



ABSTRACT BOOK

INTERNATIONAL KHAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE - III

JANUARY 7-9, 2022

BAKU, AZERBAIJAN, KHAZAR UNIVERSITY

EDITORS

PROF. DR. HACER HUSEYNOVA

ALINA AMANZHLOVA

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INTERNATIONAL KHAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE - III

January 7-9, 2022
Baku, Azerbaijan, Khazar University

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors:

**Prof. Dr. Hacer Huseynova
Alina Amanzholova**

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CONFERENCE ID

INTERNATIONAL KHAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE – III

ORGANIZATORS

Hazar University and IKSAD Institute

DATE-PLACE

January 7-9,2022/ Baku, Azerbaijan, Khazar University

EDITORS

Prof. Dr. Hacer HUSEYNOVA
Alina AMANZHLOVA

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS: 149

THE NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY: 68

OTHER COUNTRIES: 81

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (18):

Turkey, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Tunisia, Algeria, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Israel,
Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Romania, Italy, Iran, North Cyprus, Canada, Sri Lanka,
Morocco





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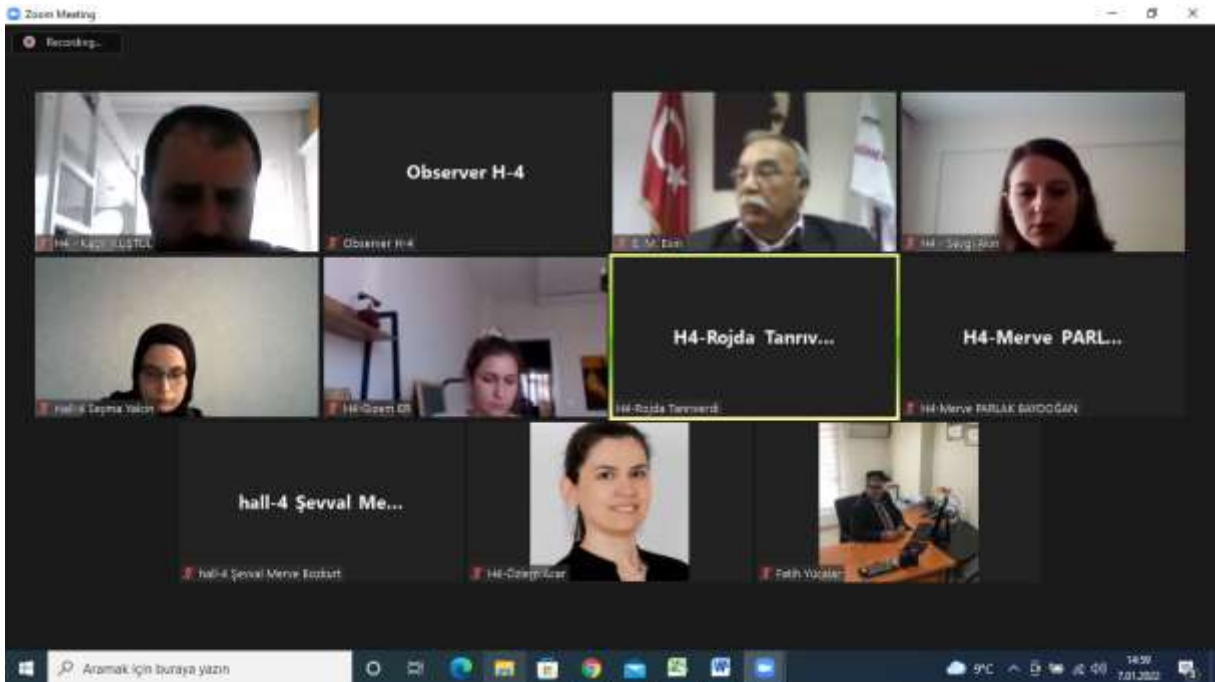
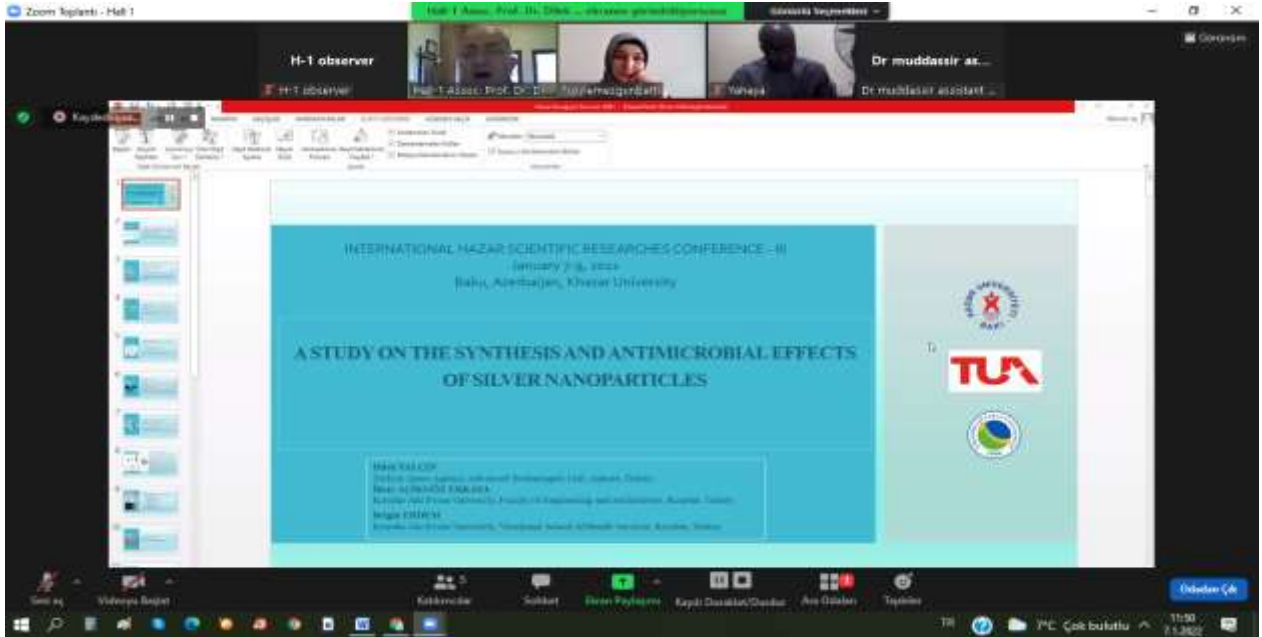
Dr. Halide MEMMEDOVA - AMEA Folklore Institute "Dede Korkut" branch, Expert researcher

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Dr. Gulshen MEHERREMOVA. Azerbaijan University of Languages



PHOTO GALLERY



Zoom Toplantı - H4 4

H4 - Observer

H4 - Observer

H4 4, Roland Moraru

Kılıç (an)

khafa

Sri Salamat

IIIrd INTERNATIONAL HAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE
 January 7-9, 2022, Baku, Azerbaijan, Khazar University

GENDER STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF EXTERNAL PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SERVICES IN ROMANIA

Roland Ioşif Moraru
 Mihai Popescu-Stela
 Cătălin Valentin DREGAN

University of Petroşani, Management and Industrial Engineering Department, Petroşani, Romania.

