and job crisis. Different countries took significant initiatives and measures to reduce the transmission of coronavirus in consideration of fulfilling the basic requirements of the needy people. One of the worst affected and vulnerable groups to the COVID-19 pandemic are the migrant workers. Therefore, maintaining the uncertainties regarding their basic needs, livelihood and occupation are always crucial. Before the epidemic, the migrant workers in India and Malaysia had no job protection, a lack of standard of living, security, and proper access to healthcare. The implementation of different lockdown policies mainly movement control in India and Malaysia had an adverse effect on their existing ambiguous conditions. The current article leverages the existing secondary sources on the COVID-19 lockdown policy of India and Malaysia and its influence on migrant workers. Furthermore, the intolerable problems encountered by the migrant workers are highlighted in addition to their condition concerning their fundamental and economic rights. This descriptive study mainly aims to pave the way for future research in understanding the vulnerability condition of migrant workers during the global outbreak.

Keywords —Migrant workers, COVID-19, Human rights, India, Malaysia



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ENDEMIC ANGIOSPERMS IN SOUTH ANDAMAN ISLANDS, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with Angiosperm species diversity and conservation of the South Andaman Islands, located about 1200 km from the main land. These Islands are situated in the central part of the Andaman group of Islands and lies between 12° 15' to 13° N latitudes and 92° 30' to 93° E latitudes. The climate is warm and humid tropics with the temperature ranging between 12° C and 30° C, the average annual rainfall ranging from 3000 to 3500 mm and the mean relative humidity ranging between 82 to 85%. The vegetation types are Evergreen, Semi-evergreen, Moist deciduous, Dry deciduous and Mangroves. The present study pertains to endemic angiosperm species inventoried in sampling transects in south Andaman Islands. The present study carried out during December 2013 to December 2015 as part of DBT research project. The entire area of the South Andaman Islands was divided into 243 grids of size 3.25 km × 3.25 km. In each grid, belt transect of 1000m × 5 m were laid out to and enumerated all the angiosperm species; trees throughout the transect, shrubs and climbers, 5 x 5 m and herbs 1 m × 1 m quadrates within the grid. All the individuals were identified up to species level by using regional and local floras. The collected specimens were made into herbarium following standard methodology. Based on published literature endemic species up to Andaman and Nicobar Islands level were identified. A total of 111 endemic species were located in the sampling grids. These 111 species belong to 98 genera of 47 families. For the purpose of the seminar, sampling methodology, brief profiles of selected endemic species will be presented

Key words: Endemcity, South Andaman, IUCN.



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EFFECT OF BIO STIMULANTS ON THE GROWTH OF EGGPLANT (*SOLANUM MELONGENA* L.) GROWN UNDER NA₂CO₃ INDUCED SALINITY

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ABSTRACT

Biostimulants have been applied to enhance the growth and yield of various vegetables under saline conditions which hampered the yield potential. A pot (12x30 cm) study was conducted to assess the mitigation response of two different biostimulants (*Quantis* and *Seamax*) on eggplant (Black Diamond) grown under different NaCl induced salinity levels (4 dS m⁻¹, 6 dS m⁻¹ and 8 dS m⁻¹) along with control (1.5 dS m⁻¹) at University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-Pakistan. Four different concentration of each biostimulants (0, 4, 6, 8, and 10 ppm) were used to evaluate its response toward different morpho-physiological parameters of eggplant under saline environment. This experiment was done under completely randomized design (CRD) and data was analyzed statistically to check the significance among treatments with Tukey HSD (P< 0.05) with Statistix 8.1. After 15 days of foliar application of biostimulants, it revealed that at lower salinity levels of 4 dS m⁻¹ and 6 dS m⁻¹ both the biostimulants showed results at par. *Quantis* performed better at plant height and spread at higher concentrations of 8 ppm and 10 ppm than *Seamax*. On overall basis *Seamax* with 6 mm resulted in high yield at control (1.5 dS m⁻¹). At higher salinity level of 8 dS m⁻¹, *Seamax* showed overall better performance than *Quantis* with. Fruit weight was highest when *Quantis* was foliarly applied at control (1.5 dS m⁻¹). Maximum number of fruits per plant were seen in 4 ppm (*Quantis*) at control and 6 ppm (*Seamax*) with 13.80 and 13.73, respectively. It was concluded that biostimulant overall enhances the ability of eggplant to response against salinity.

Keywords; *Solanum melongena*, *Quantis*, *Seamax*, Biostimulants, salinity



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VIRAL PATHOGENS WITH ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR AQUACULTURE

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Abstract

Aquaculture practices provide an increasing part of the human food and are a major economic resource in many countries. However, keeping a large number of fish together increases the risk of disease outbreaks, including viral infections. Viral diseases can cause mass morbidity and high mortality rate either in farmed and wild fish populations. Fish viral pathogens are very difficult for direct treatment, especially in open water environment, that is why, it is a great challenge to prevent viral outbreaks and to determinate the temperature range in that outbreaks occur.

The number and the distribution of fish viral pathogens worldwide rapidly grow. There are both DNA and RNA viruses that are in special supervision because generate significant economic losses infecting commercially important fish, both cultured and wild catch. The World Organization for Animal Health has a list of thirteen reportable fish diseases and almost all of them (eleven) are caused by viruses: *Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus* (EHNS), *Infectious salmon anaemia virus* (ISAV), *Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus* (IHNV), *Koi herpesvirus* (KHV), *Oncorhynchus masou virus* (OMV), *Red sea bream iridovirus* (RSBI), *Salmonid alphavirus* (SA), *Spring viraemia* (SV), *Tilapia lake virus* (TiLV), *Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy* (VER), *Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia* (VHS) [www.oie]. All these viruses induce over 95% morbidity, and EHNS, ISAV, IHNV, KHV, OMV, RSBI, SV, TiLV, VER, VHS cause over 95% mortality of the infected fish [www.cabi]. SA cause low mortality [www.cabi] but as well as the other mentioned viruses, induce huge economic losses, affecting fish biomass, slowing fish growth rate and decreasing fillet quality. Also, fish with viral diseases are more susceptible to bacterial infections which additionally increase health damages and induce financial losses.

Keywords: fish virus, aquaculture, economic losses

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PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PROLINE AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS CAUSED BY DROUGHT IN BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Drought is important ecological factor which affects the distribution and cultivation of plants. The present study tested exogenous application of proline for drought tolerance development in barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). To find out how barley plants have been adapted to the drought, growth parameters, pigments, lipid peroxidation and electrolyte leakage in barley seedlings were studied. Two barley genotypes namely NS 565 and NONIUS were grown hydroponically. Water deficit stress was induced by immersing the roots in 10% polyethylene glycol (PEG 6000) solution. Plants were sprayed with distilled water (control) or 20 mM proline solution. Oxidative damage to lipids was assessed as MDA content which is commonly taken as an indicator of oxidative stress. Treatment with PEG 6000 reduced plant growth and pigment content. Exogenous application of proline improved growth under drought stress and enhanced the pigment content in genotype NS 565. Water deficit altered structure and the function of membranes, leading to increase of electrolyte leakage and lipid peroxidation in both barley genotypes. In plants sprayed with proline under drought stress decreased lipid peroxidation and membrane leakage were observed. Our findings showed that drought imposed oxidative stress in barley seedlings, and reduced plant growth, but proline treatment resulted in favorable changes and improvement of acclimation in barley plants.

Keywords: barley, drought, oxidative stress, proline.



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SUSTAINING WATER BALANCE AND VARIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS IN *CUCUMIS SATIVUS L.* BY FOLIAR APPLICATION OF CHITOSAN IN THREE SOWING DATES GROWN UNDER HOT ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Heat stress is a major issue in tropical and subtropical regions of the world where vegetable crops are grown. Utilizing genetic diversity, two tolerant (L3466 and Desi-cucumber) and two susceptible (Suyo Long and Poinsett) were grown under field conditions in three sowing times (15th March, 1st April, and 15th April). Chitosan (200 ppm) was exogenously applied on foliage at 30 days' post sow (DPS) and then twice more in one-week intervals. During present research, the maximum summer temperature recorded in May was 47.8°C, 48.0°C in June, and 46.1°C in July, respectively. Chitosan had a greater effect on heat tolerant genotypes than heat sensitive genotypes. In the first sowing date, the heat tolerant genotypes treated with chitosan had lower water loss; Desi-cucumber had the lowest water loss with a transpiration rate of 2.97 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹ followed by L3466, transpiration rate of 3.07 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹, respectively. During the third sowing date, non-treated Poinsett had the highest transpiration rate of 4.38 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹ followed by Suyo Long with 4.18 mmol m⁻² s⁻¹, respectively. Heat sensitive genotypes had higher transpiration rates, lost more water at high temperature which led to wilting of plants in the 3rd sowing date. In this study, chitosan treatment increased the yield potential by improving the heat tolerance in cucumber plants under field conditions.

Keywords; cucumber, heat stress, chitosan, water potential, photosynthesis



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EVALUATION OF ELITE ALFALFA PROGENIES BY PIGMENTS CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

In a field experiment, an evaluation of alfalfa progenies by plastid pigments content was done. In three consecutive years (2019-2021) from two cuts in the first and three cuts in the second and third years, immediately before harvesting, fresh samples were taken from 20 alfalfa progenies (seven of them white-flowering*) and variety Pleven 6 (standard). The content of chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, carotenoids and total pigments was determined. Differences and variations in the plastid pigments content in all cuts were found.

In the first cut in terms of plastid pigments content the next progenies exceeded the standard: for chlorophyll a - six progenies (№№ 14, 17*, 19, 21, 22 and 23*); for chlorophyll b - №№ 2*, 6*, 17*, 19, 21, 22 and 23*, respectively; by carotenoids content - №№ 19, 21 and 23* and by total plastid pigments content - six progenies, i.e. №№ 6*, 17*, 19, 21, 22 and 23*).

In the second cut, maximum values for the content of all studied characteristics were obtained: chlorophyll a - 151.66 mg/100 g FW (№ 2*), chlorophyll b - 196.25 mg/100 g FW (№ 3), carotenoids - 52.53 mg/100 g FW (№ 2*), and total plastid pigments - 391.10 mg/100 g FW (№ 2*).

In the third cut by the total plastid pigments content only № 21 exceeds the standard.

On average for the three years №№ 2*, 4, 6*, 19 and 21 exceeded the standard for chlorophyll a content; №№ 2*, 6*, 10, 19, 20 and 21 - for chlorophyll b content; №№ 2*, 21 for carotenoid content and №№ 2*, 6*, 19, 20 and 21 for total plastid pigments content. The assessment can be used for further selection of the alfalfa progenies.

Keywords: Alfalfa, Plastid pigments, Chlorophylls, Carotenoids



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EFFICACY OF BENEFICIAL *Penicillium* sp. ON BIO-CONTROLLING YELLOW WILT CAUSED BY *Fusarium oxysporum* AND FOLIAR SPOT BY *Cercospora* sp. IN CHILI PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Chili (*Capsicum* sp.) is widely grown in Vietnam and around the world. The chili plant brings high economic value for farmers. Now, yellow wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* and foliar spot by *Cercospora* sp. are two serious diseases, causing big loss on chili yield. In addition, overuse of fertilizers, chemical pesticides and growth regulators in the cultivation process to increase its yields has exceeded the permitted threshold of chemical residue. Besides, the cultivation of crops under a number of safe agricultural programs and limited use of chemicals such as VietGap, Global Gap, are becoming popular in Vietnam. As a sequence, the application of beneficial microorganisms to replace chemical pesticides is essential. Therefore, the study was carried out to isolate and evaluate the efficacy of beneficial rhizomatous fungi *Penicillium* sp. on chili plants. The results showed that the fungus *Penicillium* sp. had ability to promote plant biosynthesis of plant growth hormones at the germination stage as well as help plants resist yellow wilt and foliar spot diseases. In the experiment of evaluating the effectiveness of *Penicillium* sp. for the promotion of IAA content at the germination stage of paprper seeds showed that seed immersion in *Penicillium* sp. with the density of *Penicillium* at 10^6 cfu/ml showed higher efficiency than the other treatments, as shown at root length (19.66 mm), stem length (19.87 mm), root weight (0.31 g) and stem weight (0.42 g).

Keywords: chili pepper, yellow wilt disease, chili leaf spot, *Penicillium* sp.



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CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SENSORY EVALUATION OF FRUIT SPIRITS WITH ADDING DEHYDRATED FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Fruit spirits are alcoholic beverages obtained exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation of fruit marks, in the presence or absence of the seeds or juices of these fruits subjected to distillation, up to an alcoholic concentration of max. 86% by volume, so that the distillation products have aromas and tastes from the fruit used as raw material.

In natural spirits, distillation can be seen as a technological operation to extract ethyl alcohol and other volatile components from fermented alcoholic substances (fruit sludge or porridge, marc, and yeast) using distillation facilities. Poor quality or unripe fruits yield less flavored spirits, pushing spirit makers to add flavors to improve sensory attributes.

Traditional Romanian distilled spirits are alcoholic beverages obtained by distillation of fermented fruit pulp and juices (plum, apple, pear, different berries) and by-products from the wine industry.

This study analyzed the chemical composition of different traditional Romanian distilled spirits macerated with dehydrated fruits. The enrichment of fruit spirits with phenolic compounds from dried fruits led to a greater evolution of chromatic characteristics and achieved higher antioxidant activity. Sensory analysis revealed that the addition of dried fruit could be an alternative to flavoring distilled beverages, a suitable method to enhance the flavor of alcoholic beverages.

Keywords: traditional Romanian fruit spirits, chemical composition, dehydrated fruits, maceration, sensorial characteristics.



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THE EFFECT OF DROUGHT-FLOODING STRESS ON SECONDARY METABOLITES OF *OCIMUM BASILICUM* L.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: During their entire life, plants are subjected to a varied range of environmental stresses which reduces and limits the productivity, which harm their growth, and development. Plants, being unable to escape, are regularly exposed to several biotic and abiotic stressors. Drought and flooding stress are abiotic stresses, which strongly affects plant growth, development, quality, and crop yield.

Ocimum basilicum, also known as sweet basil, is a member of the mint family *Lamiaceae*, which grows in several temperate regions around the world. The plants are used extensively in food products, perfumery, and during religious ceremonies.

Aims: This study aimed to analyze the effect of drought-flooding stresses of *Ocimum basilicum* plants on the secondary metabolites.

Materials and Methods: Experiments were carried out using six weeks plants of basil, sown in plastic pots filled with commercial garden, and growth in special chambers, under controlled conditions. For both control and treated plants, the total phenolic compound, total flavonoid, and free radical scavenging activity were monitored using an UV-VIS spectrophotometer.

Results: The effects of drought stress were studied for 15 days, followed by 14 days of flooding. The results have shown that total phenolic compound, total flavonoid, and free radical scavenging activity decrease after both drought and flooding stresses.

Conclusion: In the present research work, we noticed that during drought and flooding stress periods, plants synthesize few secondary metabolites.

Keywords: *Ocimum basilicum*, drought, flooding, secondary metabolites.

Acknowledgments

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LİDERLİK TARZLARININ ÖRGÜTSEL DIŞLANMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON WORKPLACE OSTRACISM

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ÖZET

Liderlik yönetim yazınında sıkça araştırılan bir konudur. Lider özelliklerinin ve liderlik tarzlarının çalışan performansı ve dolayısıyla örgüt performansı üzerinde önemli bir etkisi vardır. Liderlik teorilerinin ortaya çıkmasından günümüze kadar olan süreçte otuz yakın lider tipi ve özelliği ortaya konulmuş ve etkileri araştırılmıştır. Tüm bu çalışmaların özünde olumlu lider davranışının izleyenler üzerinde olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğu, olumsuz lider davranışının ise izleyenler üzerinde olumsuz etkiye sahip olduğu gerçeği vardır. Benimsenen lider tarzına göre izleyenlerin davranışları ve tutumları da değişiklik göstermektedir. Tüm örgütün performansını ve başarısını etkileyen bu önemli değişken örgütsel davranış alanında da yoğun bir şekilde araştırılmaktadır. Lider davranışlarının ve liderlik tarzlarının izleyenlerin örgütteki davranışlarına etkisi veya yansıması dikkate alınması gereken önemli bir konudur. Yapılan çalışmalar liderlik tarzlarının; iş tatmini, işyeri stresi, güven, bağlılık, motivasyon, örgüt iklimi, örgütsel adalet algısı, işe yabancılaşma, örgütsel sessizlik, çatışma, rol belirsizliği, sinizm, psikolojik şiddet, işyeri zorbalığı, işten ayrılma niyeti, devamsızlık gibi örgütte çalışan davranışı üzerinde etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir.

Örgütte dışlanma ise örgütsel davranış alanının konusu olmakla birlikte, bir örgütteki tüm üyelerin birbirleri ile etkileşimlerini etkileyen bir durumdur. Dışlanmanın psikolojik ve sosyal boyutlarının yanı sıra örgüt içinde dışlanma; örgüt sosyolojisi, örgüt psikolojisi ve örgütsel davranış alanlarının çalışma alanına girmektedir. Örgütte dışlanma, bir örgüt üyesinin diğer bir örgüt üyesi ya da bir grup tarafından göz ardı edilmesi, yok sayılması, bilerek grup dışında tutulması olarak tanımlanabilir. Dışlanmanın birçok nedeni olabilir ve diğer örgütsel davranış konularında olduğu gibi dışlanmanın da birçok boyutu vardır. Çalışma liderlik tarzlarının çalışanlarda örgütsel dışlanmaya neden olup olmadığını araştırmayı, liderlik tarzlarını çok boyutlu bir bakış açısıyla ele alarak ve sınıflandırarak örgütsel dışlanma üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: liderlik, liderlik tarzları, dışlanma, örgütsel dışlanma



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ABSTRACT

Leadership is a frequently researched topic in management literature. Leader characteristics and leadership styles have a significant impact on employee performance and therefore organizational performance. In the process from the emergence of leadership theories to the present day, nearly thirty leader types and characteristics have been revealed and their effects have been investigated. At the core of all these studies is the fact that positive leader behavior has a positive effect on followers, while negative leader behavior has a negative effect on followers. According to the adopted leader style, the behaviors and attitudes of the followers also vary. This important variable, which affects the performance and success of the entire organization, is also intensively researched in the field of organizational behavior. The effect or reflection of leader behaviors and leadership styles on the behavior of followers in the organization is an important issue to be considered. Studies have shown that leadership styles such as job satisfaction, workplace stress, trust, commitment, motivation, organizational climate, organizational justice perception, work alienation, organizational silence, conflict, role ambiguity, cynicism, psychological violence, workplace bullying, intention to leave, and absenteeism effect on behavior.

Organizational ostracism is the subject of organizational behavior, but it is a situation that affects the interaction of all members in an organization with each other. In addition to the psychological and social dimensions of ostracism, ostracism within the organization; organizational sociology, organizational psychology, and organizational behavior are included in the field of study. Organizational ostracism can be defined as ignoring, and deliberately organizational ostracism members by another organization member or a group. There can be many reasons for ostracism, and as with other organizational behavior issues, ostracism has many dimensions. The study aims to investigate whether leadership styles cause organizational ostracism in employees, and to reveal their effects on organizational ostracism by considering and classifying leadership styles from a multidimensional perspective.

Keywords: leadership, leadership styles, ostracism, organizational ostracism



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ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN, İŞ TATMİNİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL ÖZDEŞLEŞMENİN ÇALIŞAN PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI

FIELD RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST, JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

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ÖZET

Çalışan bireylerde içinde buldukları organizasyonlar hakkında zamanla bazı duygular gelişir. Bunlardan, çalışanların herhangi bir belirsizlik veya riskli bir durum karşısında örgütün taahhütleri ile göstermiş olduğu davranışların tutarlı olup olmadığına ait oluşan algılar örgütsel güven olarak ifade edilir. Kurumun hedef ve değerlerinin çalışan tarafından içselleştirilmesi, bu duygu ve düşünceler ile bütünleşmesi örgütsel özdeşleme ve çalışanın işe olan duygu, düşünce ve inançlarının toplamı ise iş tatmini olarak tanımlanır. Bu araştırmada, bireylerde oluşan bu üç algının kendisinin işyeri ve işinin gerektirdiği amaçları ve hedefleri gerçekleştirme düzeyi olarak tanımlanan çalışan performansı üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir.

Tekstil sektöründe yapılan çalışmada, veriler anket tekniği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. SPSS istatistik programı kullanılarak yapılan analiz sonucunda değişkenlerin tanımlayıcı istatistikleri yapılmış, korelasyon ve regresyon bulguları doğrultusunda önermeler arasındaki yön, ilişki ve etki düzeyi belirlenmiştir. Yapılan korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre; örgütsel güven, iş tatmini ve örgütsel özdeşleşme ile çalışan performansı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizi bulguları ise çalışanların örgütsel güven, iş tatmini ve örgütsel özdeşleşme algılarının performanslarının yükselmesinde etkili olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu bulgulara göre, çalışanların performansını arttıran olumlu örgütsel algılar organizasyonun verimliliğini etkileyeceğinden, yöneticiler tarafından bütünleştirici, iş memnuniyetini ve güven duygusunu artırıcı çalışma ortamlarının sağlanmasının önemli olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Güven, İş Tatmini, Örgütsel Özdeşleşme, Çalışan Performansı



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Abstract

In time, some feelings develop in working individuals about the organizations they are in. Among these, the perceptions of the employees about whether the behavior of the organization is consistent with the commitments of the organization in the face of any uncertainty or risky situation is expressed as organizational trust. The internalization of the goals and values of the organization by the employee and the integration of these feelings and thoughts are defined as organizational identification, and the sum of the employee's feelings, thoughts and beliefs about the job is defined as job satisfaction. In this research, the effect of these three perceptions formed in individuals on employee performance, which is defined as the workplace and the level of realization of the goals and objectives required by the job, has been examined.

In the study carried out in the textile sector, the data were collected using the survey technique. As a result of the analysis using the SPSS statistical program, descriptive statistics of the variables were made and the direction, relationship and effect level between the propositions were determined in line with the correlation and regression findings. According to the results of the correlation analysis; Statistically significant and positive relationships were found between organizational trust, job satisfaction and organizational identification and employee performance. Regression analysis findings showed that employees' organizational trust, job satisfaction and organizational identification perceptions were effective in increasing their performance. According to these findings, since positive organizational perceptions that increase the performance of the employees will affect the efficiency of the organization, it has been concluded that it is important to provide work environments that are integrative and increase job satisfaction and confidence by the managers.

Keywords: Organizational Trust, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Identification, Employee Performance



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ETİK LİDERLİĞİN ÖRGÜTSEL BAĞLILIĞA ETKİSİ: BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI¹
THE EFFECT OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A
FIELD RESEARCH

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ÖZET

Toplu yaşamın ortaya çıktığı her alanda liderlik olgusu ile karşılaşmak kaçınılmazdır. Liderlik, liderlerin birlikte hareket ettiği kişileri ortak bir hedefe ulaştırmak için kullandığı önemli bir araçtır. Liderlik davranışlarından olan etik liderlik; kişisel davranış, tutum, söylemler ve kişilerarası ilişkilerde dürüstlük, güvenilirlik, adil olma, ödüllendirme ve cezalandırma gibi yönetsel konularda etik ilkelere uygun liderlik davranışının sergilenmesidir. Örgütsel davranış türleri içerisindeki örgütsel bağlılık ise çalışanın kurumun hedef ve amaçlarını benimsemesi, kendisini kurumun bir parçası olarak kabul etmesi, çalıştığı süre boyunca değişen koşullarda bile örgütün amaçları doğrultusunda faaliyetlerine devam etmesidir.

Çalışanların etik liderlik algılarının örgütsel bağlılık davranışları üzerine etkisi bu araştırmanın konusudur. Veri toplama aracı olarak anket tekniğinin kullanıldığı araştırma İstanbul'da faaliyet gösteren 4 yıldızlı otellerde yönetici ve çalışan konumundaki bireyler ile yapılmıştır. Tesadüfi örneklem yöntemiyle elde edilen veriler SPSS istatistik program ile analiz edilerek, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri ile belirlenmiştir. Yapılan korelasyon analizi sonucunda; etik liderlik ile örgütsel bağlılığın alt boyutları olan duygusal bağlılık, devamlılık bağlılık ve normatif bağlılık arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif ilişkilerin olduğu bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizi bulgularına göre ise etik liderliğin çalışanların örgütsel bağlılık düzeylerini artırdığı görülmüştür. Bu bulgulara göre, kurumlara etik davranışları ön planda tutan liderlerin kazandırılması ve lider konumundaki kişilerin bu davranışları benimsemesinin önemi vurgulanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik Liderlik, Örgütsel Bağlılık, Turistik Oteller

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ABSTRACT

It is inevitable to encounter the phenomenon of leadership in every field where collective life emerges. Leadership is an important tool that leaders use to bring people they work with to a common goal. Ethical leadership, which is one of the leadership behaviors; It is the display of leadership behavior in accordance with ethical principles in managerial issues such as personal behavior, attitudes, discourses and interpersonal relations such as honesty, reliability, fairness, reward and punishment. Organizational commitment, which is among the types of organizational behavior, is the employee's adopting the goals and objectives of the institution, accepting himself as a part of the institution, and continuing his activities in line with the objectives of the organization even in changing conditions throughout his working period.

The effect of employees ethical leadership perceptions on organizational commitment behaviors is the subject of this research. The research, in which the survey technique was used as a data collection tool, was conducted with individuals who are managers and employees in 4-star hotels operating in Istanbul. The data obtained by the random sampling method were analyzed with the SPSS statistical program, and the relationships between the variables were determined by correlation and regression analysis. As a result of the correlation analysis; It was found that there are statistically significant positive relationships between ethical leadership and emotional commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment, which are the sub-dimensions of organizational commitment. According to the regression analysis findings, it was seen that ethical leadership increased the organizational commitment levels of the employees. According to these findings, it should be emphasized the importance of gaining leaders who prioritize ethical behaviors in institutions and adopting these behaviors by the leaders.

Keywords: Ethical Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Touristic Hotels



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CARİ AÇIK OLGUSUNUN FİNANSAL VE İKTİSADİ ANLAMDA KAVRAMSAL BOYUTLARININ BİRBİRLERİ İLE MUKAYESELİ OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CURRENT DEFICIT IN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MEANS WITH EACH OTHER

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ÖZET

İktisadi sistemler iç ve dış dengeyi eş anlı olarak sağlayabilmek için tükettiği kadar üretmek zorundadır. Belirli bir dönemde ve ekonomide ortaya çıkan üretim düzeyi, cari tüketim düzeyini karşılayamazsa; yatırımları finanse eden tasarrufların yetersizliği ve buna bağlı olarak tasarruf açığı sorunu ortaya çıkar. Bu açığın kapatılabilmesi için dış ekonomik âlemden değer ihtiyacı doğar. Bu değer ihtiyaçları; mal ve hizmet, sermaye, emek ve faktör hareketleri sonucu gerçekleştirilen cari işlemler yolu ile karşılanır.

Cari işlemlerin yabancı varlıklar cinsinden net değeri cari işlemler fazlası-açığını veya dengesini ifade etmektedir. Dünya tarihinde ekonomik coğrafya genişledikçe ülkeler arasındaki iktisadi değer akışlarının niceliği ve niteliği artmıştır. Keşfedilen yeni ekonomik bölgeler dünya ekonomisinin değersel tabanını genişletmiştir. Bu nedenle dışa kapalı ekonomik sistemler dış ekonomiler ile daha fazla etkileşim içine girmiştir.

Dışa açık bir ekonomide iç dengenin, dış dengeye eşit olması hedeflenmektedir. Türkiye ekonomisi özelinde iç dengesizlik TL açığı, dış dengesizlik döviz açığı olarak kendini göstermektedir. TL açığı iç tasarrufların yetersizliği iken, döviz açığı (cari açık) TL açığı sebebi ile gelir akışı yoluyla büyümeyi sağlayacak yatırımları finanse etmede dış sistemden ihtiyaç duyulan yabancı kaynakların yetersizliğini ifade etmektedir.

İşte bu yabancı varlıklar ve kaynakların sağladığı döviz gelir-gider akışlarının yabancı para cinsinden tutarı cari dengedir. Eğer; gelir-gider akışı pozitif bakiye veriyorsa döviz varlığı ve cari fazla, negatif bakiye veriyorsa döviz yükümlülüğü ve cari açık söz konusudur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı cari açık olgusunun finansal ve iktisadi anlamda kavramsal boyutlarının birbirleri ile mukayeseli olarak incelenmesidir. Bu kavramsal boyutlar tarihsel, makroekonomik, üretim, finansal, parasal ve dış ticaret (geniş anlamda) anlamları olarak sıralanabilir. Devamında; cari açığın teorik anlamları çerçevesinde cari açığın tüm anlamlarını kapsayacak bileşik bir cari açık tanımı yapılacaktır. Bu tanım “Cari Açığa Bileşik Yaklaşım”olarak adlandırılmıştır. Teorik anlamsal analizler çerçevesinde birbirlerini etki sıralaması özelinde cari açığın nedenleri tespit edilerek cari açığın oluşum mekanizması açıklanacaktır.



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Anahtar Kelimeler: Cari Açık, Gelişmekte Olan Piyasalar, Finansal Kırılganlık.

ABSTRACT

Economic systems have to produce as much as they consume simultaneously in order to provide internal and external balance. If the production level emerging in a certain period and in the economy cannot meet the current consumption level; Inadequacy of savings financing investments and consequent savings gap problem arises. In order to close this gap, a need for value arises from the external economic world. These value needs; goods and services, capital, labor and factor movements are met through current transactions realized as a result.

The net value of current transactions in terms of foreign assets represents the current account surplus-deficit or balance. As the economic geography expanded in world history, the quantity and quality of economic value flows between countries increased. Discovered new economic zones have broadened the value base of the world economy. For this reason, closed economic systems have interacted more with foreign economies.

In an open economy, it is aimed that the internal balance be equal to the external balance. In the Turkish economy, internal imbalance manifests itself as TL deficit, external imbalance manifests itself as foreign exchange deficit. While the TL deficit is the inadequacy of domestic savings, the foreign exchange deficit (current deficit) expresses the insufficiency of foreign resources needed from the external system to finance investments that will ensure growth through income flow due to the TL deficit.

The amount of foreign currency income-expense flows provided by these foreign assets and resources is the current account balance. If; If the income-expense flow gives a positive balance, there is foreign currency asset and current surplus, if it gives a negative balance, there is foreign currency liability and current account deficit.

The aim of this study is to examine the conceptual dimensions of the current account deficit in financial and economic terms comparatively with each other. These conceptual dimensions can be listed as historical, macroeconomic, production, financial, monetary and foreign trade (in a broad sense). In the continuation; Within the framework of the theoretical meanings of the current account deficit, a composite current account deficit definition will be made that will cover all the meanings of the current account deficit. This definition is named as “Compound Approach to Current Account Deficit”. Within the framework of theoretical semantic analysis, the causes of the current account deficit will be determined in order of their effects on each other and the mechanism of formation of the current account deficit will be explained.

Keywords: Current Deficit, Emerging Markets, Financial Fragility.



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PARAYA HÜKMEDENLERİN KÜRESEL FİNANSAL DÜZENİN ORTAYA ÇIKIŞINDA FİNANSAL JEOPOLİTİK AÇISINDAN ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MONEY RULERS IN THE EMERGENCY OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL ORDER IN TERMS OF FINANCIAL GEOPOLICY

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ÖZET

Attali'ye (2006) göre insanlık var olduğundan bu yana, insan ihtiyaçlarına paralel olarak yeryüzünde her dönem üç düzen hâkim olmuştur. Bu düzenler ayinsel düzen, tecimsel düzen ve militarist düzenlerdir. Hükümranlığa sahip olmanın altında yatan meselenin özü bu düzenlere hâkimiyette yatmaktadır. Bu düzenlere hakimiyetin şartı ise bu sistemleri hareket ettiren süreçlerin kontrolüdür. Bu süreçleri kontrol edebilmenin şartı ise süreçlerin temel değerlerine sahiplikte yatmaktadır.

Teolojik düzene hükmetmenin koşulu prosesin temel değerleri olarak kutsallara, militarist düzene hükmetmenin koşulu yüksek fonksiyonlu savaş araç gereçlerine ve askeri insan sermayesine, tecimsel düzene hükmetmenin koşulu ticareti gerçekleştirecek değer ölçüsüne sahiplikten geçmektedir. Zamanla insan ihtiyaçlarının çeşitlenmesi tecimsel düzeni diğer iki düzen üzerinde baskın kılmıştır. Bunun sonucunda tecimsel düzene hükmeden tüm düzenlere hükmetmeyi sağlamaktadır. Dünyanın her döneminde tecimsel düzene hâkimiyetin anahtarı zamanın ruhuna göre değişmiştir. Her dönemde kıt ve yüksek verimli olan tecimsel faktöre hâkimiyet; tecimsel düzene hâkim olma sonucunu doğurmuştur. Çünkü bu faktöre hâkimiyet en fazla değer yaratan unsurdur. Günümüzde bu değer somut biçimi paradır.

Paranın tasarruf edilebilmesi ve sermaye birikimi olgusu tecimsel düzenden bir sapma ve ona paralel olarak yeni bir iktisadi düzeni ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu düzen fon fazlası olan tasarruf sahipleri ile kaynak eksikliği olan fon talep edenlerin bir araya getirilmesinin kurumsallaşması sonucu ortaya çıkan finansal düzendir. Finansal düzenin ilk tohumları çağının tecimsel hükümranlık aracı değerli metalleri spekülâtif amaçlı antik Roma'ya getiren Antik Yunanlılar (Helenler) tarafından atılmıştır. Finansal düzenin küresel finansal düzen ve sisteme evrilmesinde Antik Roma ve Almanya kökenli bankacı aileler etkili olmuşlardır. Bu ailelerden en çok öne çıkanlar; İtalyan Medici ailesi, Alman Yahudisi Rothschild ailesi ve yine Almanya kökenli Rockefeller ailesi olarak sıralanabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; tecimsel düzenden bir sapma olarak ortaya çıkan finansal düzen kavramının ve finansal düzene hükmetmenin temel anahtarı olan getiri olgusu çerçevesinde finansal jeopolitik bir bakış açısıyla tarihsel olarak incelenmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel Finansal Düzen, Finansal Jeopolitik, Paraya Hükmedenler.



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ABSTRACT

According to Attali (2006), since the existence of humanity, three orders have dominated the world in parallel with human needs. These orders are ritual order, commercial order and militaristic order. The essence of the problem underlying the possession of sovereignty lies in the domination of these orders. The condition for domination of these orders is the control of the processes that move these systems. The condition to be able to control these processes lies in owning the core values of the processes.

The condition of dominating the theological order is the possession of the sacred as the basic values of the process, the condition of dominating the militarist order is the possession of high-function warfare equipment and military human capital, the condition of dominating the commercial order is the possession of the measure of value to realize the trade. The diversification of human needs over time has made the commercial order dominant over the other two orders. As a result, it provides to dominate all the orders that dominate the commercial order. In every period of the world, the key to domination of the commercial order has changed according to the spirit of the time. Domination of the scarce and highly productive commercial factor in every period; resulted in the dominance of the commercial order. Because the dominance of this factor is the element that creates the most value. Today, the concrete form of this value is money.

The fact that money can be saved and capital accumulation has created a deviation from the commercial order and, in parallel, a new economic order. This order is the financial order that emerged as a result of the institutionalization of bringing together savers with surplus funds and those who demand funds with a lack of resources. The first seeds of financial order were planted by the Ancient Greeks (Hellenes), who brought the precious metals, the means of commercial sovereignty, to ancient Rome for speculative purposes. Ancient Roman and German-origin banker families were influential in the evolution of the financial order into the global financial order and system. The most prominent of these families are; It can be listed as the Italian Medici family, the German Jewish Rothschild family and the German-born Rockefeller family. The aim of this study; It is a historical examination of the concept of financial order, which emerged as a deviation from the commercial order, and from a financial geopolitical point of view in the framework of the return phenomenon, which is the main key to dominating the financial order.

Keywords: Global Financial Order, Financial Geopolitics, Money Rulers.



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THE IMPACT OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON THE GROWTH OF THE E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY

**E-TİCARET SEKTÖRÜNÜNDE MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİNİN
SEKTÖRÜN BÜYÜMESİNE ETKİSİ**

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ÖZET

Küreselleşen dünyada, rekabet ortamı ve internet kullanımının yaygın hale gelmesiyle birlikte online alışveriş siteleri oldukça popüler hale gelmiştir. Özellikle dünyayı etkisi altına alan pandemi süreci (COVID-19) hem ülkemizde hem de dünyada internet alışverişine daha da bir önem kazandırmıştır. Tüm dünyadaki insanların çalışma koşulları, zamanın kısıtlı olması ile birlikte tüm ihtiyaçların tek tuş ile karşılanması online alışveriş sitelerine olan ilgiyi artırmıştır.

Bu durum rekabeti arttırmış ve stratejik planlamaları olmazsa olmaz konuma taşımıştır.

Söz konusu alışveriş olunca, müşterilerin memnuniyeti de önem arz etmektedir. Ticaret sektöründe strateji geliştirmek müşteri memnuniyetiyle de alakalıdır.

Bu çalışmada, e-ticaret alanında ana faktörlerden biri olarak kabul edilen müşteri memnuniyetini değerlendirmek için Türkiye'deki e-ticaret sektörüne yönelik bir SWOT analizi yapılmıştır.

SWOT analizi kendi mevcut gücünüzü analiz edebilmek ve gelecekte olası krizlerin üstesinden gelebilmek için etkili bir yol göstericidir.

Çalışmanın başlıca değerlendirmelerine göre, dünyanın her yerindeki insanların potansiyel müşteri olması e-ticaret sektörünün en güçlü yanlarının başında gelmektedir.

Özellikle ülkemizde kira fiyatları başta olmak üzere işletme giderlerindeki artış, satıcıları e-ticaret sektörüne yönlendirmekte, müşteriler için de rekabetin getirmiş olduğu avantajlar artmaktadır. Ancak satıcıların artması bazı zayıf yönleri de beraberinde getirmektedir.

Özellikle kısa zamanda çok fazla büyüyen e-ticaret sektörü bazı konularda maalesef fiziki alışverişe göre zayıf kalmıştır. Bu eksikliklerin en başında ürün test etme imkanlarının olmaması gelmektedir.

Pandemi sürecinde insanların tamamen alışkanlık olarak edindiği e-ticaret alışverişinin bundan sonraki süreçte de devam etmesi beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müşteri Memnuniyeti, Online Alışveriş, SWOT Analizi, Pandemi, COVID-19, E-ticaret.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

ABSTRACT

In the globalizing world, with the competitive environment and the widespread use of the internet, online shopping sites have become very popular. Especially the pandemic period (COVID-19), which has affected the world, has brought even more importance to online shopping both in our country and in the world. With the working conditions of people all over the world and the limited time, meeting all their needs with a single click has increased the interest in online shopping sites.

This situation has increased competition and made strategic planning indispensable.

When it comes to shopping, customer satisfaction is also important. Developing a strategy in the trade sector is also related to customer satisfaction.

In this study, a SWOT analysis was conducted for the e-commerce sector in Turkey to evaluate customer satisfaction, which is considered one of the main factors in the field of e-commerce.

SWOT analysis is an effective guide to analyze your current strength and overcome possible future crises.

According to the main evaluations of the study, the fact that people all over the world are potential customers is one of the strongest aspects of the e-commerce sector.

Especially in our country, the increase in operating expenses, especially the rental prices, directs the sellers to the e-commerce sector, and the advantages brought by the competition for the customers are increasing. However, the increase in sales also brings some weaknesses.

Unfortunately, the e-commerce sector, which has grown so much in a short time, has unfortunately remained weak in some areas compared to physical shopping. The first of these shortcomings is the lack of product testing facilities.