SAFETY IS OUR #1 PRIORITY

Zoom Toplantı

Yeni Ses

Videoyu Kapat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekran Paylaşım

Kayıt Durdurulmuş

Arka Planlar

Reklamcılar

Değerlendirmeyi Gözet

Katılımcılar (8)

Hi... (Diyak oturma sahibi, Dev) [Muted]

H4 4, Roland Moraru [Muted]

H4 - Seygü AKIN [Muted]

Kılıç (an) [Muted]

khafa [Muted]

Petroşani Bilim Kurumu [Muted]

Sri Salamat [Muted]

Vajra Podratkumar [Muted]

Tamamla Sesize Al

Değerlendirmeyi Gözet

Zoom Toplantı

Kayıtlı Katılımcılar

H-1 observer

Zeynep Gökbayal

H-1 observer

Doç. Dr. M. Yavuz Akpınar

HI - Kadir Korkmaz

HI - Ş. Beşirhanlıoğlu

HI - Sudek ÖZAR

Tekirca Doç. Dr. İsmail H. Hacı

LIW

Narmin Guliyeva

amir

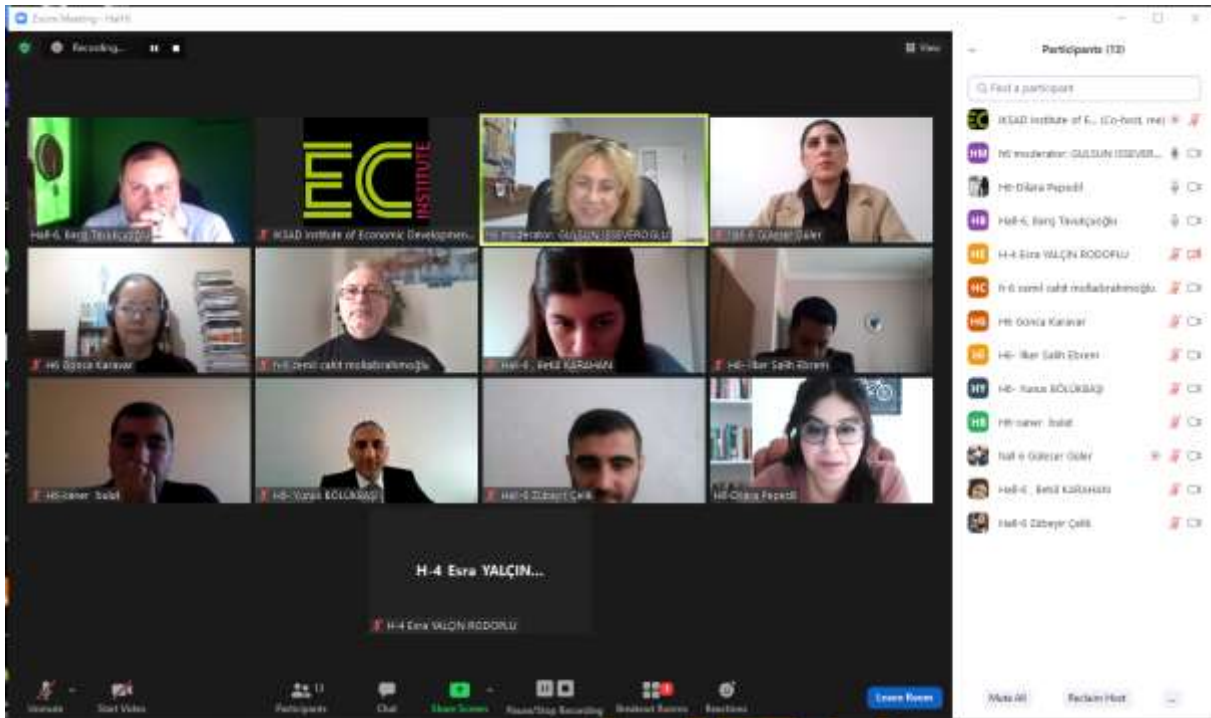
Elnare Seferova

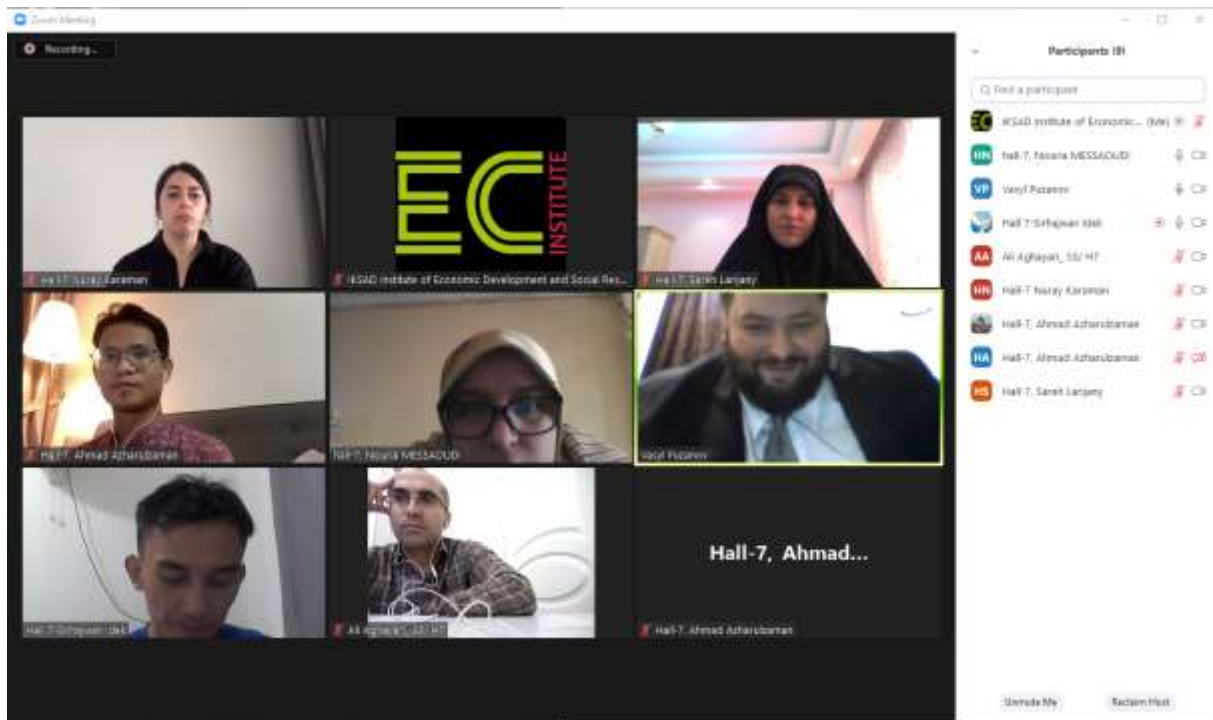
Brian YANARATES

Windows Taskbar

11°C Çok bulutlu

14:22 7/1/2022





H-7 Observer

Quliyeva Ayşe...

Quliyeva Ayşe...

"Jude the Obscure"

"Jude the Obscure" əsərində Sue obrazını da nümunə olaraq göstərmək olar. Sue evlilik və niğah olmadan qeyri-qanuni şəkildə Jude ilə birlikdə yaşayır və ondan uşaqlar dünyaya gətirir. Əslində, əxlaqlı, vicdanlı və hətta yüksək düşüncəli bir insan olmağına baxmayaraq, cəmiyyət ona "pozğun" damğası vurur, münasibətləri ətrafındakılar tərəfindən qəbul edilməz hesab olunur.