It is expected that e-commerce shopping, which people have completely acquired as a habit during the pandemic process, will continue in the next period.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Online Shopping, SWOT Analysis, Pandemic, COVID-19, E-commerce.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

**IMPORTANCE OF EGG STORAGE DURATION ON EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT
AND CHICK QUALITY**

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ABSTRACT

Egg storage duration is one of the important factors influencing productivity and profitability of hatcheries. Hatching eggs can be stored with little or no effects on hatchability until 4 to 7 days. Prolonged egg storage (more than 7 days) resulted in retarded egg quality parameters, higher embryonic mortality, lower hatchability and poorer chick quality. The negative effects of prolonged egg storage are probably related to the changes in the embryo or egg characteristics or in both of them. Prolonged storage increased the yolk pH in all breeder ages. Prolonged egg storage resulted in a lower hatchability of fertile eggs due to a higher percentage of embryonic mortality. Prolonged storage increased early mortality. Prolonged storage reduced hatchling quality by decreasing its length. Prolonged egg storage decreased the ability of embryos to absorb yolk during incubation. Because of low yolk efficiency, less energy is available to develop embryo and less energy can be stored in organs. This condition results in low organ weight percentages. The storage of hatching eggs interact with the breeder age. It is concluded that egg storage duration affects embryo development and chick quality.

Keywords: Egg storage duration, hatching egg, embryo development, chick quality



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

USAGE OF NATURAL DISINFECTANTS FOR HATCHING EGGS

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ABSTRACT

Disinfectants are an essential part of infection control practices and help in the prevention of disease outbreaks on farms. If hatching eggs are not disinfected prior to incubation, excessive bacterial contamination and subsequent growth can lead to decreased hatchability, poor chick quality, poor chick performance, and increased mortality. Fumigation with formaldehyde is the method used by most producers for disinfection of eggs. Formaldehyde is cheap, not corrosive and kills most bacteria and fungi. However, formaldehyde is toxic to animals and human beings. Other chemicals used as disinfectants are chlorhexidine, sodium chloride, hydrogen peroxide. Disinfectants are most critical to the normal development of the embryo before and during incubation and hatch. Researchers have been interested in biologically active compounds of various plant species for the elimination of pathogenic microorganisms because of the resistance that microorganisms have built against antibiotics. Many essential oils can be used for this purpose. They are highly recommended because they are safe products that can reduce the microbial load on the shell and result in high hatchability rates. Essential oils of cumin, oregano, thymol, carvacrol, cinnamaldehyde, lemongrass, clove can be used as disinfectants but the application time and the concentration must be considered to prevent negative effects on hatchability.

Keywords: Disinfectants, hatching eggs, hatching characteristics, natural disinfectants



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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EFFICACY OF ZEOLITE SUPPLEMENTED GUAR MEAL BASED DIETS ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY AND BODY COMPOSITION OF *OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS* FINGERLINGS

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to determine the effects of zeolite supplemented guar meal based test diets on growth parameters, nutrient digestibility and body composition of *Oreochromis niloticus* fingerlings. A total of 270 fingerlings (7.04 ± 0.01 gfish⁻¹) were randomly distributed in six dietary groups in triplicates and fed on respective diets containing equal amount of guar meal and graded levels of zeolite viz. 0%, 1%, 1.5%, 2%, 2.5% and 3%. Fingerlings were fed at the rate of 4% of their live wet weight for the period of 60 days. Diet containing zeolite at 1.5% level showed statistically ($P < 0.05$) significant improvement in weight gain (19 g), weight gain% (271%), feed conversion ratio (1.21), standard growth rate (1.40), improved protein (51.61%) and fat contents (16.3%) of body compared with the control and other test diets. Highest apparent digestibility coefficient of nutrients i.e., crude protein (CP) (69%), ether extract (EE) (77%) and gross energy (GE) (61%) was observed in fish fed on test diet having 1.5% zeolite level. These findings provide evidence of improved growth, nutrient digestibility and body composition of Nile tilapia fingerlings fed guar meal based diet.

Keywords: Natural zeolite, aquaculture, Nile tilapia, plant meal, nutrient utilization



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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THE RELATE BETWEEN LIFE QUALITY AND PERSONAL SAVING BEHAVIORS OF COASTAL FISHING AND AQUACULTURE COMMUNITIES IN KHANH HOA, VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between quality of life and personal saving behavior of coastal fishing and aquaculture communities in Khanh Hoa, Vietnam, thereby providing policy implications to improve the quality of life of this subject. Research methods of descriptive statistics, reliability analysis Croback Alpha, exploratory factor analysis EFA, ANOVA were used in the study. Measurement results show that the score of quality of life of coastal fishing and aquaculture communities in Khanh Hoa area, Vietnam is generally above average, but the gap is still wide and very big. This difference is further analyzed according to each factor affecting quality of life in the study and can lead to the conclusion that: there is a difference in the quality of life scores between the subjects in terms of education, income, age, gender... Besides, the study also examines the opinions of coastal people about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the quality of life in the study area and current situational solutions. Similarly, personal finance behaviors including thrift, risk taking, and other personal finance behaviors are generally above average, and personal thrift has a positively significant impact on quality of life. From the research results, the quality of life for all classes of coastal population

Keywords: risk, quality of life, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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UTILIZATION OF *CAMELINA SATIVA* AS AN ALTERNATIVE PROTEIN SOURCE IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

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ABSTRACT

The increase in the World population with each passing year creates a problem in the agro-food sector in terms of excessive food production especially animal protein production. This global demand for animal proteins also increases the demand for plant proteins as animal feed. Soybean is the most commonly used protein source in animal nutrition especially in poultry nutrition. However, soybean production is almost non-existent in Turkey and therefore it is imported. As an alternative to soybean, camelina production has a great potential as a biofuel production and animal feed due to low cost of cultivation, high yield potential, being rich in amino acids, having a special fat composition and potential usage in biodiesel industry. The crude protein content is about 24.5-31.7% in camelina seed and 35.6-47.7% in camelina meal. It is rich in arginine, cysteine, lysine, methionine and threonine. The camelina seed contains 35-40% oil. Its oil has high content of unsaturated fatty acids. It contains 28-38% linolenic acid, 16-22% linoleic acid, 14-19% oleic acid and 11-18% eicosenoic acid. Protein and oil content in the camelina seeds varies among varieties and growing conditions. It contains some antinutritional factors that limit the usage. Camelina meal contains 19.9-24.5 mmol/kg total glucosinolate, 21.0-24.8 g/kg phytic acid, 1.81-2.59 g/kg condensed tannin and 2.19-3.21 g/kg sinapine. Sinapine has a several undesirable properties as a constituent in animal feeds. It is a bitter tasting compound, making it less palatable to animals. The use of press cake as protein rich ingredient in animal feed was legalized by Commission Directive 2008/76/EC. Camelina meal can be used upto 10% in poultry and ruminant diets.

Keywords: Alternative protein source, *Camelina sativa*, animal nutrition, antinutritional factors



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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IMPORTANCE OF FEED SUPPLEMENTATION IN BROILER BREEDER HEN FOR EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT AND CHICK QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The avian embryo solely depends on the egg components for all its nutritional requirements. All required and available nutrients for embryonic development are heavily depend on the nutrients and components deposited in the egg by the hen. A compromise of the hen's intestinal health affects the ability to absorb nutrients affecting the ability to produce eggs as well as the nutrients deposited in the yolk for embryogenesis. During egg formation, nutrients are deposited into the egg compartments in quantities and ratios determined by the maternal hen's nutritional status. Shell calcium is mobilized to support the rapid skeletal development during the remainder of incubation. The avian eggshell membranes help in the development of the chick embryo. Yolk nutrients are transported from the bloodstream into the developing oocyte to form the egg yolk. In the egg, yolk nutrients and macromolecules are absorbed, metabolized and transported into the embryonic bloodstream via the yolk sac tissue. Albumen components accumulate from the hen's bloodstream by the magnum segment of the oviduct. In the egg, most albumen nutrients are consumed orally by the embryo along with the amniotic fluid, while residuals enter the yolk sac before hatch through the yolk stalk. Therefore manipulation of broiler breeder nutrition is highly important for the developing embryo's nutritional and energetic status and for chick quality. The nutrition of broiler breeder contributes to hatching egg fertility and hatchability, chick hatch weight and subsequent performance. For this purpose supplements such as polyunsaturated fatty acids, aminoacids, vitamins, minerals or some additives can be used in broiler breeder hen diet to affect nutrient deposition into the fertile egg, embryo development and chick quality.

Keywords: Broiler breeder, hatching egg, feed supplementation, embryo development, chick quality



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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ANADOLU MANDALARINDA ÇEVRESEL FAKTÖRLERDEN KÖY VE PARİTENİN BAZI BÜYÜME ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ THE EFFECT OF VILLAGE AND PARITY AS ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON SOME GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS IN ANATOLIAN BUFFALOES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de Bartın ilinde yetiştirilen Anadolu manda malaklarının, çevresel faktörlerden olan köy ve paritenin doğum ağırlığı, 6 aylık ağırlığı ve 12 aylık ağırlığı üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın materyalini, Tarımsal Araştırmalar ve Politikalar Genel Müdürlüğünce desteklenen Bartın ili Anadolu Manda Islahı Projesinde yer alan, farklı işletme koşullarında yetiştirilen mandaların kayıtları oluşturmuştur. Çalışmada 2017 yılında 50 köyde buzağılayan 504 baş Anadolu mandasının verisi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizlerinde, çevresel faktörlerin etki paylarının belirlenmesinde en küçük minimum kareler metodu kullanılmıştır. Tüm analizler için Minitab-Versiyon 18.1 program paketindeki General Linear Model (GLM) prosedürü kullanıldı.

Malakların doğum ağırlığı, 6 aylık ağırlık ve 12 aylık ağırlık ortalama ve standart hataları sırasıyla 28.18 ± 0.193 kg, 117.47 ± 0.77 kg ve 174.06 ± 1.14 kg olarak belirlendi. İncelenen çevresel faktörlerden köyün, tüm büyüme özellikleri üzerindeki etkisi istatistiki olarak önemli bulunmuştur ($p < 0.001$). Paritenin büyüme özelliklerinden doğum ve 6 aylık ağırlığına etkisi önemli ($p < 0.05$) hesaplanırken 12 aylık ağırlıkları üzerine etkisi önemli bulunmamıştır ($p > 0.05$). Malakların en yüksek doğum ağırlığı 4. paritede (28.81 ± 0.361 kg), en düşük doğum ağırlığı ilk paritede (27.62 ± 0.259 kg) kaydedildi. En yüksek 6 aylık ve 12 aylık ağırlıklar sırasıyla 120.07 ± 1.48 ve 176.10 ± 2.25 kg olarak 4. paritede elde edilmiştir.

Bu çalışma, çevre faktörlerinden köy ve paritenin malakların bazı büyüme özellikleri üzerinde önemli bir faktör olduğunu göstermektedir. Anadolu mandası sürülerinde doğum ve 6 ay ağırlığında iyileşme için, bu önemli faktörlerin damızlık seçim programında dikkate alınması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anadolu mandası, çevresel faktörler, doğum ağırlığı, 6-12 ay ağırlığı, parite

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma; Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı Tarımsal Araştırma ve Politikalar Genel Müdürlüğü (TAGEM) tarafından finanse edilmektedir (Proje No: TAGEM/74MANDA2013-01).



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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to determine the effects of environmental factors like village and parity on birth, 6-month, and 12-month weight of Anatolian buffalo calves reared in Bartın province of Turkey. The research material comprises buffalo records reared different farm conditions in Bartın province as part of the Anatolian Buffalo Breeding Project supported by the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies. The data of 504 head Anatolian buffalo calves in 50 villages in 2017 were used in the study. In the analysis of the data, the least-squares method was used to determine the impact shares of environmental factors. General Linear Model (GLM) procedure in Minitab-Version 18.1 software package was used for all analyzes.

Mean and standard errors of birth, 6-month, and 12-month live weight of calves determined as 28.18 ± 0.193 kg, 117.47 ± 0.77 kg, and 174.06 ± 1.14 kg, respectively. The effect of the village on all growth characteristics was found statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). While the effect of the parity on the birth and 6-month weight, which are among the growth characteristics, was found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the effect on 12-month weight was not found to be significant ($p > 0.05$). While the highest birth weight (28.81 ± 0.361 kg) was recorded in the 4th parity, the lowest one was recorded (27.62 ± 0.259 kg) in the 1st. The highest 6-month and 12-month live weights are 120.07 ± 1.48 and 176.10 ± 2.25 kg respectively which was obtained in the 4th parity.

This study demonstrates that environmental factors like parity and the village have great importance on some of the growth characteristics of buffalo calves. It is concluded that these important factors should be taken into account in the stud selection programs to ameliorate birth and 6-month weight in Anatolian buffalo herds.

Keywords: Anatolian Buffalo, environmental factors, birth weight, 6-12 month weight, parity

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3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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VALORIZATION OF MOROCCAN BENTONITE DEPOSITS: “PURIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF MARGIN BY THE ADSORPTION PROCESS”

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this work was to contribute to the reduction in the contamination of phenolic compounds contained in margin by an adsorption process on two types of raw bentonite. The margin used in the studies was collected from a semi-modern oil mill located in the Nador–Morocco region. The results of the physico-chemical analyses showed that the effluents of the oil mills showed that they are highly polluted, particularly in terms of the total suspended solids (TSS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), and iron content of around 154.82 (mg/L), and copper content of 31.72 (mg/L). The mineralogy of bentonites studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) reveals the existence of two types of montmorillonite; theoretically, the diffraction peak (001) of the montmorillonite appears at 15 Å, with a basal spacing that corresponds to a calcium pole, and the diffraction peak (001) appears at 12Å, with a basal spacing that corresponds to a sodium pole. The specific surface area of the bentonite used is characterized by a large specific surface area, varying between 127.62 m²·g⁻¹ and 693.04 m²·g⁻¹, which is due to the presence of hydrated interleaved cations. This surface is likely to increase in aqueous solution depending on the solid/liquid ratio that modulates the degree of hydration. With a high cation exchange capacity (CEC) (146.54 meq/100 g), samples of margin mixed with raw bentonites at different percentages vary between 5% and 100%. The potential of Moroccan bentonite for the phenol adsorption of 9.17 (g/L) from aqueous solutions was investigated. Adsorption tests have confirmed the effectiveness of these natural minerals in reducing phenolic compounds ranging from 8.72% to 76.23% contained in the margin and the efficiency of heavy metal retention through microelements on raw bentonites. The very encouraging results obtained in this work could aid in the application of adsorption for the treatment of margin.

Keywords: raw bentonites; retention; margin; heavy metal; adsorption; phenolic compound.



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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THE CLIMATE-CHANGING INFLUENCE ON BRASSICACEAE PLANTS SECONDARY METABOLITES

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ABSTRACT

Climate changing has been determined predominantly by the human emission of greenhouse gases. The concentration of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, has risen more than ever in the last 20 years, from 385 ppm in 2010 to 416 ppm in June 2020. Usually, plants grow better at high concentrations of CO₂, increasing the rate of photosynthetic carbon fixation, which causes an increase in biomass production. We used different plant species from Brassicaceae family (*Brassica oleracea* variety *capitata*, *Brassica oleracea* variety *botrytis*, *Brassica oleracea* variety *cymose*, *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*, *Sinapis alba*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica oleracea* variety *italica*, *Lepidium sativum*) grown at different values of carbon dioxide (400, 800 and 1200 ppm) to test the influence of carbon fixation on photosynthetic parameters and secondary metabolites. We have been shown that different plant species react specifically to changing carbon dioxide concentrations. Total polyphenols concentration in the plant leaves decreases with the increase in carbon dioxide concentration, while the total flavonoids concentration does not vary. The assimilation rates and stomatal conductance to water vapor increase for plants growing at high CO₂, suggesting a better carbon fixation rate. The highest ascorbic acid concentration has been found for *Brassica oleracea* variety *cymose*.

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Keywords: *climate changes, abiotic stress, secondary metabolites.*



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS
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MELKERSSON ROSENTHAL SENDROMU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU
MELKERSSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Melkersson Rosenthal sendromu (MRS) tekrarlayan orafasial ödem, fasial paralizi ve plika linguata (fissüre olmuş dil, skrotal dil) ile karakterizedir. 20-30 yaş kadınlarda daha sık görülen bu sendromun insidansı %0.08 civarındadır. Etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte, etyopatogenezde enfeksiyonlar, genetik yatkınlık, immün yetmezlik, besin intoleransı ve stres faktörleri gibi birçok etken suçlanmaktadır ama hiçbirinin rolü net olarak ispatlanamamıştır.

En sık görülen bulgu orofasiyal ödem olup, olguların %80 ile %100'ünde mevcuttur. Ödem sıklıkla orofasiyal bölgede (sıklıkla üst dudak) çok az olguda göz kapağındadır. Fasial paralizi genellikle tek taraflıdır, ancak çift taraflı tutulumda bildirilmiştir. Dilde fissür ise vakaların %30-40'ında görülmektedir. Klasik triad olguların %25'inde görülmektedir ve genellikle monosemptomatik tutulum izlenir. MRS'de nadiren diğer kranial sinirlerde tutulabilmektedir (olfactorius, vestibulococlearis, glossopharyngeus, hypoglossus ve trigeminus).

MRS tanısı klinik bulgularla konulur. Hastalık için spesifik radyolojik veya histopatolojik tanı yöntemi yoktur. Bilgisayarlı tomografi ve magnetik rezonans görüntüleme diğer hastalıkların ekarte edilmesi amacı ile kullanılmalıdır. Üzerinde fikir birliğine varılmış bir tedavi protokolü yoktur. Medikal tedavi seçenekleri arasında; kortikosteroidler, immünsüpresif ajanlar, antibiyotikler, antihistaminikler, danazol, hidroklorokin ve klofazimin bulunur. Sendrom bazı hastalarda progresif seyredabilmekte ve cerrahi tedavi (fasial sinir dekompresyonu) gerektirmektedir.

Ondokuz yaşındaki kadın hasta beşinci kez fasial paralizi şikayetiyle getirildi. Fizik muayenesinde sol gözünü tam kapatamıyordu. Sol nazolabial sulkus silinmişti. Konuşurken ağız kenarı sağa doğru kayıyordu. Üst dudak ödemli ve dil kenarlarında fissürler belirgindi. Dilini dışarı çıkardığında sola deviasyon (hypoglossus sinir felci) izlendi. Olgu MRS olarak değerlendirildi. Oral prednizolon tedavisi ile klinik bulgular tamamen düzeldi. Bu olgu ile tekrarlayan fasial paralizi ile gelen hastalarda MRS'nin düşünülmesi gerektiğini vurgulamak isteriz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fasial ödem, fissüre olmuş dil, tekrarlayan fasial paralizi



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ABSTRACT

Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome (MRS) is characterized by recurrent orofacial edema, facial paralysis, and plica linguata (fissured tongue, scrotal tongue). The incidence of this syndrome, which is more common in women aged 20-30 years, is around 0.08%. Although the etiology is not fully known, many factors such as infections, genetic predisposition, immunodeficiency, food intolerance and stress factors are blamed in the etiopathogenesis, but the role of none of them has been clearly proven.

The most common finding is orofacial edema, present in 80% to 100% of cases. Edema is mostly in the orofacial region (usually the upper lip) and in a very few cases on the eyelid. Facial paralysis is usually unilateral, but bilateral involvement has been reported. Fissure of the tongue is seen in 30-40% of cases. Classic triad is seen in 25% of cases and usually monosymptomatic involvement is observed. Other cranial nerves are rarely involved in MRS (olfactorius, vestibulococlearis, glossopharyngeus, hypoglossus, and trigeminus).

The diagnosis of MRS is made by clinical findings. There is no specific radiological or histopathological diagnosis method for the disease. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging should be used to rule out other diseases. There is no agreed treatment protocol. Among the medical treatment options; corticosteroids, immunosuppressive agents, antibiotics, antihistamines, danazol, hydrochloroquine, and clofazimine. The syndrome can progress progressively in some patients and requires surgical treatment (facial nerve decompression).

A nineteen-year-old female patient was admitted for the fifth time with the complaint of facial paralysis. On physical examination, he could not fully close his left eye. The left nasolabial sulcus was erased. The corner of his mouth shifted to the right as he spoke. The upper lip was edematous and fissures were evident on the tongue margins. Deviation to the left (hypoglossus nerve palsy) was observed when he protruded his tongue. The case was evaluated as MRS. Clinical findings improved completely with oral prednisolone treatment. With this case, we would like to emphasize that MRS should be considered in patients presenting with recurrent facial paralysis.

Keywords: Facial edema, fissured tongue, recurrent facial paralysis



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

SAF SES ODYOMETRİ TESTİNDE HAVA VE KEMİK EŞİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ ARALIĞIN DOĞRULANMASINDA WEBER TESTİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ

MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WEBER TEST IN VERIFYING THE GAP
BETWEEN AIR AND BONE THRESHOLDS IN PURE TONE AUDIOMETRY TEST

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ÖZET

İşitmenin ölçülmesinde saf ses odyometri testi altın standart olarak görülsede tek başına yeterli değildir. Weber testi saf ses odyometri testinin doğruluğunun testinde önemli testler arasındadır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, saf ses odyometri testinde oluşan hava kemik aralığının doğrulanmasında kullanılan Weber testinin etkinliğini değerlendirmektir.

Araştırma analitik ve retrospektif kohort bir çalışmadır. Araştırma 2020 yılında Aksaray Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesinde gerçekleştirildi. Araştırmanın evrenini 2020 yılında Aksaray Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesine işitme kaybı tanısı ile müracaat eden hastalar oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan arşiv taraması sonrasında, 2020 yılı içerisinde Weber testi yapılan hasta sayısının 134 kişi olduğu belirlendi. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu ise basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş 100 işitme kaybı hastasıdır. Her iki kulak arasındaki hava ve kemik yolu arasında oluşan hava kemik aralığı analiz edilerek Weber testinin, saf ses odyometrisindeki etkinliği değerlendirildi. Elde edilen verilerin yüzde ve frekans hesaplamaları Ki Kare analizi, maksimum, minimum, aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapması SPSS istatistiksel veri değerlendirme programı ile analiz edildi.

Yapılan analizden elde edilen bulgulara göre; Weber testinin 500 Hz ölçümünde %81, 1000 Hz ölçümünde %89, 2000 Hz ölçümünde %66, 400 Hz ölçümünde ise %73 etkin olduğu saptandı.

Yapılan ölçümlerden elde edilen göre 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz, 4000 Hz ölçümlerinde Weber testinin etkin olduğu sonucuna ulaşıldı.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İşitme, Saf Ses Odyometrisi, Weber Testi



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ABSTRACT

Although pure tone audiometry test is seen as the gold standard in measuring hearing, it is not sufficient on its own. The Weber test is among the important tests in testing the accuracy of the pure tone audiometry test.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the Weber test, which is used to verify the air bone gap formed in pure tone audiometry test.

The research is an analytical and retrospective cohort study. The research was carried out in Aksaray Training and Research Hospital in 2020. The population of the study is the patients who applied to Aksaray Training and Research Hospital with a diagnosis of hearing loss in 2020. After the archive survey, it was determined that the number of patients who had Weber test in 2020 was 134 people. The study group of the research is 100 patients with hearing loss determined by simple random sampling method. The efficiency of the Weber test in Pure tone audiometry was evaluated by analyzing the gaps formed between the air and bone paths between both ears. Percentage and frequency calculations of the obtained data were analyzed with Chi-Square analysis, maximum, minimum, arithmetic mean and standard deviation, SPSS statistical data evaluation program.

According to the findings obtained from the analysis made; It was determined that the Weber test was 80% effective in 500 Hz measurement, 89% in 1000 Hz measurement, 66% in 2000 Hz measurement and 73% in 400 Hz measurement.

According to these data, it was concluded that the Weber test was effective in 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz, and 4000 Hz measurements.

Keywords: Hearing, Pure Tone Audiometry, Weber Test.



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**ANALOG VE DİJİTAL İŞİTME CİHAZLARINI
KULLANAN HASTALARDA MEMNUNİYETİN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF SATISFACTION IN PATIENTS USING ANALOGUE AND
DIGITAL HEARING AIDS

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ÖZET

Dijital işitme cihazlarının akustik enerji olan ses sinyallerini elektrik sinyaline çevirip, dijital işlemcide işleyerek doğala en yakın sesi oluşturmak ve hastaların daha rahat işitmelerini sağlamaktır. Analog işitme cihazlarında ise dış sesleri tamamen yükselterek kulağımıza getiren bir sistem vardır. İşitme cihazı seçiminde bireyin işitme kaybı göz önünde bulundurulup en uygun cihaz belirlenmelidir. Analog işitme cihazlarından sesler arttırılırken kulağa gelen gürültü sesleri de artacağından konuşma sesleri bireyin kulağına net olarak gelmeyebilir. Gelişen teknoloji ile son yıllarda dijital işitme cihazları ön plana çıkmaktadır.

Çalışmada analog işitme cihazı kullanan, dijital işitme cihazı kullanan ve analog işitme cihazından dijital işitme cihazına geçen hastaların memnuniyet düzeyleri karşılaştırıldı.

Araştırmaya 18-80 yaş arası işitme kaybı bulunan 67 birey dâhil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya alınan katılımcıların 4'ü (%6) 18-45 iken 63'ü (%96,0) 46-80 yaş aralığındadır. Yaşı 18-45 olan katılımcıların 1'i (%2,9) analog işitme cihazı kullanırken, 3'ü (%9,1) ise dijital işitme cihazı kullanmaktadır. 18-45 yaş aralığındaki bireyler dijital işitme cihazından, 45-80 yaş aralığındaki hastaların analog işitme cihazından daha memnun kalmıştır. Analog işitme cihazından dijital işitme cihazına geçen bireyler ise analog işitme cihazından daha memnun kaldıklarını belirtmişlerdir.

18-45 yaş aralığındaki bireylerin dijital işitme cihazından daha memnun kalmalarının sebebi işitme kayıplarının ilerlememiş olmasına ve cihaz özelliklerini daha kolay kullanabilmelerine bağlı olabilir. 45- 80 yaş aralığındaki bireyler ise daha ileri seviyede işitme kayıpları gözlemlendiği için ve seslerin cihazın mekaniğine bağlı olarak analog işitme cihazlarında dijital işitme cihazlarına göre daha güçlü gelmesi memnuniyetin daha fazla olmasına sebep olmuş olabilir. Ayrıca çalışmada 45-80 yaş aralığındaki birey sayısı daha fazla olması sebebiyle analog işitme cihazından aldığı performansı dijital işitme cihazına oranla daha güçlü buldukları için analog işitme cihazından memnun kaldıklarını belirtmiş olabilecekleri görüşündeyiz.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İşitme, işitme kaybı, işitme cihazı, analog, dijital



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ABSTRACT

The basis of digital hearing aids is to convert sound signals, which are acoustic energy, into electrical signals, to create the closest sound to nature by processing them in the digital processor and to enable patients to hear more comfortably. In analog hearing aids, there is a system that completely amplifies external sounds and brings them to our ears (Turan, 2017). In choosing a hearing aid, the most suitable device should be determined considering the hearing loss of the individual. As the sounds from analog hearing aids are increased, speech sounds may not sound clearly to the ear of the individual, as the noise sounds in the ear will also increase. With the developing technology, digital hearing aids have come to the fore in recent years.

In the study, the satisfaction levels of the patients using analog hearing aids, digital hearing aids and switching from analog hearing aids to digital hearing aids were compared.

Individuals with hearing loss between the ages of 18-80 (n=67), the participants between the ages of 18-45 (n=4) is 6%, between the ages of 46-80 is (n=63) is 96.0% were included in this study.

Individuals between the ages of 18-45 were more satisfied with the digital hearing aid, while the patients between the ages of 45-80 were more satisfied with the analog hearing aids. Individuals who switched to digital hearing aids from analog hearing aids stated that they were more satisfied with analog hearing aids.

The reason why individuals between the ages of 18-45 are more satisfied with digital hearing aids may be due to the fact that their hearing loss has not progressed and that they can use the device features more easily. Individuals between the ages of 45-80, on the other hand, may have greater satisfaction with analog hearing aids than digital hearing aids, as more advanced hearing losses are observed and the sounds are more powerful in analog hearing aids depending on the mechanics of the device. In addition, we think that they may have stated that they were satisfied with the analog hearing aid because they found the performance of the analog hearing aid to be stronger than the digital hearing aid, due to the higher number of individuals in the 45-80 age range in the study.

Keywords: Hearing, hearingloss, hearingaid, analogue, digital



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**BAŞ SAVURMSA TESTİ (VIDEO HEAD IMPULSE TEST-VHIT) TEST TEKRAR
TEST GÜVENİLİRLİĞİ**

TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF VIDEO HEAD IMPULSE TEST (VHIT)

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ÖZET

Baş savurma test cihazı (video head impulse test - vHIT), vestibulooküler reflex (VOR) kazancını ölçmeye dayalı bir mekanizmaya sahiptir. Vestibüler patolojilerde VOR bozulmuştur. vHIT test bataryası, semisirküler kanallardan (SSK) ve VOR'dan sorumlu santral yollar hakkında bize önemli bilgiler sağlayabilir. vHIT, altı SSK'yı hızlı bir şekilde değerlendirmemize yardımcı olur. Bu çalışmanın amacı genç yetişkinlerde SSK fonksiyonunu değerlendiren vHIT cihazının test tekrar test güvenilirliğini araştırmaktır.

Çalışmaya Kulak Burun Boğaz muayenesi normal olan, nörolojik veya vestibüler şikayeti olmayan 30 birey dahil edildi. Çalışmada yer alan katılımcıların yaş ortalaması $22\pm 1,6$ yıl ve yaş aralığı 18-25 idi. Her bir vHIT ölçümü sırasında, katılımcıların başına sağ anterior (RA-right anterior) SSK, sol anterior (LA-left anterior) SSK, sağ posterior (RP-right posterior) SSK, sol posterior (LP-sol posterior) SSK, sağ lateral (RL-sağ lateral) SSK ve sol lateral (LL-sol lateral) SSK olmak üzere altı SSK'yı uyarmak için her bir SSK'nın kendi ekseninde rotasyonel savurmalar bir hafta arayla toplamda 2 kez olmak üzere, vHIT kullanımında deneyimli bir odyolog tarafından uygulandı. Her SSK için 5-10 stimülasyon uygulandı. İstatistiksel analizler için Spearman testi kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.05$ olarak belirlendi.

İki farklı oturumda yapılan vHIT uygulamalarından RA SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, iyi derecede ($r=0.688$, $p<0.001$), LA SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, iyi derecede ($r=0.612$, $p<0.001$), RL SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, iyi derecede ($r=0.679$ $p<0.001$), LL SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.467$, $p=0.009$), RP SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, orta derecede ($r=0.556$, $p=0.001$), LP SSK testleri arasında pozitif yönde, iyi derecede ($r=0.679$, $p<0.000$) VOR kazancı açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu.

Çalışmamızda elde ettiğimiz bulgular, vHIT'in genç yetişkinlerde VOR kazancını değerlendirmek için kullanılabilir güvenilir bir klinik test olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Daha büyük örneklerle yapılacak ileri çalışmalarda, farklı yaş gruplarında vHIT'in değerlendirici içi ve değerlendiriciler arası güvenilirliğinin belirlenmesine ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Video head impuls test (vHIT), semisirküler kanal, vestibulookular refleks (VOR)



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ABSTRACT

Video head impulse test (vHIT) has a mechanism based on measuring the vestibuloocular reflex (VOR) gain. VOR is impaired in vestibular pathologies. vHIT test battery can provide us with important information about the VOR and central pathways responsible for semicircular canals (SCC). vHIT helps us to quickly evaluate six SCCs.

The aim of this study was to investigate the test-retest reliability of the vHIT evaluating SCC function in young adults. Individuals with normal Ear Nose Throat examination and no neurological or vestibular complaints were included in the study. A total of 30 individuals aged 18-25 years, with a mean age of $22 \pm 1,6$ years, were included in the study. Rotational thrusts were applied to the heads of each SCC in their respective axes to stimulate the six SCCs (right anterior (RA) SSC, left anterior (LA), right posterior (RP) SCC, left posterior (LP) SCC, right lateral (RL) SCC, left lateral (LL) SCC) by an audiologist experienced in vHIT use, a total of two times, one week apart. 5-10 stimulations were made for each SCCs.

Spearman test was used for statistical analysis. Statistical significance level was determined as $p < 0.05$.

Between VOR gains, a significant positive and good correlation in RA SCC tests ($r=0.688$, $p < 0.001$), a significant positive and good correlation in LA SCC tests ($r=0.612$, $p < 0.001$), a significant positive and good correlation in RL SCC test ($r=0.679$, $p < 0.001$), a significant positive and moderate correlation in LL SCC tests ($r=0.467$, $p=0.009$), a significant positive and moderate correlation in RP SCC ($r=0.556$, $p=0.001$), a significant positive and good correlation in LP SCC ($r=0.679$, $p < 0.000$) was observed.

Our findings reveal that vHIT is a reliable clinical test that can be used to assess VOR gain in young adults. Further studies with larger sample sizes are needed to determine the intra-rater and inter-rater reliability of vHIT in different age groups.

Keywords: Video head impulse test (vHIT), semicircular canal, vestibuloocular reflex (VOR)



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**ORTA SEREBRAL ARTER ANEVİZMALARINA PROKSİMAL VE DİSTAL
CERRAHİ YAKLAŞIMLAR**

**PROXIMAL AND DISTAL SURGICAL APPROACHES TO MIDDLE CEREBRAL
ARTERY ANEURYSMS**

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ÖZET

Amaç:

Bu çalışmanın amacı; orta serebral arter horizontal (M1) segmentinde yer alan anevrizmalara sylvian fissürü açarak direk anevrizmanın üzerine yönelip anevrizmayı görerek kliplene yöntemiyle opere edilen hastalar ile; transsylvian yolla girip orta serebral arterin (MCA) proksimalini takip ederek anevrizmaya ulaşıp kliplenen hastaların mortalite ve morbiditelerini ve bu iki cerrahi yöntemi kıyaslamaktır.

Materyal and Metod:

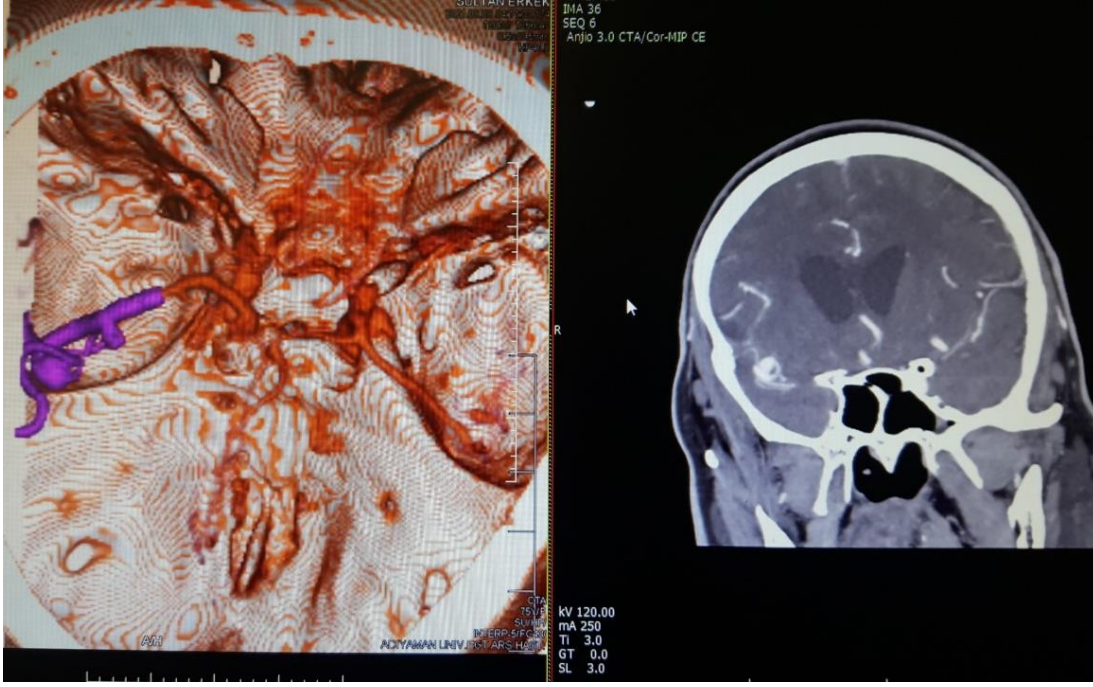
Bu çalışmaya; 2016 ile 2021 yılları arasında hastanemizden subaraknoid kanama ile başvuran ve bilgisayarlı beyin tomografileri (BT) ve BT anjiyografilerde orta serebral arter bifurkasyonunda anevrizma saptanıp tarafımızca opere edilen 25 hasta dahil edildi. Çalışmada dışlanma kriterleri Orta serebral arter anevrizmaları dışındaki anevrizmalar ve BT anjiyografide anevrizma saptanmayan olgular çalışmaya dahil edilmedi.

Çalışmaya dahil edilme kriterleri ise orta serebral arter bifurkasyon yerleşimli ve kanamış olan anevrizmalardı. Tüm hastalara BT anjiyografi ve gerektiğinde dijital substraksiyon anjiyografi (DSA) yapıldı. Tüm hastalar optimal şartlar sağlandığında opere edildiler. Hastaların preoperatif ve postoperatif mortalite ve morbiditeleri değerlendirildi (Figür 1).

Sağ MCA bifirkasyon anevrizması

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Bulgular:

Bu çalışmaya kriterlere uyan 25 hasta dahil edildi. Hastaların 15 tanesi bayan, 10 tanesi erkek idi. Hastaların en büyüğü 81, en küçüğü 44 yaşında olup yaş ortalaması 62 olarak tespit edildi. Tüm hastaların anevrizmaları kanamış anevrizmalardı ve tüm hastaların Glasgow koma skorları 10 puanın altındaydı. 14 hastanın anevrizması sağ MCA (orta serebral arter), 11 hastanın ise sol MCA yerleşimliydi. 5 hastada anevrizma çapı 2.5 cm'den büyük iken 20 hastada ise anevrizmanın çapı 2.5 cm'den küçük olarak ölçüldü. Hastaların 10 tanesinde Sylvian fissür açılarak direkt anevrizmanın üzerine distalden ulaşılarak opere edildi, 15 hastada ise transsylvian yolla girilip internal karotid arter görülüp MCA proksimalinden takip edilerek anevrizmaya ulaşılmıştır.

Direkt anevrizmanın üzerine gidilerek proksimal yaklaşım ile opere edilen 10 hastanın 4'ü, transsylvian yolla girilip internal karotid arter görülüp MCA proksimal takip edilerek opere edilen 15 hastanın 5 tanesi postoperatif dönemde ex olmuştur.

Yaptığımız çalışmada; klinik sonuçlar bakımından her iki yaklaşım arasında anlamlı fark olmadığı saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmayla; yaşlı ve Sylvian fissürü kolay ayrılan vakalarda direkt anevrizmanın üzerine gidilerek opere etmenin, genç ve beyin parankimi ödemli olan hastalarda ise transsylvian yolla MCA'yı takip ederek kontrolü sağlamanın daha yararlı olacağını vurgulamak istedik.



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Tartışma ve Sonuç:

Spontan subaraknoid kanama; beyin ve sinir cerrahisi kliniklerinde sık karşılaşılan, morbidite ve mortalitesi yüksek bir hastalıktır. Bu hastalığın etyolojisinde; anevrizma, hipertansiyon, antikoagülan tedavi, inflamatuvar ve enfeksiyöz hastalıklar vb. bulunmaktadır.. Tanı yöntemleri arasında BT, BT anjiyografi, dijital substraksiyon anjiyografi (DSA) ve manyetik rezonans (MR) anjiyografi kullanılır. Anevrizmalar beyinde vasküler yapıların olduğu her yere yerleşebilir ancak en sık anterior serebral arter ve orta serebral arter bifurkasyonunda görülür. Tedavisinde en sık cerrahi kliplleme ve endovasküler yöntemler kullanılır.