JUDE THE OBSCURE

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Recording...

You are viewing Hall 3 - Screen Recording & Control

View Options

Hall-3, Observer

Hall-3, Observer

Hall-3, Arzu İsmayilova

Sadık Alper Yıldırım

Hall-3, F.Furkan...

1 unassigned participant

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Leave Room

DİJİTAL MEKAN





INTERNATIONAL HAZAR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE - III

January 7-9, 2022
Baku, Azerbaijan, Khazar University

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Online (with Video Conference) Presentation



Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855
Passcode: 000777

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<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86879269855?pwd=QlJSRVlYXNlZmRLTmNKUGk3WVprUT09>

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- ✓ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- ✓ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
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- ✓ The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- ✓ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ✓ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ✓ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ✓ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ✓ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
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exp. Hall-1, Awais Khan**



Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855

Passcode: 000777

Session 1 / Hall-1
07.01.2022
Moderator: Yıldırım İsmail Tosun
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Yıldırım İsmail Tosun	CARRIER COLUMN FLOTATION BY CHAR SLIME - WASHING OF ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIMES	Şirnak University, Turkey
Fethullah Chichek		Azerbaijan National Academy of Science, Radiation Institute, Baku, Azerbaijan
Yıldırım İsmail Tosun	MICROWAVE ACTED VERTICAL BALL MILL GRINDING OF ŞIRNAK FLY ASH AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIME AND OAK WOOD CHAR	Şirnak University, Turkey
Fethullah Chichek		Azerbaijan National Academy of Science, Radiation Institute, Baku, Azerbaijan
Kübra Gül Durmaz	THE ROLE OF NATURAL GAS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF COMBINED CYCLE PLANTS	İskenderun Teknik University, Turkey
Ergül Yaşar		İskenderun Teknik University, Turkey
Barbaros DURMUŞ	ANAEROBIC BIODEGRADATION OF COSMETIC INDUSTRY WASTEWATER	Firat University, Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilüfer NACAR KOÇER		Firat University, Turkey
Buğra YILMAZ	INDUCTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITERS WORKING PRINCIPLES	Firat University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Muhsin Tunay GENÇOĞLU		Firat University, Turkey

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Session 1 / Hall-2
07.01.2022
Moderator: Berrabah Hamza Madjid & Zemri Amine
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Berrabah Hamza Madjid	BEHAVIOR OF FLEXED COMPOSITE PLATES UNDER THERMOMECHANICAL LOADS	Relizane University, Algeria
Bouderba Bachir		Tissemsilt University
Berrabah Hamza Madjid	THE INFLUENCE OF THE PIEZOELECTRIC EFFECT ON THE STRAIN DISTRIBUTION FOR SEMICONDUCTOR LAYERS	Relizane University, Algeria
Miloudi Mohamed	EMC MODELING OF THE INVERTER-MACHINE ASSOCIATION	University of Relizane, Algeria
Miloudi Houcine		University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria
Bendaoud Abdelber		University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria
Gourbi Abdelkader		University of Oran, Algeria
Rami Abdelkader		University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria
Benhadda Nassireddine		University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria
Omar TALEB		Tlemcen University, Departement of çivil engineering, EOLE Laboratory
Farid Brahim HOUTI	SHRINKAGE BEHAVIOR OF ECO-SELF COMPACTNG MORTAR	Tlemcen University, Departement of çivil engineering, EOLE Laboratory
Ahmed Soufiane BENOSMAN		Tlemcen University, Departement of çivil engineering, EOLE Laboratory
Juan Miguel Alvarez Gomez	HYBRID GEOPOLYMER COMPOSITES ORGANIC-INORGANIC	Cracow University of Technology, Poland
Beata Figiela		Cracow University of Technology, Poland
Dalila Khalfa	PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY IN A ROLLING PLANT BY USING THE "DMAIC" METHOD APPLICATION: METAL SHEET PRODUCTION LINE UNIT: HOT ROLLER COMPANY: SIDER – ANNABA-ALGERIA	Badji Mokhtar Annaba University
Abdelouahabame Benretem		Badji Mokhtar Annaba University
Mounira Djemai		Badji Mokhtar Annaba University
Hichem Bouras		Badji Mokhtar Annaba University
Zemri Amine		THE HYGRO-THERMO-MECHANICAL BENDING OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED BEAM WITH HIGER ORDER BEAM THEORY

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Session 1 / Hall-3**07.01.2022****Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin GÜCÜYEN****Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777****Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00****Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00**

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Duygu YASAN	EXAMINING URBANIZATION WITH THE GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE PLATFORM: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL	Yıldız Technical University, Turkey
Uğur ACAR		Yıldız Technical University, Turkey
Osman Salih YILMAZ		Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Engin GÜCÜYEN	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF FLOATING OFFSHORE STRUCTURE UNDER WAVE LOADS	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Ali CEYHAN	EVALUATION OF LAYOUT OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES USING MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING METHODS	Kramanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey
Muhammet Enes AKPINAR		Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Sadık Alper YILDIZEL		Kramanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey
İsmail Artun İmamoğlu	DECENTRALIZED METAVERSE PLACES: DECENTRALAND	KTO Karatay University, Turkey
Halil Sevim		KTO Karatay University, Turkey
Fatih Furkan Canbaz		KTO Karatay University, Turkey

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Session 1 / Hall-4
07.01.2022
Moderator: Hassan Guendouz
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Deepika M	GAS USAGE LEVEL MONITORING USING IOT	EIE, India
Devanya K		EIE, India
Divya D		EIE, India
Hassan Guendouz	CARBON INCORPORATION INTO IRON TARGET SURFACE USING ION IMPLANTATION SIMULATION	Mechanics Research Center (CRM), Algeria.
Dr. Kellouche Yasmina	PLASTICITY INDEX PREDICTION MODEL OF FLY ASH STABILIZED CLAYEY SOILS USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	University Djilali Bounaama, Algeria
NOUR SOULEYMANE Mahamat		University Djilali Bounaama, Algeria
DE CARVALHO Marcelo		University Djilali Bounaama, Algeria
Dr. Sari Ahmed Bilal		University Hassiba Benbouali, Algeria
Volodymyr PAVLENKO	USING DATA SCIENCE TO OPTIMIZE THE GAME ECONOMY	Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine
Ihor PONOMARENKO		Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine
Oussama Meghlaoui	EVALUATION OF AVAILABILITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF A WIND TURBINE	Badji Mokhtar University, Algeria
Hocine Cheghib		Badji Mokhtar University, Algeria
Dalila Khalfa		Badji Mokhtar University, Algeria
Abdelouahabame Benretem		Badji Mokhtar University, Algeria
Ibrahim Abdulhalim	MINIATURE HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASMONIC SENSOR FOR POC APPLICATIONS	Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