Anahtar kelimeler: orta serebral arter, anevrizma, subaraknoid kanama

ABSTRACT

Objective:

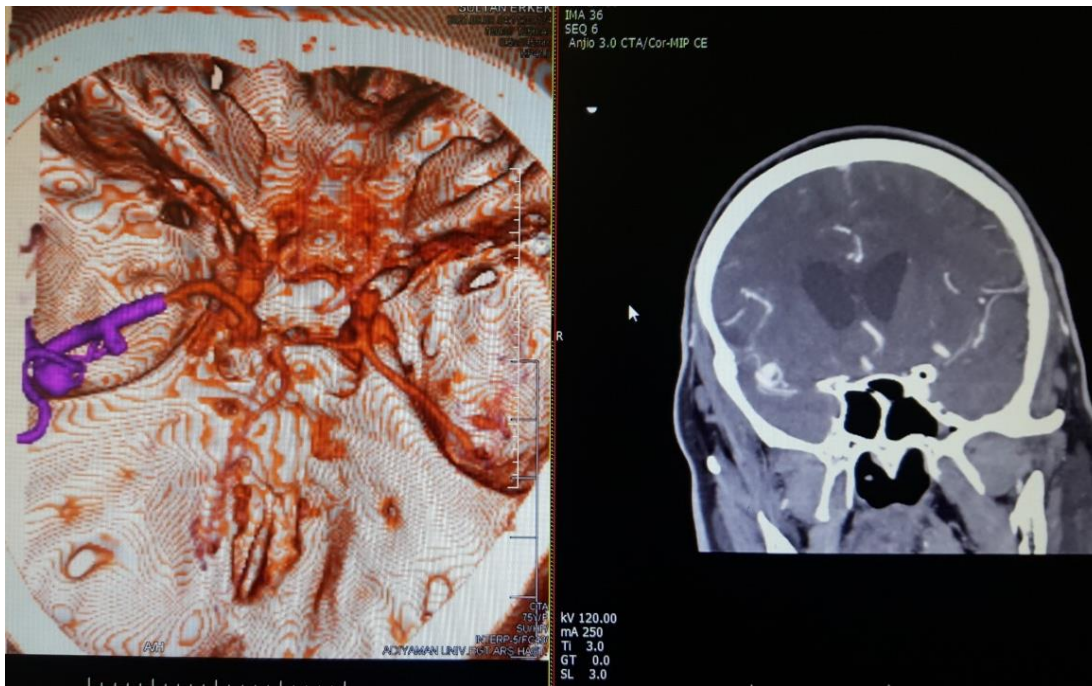
The aim of this study is to compare the mortality and morbidity rates in patients with aneurysms located at the middle cerebral artery horizontal (M1) segment who undergo surgery by the surgical method of clipping by opening a sylvian fissure to directly focus on the aneurysm versus the surgical method of clipping by entering through a transsylvian route following the proximity of the middle cerebral artery (MCA) to reach the aneurysm as well as to make a comparison of these methods.

Material and Method:

This study included 25 patients who attended our hospital between 2016 and 2021 for spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage and were diagnosed with and subsequently operated for middle cerebral artery bifurcation aneurysm in computed tomography (CT) of the brain and CT angiography. The exclusion criteria involved aneurysms other than middle cerebral artery aneurysm and no diagnosis of an aneurysm in CT angiography.

As for the inclusion criteria, the study involved bleeding aneurysms located at the middle cerebral artery bifurcation. All patients were given CT angiography and, where necessary, digital subtraction angiography (DSA). All patients were operated upon satisfaction of the optimal conditions. The preoperative and postoperative mortality and morbidity rates of the patients were evaluated (Figure 1).

Right MCA bifurcation aneurysm



Results:

This study included 25 patients who complied with the study criteria. The patients included 15 women and 10 men. The oldest patient was 81 years old and the youngest was 44 years old, rendering a median age of 62. All patients had bleeding aneurysms and Glasgow coma scores below 10 points. In 14 patients, the aneurysms were located at the right MCA (middle cerebral artery) whereas 11 patients had them at the left MCA. In 5 patients, the diameters of the aneurysms were larger than 2,5 cm whereas 20 patients had aneurysms with a diameter smaller than 2,5 cm. 10 patients were operated by opening a sylvian fissure for direct distal focus on the aneurysm whereas in 15 patients, the aneurysms were reached by entering through a transsylvian route to see the internal carotid artery and following the proximal MCA.

Four of the 10 patients operated according to the former method and 5 of the 15 patients operated according to the latter method died postoperatively.

In this study, no significant difference was determined between the two approaches in terms of clinical results. Our aim in this study was to emphasize that in older cases and in whom the sylvian fissure is readily split, it will be more useful to conduct surgery by directly focusing on the aneurysm whereas in younger patients and those with brain parenchymal edema, it will be more useful to maintain control through the transsylvian route by following the MCA.



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Discussion and Conclusion:

Spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage is a frequently encountered condition in neurosurgical clinics, having high morbidity and mortality rates. The etiology of this condition involves aneurysm, hypertension, anticoagulant treatment, inflammatory and infectious diseases, etc. Diagnostic methods include CT, CT angiography, digital subtraction angiography (DSA) and magnetic resonance (MR) angiography. Aneurysms may be located anywhere with a vascular structure in the brain but are most frequently observed in the anterior cerebral artery and middle cerebral artery bifurcation. The treatment often involves surgical clipping and endovascular methods.

Keywords: middle cerebral artery, aneurysm, subarachnoid hemorrhage



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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN WITH COVID-19 IN BAKU CITY

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ABSTRACT

Epidemiological study of morbidity associated with Covid-19 is of particular interest in the pediatric population. From the very first months of the Covid-19 pandemic, which lasted for nearly two years, researchers in some countries have noted that the proportion of children in the total number of patients is many times lower than in other age groups.

The purpose of the study was an epidemiological analysis of morbidity associated with Covid-19 in the pediatric population in Baku in 2020. For this purpose, cumulative morbidity associated with Covid-19 among the children's contingent, its share in morbidity among the general population was determined, comparative analysis of morbidity of children and adults was carried out, dynamics on the age groups, sex, months and seasons of morbidity associated with Covid-19 among children were studied. Retrospective epidemiological analysis and statistical methods (STATISTICS 6.0 software package) was used in the study.

Daily data on morbidity of children and adults associated with Covid-19 were taken from the official websites of TEBIB and the Operational Headquarters of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Epidemiological analysis showed that the total morbidity was $9537,4 \pm 20,4$ per 100,000 people, the morbidity among children was $1873,4 \pm 18,0$ per 100,000 people and the morbidity among children was 5 times lower than the morbidity among the general population. Compared to adults ($12154,8 \pm 26,7$ people per 100,000 people), childhood morbidity was on average 6.5 times lower. The morbidity associated with Covid-19 was 5% in the 0-9 age group and 6% in the 10-19 age group, with 57% of girls and 43% of boys. When analyzing the seasonal characteristics of morbidity associated with Covid-19 in childhood, the highest morbidity was recorded in winter – $725,8 \pm 11,2$ per 100,000 people, and the lowest in spring - $47,1 \pm 2,8$ per 100,000 people.

Thus, epidemiological analysis shows that the morbidity associated with Covid-19 in the pediatric population is significantly lower than in the adult population. However, it is children who are the main transmissible potential that exacerbates the continuation of the pandemic as a category with asymptomatic and mild course of the disease.

Keywords: Covid-19, epidemiological analysis

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PEPTİK XORASI OLAN PASİYENTLƏRDƏ ANTIOKSİDANT MÜALİCƏSİNİN RESİDİV QANAXMA TEZLİYİNƏ TƏSİRİ

THE EFFECT OF ANTIOXIDANT TREATMENT ON REBLEEDING RATE
IN PATIENTS WITH PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE

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ÖZET

Giriş: Ədəbiyyat məlumatlarında əsasən, yuxarı mədə-bağırsaq qanaxmalarının demək olar ki yarısı peptik xora xəstəliyi ilə bağlıdır. Son illər ərzində, endoskopik hemostaz, antisekretor preparatlar və *Helicobacter pylori* eradikasiyasının tətbiqi təkrar qanaxmaların önlənməsi effektivliyini artırmışdır. Buna baxmayaraq, ilkin endoskopik hemostazdan sonra pasiyentlərin 10-30%-də qanaxma residivləşir və bu, ölüm hallarının artımına səbəb olur. Müəyyən edilmişdir ki, qanaxmanın residivləşməsi və letallığın xəstələrin yaşı və onlarda yanaşı xəstəliklərin mövcudluğu ilə əlaqəsi var. Xora mənşəli qanaxması olan yaşlı pasiyentlərdə müalicə tədbirləri sadəcə hemostazın aparılması deyil, həm də poliorqan çatışmazlığı və kardio-pulmonar ölüm riskinin azaldılmasına yönəlməlidir. Digər tərəfdən son illərin məlumatları göstərir ki, bir sıra xəstəliklərin patogenezdə oksidativ stres vacib rol oynayır və antioksidant terapiyasının onların gedişinə müsbət təsir göstərməsi mümkündür. Xora mənşəli qanaxması olan yaşlı xəstələrdə, ümumi qəbul edilmiş müalicə tədbirlərinə antioksidantların əlavə olunması müalicə nəticələrini yaxşılaşdırma bilər.

Məqsəd: Antioksidant qlutationun xora mənşəli qanaxması olan yaşlı xəstələrdə qanaxmanın residivi və letallıq dərəcəsinə təsirinin öyrənilməsi.

Material və metodlar: 2011-2019 illər ərzində xora mənşəli qanaxmadan müalicə almış 71 pasiyent üzərində araşdırma aparılmışdır. Onlar randomizə olmuş şəkildə eksperimental və nəzarət qruplarına, həmçinin yaşı və yanaşı xəstəliklərin mövcudluğuna görə qruplara bölünmüşdür. Bütün xəstələrə ümumi qəbul edilmiş müalicə və tələb olunduqda endoskopik hemostaz aparılmışdır. Eksperimental qrupa yanaşı olaraq qlutation preparatı təyin edilmişdir.

Nəticələr: Eksperimental qrupda olan yaşlı xəstələrdə residiv qanaxma tezliyi nəzarət qrupundan əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə az olmuşdur. Cavan xəstələr arasında isə bu göstəricidə əhəmiyyətli fərq qeydə alınmamışdır. Beləliklə standart terapevtik tədbirlər ilə yanaşı qlutationun tətbiqi, yaşlı pasiyentlərdə qanaxmanın residivləşməsi tezliyini azaldaraq müalicə nəticələrini yaxşılaşdırma bilər.

Açar sözlər: Peptik xora xəstəliyi, qanaxma, antioksidant.



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ABSTRACT

Introduction: According to literature, peptic ulcer bleeding is responsible for almost half of the cases of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Over the recent years, the optimal use of combined endoscopic hemostasis, antisecretory drugs and *Helicobacter pylori* eradication therapies have made progress in preventing recurrence of bleeding. However, rebleeding occurs in as many as 10–30% of patients after primary endoscopic hemostasis, and it brings higher mortality. It is estimated, that recurrence of bleeding and mortality are related to patient age and presence of comorbid conditions. Management of peptic ulcer bleeding in elderly people should aim at reducing the risk of multiorgan failure and cardiopulmonary death instead of focusing merely on successful hemostasis. On the other hand, recent data has shown the important role of oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of many clinical conditions and antioxidant therapy could positively affect the natural history of several diseases. Adding antioxidants to generally accepted treatment plan in elderly patients may improve the outcome of peptic ulcer bleeding.

Aim: To study the effect of intravenous administration of antioxidant - glutathione on the rebleeding rate in elderly people with peptic ulcer.

Material and methods: Data relating to 71 patients treated between 2011-2019 years for peptic ulcer bleeding were collected and analysed. They were randomly divided into an experimental and control group, and also into groups according age and concomitant diseases. All patients received conventional therapeutic measures and, if necessary, endoscopic hemostasis. Along with this treatment, the experimental group was administered glutathione.

Results: The experimental group showed a significantly lower frequency of rebleeding among elderly patients compared with the control group. There was no significant difference in the frequency of rebleeding among young patients. Thus complementary glutathione administration alongside with conventional measures, may improve results of treatment by decreasing recurrence of bleeding in elderly patients with peptic ulcer bleeding.

Key words: Peptic ulcer disease, bleeding, antioxidant.



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YERLI ÖZÜNÜİDARƏETMƏNİN İCTİMAI VƏ DÖVLƏT NƏZƏRIYYƏLƏRİ

SOCIAL AND STATE THEORIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

**ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ ТЕОРИИ МЕСТНОГО
САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ**

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XÜLASƏ

Yerli özünüidarəetmə nəzəriyyələrinin tədqiqi bu gün də aktuallıq kəsb edir. Bu ilk növbədə yerli özünüidarəetməyə dair məsələlərin şərhində ziddiyyətlərlə bağlıdır. Digər tərəfdən, hər hansı bir ölkədə istənilən yerli özünüidarəetmə nəzəriyyəsinin tətbiqi çoxsaylı tarixi və milli xarakterli şərtləri, habelə siyasi sistemin ümumi istiqamətini nəzərə almağı tələb edir.

Yerli özünüidarəetmənin aktuallıq kəsb edən nəzəriyyələrindən biri olan ictimai nəzəriyyənin əsasında yerli cəmiyyətin mənafeyinin ümumdövlət mənafeyinə qarşı qoyulması dayanır. İctimai nəzəriyyəyə əsasən yerli özünüidarəetmə və dövlət orqanlarının səlahiyyətləri bir-birindən ayrılır, icmanın müstəqilliyinin zəruriliyi əsaslandırılır və yerli özünüidarəetmə üzərində hökumətin nəzarətinin minimuma endirilməsi nəzərdə tutulur. Bu nəzəriyyənin yaradıcıları R. Moll, O.Ressler və başqaları idi. Nəzəriyyə tərəfdarları belə hesab edirlər ki, yerli cəmiyyət təsərrüfat əhəmiyyətli məsələlərlə, dövlət orqanları isə dövlət işləri ilə məşğul olmalıdırlar. Bu konsepsiyanın əsas nöqsanlarından biri budur ki, yerli və dövlət əhəmiyyətli işlər arasında dəqiq bir sərhəddin olmadığı nəzərə alınmırdı.

Yaradıcıları alman alimləri L.Şteyn və R. Qneyst olan dövlət nəzəriyyəyə görə isə özünüidarəetmə yerli dövlət idarəetməsinin formalarından biridir, yerli özünüidarəetmə orqanlarının səlahiyyətlərinin mənbəyi dövlət hakimiyyətidir və yerlərdə həll olunan bütün məsələlər dövlət hakimiyyəti təbiətinə malikdir. Dövlət- cəmiyyət münasibətlərinin mahiyyətinə dövlət nəzəriyyəsi tərəfdarlarının baxışları azad icma və ictimai nəzəriyyə tərəfdarlarının əsas ideyalarından köklü şəkildə fəqlənirdi. Bu nəzəriyyənin konseptual əsaslarına görə, yerli özünüidarəetmə sahəsində bütün səlahiyyətlər dövlət tərəfindən verildiyinə görə yerli özünüidarəetmə dövlət idarəetməsinin təşkili formalarından biridir. Əgər dövlət hər hansı bir vəzifənin icrasını yerli sakinlərə həvalə edirsə, səlahiyyətlərin bir hissəsini yerli özünüidarəetmə orqanlarına tapşırırsa, o zaman bu, məqsədəuyğunluq təsəvvürləri ilə şərtlənib. Ümumilikdə dövlət nəzəriyyəsinə görə hakimiyyət əhali və əhali tərəfindən seçilmiş şəxslər tərəfindən həyata keçirilir, lakin bu, dövlət hakimiyyətidir.

Yerli özünüidarəetmə nəzəriyyələrinin təhlili müasir dövrdə yerli özünüidarəetmənin təşkili ilə bağlı problemlərin həllində yeni perspektivlər yaradır.

Açar sözlər: yerli özünüidarəetmə, dövlət, ictimai nəzəriyyə



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ABSTRACT

Local self-government theories study is relevant today. This is primarily due to inconsistencies in interpretation of local self-government issues. Conversely, the application of local self-government theory in countries considers historical and national character conditions, and general direction of political system.

Social theory, as a relevant local self-government theory, is based on the opposition of local society interests to the state's entirely. According to social theory, local self-government powers and state bodies are separated, the need for community independence is substantiated, and the government's control over local self-government is minimized. Theory proponents believe that local society must deal with economy related issues and government agencies with state affairs. A shortcoming of this concept is that it does not consider the lack of clear boundary between local and state affairs.

According to state theory by German scientists L. Stein and R. Gneist, self-government is a local government form, the source of local self-government authority is state power, and all issues resolved have state power nature. The views of state theory proponents in essence of state-society relations are rooted in the basic ideas of free community and public theory proponents differed. According to conceptual foundations, local self-government is a form of state administration organization, as all powers in local self-government field are delegated by the state. If the state entrusts any task performance to local residents and delegates some of its powers to local self-government bodies, then it is conditioned by expediency idea. According to state theory generally, power is performed by the population and people elected by the population, but it is the state power.

The theory analysis of local self-government creates perspectives in solving problems related to local self-government organization in modern times.

Keywords: local self-government, state, social theory



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РЕЗЮМЕ

Исследования теорий местного самоуправления актуальны и по сей день. В первую очередь, это связано с противоречиями, заключенными в трактовке проблем местного самоуправления.

С другой стороны, освоение любой теории местного самоуправления в какой бы то ни было стране, требует учета множества условий исторического и национального характера, а также общего направления курса политической системы. В основе одной из наиболее актуальных теорий местного самоуправления - социальной теории, находится противопоставление интересов местного общества интересам государства в целом. Согласно общественной теории, полномочия местного самоуправления и государственных органов разделяются, обосновывается потребность в независимости сообщества, и предусматривается сведение к минимуму государственного контроля над местным самоуправлением. Основоположниками этой теории явились О. Ресслер, Р. Моль. Сторонники теории считают, что местное общество должно заниматься вопросами экономической значимости, а государственные органы должны заниматься государственными делами. Одним из основных недостатков этой концепции является то, что она не учитывала отсутствие четкой границы между местными и государственными делами. Согласно теории государства, основанной немецкими учеными Л. Штейном и Р. Гнейстом, самоуправление является одной из форм местного государственного самоуправления, источником полномочий органов местного самоуправления является государственная власть, и всем вопросам, решаемым на местах, присущ характер государственной власти. Взгляды сторонников теории государства на сущность отношений государства - общества коренным образом отличались от основных идей сторонников свободного сообщества и общественной теории. Согласно концептуальным основам этой теории, местное самоуправление является одной из форм организации государственного управления, поскольку все полномочия в области местного самоуправления предоставляются государством. Если государство поручает выполнение какой-либо задачи местным жителям, а также передает часть полномочий органам местного самоуправления, то это обусловлено соображениями целесообразности. В целом, согласно теории государства, власть претворяется в жизнь населением и людьми, избранными населением, но это является государственной властью. Анализ теорий местного самоуправления открывает новые перспективы в решении проблем, связанных с организацией местного самоуправления на современном этапе.

Ключевые слова: местное самоуправление, государство, общественная теория.



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ÖZƏT

Türk xalqı tarixin çox qədim dövrlərindən başlayaraq eyni zamanda heyvandarlıqla və əkinçiliklə məşğul olmuşdur. Türklər həmişə oturaq həyat tərzində yaşamışlar. Çoxlu mal və qoyun saxlayanlar isə yaylağa və qışlağa köçmüşlər. Bu da türklərin köçəriliyi haqqında yaranmış konsepsiyanın yanlışlığını təsdiqləyir.

Türk xalqı süd və süd məhsullarından qida kimi çox istifadə etmişdir. Süd məhsullarından biri də yağdır. Yağı indi də əsasən qatığı nəhrədə çalxalamaqla alırlar. Məncə, nəhrənin kəşfi tuluqla bağlı olmuşdur. Türklər qatığı tuluqlara doldurub atın və ya dəvənin belinə yükləyib bir yerdən başqa yerə köçərkən çalxalanıb yağ olduğunu görmüşlər. Bundan sonra qatığı çalxamaq üçün nəsə düzəltmək haqqında düşünülmüşlər. Nəhrə quruluşuna görə tuluğa oxşayır. Bu fikri söyləməyə onların oxşarlığı da əsas verir.