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Session 1 / Hall-5
07.01.2022
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Özlem ORHAN	ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST OF THE CALCANEUS: A RARE CASE REPORT	Harran University, Turkey
Hüseyin Emre TEPEDELENLİOĞLU		Çankırı Public Hospital
Yağız Oğul AKCAN		Gazi University, Turkey
Tolga TOLUNAY		Gazi University, Turkey
Şefik Murat ARIKAN		Gazi University, Turkey
Fatma Demir Yenigürbüz	EFFECTS OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA ON THYROID HORMONES	Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey
Emine Türkkkan		Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Cemil Taşçıoğlu Şehir Hastanesi
Fırat ARGÜDER	EXAMINATION OF THE CAUSES OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN TURKEY, IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	Devlet Su İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü
Servet SOYGÜDER		Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM	SKIN AGING	Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM		Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey
Servet SOYGÜDER	HEALTH EFFECTS OF NOISE AND PROTECTION METHODS; A RESEARCH ON CREDIT EMPLOYEES	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey
İlker YILMAZ		Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey
Salih MACİN	EVALUATION OF ENTAMOEBAS HISTOLYTICA, GIARDIA LAMBLIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM ANTIGEN PRESENCE BY IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD IN PATIENTS WITH PRE-DIAGNOSIS OF GASTROENTERITIS	Selcuk University, Turkey
Rugıyya SAMADZADE		Selcuk University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Eyyup ECEVİT	THE EFFECTS OF AGING ON HEALTH: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON TURKIC REPUBLICS	Erciyes University, Turkey
Vugar HAZIYEV		Sakarya University, Turkey
Rojdan Ferman GÜNEŞ UYSAL	PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT	Batman Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi BATMAN/TÜRKİYE
Salih MACİN	INVESTIGATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI SEROPREVALENCE IN PEDIATRIC AGE GROUP BY IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD	Selcuk University, Turkey
Rugıyya SAMADZADE		Selcuk University, Turkey



Hülya İNCE	BIOTIN THIAMIN RESPONSIBLE BASAL GANGLION DISEASE: DAY 23 th	Özel Medikal Park Samsun Hastanesi, Çocuk Nörolojisi Bölümü
Didem YEŞİLIRMAK	- DIAGNOSTIC BRAIN MRI – LIFE SAVING EARLY TREATMENT	Özel Medikal Park Samsun Hastanesi, Neonatoloji Bölümü
Kaya Turan	LATE PRESENTING PEDIATRIC RADIAL NECK FRACTURE: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	Medicine Faculty of Istinye University, Istanbul / Turkey
Cenk Köroğlu		Medicine Faculty of Istinye University, Istanbul / Turkey
Haluk Çabuk		Medicine Faculty of Istinye University, Istanbul / Turkey

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Session 1 / Hall-6
07.01.2022
Moderator: Asoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsün İŞSEVEROĞLU
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Zübeyir ÇELİK	THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SHOPPING EXPERIENCE IN THE EFFECT OF CONSUMERS' MENTAL WELL-BEING ON SHOPPING ENJOYMENT	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
Özge HABİBOĞLU		Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University
Yunus BÖLÜKBAŞI		Dr., Education Manager ACCA Turkey Cluster – Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Afghanistan
Betül KARAHAN	IDEOLOGIES ON WOMEN AND ITS EFFECTS IN FAIRY TALES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF FEMINIST THEORY	Uludağ University, Turkey
Cemil Cahit MOLLABRAHİMOĞLU	MUSLIM PERSONALITY IN THE LIGHT OF HADITH	Namık Kemal University, Turkey
Barış Tavukçuoğlu	THE RELATION BETWEEN USER GROUPS AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN DESTINATION CHOICE PROCESS	Marmara University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca KARAVAR	THE FACTORS THAT POSE DAMAGE TO TRADITIONAL TEXTILES	DEÜ, İzmir, TÜRKİYE
Gülezer GÜLER		DEÜ, İzmir, TÜRKİYE
Asoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsün İŞSEVEROĞLU	BRAND VALUE FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: TURKISH PARTICIPATION BANKS PRACTICE	Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇ	LEADERSHIP in REMOTE WORKING	Çağ University, Turkey
Dilara PEPEDİL		Çağ University, Turkey
Mehmet POLAT	DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRICES OF USED CARS	Iğdır University, Turkey
Caner BULUT		Iğdır University, Turkey
İlker Salih EBREM	URBANIZATION POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	Siirt University, Turkey
Esra Yağın Rodoplu	THE EFFECT OF REMOTE WORKING ON MOTIVATION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A RESEARCH IN THE BANKING SECTOR	MA in Business Administration
Islam Islamzade	FACTORS AFFECTING LOCAL TOURISTS' DESTINATION CHOICE: THE CASE OF AZERBAIJAN	Selcuk University, Turkey
Erkan Akgoz		Selcuk University, Turkey

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Session 1 / Hall-7
07.01.2022
Moderator: Vəliyeva Bəyimxanım Ənvər qızı
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Islam Islamzade	FACTORS AFFECTING LOCAL TOURISTS' DESTINATION CHOICE: THE CASE OF AZERBAIJAN	Selcuk University, Turkey
Erkan Akgoz		Selcuk University, Turkey
Erkan Akgoz	A STUDY ON THE DETERMINATION AND EVALUATION OF E-APPLICATION AREAS OF AZERBAIJAN TOURISM	Selcuk University, Turkey
Taleh Mansurov		Selcuk University, Turkey
Vəliyeva Bəyimxanım Ənvər qızı	XAN ŞUŞİNSKİNİN MÜƏLLİFİ OLDUĞU "CEYRAN BALA" MAHNISİNİN FƏRQLİ İFALARDA TƏHLİLİ	Azərbaycan Milli Konservatoriyasının baş müəllimi Azərbaycan Milli Konservatoriyasının doktorantı
Balaxanova Qumru Vasif kızı	CURRENT SITUATION AND PROBLEMS OF MICABIOTAS OF URBAN LAND	Azərbaycan Devlet Pedagoji Universiteti, Kimya və Biyoloji Fakültesi Ekoloji (bilim alanlarına görə) Bölümü
Vüsalə Ağabəyli, dosent, fil.f.d.	"NEW WOMEN" AND FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN THOMAS HARDY'S WORKS	Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Azərbaycan
Ayişə Quliyeva	XƏLİL RZA ULUTÜRKÜN ƏSƏRLƏRİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ SİNİFDƏNXARİC TƏDBİRLƏRİN ROLU	Bakı Mühəndislik Universiteti
Məmmədova Gülbəniz	THE STRUCTURE-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PLANT NAMES BEING MORPHOLOGICAL WAYS (SIMPLE STRUCTURE OF PLANT NAMES)	Bakı Xoreoqrafiya Akademiyası

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Session 2 / Hall-1**07.01.2022****Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN****Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777****Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30****Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30**

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Ameni BRAHMIA	THE MERCERIZATION EFFECT ON CRYSTAL STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CELLULOSE-BASED POLYMERS	King Khalid University, Tunisia
Amira Marzouki		Laboratory of Signal Image and Energy Mastery, Tunisia
Riadh Marzouki		University of Tunis El Manar, Tunisia
Sherif M.A.S. Keshk		Laboratory of Signal Image and Energy Mastery, Tunisia
Rached BEN HASSEN		Laboratory of Signal Image and Energy Mastery, Tunisia
Ameni BRAHMIA	CRISTAL STRUCTURAL AND THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE NEW AMINOCUMARIN DERIVATIVE	King Khalid University, Tunisia
Riadh Marzouki		University of Tunis El Manar, Tunisia
Jan Rohlicek		Na Slovance 2, 182 21 Prague 8, Czech Republic
Ahmad Irfan		King Khalid University, Tunisia
Rached BEN HASSEN		Laboratory of Signal Image and Energy Mastery, Tunisia
Ulku SOYDAL	NEW ANTIBACTERIAL BIOCOMPOSITE FILMS AND EVALUATION OF THEIR PROPERTIES	Selcuk University, Konya/Turkey
Fadim SOYLEMEZ GUNBATTI		Selcuk University, Konya/Turkey
Gulnare AHMETLI		Selcuk University, Konya/Turkey
Naima Melzi	PREDICTION OF DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT FOR NON POLAR BINARY GAS USING MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSIONS	University of Médéa, Algeria
Yamina ammi		University of Médéa, Algeria
Salah Hanini		University of Médéa, Algeria
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN	A STUDY ON THE SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES	Türkiye Uzay Ajansı, İleri Teknolojiler Birimi, Ankara, Türkiye
İlkay AÇIKGÖZ ERKAYA		Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey
Belgin ERDEM		Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey
Dr.Muhammad Muddassir Ali	STUDY OF SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM (rs1888747) IN <i>FRMD3</i> GENE & rs6930576 IN <i>SASH1</i> GENE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY	Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan
Yasir Riaz		Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan
Dr. Maryam Javed		Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan
Dr. Muhammad Ijaz		Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan
Memoona adil		Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan
Areej Fatima		Univesity of veterinary and Animal Science, Pakistan