Hazırda türklər nəhrənin üç növündən istifadə edirdilər. Onların ikisi ağacdən, biri saxsıdan hazırlanır. Ağac nəhrələr iki cür olur:

1. Ağac nəhrə cökə ağacından hazırlanır. Bu məqsədlə, cökə ağacı seçilir ki, onun tərkibində efir yağları və digər iyli maddələr olmur. Çünki həmin maddələr yağın dadını dəyişir. Cökə ağacının tərkibi çox təmiz olduğundan yağın dadına qətiyyəən təsir göstərmir.

Nəhrə hazırlamaq üçün diametri 50-60 sm olan cökə ağacı seçilir. Həmin ağac 150-160 sm uzunluğunda kəsilir, qabığı soyulur. Öncə bayır tərəfdən uclara doğru hər iki tərəfi yonulub sivriləşdirilir.

2. İkinci mərhələni palıd ağacından hazırlayırlar. Onun hazırlanma qaydası birincidən tamamilə fərqlənir. Palıd ağacının içini oymurlar. Ondan taxtalar hazırlayırlar. Taxtalar düz yox, oval olmalıdır. Bu yolla nəhrənin hazırlanması daha çətindir və böyük diqqət, bacarıq, ustalıq tələb edir. Çünki palıddan taxtalar kəsilərkən onların ovallığı o qədər də dəqiqliklə işlənməlidir ki, yan-yana yığanda nəhrənin ortadan uclara doğru sivriliyi və simmetriyası qətiyyəən pozulmamalıdır, görünüşünün gözəlliyi də saxlanmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: Türk, nəhrə, ağac, yağ,



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ABSTRACT

The Turkish people have been engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture since ancient times. Turks have always lived a sedentary lifestyle. Those who kept a lot of cattle and sheep moved to pastures and winter pastures. This confirms the fallacy of the concept of Turkic nomadism.

At present, the Turks used three types of churns. Two of them are made of wooden and one of pottery. There are two types of tree churns:

1. The wooden churn is made of linden wood. For this purpose, linden wood is selected, which does not contain essential oils and other fragrant substances. Because these substances change the taste of oil. The composition of linden wood is very pure, so it does not affect the taste of the oil at all.

A linden tree with a diameter of 50-60 cm is selected to prepare the churn. That tree is cut 150-160 cm long and its bark is peeled. First, both sides are shaved from the outside to the ends.

2. The second stage is made of oak. The method of its preparation is completely different from the first. They do not carve the inside of the oak tree. They make boards out of it. This is because when cutting oak planks, their ovality must be worked out so precisely that the sharpness and symmetry of the stream from the middle to the ends must not be disturbed when assembled side by side, and the beauty of its appearance must be preserved. The boards should be oval, not straight. It is more difficult to prepare the churn in this way and requires great attention, skill and mastery. This is because when cutting oak planks, their ovality must be worked out so precisely that the sharpness and symmetry of the churn from the middle to the ends must not be disturbed when assembled side by side, and the beauty of its appearance must be preserved.

Key words: Turks, churn, wooden, oil



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**XX ƏSRİN ƏVVƏLLƏRİNDƏ ŞİMALİ AZƏRBAYCANDA MİLLİ-SİYASİ FİKRİN
FORMALAŞMASI –M.Ə.RƏSULZADƏ FENOMENİ**
FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL-POLITICAL THOUGHT EMERGED IN NORTHERN
AZERBAIJAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY-THE PHENOMENON OF
M.A.RASULZADE

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan milli hərəkatının milli-inqilabçı cərəyanının baş ideoloqu olan M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycan cəmiyyətində formalaşmaqda olan ictimai-siyasi görüşlərinin dərinləşməsində müstəsna xidməti olmuşdur.

Əmək fəaliyyətinə “Kaspi” qəzeti mətbəəsində mürəttib kimi başlayan ədibin ilk yazısı 1903-cü ildə M.A.Şahtaxtının redaktorluğu ilə Tiflisdə nəşr olunan “Şərqi-Rus” qəzetində nəşr olunmuşdur. 18 yaşında ikən başlayan M.Ə.Rəsulzadə 1902-ci ildə ilk milli-siyasi təşkilatımız “Müsəlman demokratik gənclər ittifaqı” nı yaratmışdır.

“Azərbaycanda ilk türk siyasi təşkilat”-“Hümmət” in üç qurucusundan biri də M.Ə.Rəsulzadə olmuşdur.

Bakıda, Azərbaycanın digər şəhər və qəzalarında yayılan qəzetin səhifələrində xalqın siyasi şüurunun oyanmasına, öz hüquq və mənafeyi uğrunda mübarizə aparmasına səsləyən yazılar dərc olunurdu. Lakin siyasi repressiyalar və çarizmin milli zülm siyasəti Azərbaycan xalqının milli-siyasi düşüncəsinin qarşısını nəinki ala bilmədi, əksinə onun daha da inkişaf edərək yeni bir mərhələyə daxil olmasına səbəb oldu. “Hümmət”in siyasi istiqaməti “Təkamül” qəzetinin formalaşmasında böyük rol oynadı.

Azərbaycan sovet tarixşünaslığında hər vaxtlə M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin “Hümmət”, “Ədalət”, “Mücahid” sosial-demokrat təşkilatlarındakı aparıcı rolu ya tamamilə təkzib edilərək saxtalaşdırılmışdır. XX əsrin əvvəllərindən Cənubi Azərbaycanda milli hərəkatının təşkilatlanmasında mühüm rol oynayan M.Ə.Rəsulzadə 1909-cu ilin əvvəllərindən ictimai-siyasi fəaliyyətini İranda davam etdirmiş, məşrutə inqilabının fəal iştirakçılarından biri olmuş, elə həmin ildə İranda Avropa tipli qəzetin “İran nou”nun əsasını qoymuşdur.

1913-cü ildə Romanovlar sülaləsinin 300 illiyi münasibətilə çar hökumətinin verdiyi əfv-ümuminin siyasi mühacirlərə də şamil edilməsindən istifadə edən M.Ə.Rəsulzadə qısa bir müddətdə “Müsavat” partiyasının öndərinə çevrildi.

Türkiyədə mühacirətdə olduğu illərdə M.Ə.Rəsulzadə özünün yazıları ilə firqənin “hümmətçilikdən millətçiliyə”, “islamçılıqdan türkçülüyə” doğru istiqamətlənməsində böyük rol oynamış, nəinki “Müsavat” partiyasının, gələcəkdə Azərbaycan milli hərəkatının ideologiyasının formalaşmasına ciddi təsir göstərmişdir.

Onun fikrincə, türkçülük milli azadlıq uğrunda mübarizədə türk xalqları arasında sıx əlaqələrin zərurətindən doğmuşdur. Dünyanın müxtəlif bölgələrinə səpələnmiş, müstəqil dövlətləri olmadığı üçün bir-biri ilə mənəvi əlaqə yarada bilməyən türk xalqlarının bir gün birləşəcəyinə və “müttəfiq bir türk dünyası təşkil edəcəyinə” inam bəsləyən M.Ə.Rəsulzadə qarşılıqlı mənəvi əlaqələrin milli özünüdərk üçün zəmin olacağını düşünürdü.

Açar Sözlər: milli hərəkat, türkçülük, azadlıq.



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ABSTRACT

M.A.Rasulzadə, the main ideologue of the national-revolutionary movement of the Azerbaijan national movement of the Azerbaijani national movement, had an exceptional contribution to the deepening of the socio-political meetings that taking shape in the Azerbaijani society in the early twentieth century.

M.A Rasulzade, the main ideologue of the national-revolutionary movement of the Azerbaijani national movement, had an exceptional contribution to the deepening of the socio-political meetings that were taking shape in the Azerbaijani society in the early twentieth century.

The first article of the writer, who began his career as a compiler in the printing house of the "Kaspi" newspaper, was published in 1903 in the "Eastern-Russian" newspaper, published in Tbilissi (Georgia) under the editorship of MA Shakhtakhtli. MA Rasulzadeh founded our first national-political organization "Muslim Democratic Youth Union" in 1902.

One of the three founders of Hummat was M. A.Rasulzade.

In Baku and other cities and districts of Azerbaijan, the newspaper published articles calling for the awakening of the people's political consciousness and the struggle for their rights and interests. However, political repressions and the policy of national oppression of the tsarist regime not only failed to prevent the national-political thinking of the Azerbaijani people, but also caused it to develop further and enter a new stage. Hummat's political orientation played a major role in the formation of the Evolution newspaper.

The leading role of MA Rasulzade in the social-democratic organizations "Hummat", "Adalat", "Mujahid" in the Soviet historiography of Azerbaijan has been completely refuted or falsified. MA Rasulzadeh, who played an important role in the organization of the South Azerbaijan national movement from the beginning of the XX century, continued his socio-political activity in Iran from the beginning of 1909, was one of the active participants of the constitutional revolution, and in the same year founded the European newspaper .

In 1913, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty, MA Rasulzadeh, taking advantage of the fact that the pardon granted by the tsarist government extended to political immigrants, soon became the leader of the "Musavat" party.

During his years in exile in Turkey, MA Rasulzade played a major role in the direction of the sect from "humility to nationalism", "Islamism to Turkism", and had a significant impact not only on the formation of the ideology of the "Musavat" party, but also the ideology of the Azerbaijani national movement.

According to him, Turkism was born out of the need for close ties between the Turkic peoples in the struggle for national liberation. MA Rasulzadeh, who believed that the Turkic peoples scattered in different parts of the world and unable to establish spiritual ties with each other due to the lack of independent states would one day unite and "form an allied Turkic world" thought that mutual spiritual ties would be the basis for national self-awareness.

Keywords: national-movement, Turkism, freedom.



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NIYƏ BELƏ DEYİRİK? WHY DO WE SAY SO?

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XÜLASƏ

Hər hansı bir dildən müəyyən sözlərin çıxarılması və ya dilə yeni leksik vahidlərin daxil edilməsi müəyyən sistem şəklində və müvafiq qanuna tabe olan proses olmayıb, müxtəlif həyat şəraitindən asılı olaraq formalaşan tarixi gedişatın nəticəsidir. Bildiyimiz kimi, dilimizdə bir sıra leksik vahidlər vardır ki, onların ifadə etdiyi məfhumlar bu gün gündəlik həyatımızda istifadə edilmir. Bu sıraya geyim və digər əşya adları, köhnə quruluşla əlaqədar müxtəlif idarə, müəssisə, vəzifə adları və s. daxildir. Bir qisim sözlər də vardır ki, onlar hal-hazırda eyni mənəni bildirən alınma sinonimləri ilə əvəz olunmuşdur. Məsələn, “danla” yerinə ərəbmənşəli “sabah” sözü, “öksüz” əvəzinə ərəbmənşəli “yetim”, “çüçük”/ “süçik” yerinə farsmənşəli “şirin”, “dayzə” əvəzinə ərəbmənşəli “xala”, “ut” yerinə farsmənşəli “həya” və s.

Müəyyən məfhumu ifadə etməkdə birbaşa olaraq alınma sözlərə müraciət etmək əvəzinə türkmənşəli arxaizmlərə və dialektlərə üz tutmaq tədqiqatçılar tərəfindən daimi şəkildə tövsiyə olunur. Şair və yazıçılarımızın belə cəhdləri bu gün də müşahidə edilir. Bu həm öz dilimizə məxsus, istifadədən qalan sözləri yenidən dilə qaytarmaya, həm də dilin sistemli, stabil olmasına imkan verir.

Alınma kəlmələrin istifadəsinin azadılması bir qrup ziyalılar tərəfindən ana dilinin təbliğ olunması ilə həll yolunu tapacaq problem deyil. Bu, ümumxalq tərəfindən müştərək olaraq həyata keçirilməlidir. Hər bir vətəndaş mənəvi sərvətimiz olan dilimizi qorumalı, ehtiyac duyulmadığı halda özgə dillərə məxsus leksik vahidlərin işləkliyinə yol verməməlidir. Məhz dilə qarşı etinasızlığın nəticəsidir ki, ana dilimizə məxsus bir sıra ifadələr alınma sözlərlə əvəz olunmuş, bir qismi isə alınma sinonimləri ilə müqayisədə geniş işləklik qazanmamışdır.

Açar sözlər: dil, türkmənşəli, alınma söz, sinonim, leksik vahidlər.



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ABSTRACT

The extraction of certain words from any language or the introduction of new lexical units into a language is not a process in the form of a certain system and subject to the relevant law, but the result of a historical process formed depending on different living conditions. As we know, our language has a number of lexical units which are not used in our daily lives today. This includes the names of clothes and other items, the names of various departments, enterprises, positions, etc. related to the old structure. includes. There are some words that have been replaced by borrowed synonyms that have the same meaning. For example, the arabic word "sabah" instead of "danla", the arabic word for "yetim" instead of "öksüz"(orphan), the persian word "şirin" instead of "çüçük" / "süçük"(sweet), "xala" of arabic origin instead of "dayzə"(aunt), "həya" of persian origin instead of "ut"(shame) and so on.

Researchers consistently recommend resorting to archaisms and dialects of turkish origin instead of referring directly to loanwords in the expression of certain concepts. Such attempts of our poets and writers are still observed today. This allows us to return to our language the words that belong to our language, and to keep the language systematic and stable.

Reducing the use of borrowed words is not a problem to be solved by the promotion of the mother tongue by a group of intellectuals. This can be continued jointly by the general public. Every citizen must protect our language, which is our spiritual treasure, and prevent the use of lexical units belonging to other languages when they are not needed. It is the result of indifference to the language that a number of expressions related to our native language have been replaced by loanwords, and some of them have not been widely used in compared with borrowed synonyms.

Key words: language, Turkish origin, loanword, synonym, lexical units.



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**SÖKMENLİ İDARESİNDE ETKİLİ OLAN HATUNLAR: İNANÇ HATUN,
ŞAHBANU HATUN**
HATUNS EFFECTIVE IN THE SÖKMEN ADMINISTRATION: İNANÇ HATUN,
ŞAHBANU HATUN

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ÖZET

Van Gölü Havzası'nın önemli merkezlerden biri olan Ahlat, İslâm fetihlerinin ardından daha da stratejik bir durum kazanmıştır. Şehrin coğrafi konumu ve tarımsal faaliyetlere elverişli olması da Müslüman seferleri için önemli bir üs merkezi olmasını sağlamıştır. İslâm fetihleri ile gelen Arap Kaysî kabilesi ile şehirde Müslüman hakimiyeti pekişirken kurumların İslâmî bir yapıya dönüşümü de bu ekseninde gelişmiştir.

Türklerin Anadolu seferlerinde en önemli güzergahlardan biri olan Van Gölü'nün kuzey kıyısı, Ahlat'ın da içinde olduğu askeri ve ticari bir yoldu. Malazgirt Meydan Zaferi ile Türk ailelerinin Ahlat ve çevresine yoğun göçü artmış ve bu da şehrin çeşitliliğini arttırmıştır. Ahlat'a bir asırdan fazla hakim olan Sökmenliler/Ahlatşahlar, şehrin tarihindeki en parlak dönemini yaşatmışlardır. Sınırlarının genişliği ve zenginliği ile dönemin kaynaklarında Ahlat, büyük bir ülke olarak anılmıştır. Bu yönüyle çağın büyük merkezlerinden olan Şam ve Mısır ile kıyaslanacak düzeye gelmiştir. Beyliğin karizmatik liderlerinin eksikliğinde oluşan boşluğu hanedanın hatunları tarafından doldurulduğu dönemler olmuştur.

Ahlatşahların şehirdeki idareleri sırasında bazı hanedan üyesi kadınlar siyasî, sosyal ve ticari faaliyetlerde etkin rol üstlenmişlerdir. Bu da ortaçağ İslâm dünyasında kadınların yönetici sınıfındaki etkinliklerine dikkat çekici bir örnektir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı söz konusu hanedanın Ahlat'taki idaresi esnasında hatunların yönetimdeki etkili oldukları durumlar ve çevredeki diğer devletlerle olan ilişkilerini ortaya koymaktır. Ayrıca bu hatunların Ahlat başta olmak üzere çevre yerlerdeki faaliyetlerinin de incelenmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Ahlat, Sökmenliler, Ahlatşahlar, İdare, Hatun.



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ABSTRACT

Ahlat, one of the important centers of the Van Lake Basin, gained an even more strategic position after the Islamic conquests. The geographical location of the city and being suitable for agricultural activities also made it an important base center for Muslim expeditions. While the Muslim dominance in the city was consolidated with the Arab Qaissi tribe that came with the Islamic conquests, the transformation of institutions into an Islamic structure developed in this axis.

The northern shore of Lake Van, one of the most important routes in the Anatolian expeditions of the Turks, was a military and commercial route, including Ahlat. With the Malazgirt Square Victory, the intense migration of Turkish families to Ahlat and its surroundings increased, and this increased the diversity of the city. The people of Sökmen/Ahlatşah, who dominated Ahlat for more than a century, had the brightest period in the history of the city. Ahlat was referred to as a great country in the sources of the period with the breadth and wealth of its borders. In this respect, it has reached a level that can be compared with Damascus and Egypt, which were the great centers of the age. There were periods when the dynasty's ladies filled the void created by the lack of charismatic leaders of the principality.

During the administration of Ahlatshahs in the city, some dynasty women took an active role in political, social and commercial activities. This is a striking example of the activities of women in the ruling class in the medieval Islamic world.

The aim of this study is to reveal the situations in which the women were effective in the administration during the administration of the said dynasty in Ahlat and their relations with other states in the vicinity. In addition, it is aimed to examine the activities of these women in the surrounding areas, especially in Ahlat.

Keywords: Ahlat, Sökmen, Ahlatşahs, Administration, Hatun.



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KİLİS ADI ÜZERİNE
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ÖZET

Akdeniz iklimi (tropikal) ile Doğu Anadolu ikliminin (karasal) kesiştiği bir noktada bulunan Kilis'in yerleşim yeri olarak ne zaman kurulduğu tarihî kaynaklarla netleştirilemese de doğası ve yerleşime elverişli coğrafyası ile tarih boyunca Babil, Hurri-Mitanni, Hitit, Arami, Asur, Pers, Roma, Bizans, Selçuklu, Memluk ve Osmanlı'ya ev sahipliği yaptığı bilinmektedir. Yazılı kaynaklarda Kilis, her ne kadar XVI. yüzyıl başlarında oldukça az nüfuslu küçük bir yerleşim birimi durumunda ise de Kargamış, Sakçagözü, Gedikli (Karahöyük), Tilmenhöyük'te ulaşılan arkeolojik buluntularla adeta açık hava müzesini andıran bölgenin Kalkolitik dönem ve belki de daha öncesinden beri yerleşim yeri olduğu ön görülmektedir. XI. yüzyılın başlarından itibaren başlayan ve XIII. yüzyılda Moğol baskısı ile yoğunlaşan Türkmen göçleri esnasında Oğuzların Bozok koluna mensup Beydili, Bayat, Avşar, İnallı, Acürlü, Karakoyunlu gibi boylar, anayurtları Aral ve Hazar'ın kuzeyinden ayrılarak bugün Kilis'in yer aldığı bölgeyi güneye inişler sırasında yurt edinmişlerdir. Diğer yandan Suriye toprakları ile komşu olan bu kent, farklı kültürlerin ve dillerin kesişme noktası da olmuştur. İzah edilen sebeplerle sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik hareketliliğin fazla olduğu bu coğrafya, günümüze gelinceye kadar farklı farklı adlarla anılmıştır. İslam fethinden önce kaynaklarda genellikle Kilizi, Kiris, Kirus, Kurus, Korus şeklinde geçen Kilis'in bölgede yapılan kazılar neticesinde gün yüzüne çıkarılan bir Hitit kil tabletinde İrrita olarak adlandırıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada tarih boyunca Kilis'e verilen adlar üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kilis, Ad, Yer Adı.