A. Yahaya	FINGERPRINTING POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS) IN OGURO RIVER WATER IN AJAOKUTA AREA, NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA AND THEIR HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT	Kogi State University
S.A. Adegoke		Kogi State University
G. Ayeni		Kogi State University
R.A. Larayetan		Kogi State University
A.D. Onoja		Kogi State University
R. Eboh		Kogi State University

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Session 2 / Hall-2**07.01.2022****Moderator: Bakhtiar Ul Haq****Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777****Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30****Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30**

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Murat Canavar	ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF DRUG PROTEIN INTERACTION	Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey
Sabriye AYDINOĞLU		Cukurova University, , Adana, Turkey
Bakhtiar Ul Haq	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL POLYMORPHS OF INDIUM PHOSPHIDE	King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia
S. AlFaify		King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia
R. Ahmed		King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia
Asmaa Benaissa	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PECTINOLYTIC PLANT PATHOGENS BY PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA (PGPR)	University of Tamanrasset, Algeria
Merdia Bestami		University of Tamanrasset, Algeria
Nadine-Chahrazade Djellout		University of Tamanrasset, Algeria
Sule, Ajuma Fatima	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PROXIMATE AND ANTI-NUTRIENT COMPOSITIONS OF Phoenix dactylifera and Cyperus esculentus	Kogi State University, Anyigba
Sunday, Ojochegbe Meshach		Kogi State University, Anyigba
Yahaya	FINGERPRINTING POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS) IN OGURO RIVER WATER IN AJAOKUTA AREA, NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA AND THEIR HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT	Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
Adegoke		Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
Ayeni		Kogi State University, P.M.B. 1008, Anyigba, Kogi State
Larayetan		Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
Onoja		Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
Eboh		Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria
Umar Obafemi SALISU	PERCEIVED IMPACT OF TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN LAGOS METROPOLIS, NIGERIA	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
Hazzan Tunde SHODUNKE		Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
Simeon Oluwagbenga FASINA		Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
Nathaniel Oluwaseun OGUNSEYE		Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria
Ayobami Ademola AKANMU		The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki, Nigeria
Sekinat Motunrayo SANNI		Transport and Logistics Limited, Ibadan, Nigeria
Adegoke, Sunday Adetunji	MYCOFLORA AND AFLATOXIN STATUS OF MAIZE (ZEA MAYS) SOLD IN ANYIGBA MARKET, NIGERIA	Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria
Apeh, Daniel		Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria

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Session 2 / Hall-3
07.01.2022
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak Hanedan
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Abdullahi abdukadir ISAK	DETERMINATION OF PASSIVE TRANSFER FAILURE IN DAIRY CALVES	Selcuk University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Hasan GUZELBEKTES		Selcuk University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Ali Bilgili	ANTIBACTERIAL TREATMENT IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES OF CAGE BIRDS	Ankara University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak Hanedan		Atatürk University, Turkey
Hasan Ziya İÇÖZ	EVALUATION ON CAT AND DOG WELFARE IN VETERINARY HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT	Selçuk University, Turkey
Aşkın YAŞAR		Selçuk University, Turkey
Hüseyin Tayyar Güldal	A NEW APPLICATION IN TURKISH AGRICULTURE: DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MARKET	Ankara University, Turkey
Ahmet Özçelik		Ankara University, Turkey
Arzu KARATAŞ	GROWTH AND YIELD OF PEPPER (<i>Capsicum annum L.</i>) CULTIVATED ON SIX DIFFERENT SUBSTRATES	Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Pazar, Rize, 53300, Turkey
Muhammet Ali Tunç	EFFECTS OF ADDING DIFFERENT RATIOS OF THYME (<i>THYMUS VULGARIS L.</i>) OIL TO BROILER DIETS UNDER HIGH TEMPERATURE ON PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
Hasan ÇELİK YÜREK	EVALUATION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF GRADUATES OF GEVAŞ AND BAŞKALE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey
Cüneyt TEMUR		Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey
Haydar BALCI		Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey
Mehmet Şerif SARIMURAT		Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey
Feriha Göksu	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF FOOD MATRIX ON BIOAVAILABILITY OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN FOODS	Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey
Muhammed Ali Göktaş		Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey
Feyza Tosya		Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey
Sibel Bölek		Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rabia Mehtap TUNCAY	PRESENCE OF <i>E. COLI</i> O157:H7 AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN CHICKEN MEAT CONSUMED IN VAN	Van Yuzuncu Yil University

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Session 2 / Hall-4
07.01.2022
Moderator: Dr. Ade Irma Anggraeni & Roland Iosif Moraru
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Idris Yusuf Isah	EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF TRUST ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY AND RETENTION	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
Muhammad Sani Bashir		Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
Muhammad Goga Yahaya		Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
Dr. Ade Irma Anggraeni	MANAGING MILLENNIALS: EUDAIMONIC APPROACH	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia
Alzana Rahma	PRINCIPLE TRADE AND TRADE IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM	IAIN Pekalongan
Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA		IAIN Pekalongan
Professor. Ph.D. Roland Iosif MORARU	GENDER STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF EXTERNAL PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SERVICES IN ROMANIA	University of Petroșani, Romania
Mihai Popescu-Stelea		University of Petroșani, Romania
Cătălin Valentin DREGAN		University of Petroșani, Romania
Vidya Padmakumar	HYDROLOGIC MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS OF MAHE TOWN, INDIA	Mangalore University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India
Shine P Joseph		Mangalore University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India
Roland Iosif Moraru	GENDER STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF EXTERNAL PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SERVICES IN ROMANIA	University of Petroșani, Romania
Mihai Popescu-Stelea		University of Petroșani, Romania
Cătălin Valentin DREGAN		University of Petroșani, Romania
Siti Salamah	CONCEPT OF EDUCATOR IN QS REVIEW. AL-ANBIYA' VERSE 107	State islamic institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia
Muhammad Hufron		State islamic institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia
Khafid Abadi		State islamic institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia
Rifani Rianasati	SYMBOLIC INTERACTION ANALYSIS OF SMARTFREN ADVERTISING CONTENT	State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia
Teddy Dyatmika		State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia
Aris Priyanto		State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan, Indonesia

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Session 2 / Hall-5

07.01.2022

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Sneha Dhillon & Nadia MAFTOUNI

Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777

Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Elsa Tiara	MIDDLE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC THINKING OF MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (AL-GHAZALI)	State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan
Devy Arisandi		State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan
Hendri Hermawan		State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan
Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	ANALYZE THE NEXUS BETWEEN THE AGE OF ALGERIAN CONSUMERS TOWARD TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE WELL-BEING AND THE ECOLOGICAL ASPECT IN THE PURCHASE PROCESS	University of Tizi Ouzou, Department of commerce. Management Marketing Algeria
Emin Alirzayev	OBJECTIVES (AIMS) OF SOCIAL PROTECTION: SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL BASES AND A BRIEF EMPIRICAL STUDY IN THE EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC	The State Social Protection Fund under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Baku, Azerbaijan
P. Nitharjan	AN ANALYSIS ON CONSUMERS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND BUYING BEHAVIOUR FACTORS TOWARDS LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE POLICIES IN BATTICALOA	Assistant Lecturer, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Management Studies & Commerce, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
V. Kumaradeepan		Senior Lecturer, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Management Studies & Commerce, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka
Ayobami Ademola AKANMU	TOWARDS IMPROVING ROAD TRAFFIC FLOW IN IBADAN, NIGERIA	The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki, Nigeria
Rizky ANDREAN	GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN OVERCOMING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR MSMES IN INDONESIA	IAIN Pekalongan, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Department of Islamic Economics
Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAH		IAIN Pekalongan, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Department of Islamic Economics
Farhaoui Mohamed	EFFECTS OF LOCATION ON REAL ESTATE VALUES	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Univeristy, ESSOR Lab, Fez, Morocco
Nadia MAFTOUNI	Influence of Music on Social Preferences	University of Tehran, Iran
Sneha Dhillon	CYBER FORENSICS: RELEVANCE OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE IN INDIA	Assistant Professor, Asian Law College, Noida (Delhi NCR) India
Mederbek Aitmyrzaev	JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AS AN ELEMENT OF FAIR TRIAL IN KYRGYZSTAN	University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

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Session 2 / Hall-6

07.01.2022

Moderator: Dr. Naeema Arzeen

Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777

Baku Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Dr. Naeema Arzeen	ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN	NUML, Lecturer, Department of Applied Psychology, Islamabad, Pakistan
Dr. Saima Arzeen		University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
Farhan Saeed	EXPLORING THE NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION OF WATERMELON AND MELON SEEDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR ANTIOXIDANT PROFILE	Government College University Faisalabad-Pakistan
Bushra Niaz		Government College University Faisalabad-Pakistan
Muzzamal Hussain		Government College University Faisalabad-Pakistan
BALAMURUGAN V	ROLE OF INDEIGENOUS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN TAMIL NADU	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore, India.
ARUNKUMAR R		Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore, India.
Lawal Lateef ADEFALU	INFORMATION NEEDS OF WILDLIFE HUNTERS IN KWARA STATE: IMPLICATION FOR EXTENSION SERVICE DELIVERY IN NIGERIA	University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
Sikiru IBRAHIM-OLESIN		Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria
Oluwafemi Peter OLABANJI		University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
Tunde Rafiu OLAITAN		University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
Oyedola Waheed KAREEM		University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
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Session 3 / Hall-1
07.01.2022
Moderator: Dr. Kadir KORKUTAN
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Tuba DOĞAN	DETERMINING THE DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS	Gazi University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER		Gazi University, Turkey
Amaç PALA	THE EFFECT OF SELF-REGULATORY PIANO TEACHING ON THE ATTITUDE TO THE COURSE	İnönü University, Turkey
Cafer ÇARKIT	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 2019 TURKISH COURSE CURRICULUM READING ACHIEVEMENTS AND PISA READING SKILLS QUALIFICATION LEVELS	Gaziantep University, Turkey
Kadir KORKUTAN		Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Yavuz ALPTEKİN	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EXAM WITH CYBER BULLYING: THE CASE OF KARADENİZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	Karadeniz Teknik University, Turkey
Eylem KALAYCIOĞLU		Sosyolog
Rabia AYDIN		Sosyolog
Esmâ Nur KOCA		Sosyolog
Zerrin GÖKKAYA	REFLECTIONS OF THE LEADERSHIP CONCEPT TO THE SCHOOL	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey
Soner DOĞAN		Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey
Esmâ KOÇAK	REFLECTIONS OF THE EMPATHY CONCEPT ON THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey
Soner DOĞAN		Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey
Narmin Guseynova	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING THIS TO STUDENTS	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan
Doc. Dr. Elnure Seferova		Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan
Suat ÖZER	CAN A SPOKEN LANGUAGE RESEARCH BE DONE IN HISTORICAL TEXTS?	MEB (Çukurova Üniversitesi, Fef, Türk Dili Ve Edebiyatı, Adana, Türkiye)
Sibel AYDOĞAN	DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey
Tuba GÜNDÜZ		Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erkan YANARATEŞ	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MICRO TEACHING TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES	Kastamonu University, Turkey

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Session 3 / Hall-2
07.01.2022
Moderator: Prof. Dr. M.H. Hamdan
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Idris Gadoura	FIFTH-ORDER-ACCURATE FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME WITH NON-UNIFORM GRID IN VON MISES COORDINATES	University of New Brunswick, Canada
M.H. Hamdan		University of New Brunswick, Canada
Dale Roach	VARIABLE PERMEABILITY AND TRANSITION LAYER MODELS FOR BRINKMAN EQUATION	University of New Brunswick, Canada
M.H. Hamdan		University of New Brunswick, Canada
Habib Djourdem	EXISTENCE THEORY OF A NONLINEAR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR A FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	Relizane University, Faculty of science and technology, Departement of Mathematics, Relizane, Algeria
İsmail İÇLİK	USING GENERALIZED PREDICTIVE AND PROPORTIONAL INTEGRAL CONTROLLERS IN CONTINUOUS-STIRRED TANK REACTOR	Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey
Tarık ERFİDAN		Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey
Raja Mohammad Latif	ΘS - MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University Al Khobar Saudi Arabia
Nadia Parveen	AMENDED SINE-COSINE ALGORITHM FOR HIGH DIMENSIONAL OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS	Kohat University Of Science and Technology, Pakistan
Dr.Wali Khan Mashwani		Kohat University Of Science and Technology, Pakistan
Dr.Ikram Ullah		Kohat University Of Science and Technology, Pakistan
Jamal Karmoua	THE POSITIONING OF START WELDING POINT FOR INTELLIGENT WELDING ROBOTS	University of Miskolc, Hungary
Abul Basar	SOME RESULTS ON RELATIVE Γ -IDEALS IN Γ -NEARRINGS	Glocal University, India

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Session 3 / Hall-3**07.01.2022****Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. K.R.Padma & Dr. Anwar Mallongi****Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777****Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00****Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00**