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ABSTRACT

Although it cannot be clarified by historical sources when Kilis, which is located at a point where the Mediterranean climate (tropical) and the Eastern Anatolian climate (terrestrial) intersect, was founded as a settlement, it is known to have been home to Babylon, Hurri-Mitanni, Hittite, Aramaic, Assyrian, Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Mamluk and Ottoman throughout history with its nature and geography favorable for settlement. Although Kilis has been mentioned in written sources as a small settlement with a fairly small population at the beginning of the XVIth century, with the archaeological finds found in Kargamış, Sakçagözü, Gedikli (Karahöyük), and Tilmenhöyük which resemble an open air museum, it is predicted that the region has been a settlement since the Chalcolithic period and perhaps even earlier. During Turkmen migrations starting from the beginning of the XIth century and intensifying with the Mongol pressure in the XIIIth century, tribes such as Beydili, Bayat, Avşar, İnallı, Acürlü, Karakoyunlu belonging to the Bozok branch of the Oghuz left their homeland from the north of the Aral and Caspian, and settled in the region where Kilis is located today, during migrating to the south. On the other hand, the city, which is neighboring to Syrian territory, has also been the intersection point of different cultures and languages. This geography, where social, cultural and economic mobility is high for the reasons explained, has been referred by different names until today. Its name has been mentioned as Kilizi, Kiris, Kirus, Kurus, Korus in the sources before the Islamic conquest. Besides, it was also determined that Kilis was referred as Irrita in a Hittite clay tablet unearthed as a result of excavations in the region. Therefore, the names given to Kilis throughout history has been discussed in the present study.

Keywords: Kilis, Name, Place Name.



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TƏHSİLDƏ İKT-NİN ROLU РОЛЬ ИКТ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ THE ROLE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə informasiya və kommunikasiya texnologiyalarının təhsildə sistemli tətbiqi zamanı əldə olunan nəticələr haqqında ətraflı məlumat verilir. Müasir pedaqoji praktikada, texnoloji təlim metodikası çərçivəsində, elektron təlim vasitələrinin tətbiqi müasir təhsil sisteminin inkişaf etdirilməsində aparıcı tendensiyadır. Bu baxımdan, qabaqcıl təlim-texnoloji komplekslərdən, xüsusi olaraq İKT-nin imkanlarından təlim prosesində istifadə olunması, təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsində mühüm amildir. Bu nöqteyi-nəzərdən, İKT-nin təlim prosesində tətbiqi, yeni elektron tədris sistemlərinin yaradılması və effektivliyinin artırılması, nəticə etibarilə təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsinə xidmət edir.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье представлена подробная информация о результатах, полученных при систематическом применении информационно-коммуникационных технологий в образовании. В современной педагогической практике в рамках технологических методов обучения применение инструментов электронного обучения является ведущим направлением развития современной системы образования. С этой точки зрения использование в процессе обучения передовых учебных и технологических комплексов, особенно ИКТ, является важным фактором повышения качества образования. С этой точки зрения применение ИКТ в процессе обучения, создание новых систем электронного обучения и повышение их эффективности, в конечном итоге, служат повышению качества образования.

Summary

The article provides detailed information on the results obtained during the systematic application of information and communication technologies in education. In modern pedagogical practice, within the framework of technological teaching methods, the application of e-learning tools is a leading trend in the development of a modern education system. From this point of view, the use of advanced training and technological complexes, especially ICT, in the learning process is an important factor in improving the quality of education. From this point of view, the application of ICT in the learning process, the creation of new e-learning systems and increase their effectiveness, ultimately serve to improve the quality of education.

Açar sözlər: İKT, təhsil, interaktiv təlim.

Ключевые слова: ИКТ, образование, интерактивное обучение.

Keywords: ICT, education, interactive learning



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**SAVAŞLARIN ACI GERÇEĞİ: KIBRIS'IN KAYIP ŞAHISLARI (1963-64/
1974)**

HE BITTER REALITY OF WARS: MISSING PERSONS OF CYPRUS (1963-64/
1974)

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ÖZET

Kayıp Şahıslar sorunu dünyadaki insani bir sorundur ve kesinlikle politikleştirilmemelidir. 1963'ten beri kayıp şahıslar sorunu Kıbrıs Sorununun çok önemli bir bileşeni haline gelmiştir. Barış inşaasında, kayıp şahısların akıbetini bulmak en önemli konulardan biridir. İlgili taraflar çatışmalar için uzun zamandır devam eden bir barış ve çözüm elde etmek ve uzlaşmayı teşvik etmek istiyorsa, kayıp şahıslar konusuna önem vermek gerekmektedir. Kayıp şahıs ailelerinin kayıplarının akıbetini öğrenmeleri ve onların kalıntılarını gömmeleri acılarını büyük ölçüde dindirebilir ve böylelikle diğer tarafı affetmeye ve uzlaşmaya başlarlar. Bu sunumda genel anlamda Kayıp Şahıslar Komitesi (KŞK)'nin çabalarını ve barış ve uzlaşma sürecine katkılarını anlatmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu nedenle kayıp şahıs yakınları, politikacılar ve KŞK ile ilgili kişilerle derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmış ve bu görüşmeler niteliksel bir yöntem olan oto etnografik bir bakış açısıyla ele alınarak çözümlenmiştir.

1963-67 çatışmaları sırasında, 43 Kıbrıslı Rum ve 229 Kıbrıslı Türk kayboldu (KŞK İnternet sitesi). 1963-64 yıllarında birçok Kıbrıslı Türk yollardan, çalıştıkları yerlerden ve hatta tıbbi tedavileri sırasında hastanelerden alınarak esir edildi veya ortadan kayboldu. 1974 öncesi Kıbrıslı Türk kayıp şahıslar hakkında gerçek bilgiler Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Sekreteri'nin Güvenlik Konseyi raporunda verilmektedir. Yapılan görüşmelerden anlaşıldığı üzere Kıbrıslı Rum yetkililer 1963'ten beri kayıp olanların, hatta 1974 yılında kayıp olanların varlığını belli bir döneme kadar ısrarla reddettiler. Kıbrıslı Türkler ve Rumlar arasında KŞK ile ilgili ilk anlaşma, BM Genel Sekreteri nezdinde Mayıs 1979'da yapılan üst düzey toplantıda imzalandı



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Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, öncelikle her iki taraftan çalışmaya katılan görüşmecilerin birbirlerine karşı nefret beslemediklerini göstermiştir. Görüşmeye katılanlar genel olarak iki taraf arasında bireysel düzeyde sorun olmadığını, sıkıntı yaratanın politikacılar olduğunu işaret etmişlerdir. Özellikle kayıp şahıs yakınları önceleri duygusal olarak bir çöküntü içerisinde olsalar da her iki tarafta da benzer durumların yaşandığını anlamaları onlarda empati duygusu geliştirmiştir. Bu noktada hemen hemen tüm görüşmeciler KŞK'nin hem acıların dinmesine hem de barış çabalarına büyük ölçüde katkılarının olduğunu vurgulamıştır. Bunun yanında özellikle politikacılar her iki tarafın da eğitim sistemlerini barışı destekler bir biçimde gözden geçirmeleri gereği üzerinde vurgu yapmışlardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kıbrıs, Kayıp Şahıslar, Kayıp Şahıslar Komitesi (KŞK)

ABSTRACT

The Missing persons issue is a humanitarian issue around the world and should never be politicized. Since 1963, the missing persons issue has become a crucial component of the Cyprus problem. In peacebuilding finding the fate of missing persons is one of the most important part. The issue of the missing persons must be given importance if the parties involved want to achieve a long-standing peace, find a resolution to the conflict and to promote reconciliation. When families of missing persons learn the fate of their loss and bury their remains, this can greatly ease their pain and thus begin to forgive and reconcile the other party.

In this presentation, it is aimed to explain the efforts of the Missing Persons Committee (CMP) in general and their contribution to the peace and reconciliation process. For this reason, indepth interviews with relatives of missing persons, politicians and people related to the CMP were conducted and these interviews were analyzed from an auto-ethnographic perspective, which is a qualitative method.

During the 1963-67 conflicts, 43 Greek Cypriots and 229 Turkish Cypriots disappeared (CMP website). In 1963-64, many Turkish Cypriots were taken prisoner or disappeared from the roads, from the places where they worked and even from the hospitals during their medical treatment. Actual information on Turkish Cypriot missing persons before 1974 is given in the Security Council report of the United Nations Secretary-General. As it can be understood from the interviews, the Greek Cypriot authorities persistently denied the existence of those who were missing since 1963, and even those who were missing in 1974, until a certain



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period of time. The first agreement on CMP between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots was signed at a high-level meeting with the UN Secretary-General in May 1979.

The results obtained from this study showed that the interviewees participating in the study from both sides did not harbor hatred towards each other. Participants generally pointed out that there is no problem between the two sides at the individual level, and that is the politicians who cause trouble. Even though the relatives of the missing persons were in an emotional depression at first, they realized that similar situations were experienced on both sides, and they developed a sense of empathy. At this point, almost all the interviewees emphasized that CMP contributed greatly to both the relief of suffering and the peace efforts. In addition, politicians especially emphasized the need for both sides to review their education system in a way that supports peace.

Key words: Cyprus, Missing Persons, Committee of Missing Persons (CMP)



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**DEPORTATION POLICY OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP AGAINST THE
BALKARIAN POPULATION OF THE KABARDINO-BALKARIAN ASSR IN 1944**
SOVET HAKİMİYYƏTİNİN 1944 İLDƏ BALKAR XALQINA QARŞI DEPORTASIYA
SİYASƏTİ

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ABSTRACT

At the moment, the topic of deportations of the Caucasian peoples has not yet been thoroughly studied, the whole range of problems that the evicted peoples had to face has not yet been fully covered.

The relevance of the topic of deported peoples is important for the world community as a whole, because an in-depth study of the processes taking place in the past, the mistakes made in those years, will allow not to commit them in the future.

This article will examine the deportation policy of the Soviet leadership towards the Balkar population of the Kabardino-Balkarian ASSR.

The purpose of this study is to highlight the historical events that took place during the deportations, as well as to identify the causes and consequences of the deportation policy of the Soviet leadership.

This article uses the works of foreign scientists and historians. The practical value of the work lies in the fact that the study of the historical experience of deportation and rehabilitation allows us to use elements of these processes in modern times.

Key words: Balkar, Kabardino-Balkarian ASSR, USSR, Stalin, Beria, deportations



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XÜLASƏ

İndiki vaxtda Qafqaz xalqlarının deportasiyası mövzusu hələ ətraflı öyrənilməmiş, sürgün olunmuş xalqların üz-üzə qalmalı olduqları bütün problemlər hələ tam əhatə olunmayıb.

Deportasiya olunmuş xalqlar mövzusunun aktuallığı bütövlükdə dünya ictimaiyyəti üçün vacibdir. Çünki keçmişdə baş verən proseslərin, həmin illərdə yol verilən səhvlərin dərindən öyrənilməsi gələcəkdə onları törətməməyə imkan verəcək.

Bu məqalədə Sovet rəhbərliyinin Kabardino-Balkariya ASSR-in Balkar əhalisinə qarşı deportasiya siyasəti araşdırılacaq.

Bu tədqiqatın məqsədi deportasiyalar zamanı baş vermiş tarixi hadisələri vurğulamaq, habelə Sovet rəhbərliyinin deportasiya siyasətinin səbəb və nəticələrini müəyyən etməkdir.

Bu məqalədə xarici alimlərin və tarixçilərin əsərlərindən istifadə olunur. İşin praktiki dəyəri ondan ibarətdir ki, deportasiya və reabilitasiyanın tarixi təcrübəsinin öyrənilməsi müasir dövrdə bu proseslərin elementlərindən istifadə etməyə imkan verir.

Açar sözlər: Balkar, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, SSSR, Stalin, Beriya, deportasiyalar



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FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' CHOICE OF FURNITURE: LANKARAN CITY EXAMPLE

İSTEHLAKÇILARIN MEBEL SEÇİMİNƏ TƏSİR EDƏN AMİLLƏR: LƏNKƏRAN ŞƏHƏRİ ÖRNƏYİNDƏ

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ABSTRACT

When choosing furniture, consumers pay attention to the convenience of its comfortable long-lasting price and a number of other factors. The purpose of this study was to identify the factors influencing consumers' choice of furniture and the furniture styles preferred by consumers. For this purpose, the place of research was identified as the city of Lankaran in the southern zone. The survey used the questionnaire method to determine the factors influencing the choice of furniture. As a result of the survey, 81.2% of consumers prefer classic furniture style and 18.2% prefer modern furniture style. In addition, 71.2% were married and 84.6% bought furniture after making a decision with their family.

Keywords: Furniture, Consumer, Furniture Styles, Lankaran

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XÜLASƏ

İstehlakçılar mebel seçərkən onun rahat uzun ömürlü qiymətinin münasibliyi və sairə bir sıra amillərə diqqət edirlər. Bu araşdırmanın məqsədi istehlakçıların mebel seçiminə təsir edən amilləri və istehlakçıların üstünlük verdiyi mebel stilləri müəyyən edilmişdir. Bunun üçün araşdırma yeri cənub zonası üzrə Lənkəran şəhəri müəyyən edilmişdir. Araşdırmada mebel seçiminə təsir edən amilləri müəyyən etmək üçün sorğu usulundan istifadə edilmişdir. Araşdırma nəticəsində istehlakçıların mebel seçərkən 81.2% klassik mebel stilinə 18.2% isə modern mebel stilinə üstünlük verdiyi görülmüşdür. Ayrıca 71.2% evlilik vəziyyətində olduğda 83.6% isə ailəsiylə birlikdə qərar verdikdən sonra mebel aldığı müşahidə edilmişdir.

Açar Sözlər: Mebel, İstehlakçı, Mebel Stilləri, Lənkəran



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SHOPPING INTEREST PREFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL MARKETS AND MODERN MARKETS (CASE STUDY ON COMMUNITIES AROUND PEMALANG SUPERMARKET BASE)

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ABSTRACT

An individual has a different perception of an object. For example, a person's perception of the existence of a modern market, that person can accept and not accept the existence of a modern market. In rural areas it tends to traditional markets, but at this time due to the development of the times in rural areas there are many modern markets such as many minimarkets. As is the case in the Pemalang area at this time, there are already many minimarkets so that people are more consumptive. The service system in the modern market is faster than in the traditional market as well as the condition of the facilities and goods being sold which are more guaranteed to be clean. This study aims to determine the perception of rural communities on the existence of modern markets in Pemalang, so that later it can be known whether the existence of modern markets has a positive or negative impact on the people of Pemalang. In addition, this study also aims to determine the public's response to the existence of a modern market.

Keywords : Shopping interest, traditional market, modern market



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MULTIMUST: MULTIFACETED INTELLIGENCE IN INTERNET OF MUSIC THINGS

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ABSTRACT

Internet of Things (IoT) amalgamates the smart physical devices and computational systems for enabling data transmission and system performance analytics within a network. In the context of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications, the music provides significant social impacts and humanistic perceptions. In the current smart and emerging internet technology age, the music teaching-learning process and composition depends on the IoT-inspired framework where we can compose and construct music through the musical components. The music composition, recommendation, and music teaching-learning in IoT contexts, that we named as the Internet of Music Things (IoMT) [1-2]. Music composers compose music for the listening ambience to the audiences [3] and music teachers require to train the learners to the concept of learners' satisfactions keeping in mind [4]. Hence, the Intelligent music composition and teaching-learning schema are required for the societal benefits. Multifaceted intelligence proposes the multiple varieties of humanistic intelligence that represents the pathways of information processing [5-6]. Proposed MultiMusT schema demonstrates the musical intelligence over musical things [7] that facilitates in (i) seeking music patterns in the composition environment; (ii) IoT-dependant sound formation schema; (iii) music sentiments; (iv) composing music through playing of several remotely-connected instruments; and (v) having a high-level understanding of the musical structures, music note-patterns, auto-tuning, and rhythms. In MultiMusT, we are to illustrate multiple musical intelligence for quality music construction, formation, reconstruction, and music teaching-learning pedagogy in IoMT paradigm using the



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multifaceted strategies of multiple intelligence, such as: (a) Linguistic intelligence for conceptualisation of music notes and lyrical components; (b) Mathematical and statistical intelligence for theoretical music modelling and statistical analytics; (c) Spatial intelligence for visual representation of musical and audio contents; (d) Kinesthetic intelligence for humanistic care-inspired musical applications; (e) Naturalistic intelligence for demonstrating musical content taxonomy; (f) Musical intelligence for understanding musical rhythms, pitches etc. [8]; (g) Interpersonal intelligence for emotion recognition; (h) Intrapersonal intelligence for mapping of audiences' sentiments; (i) Spiritual intelligence for embracing social responsibility and happiness; and (j) Creative intelligence for constructive thoughts and divergent imagination.

Keywords— Internet of Music Things; Multiple intelligence; Computational musicology.

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PROGESTERONE MODULATED BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR, OXIDATIVE STRESS AND NEUROINFLAMMATION TO MITIGATE AUTISTIC-BEHAVIORS IN PRENATAL VALPROIC ACID RAT MODEL

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Type of paper: Research report

Abstract

Background: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a lifelong neurodevelopmental disorder diagnosed by social-communication impairments and repetitive behaviors. Low progesterone levels were documented in several preclinical and clinical ASD studies. Treatment with PR-agonist, progesterone is known for their beneficial effects in various brain conditions. Here, we investigated the progesterone receptor agonist- progesterone effects in Prenatal valproic acid (VPA) induced rat model of ASD.

Method: The pregnant females were treated with VPA (single 500mg/ kg dose intraperitoneally) on gestational 12.5th day to induce autistic symptoms in their male offspring as similar to clinical ASD symptoms. Then, rats were treated with progesterone (4 mg/kg and 8 mg/kg, subcutaneously) from postnatal 21st day till end of the study. Behaviorally, social interaction (3-chambers social testing apparatus), repetitive behavior (Y-maze), locomotor activity (open-field), exploratory activity (hole board) and anxiety (elevated plus maze) were assessed. Biochemical assays were performed in ASD-focused regions- cerebellum and hippocampus. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), reduced glutathione (GSH), thiobarbituric acid reactive substance (TBARS) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were evaluated. Additionally, blood brain barrier integrity was assessed by brain water content method.

Results: VPA significantly induced social deficits, repetitive behavior, hyperlocomotion, anxiety and low exploratory activity in rats. Biochemically, VPA significantly decreased the BDNF, GSH and increased TBARS, IL-6 levels along with BBB permeability. Treatment with progesterone significantly mitigated VPA-induced ASD symptoms in rats.

Conclusion: PR-agonist, progesterone attenuated the VPA induced ASD-behavioral deficits, possibly by restoring the BDNF level, BBB integrity, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Thus, PR may be possible target for further understanding in ASD.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, Valproic acid, Progesterone receptor



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NATIONAL APPROACH IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

National income is a measure of the value of output in the form of goods and services produced by a country in a certain period or the total amount of income received by the community in a country in one year. So the purpose of this research is to plan or formulate appropriate policies in carrying out development and economic activities after knowing which sectors need to be developed, and which sectors must be maintained, according to their composition in national income. In this study, the population used is the community. Research with a qualitative approach with descriptive data type with data collection techniques in this study using interviews and observation. National income relates to the economy between provinces and also to compare economic development with other countries.

Keywords: National income, economy, and public.



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TRADE OR BUY

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ABSTRACT

Buying and selling is the process of exchanging an item (property) so that there is a transfer of ownership of the item with a justified replacement. The pillars of buying and selling are the contract, the seller and the buyer, Islam and the existence of the object of the contract. The terms of sale and purchase in terms of the contract are the conditions for the occurrence of the contract, the conditions for the validity of the sale and purchase agreement, the conditions for carrying out the sale and purchase, and the conditions for binding the sale and purchase. Types of buying and selling can be viewed in terms of the object of sale and purchase and in terms of contract actors. Khiyar is an option to continue the sale and purchase or cancel it, because it is caused by a defect in the goods being sold, or there is an agreement at the time of the contract, or for other reasons. In Islam requires that buying and selling activities must be carried out cleanly, honestly without any form of fraud. In Islam, requires an intermediary (samsarah) to facilitate the buying and selling procession.

Keywords : Buying and selling, pillars of buying and selling, terms of sale and purchase,



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INFLATION IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is inflation in Islamic Perspective. Inflation is a natural phenomenon that affects the lives of all people around the world since ancient times until now. This paper aims to inform readers about inflation in an Islamic perspective. This study uses a library research method, namely research by collecting data from several library book references to explain the title to be studied. The results of the study indicate that inflation occurs because prices in general have increased and continue. In the Islamic perspective, inflation is divided into two based on the cause, namely natural inflation and human error inflation. Natural inflation is inflation of this type caused by various natural factors that cannot be avoided by mankind, while human error inflation is inflation caused by mistakes made by humans. To overcome the impact of inflation on the Islamic economy, it is recommended to replace paper currency into gold and silver again and prohibit excessive imports so as not to strangle domestic producers.

Keywords: Inflation, Islamic Perspective



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ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL LIEN AND ITS EFFECT FOR THE WEFARE OF PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Ar-rahn is to make something valuable in view syara as collateral for debt as long as there are two possibilities, namely: to return money or return some things that. The purpose of this study is to find out how the review Islamic economics on the practice of pawning rice fields in Kejene Village and to find out the impact of pawning on welfare Kejene Village community. The method used is a qualitative research based on observations, interviews and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the practice of Pawning rice fields in Kejene Village is not in accordance with practice Islamic economics, and its impact on the welfare of society have not been able to improve the welfare of the people who practice pawning.

Keywords: Ar rahn, welfare, islamic economy



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THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF INFLATION

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ABSTRACT

The causes of inflation in both the short and long term are debated among economists. High and unstable inflation will result in an imbalance between supply and demand and will certainly affect the economic condition. So the purpose of this research is to analyze and describe the causes of inflation in supply and demand. This research uses the literature review method in analyzing the causes of inflation from the demand and supply side. The results of this research indicate that inflation on the supply side occurs due to a continuous decrease in agregat supply over a certain period of time. Meanwhile, inflation on the demand side is caused by an increase in total demand accompanied by a decrease in supply so that the price of goods becomes higher.

Keywords: Inflation, Supply, Demand



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DISTRIBUTION STRATEGY OF BATIK PUTRA BALI STORE TO THE ENHANCEMENT SALES VOLUME

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ABSTRACT

The distribution strategy in a business would be affect the continuity of the business, including to the enhancement sales volume. The purpose of the research is to describe distribution strategy of batik in Putra Bali Store. The research method used is qualitative method. Data source used is primary data source. Data collected by the observation, interview, and documentation method. The result of the research is the Batik Putra Bali Store has considered the best distribution channel to market the product to the enhancement sales volume. The distribution strategy used by this store are direct and indirect distribution. Direct distribution did by selling the products at central and branch store. Indirect distribution did by distributing products to second hand (reseller). The existence of a reseller could save cost and time effectiveness. Reseller coul help Batik Putra Bali Store dominate the market segment and expand the marketing area.This store additionally sell the product by online through market place shopee. Ofusing the market place makes the products from Batik Putra Bali Store be able to reach markets outside of Java without incurring more costs. Marketing product by online has caused batik sales volume at this store to increas significantly. It depends on the distribution strategy chosen by this store.

Keywords :Strategy, Distribution, Batik, Sales Volume



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

October 15-16, 2021 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN / Baku Eurasia University

HISTORY OF THOUGHT ISLAMIC MACRO ECONOMIC

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ABSTRACT

Islamic macroeconomics is a science that analyzes the factors that determine the economic activities of a country and examines the role of the government in overcoming all economic problems based on principles. Islamic economics as a modern science only emerged in the 1970s, but thoughts on Islamic economics have emerged since Islam was revealed through the prophet Muhammad SAW. The purpose of this study is to describe macroeconomic policies during the time of the Prophet Muhammad and macroeconomic policies during the khulafaur rasyidin era. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative type. This research method uses the method of literature study or literature study. The conclusion is that the Islamic macroeconomic theory of economic growth, inflation, and money, is new, but has existed since the time of the Prophet.

Keywords: Economics, Islam, Macro



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ISLAMIC ECONOMIC THOUGHT ACCORDING TO ABU YUSUF, IMAM ASY-SYAIBANI AND ABU UBAID

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ABSTRACT

Ya'qub bin Ibrahim bin Habib bin Khunais bin Sa'ad al-Ansari or Abu Yusuf was born in 113 H in Kufa. One of the works of Abu Yusuf during the reign of ar-Rashid is the book of Al-Kharaj which is used as a guide for law enforcement to avoid injustice against the people caused by differences in position or religion. Abu Abdillah Muhammad bin Al-Hasan bin Farqad Al-Syaibani was born in 130 H in the city of Wasith, Iraq. known as a productive Muslim economist and his write down the main ideas of Al-Syaibani's fiqh using ihtisan as his ijthihad method. His work can be classified into two groups, namely Zahir Al-Riwayah and Al-Nawadir. Abu Ubaid's full name is Al-Qasim bin Sallam bin Miskin bin Zaid Al-Harawi Al-Azadi Al Baghdadi. He was born in the city of Hirrah Khurasan, west of Afghanistan in 150 H. He is an intelligent and intelligent scholar so many scholars praise him.

Keywords: Islamic Economic, Abu Yusuf, Imam Asy-Syaibani, and Abu Ubaid.



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ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE RELEVANCE OF RELIGIOSITY ON ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR

(Case study of Rengginang Samiaji Batang producer)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relevance of the value of religiosity to economic behavior by SAMIAJI rengginang producers. This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The data collection technique used in this research is in the form of observations made at the SAMIAJI rengginang producer located in Warungasem, Batang. Then interviews with Mrs. Masruroh as the founder of the SAMIAJI business, and documentation techniques. The result of this research is that the SAMIAJI rengginang business, which is located in Warungasem Batang, has existed since 2013 with its founder, Mrs. Masruroh. This business produces three types of rengginang, namely jimpitan rengginang, small round rengginang and large rengginang. The production stages consist of steaming, printing, drying, frying and packaging stages. The religious values that are believed by the rengginang producers are honesty, trust, justice, responsibility and usefulness. Its relevance to production economic activities is that the existence of these religious values as moral and ethical shapers in production, so that production is more directed, clean and healthy. Such production can be beneficial for business continuity, because it can improve product quality and consumer loyalty.

JEL classification: Z120

Keywords : religiosity, economic actors, Production, economic sociology



3. INTERNATIONAL BAKU SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

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TRADITIONAL HALAL CULINARY IN THE CITY OF PEMALANG: OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGIES IN THE TIMES

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ABSTRACT

Traditional halal culinary is a culinary that needs to be developed because traditional halal culinary needs encouragement, because the culinary business is very promising. The purpose of this research is to find out how traditional halal culinary opportunities can survive and a good strategy so that traditional halal culinary can compete with today's modern culinary. It can be seen that the culinary business still has high resilience and is growing rapidly, especially food that is labeled and certified halal. Pemalang City is one of the cities with high culinary developments. Culinary is one of the identity characteristics of a region, one of which is Pemalang City which also has many traditional culinary delights. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, namely by conducting semi-structured interviews with informants. Researchers also tested the validity and credibility of the data by using triangulation techniques. The results of this study are to produce an understanding that traditional halal culinary has opportunities in Pemalang City today, and has several strategies that can develop traditional halal culinary businesses in Pemalang City that can compete with modern culinary arts today. The strategy used is the digital strategy and the ABCDE strategy.

Keywords: Culinary, Traditional Culinary, Halal.



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CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS IN MUAMALAH

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ABSTRACT

Some people in Indonesia do not know the contract or engagement in muamalah as a whole. Many of the people who are muamalah do not pay attention to the contracts that have been determined by the Shari'a, for example in buying and selling contracts and so on. The purpose of this study is to describe the meaning of the contract, the origin of the contract, the pillars of the contract, the terms of the contract, and the various types of contracts in the field of muamalah in accordance with Islamic law. In this study, the method used is the literature review method. The result of this study is an agreement between the two parties regarding the agreement that has been agreed upon by both of them by paying attention to the rules that have been set in Islam. Related to its application, of course, the contract is never separated from the pillars, and the conditions that must be met so that the agreed contract becomes valid and perfect.

Keywords: contracts, agreements, muamalah.



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DIFFERENCES IN ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR DUE TO IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Every human being will fulfill the needs of their own life, because a person's needs cannot be fulfilled by himself. This research aims that the needs of human life to fulfill, produce and distribute it called the economy, the main problem is no longer just how humans fulfill his unlimited needs with the tools that fulfill his needs available (limited), but also on the interests of someone who limited by the interests of others. To answer the problem these, thinkers from various circles, ranging from philosophers, politicians, sociologists and of course economists themselves have put forward their ideas related to the development of economic problems that later gave rise to several schools of economic thought. This study uses a literature study that is looking for data sources through journals, books, internet, and so on. The result of this discussion is that the two major schools of thought coloring the world economic system to date are capitalism and socialism. These schools of thought differ from each other in ideological to influence the pattern and operationalization of the economic system. Every an economic system must be based on an ideology that provides the basis and tts aims on the one hand and its axioms and principles on the other.

Keywords: Ideological, Capitalism, Socialism.



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MORAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Moral Economics is an analysis of what causes a person to behave, act and engage in economic activities. This is a social phenomenon that is likely to greatly affect the order of social life. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between morals and economic behavior in order to secure their position in economic activity in the face of existing competition. This research method uses a literature review that has been researched beforehand from researchers Bikin Zulfikri Rahmat, Damsar, and Eva Iryani. Based on this study, the results of this study are to determine the moral goodness and badness in Muslims who will always carry out economic activities just to expect the pleasure of Allah.

Keywords: The linkage of morals and economic behavior.



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IMPLEMENTATION OF PREPARATION TO FACE DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS ON THE ECONOMY IN TIRTO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is predicted to experience the demographic bonus phenomenon. This phenomenon is a higher productive age than non-productive age. The purpose of this study is to analyze the extent to which Tirto Subdistrict in preparing for the Demographic Bonus that will years 2020-2030, and the number of productive ages in Tirto district. Research design used, population analysisi throught the relevant agencies. Data collected through refer, then continued qith proficiency, record, and write. The result of the study, the number people od productive age tend to be more low educational status and the lackof knowledge about the Demographic Bonus.

Keywords: preparing for the Demographic Bonus, number of productive ages in Tirto district, low educational status



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THE FUTURE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN THE CURRENT GLOBAL ERA OF ECONOMICS TREND

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ABSTRACT

Conventional economics has not only weaknesses but also advantages. its weakness mainly lies in its secular paradigm that separates positive and normative economics, the absence of a strong relationship between micro and macro economics, the neglect of moral and ethical values in its descriptive and predictive functions. The advantage is that it is sophisticated that it achieves conventional economic theories with mathematical and calculus models. The era of globalization and the phenomenon of the development trend of economics has given birth to many opportunities as well as challenges, especially in efforts to develop the Islamic economy. Therefore, the development of Islamic economics in the future, besides having to learn from the successes and failures of conventional economics, it is also necessary to utilize creative and innovative approaches to truly realize an Islamic economy that is *rahmatan lil alamin* in various aspects.

JEL classification: Z120

Keywords : Islamic Economics, Global, Development, Rahmatan lil ‘alamin



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CORC BUŞ ADMINISTRASIYASI DÖVRÜNDƏ (2001-2008) ABŞ-IN İRAN SIYASƏT

GEORGE W. BUSH YÖNETİMİ SIRASINDA (2001-2008) ABD’NİN İRAN POLITİKASI

ПОЛИТИКА США В ОТНОШЕНИИ ИРАНА ПРИ АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ

ДЖОРДЖА БУША (2001-2008 ГГ.)

US POLICY TOWARDS IRAN DURING THE GEORGE W. BUSH ADMINISTRATION
(2001-2008)

Nərgiz CARÇIYEVA

ÖZET

Makale, George W. Bush yönetimi döneminde İran’ın dış politikasının temel özelliklerini, bölgedeki ulusal ve ideolojik politikasını, ABD karşısındaki konumunu, ABD dış politikasını ve ABD-İran ilişkilerini tartışıyor. ABD-İran ilişkileri İran devriminden önce normal olmasına rağmen, daha sonra gerginleşti ve Buş yönetimi sırasında sert ABD politikalarıyla karakterize edildi. Özellikle, ABD’nin İran’ın nükleer programına ilişkin politikası giderek daha radikal hale geldi ve Saadabad anlaşmasının yanı sıra Uluslararası Atom Enerjisi Ajansı’nın İran’a ilişkin hükümlerinin ihlal edilmesiyle sonuçlandı. ABD’nin sert politikası sonucunda İran nükleer program geliştirmiş ve ABD’ye karşı yeterli adımlar atmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ABD, İran, dış politika, çatışma, nükleer program, yaptırımlar, diyalog

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə İranın xarici siyasətinin əsas xüsusiyyətləri, milli və ideoloji baxımdan regionda həyata keçirdiyi siyasət, ABŞ-la bağlı mövqeyi, həmçinin ABŞ-ın həyata keçirdiyi xarici siyasət və Corc Buş administrasiyası dövründə ABŞ-İran əlaqələrinin xüsusiyyətlərindən söhbət açılır. ABŞ-İran münasibətləri İran inqilabından əvvəl normal müstəvidə cərəyan etsə də, sonradan münasibətlər kəskin xarakter almış və Buş administrasiyası dövründə ABŞ-ın sərt siyasəti ilə xarakterizə olunmuşdur. Xüsusilə ABŞ-ın İranın nüvə proqramı ilə bağlı siyasəti getdikcə radikal xarakter almış və Səadabad müqaviləsinin, eyni zamanda BAEA-nın İranla bağlı müddəalarının pozulması ilə nəticələnmişdir. ABŞ-ın sərt siyasəti nəticəsində İran nüvə proqramını inkişaf etdirmiş və ABŞ-ın əleyhinə adekvat addımlar atmışdır. Münaqişə və



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əməkdaşlığın qarşılaşdırılması ön plana çəkilən məqalədə ABŞ-İran münasibətlərinin yaxşılaşmasına mane olan bir sıra amillər təhlil edilmişdir. Xüsusilə Buş administrasiyasının İranla bağlı yol verdiyi səhvlər və proseslərin perspektivləri ön plana çəkilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: ABŞ, İran, xarici siyasət, münaqişə, nüvə proqramı, sanksiya, dialog

Наргиз Джарчиева

РЕЗЮМЕ

В этой статье обсуждаются основные черты внешней политики Ирана, его национальная и идеологическая политика в регионе, его позиция в отношении Соединенных Штатов, а также внешняя политика США и американо-иранские отношения во время администрации Джорджа Буша. Хотя американо-иранские отношения были нормальными до иранской революции, позже они стали напряженными и характеризовались жесткой политикой США во время администрации Буша. В частности, политика США в отношении ядерной программы Ирана становится все более радикальной и приводит к нарушениям Саадабадского соглашения, а также положений МАГАТЭ по Ирану. В результате жесткой политики США Иран разработал ядерную программу и предпринял адекватные шаги против США. Сравнивая конфликт и сотрудничество, в статье анализируется ряд факторов, препятствующих улучшению американо-иранских отношений. В частности, были отмечены ошибки администрации Буша в отношении Ирана и перспективы этого процесса.

Ключевые слова: США, Иран, внешняя политика, конфликт, ядерная программа, санкция, диалог.

SUMMARY

This article discusses the main features of Iran's foreign policy, its national and ideological policy in the region, its position on the United States, as well as US foreign policy and US- Iranian relations during the George W. Bush administration. Although US-Iranian relations were normal before the Iranian revolution, they later became tense and were characterized by tough US policies during the Bush administration. In particular, the US



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policy on Iran's nuclear program has become increasingly radical and has resulted in violations of the Saadabad agreement, as well as the IAEA's provisions on Iran. As a result of tough US policy, Iran has developed a nuclear program and has taken adequate steps against the United States. Comparing conflict and cooperation, the article analyzes a number of factors that hinder the improvement of US-Iranian relations. In particular, the miscalculations of foreign policy toward Iran by the Bush administration and the prospects of the process are highlighted in the article.

Keywords: US, Iran, foreign policy, conflict, nuclear program, sanctions, dialogue



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**RUSİYA FEDERASİYASININ AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASINDAKI
SÜLHMƏRAMLILIQ MISSİYASININ SİYASİ – HÜQUQİ ASPEKTLƏRİ**

İlhamə ÖMƏROVA

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Dövlət İdarəçilik Akademiyası “Tarix”
kafedrasının baş müəllimi

ÖZET

**Azərbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nde Rusya Federasyonunun Barış Misyonunun Siyasi ve
Hukuki Yönleri**

Bu çalışmada, 10 Kasım 2020 tarihinde Azerbaycan, Ermenistan ve Rusya arasında imzalanan üçlü bildiriye uygun olarak İkinci Karabağ Savaşında Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin toprak bütünlüğü ve Rus barış güçlerinin bölgeye getirilmesi bağlamını incelemektedir. 44 gün süren Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin toprak bütünlüğü için Vatan Savaşı sırasında bölge devletlerinin yanı sıra AGİT Minsk Grubu üye devletlerinin tutumları değerlendirilecektir.

Jeopolitik ve stratejik önem açısından Güney Kafkasya bölgesi Rusya'nın dış politikasında en önemli yeri işgal etmektedir. Böylece Rusya başta olmak üzere ABD, Avrupa Birliği, Türkiye ve İran gibi ülkelerin çıkarları açısından Rusya ne pahasına olursa olsun Güney Kafkasya'dan vazgeçmemektedir. Güney Kafkasya ülkeleri Rusya için çok önemlidir. Özellikle Azerbaycan'ın Rusya için önemi, tarihi faktörler açısından ülkenin doğal kaynakları, diğer yandan ülkenin jeostratejik konumu gibi faktörlerden etkilenmektedir.

Rusya Federasyonu, hızla değişen ve istikrarsız bir dünyada Rusya dış politikasında reel politik bir yaklaşımı tercih ederek, Karabağ'ın geleceğine ordusu aracılığıyla iştirakını gerçekleştirme yaklaşımını izlemiştir. Rusya dış politikasının iki ana yönü vardır - çevik ve çok vektörlü bir eylem modeli.

Makalede ayrıca Birleşmiş Milletler'in barışı koruma misyonlarının doğrudan Güvenlik Konseyi veya BM kararları ile yürütüldüğünü belirtiyor. BM barış güçlerinin ve bölgesel barış güçlerinin siyasi ve yasal faaliyetleri hukuki ve siyasi olarak esaslandırılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Üçlü Bildirge, Rusya, Karabağ, Barış Koruma Misyonu, Konsept, AGİT, BM



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Summary

PEACEKEEPING MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

POLITICAL - LEGAL ASPECTS

The article examines Second Karabakh War for the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan Republic and involvement of peacekeeping forces of Russian Federation in the region in accordance with the trilateral statement signed between Azerbaijan, Armenia and Russia on November 10, 2020.

The positions of regional states, as well as the member states of the OSCE Minsk Group during the Patriotic War for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which lasted for 44 days, were considered.

In terms of geopolitical and strategic importance, the South Caucasus region occupies the most important place in Russia's foreign policy. Thus, in terms of the interests of countries such as the United States, the European Union, Turkey and Iran, especially Russia. Russia did not want to give up the South Caucasus at any cost. The countries of the South Caucasus are important for Russia specially. In particular, the importance of Azerbaijan for Russia is influenced by such factors as the country's natural resources in terms of historical factors on one hand, the country's geostrategic position on the other hand.

Russian Federation realized its close participation in Nagorno-Karabakh's future life by addressing to its foreign real political relations concept of enforcing of "creation its foreign relation in changing and unstable world" by using military power. Peacekeeping mission was motivated from the political-legal point of view in the article, too.

The article also states that peacekeeping missions by the United Nations are carried out directly by Security Council or UN resolutions. The activities of UN peacekeepers and regional peacekeeping forces are politically and legally justified.

Key words: Azerbaijan, tripartite declaration, Russia, Nagorno-Karabakh, peacekeeping mission, conception, Organization For Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations (UN)