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Dr. Anwar Mallongi	THE PREDICTION MODEL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR LUNG TB CONTROL IN MAMUJU REGENCY WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE	Hasanuddin University, Faculty of Public Health, environmental Health Department
K.R.Padma	ANTIVIRAL ACTIONS OF CURCUMIN ON ACE2 RECEPTOR AN EFFICIENT DRUG CANDIDATE AGAINST SARCOV-2	Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sri Padmavati Mahila VisvaVidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati, AP
K.R.Don		Reader, Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (BIHER) Bharath University
Rodolfo Reda	ULTRASOUND IMAGING IN DENTISTRY: A LITERATURE OVERVIEW	Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Alessio Zanza		Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Maurilio D'Angelo		Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Dario Di Nardo		Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Luca Testarelli		Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Aman Upaganlawar	PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF <i>LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA L.</i> EXTRACT IN CADIMIUM CHLORIDE INDUCED CARDIOTOXICITY AND NEPHROTOXICITY IN EXPERIMENTAL RATS	SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Chandwad, India
Seema Jogad		SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Chandwad, India
Alexander Plakida	MUSCLE DAMAGE DURING EXERCISE: USING PROTEIN ADDITIVES	Odessa National Medical University, Ukraine
Olga Yuschkovska		Odessa National Medical University, Odessa, Ukraine
Akanksha More	EFFECTS OF ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ON BEHAVIORAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN PERIPHERAL DIABETIC NEUROPATHIC IN RATS	SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
Sneha Gupta		SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
Dr. Aman Upaganlawar		SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
Huma Ali	PHARMACOVIGILANCE AND ADVERSE DRUG REPORTING SYSTEM: A WAY FORWARD TOWARDS PATIENT SAFETY WITH RESPECT TO KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF PHARMACY RESIDENTS AND	Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Pakistan
Saba zubair		Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Pakistan



	PROFESSIONALS	
Prayagkumar Bhore	CONNECTOMICS: A NEW TOOL TO STUDY NEUROPHARMACOLOGY	SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
Dr. Chandrashekhhar Upasani		SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
Dr. Aman Upaganlawar		SNJBs SSDJ College of Pharmacy, Pune-India
SHWETA S. GEDAM	DEVELOPMENT, OPTIMIZATION AND PHARMACOKINETIC EVALUATION OF GLICLAZIDE NANOSPONGE TABLETS FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION	SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy
GANESH D. BASARKAR		SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy
Meliha Funda AFYONOĞLU	HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SOCIAL WORK	Selçuk University, Türkiye
Hitesh V. Shahare	DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF EGFR INHIBITORS AS PROMISING ANTICANCER AGENTS	SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, India-423101
Gokul S. Talele		SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, India-423101
Chandrashekhhar D. Upasani		SNJBs Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, India-423101

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Session 3 / Hall-4
07.01.2022
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Emin Murat ESİN
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Kadir KUŞTUL	A DATA MINING APPLICATION TO IMPROVE THE DEVIATIONS IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE ARRIVAL TIMES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES TO THE STOPS (IETT EXAMPLE)	Maltepe University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Emin Murat ESİN		Maltepe University, Turkey
Gizem ER	FIXED POINT THEOREMS ON PARTIAL METRIC SPACES	Selçuk University, Turkey
Özlem ACAR		Selçuk University, Turkey
Sevgi AKIN	IMPROVING PERFORMANCE OF SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS CLASSIFICATION WITH ENSEMBLE LEARNING METHOD	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Fatih YÜCALAR		Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Prof. Dr. Ali Kara	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PH FOR THE ADSORPTION OF DYES WITH CROSS-LINKED POLYMER MICRO BEADS	Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey
Şevval Merve Bozkurt		Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey
Şeyma Yalçın		Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey
Merve PARLAK BAYDOĞAN	DETECTION OF PNEUMONIA WITH DEEP LEARNING METHOD	Firat University, Turkey
Seda ARSLAN TUNCER		Firat University, Turkey
Rojda TANRIVERDİ	THE DETERMINATION OF COPPER AND ZINC REFERENCE RANGE WITH THE INDIRECT METHOD	Mersin University, Turkey
İhsan DÖNMEZ		Mersin University, Turkey
Oya GEZER		Mersin University, Turkey
Gülhan TEMEL		Mersin University, Turkey
Lülüfer TAMER		Mersin University, Turkey
Burak ÇİMEN		Mersin University, Turkey

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Session 3 / Hall-5
07.01.2022
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	AN EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE GEOGRAPHY: TRADITION OF MINSTREL	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey
Halime ÖZGÜR		Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA		Hitit University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin MERTOL	A GEOGRAPHICAL READING ON TRADITIONAL HEALING METHODS IN THE BALKAN GEOGRAPHY	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey
Halime ÖZGÜR		Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nisa Gökden KAYA		Hitit University, Çorum, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahadır Öztürk	MACHINE MADE CARPET PRODUCTION AFTER 2000 IN TURKEY	Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey
Sevinj Seyidova	IMPACT OF TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ON LEADERSHIP SKILLS	PhD Student, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan
Gulsabah Amirova		PhD Student, The Institute of Education of the Azerbaijan Republic, Baku, Azerbaijan
Çinarə Vaqif qızı Rzayeva	QURBAN BAYRAMI FOLKLOR MƏTNLƏRİNDƏ	AMEA Naxçıvan Bölməsi, Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent
Sema KARAGÖZ	DEATH AND SPIRITUALITY IN THE WORLD OF CHILDREN DURING PANDEMICS	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey
Elmira Məhərrəmovə	NİZAMİ GENÇEVİNİN EDEBİ İRSİ	ADPU-nun ETM-nin Tətbiqi Tədqiqatlar bölməsinin əməkdaşı
Afet Musayeva	THE PROCESS OF THE BIRTH OF GENERAL LITERATURE IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD	Azerbaijan University, Baku, Azerbaijan

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Session 3 / Hall-6
07.01.2022
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat JANE
Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777
Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Anar SHIRINOV	ON THE ISLAMIC REVITALIZATION OF THE ANCIENT IRANIAN STATEHOOD BY THE SELJUK OGUZ TURKMENS	Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat JANE	THE PLACE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY PRACTICES OF AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE SECOND KARABAGH WAR	İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey
Mahira Hajiyeva	UTOPIAN DREAM TOWARDS THE END OF THE XX CENTURY	National Museum of Azerbaijan Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijan University of Languages
Av. Serhat YILMAZ	TAKSIM AND AMALGAME PROCESSES IN TRNC ZONING LAW (SUBDIVISION AND CONSOLIDATION PROCESSES)	Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, KKTC
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Muhammed ERDAL		Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi, KKTC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zuhale AKBELEN	EFFECT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON SYNERGETIC AND ANTOGONISTIC TAX CLIMATE	Bursa Uludag University, Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zehra Berna AYDIN		Bursa Uludag University, Turkey
Burcu ÖZDEMİR	SOVIET WOMEN IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR	Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey
Mətanət Şahaliyeva Qurban qızı	SAĞLAM NƏSİL PROBLEMİ BƏDİİ ƏDƏBİYYATDA (A.M.BAĞIR XALXALİNİN "SƏLƏBİYYƏ" ƏSƏRİ)	M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu

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Session 3 / Hall-7

07.01.2022

Moderator: Lect. Vasyl PUZANOV

Meeting ID: 868 7926 9855 / Passcode: 000777

Baku Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
Nouria MESSAOUDI	THE EFFICACY OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR TEACHING ENGLISH AT THE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL OF MOSTAGANEM- ALGERIA	Teachers' Training School, Mostaganem-Algeria
Ahmad Azharulzaman Ibrahim	TEACHING PARTS OF SPEECH THROUGH SPECIALLY DESIGNED BOARD GAME	Keningau Vocational College, Sabah
Nuray KARAMAN	ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS IN THE GOLD MINING FIELD IN TURKEY	Uşak University, Turkey
Waqas Ahmad	PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SMOKING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF DISTRICT MULTAN	Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad
Ali Aghayari	THE ROLE OF ABBAS MIRZA, THE VICEROY IN THE IRAN-RUSSIA WARS	Master of History of Islamic Iran / (Tabriz) - Urmia University
Sareh Larijany	THE QURAN AND UNIVERSAL HERMENEUTICS	Ahlul Bayt International University, Tehran, Iran
Prof. Dr. Liudmyla PONOMARENKO	THE GROWING POPULARITY OF CRIMEAN TATAR CINEMA IN UKRAINE	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine
Lect. Vasyl PUZANOV		Zaporizhzhia National University, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine

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THE MERCERIZATION EFFECT ON CRYSTAL STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CELLULOSE-BASED POLYMERS

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ABSTRACT

Given the enormous consumption of fuel and these effects on the environment, several research teams are working nowadays, hard on renewable energy and energy storage. In fact, the exploration of novel materials that can be used in the manufacture of rechargeable batteries is an area of intense activity. On the other hand, oxidized materials can be useful but can be expensive or not degradable in nature. Natural and degradable polymers having remarkable electrical properties can then be a solution to this type of problem. In this context, the synthesis of degradable polymers by facile and rapid methods and the study of their electrical properties and thermal stability can lead us to alternative materials usable in the manufacture of the cathodes of rechargeable batteries.

In this work, we describe the synthesis method of novel polymeric materials based on sodium and cellulose. Physicochemical characterizations were carried out in order to determine the crystalline structure of the prepared materials. Then we are interested in the electrical properties and the thermal stability of each material. A comparison of the synthesized sodium cellulose materials with other ionic conductors will be treated. For this, several characterization techniques have been used including X-ray diffraction XRD, Scanning Electron Microscope SEM, thermal analyzes (TDA and TGA), Complex Impedance Spectroscopy, and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

Keywords: Na-ion Battery, Polymers, Cellulose, Electrical properties, Thermal Stability.

**CRISTAL STRUCTURAL AND THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE NEW
AMINOCOUMARIN DERIVATIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Coumarin derivatives have stimulated extensive research in biology, organic chemistry, and medicine due to their antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-HIV properties. They are useful as antioxidants and have been shown to exhibit antitumor and anti-angiogenesis activities. In recent years, we have developed a special interest in the preparation and study of new families of coumarin derivatives, such as the present work in which we focus on the crystal structure study of new aminocoumarin derivative "3-[1-(4-hydroxyanilino)ethylidene]-3H-chromene-2,4-dione", followed by first-principles calculations at the isolated molecular level. This compound Shows interesting biological and pharmacological activities, molecular electrostatic potential (MEP), and Hirshfeld analyses which have been used to aid in the prediction of potential active sites discussed in the present study. The dimensional structure was determined by powder X-ray diffraction. The crystal structure of this para derivative was ab initio determined from powder X-ray diffraction data using the direct-space approach, this study led to the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$. This structure show hydrogen bonds and rich π - π stacking, together with π ...H interactions, which are built by conjugated systems of coumarin and phenol rings. In the crystalline lattice, the hydrogen bonds between coumarin and water molecules build the stable crystal structure of this derivative. Additionally, the isolated molecular ground-state geometry was optimized at the PBE0/TZP level and the electronic properties, molecular electrostatic potential, and Hirshfeld charges were investigated.

Keywords: Coumarine derivatives, ab-initio structure determination, structural study, Hirshfeld analysis.

CARRIER COLUMN FLOTATION BY CHAR SLIME - WASHING OF ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIMES

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ABSTRACT

The washing method of coal by char in columns or lignite slimes is required for coal cleaning of Şirnak Asphaltite slimes in Şirnak province site and even for environmental waste management. Main point of this study is to use char slimes in column flotation of asphaltite slimes which contain high ash of 45-62% ash connected to clay minerals of slime powders, organic and inorganic sulfur, oxides, contained with some oil sludges. The use of carrier column flotation was a suitable potential method after sufficient conditioning by kerosene. The high throughput ultrafine sized asphaltite slimes in the column flotation unit is managed. The pulp with low solid ratio at the high efficiency is prompted a suitable washing result for Şirnak asphaltite slime. This process will be soon designed as a coal washing technology in the oil flotation of coal slimes. This method resulted the performances of flotation at 70-80% combustible recoveries and char use increased the flotation performances in column flotation to 26-35 % relative to without char use. The waste water treatment by char also protect environmental water contamination in the washing.

Char as oak wood char, the carrier act limit the weight values of 10 and over this volume and increase the ash content of asphaltite slime by column bubble sparging in the carrier column flotation of asphaltite.

Keywords: Asphaltite slime, column flotation. Carrier Column Flotation, Char, Coal washing, Deashing, coal slimes, Oily Slimes

MICROWAVE ACTED VERTICAL BALL MILL GRINDING OF ŞIRNAK FLY ASH AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIME AND OAK WOOD CHAR

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ABSTRACT

In this micronized grinding study, Standard grindability tests are carried out on Şirnak power plant fly ash, s, Şirnak asphaltite, shale clay stone, and Oak wood char. Grinding tests are carried out on the char slimes to improve the quality cement filler and the fineness values below 20 micron are determined by grinding for 60 and 90 minutes. Şirnak asphaltite and Şirnak clay stone were wet milled in two different horizontal and vertical roller mills in different micro grinding plants and the fineness values of 5, 10 µm, 31 µm and 44 µm were tested and compared. Regarding HGI and Bond tests, it was observed that fineness of cement filler is reached to below 20 micron with 67% weight of materials. The breakage limiyts of 90 micron size and over changed the ability to grinding at optimum volume rate. Micro slurry size fractional breakage functions in vertical ball mill are defined. The energy requirement is less than the slag and it can be grinded more easily.

Char as oak wood char, the carrier act limit the weight values of 50 and over this volume. The fineness rate increased at the lower 10 % vol. fly ash content of grinding of asphaltite slime by 45% sluried vertical ball mill at 2mm sized steel balls in the grinding of asphaltite for 90 minutes.

Keywords: Asphaltite slime, column flotation. Carrier Column Flotation, Char, Coal washing, Deashing, coal slimes, Oily Slimes

ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST OF THE CALCANEUS: A RARE CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) is a benign tumor-like lesion that is delineated as "an inflating lytic lesion consisting of blood-filled spaces of variable size separated by connective tissue septa containing trabeculae or osteoid tissue and osteoclast giant cells." It usually arises in adolescence or young adulthood. Although benign, the ABC tends to be regionally aggressive. Its expansible nature can cause aching, prominence, deformity, disruption of epiphyseal plates or articular surfaces, neurologic symptoms (depending on location), and pathologic fracture. ABC is mainly seen on the femur, tibia, and vertebrae, even though they can occur in every bone. The calcaneus is an atypical localization for ABC, comprising only 1.6% of the cases.

In this case, we present a 19-year-old male patient who was diagnosed with an aneurysmal bone cyst after X-ray and MRI imaging (Figure 1). The patient has had pain, difficulty walking and standing for 3 months. A surgical curettage and cortical bone grafting with internal fixation were performed (Figure 2). After 4 months the site of the lesion was completely healed and the patient had a full recovery and no longer have the complaints of pain and disability of walking (Figure 3). At the fifteenth-month control, the patient had fully recovered and was had been able to walk, run and perform the sportive activities without pain or restriction (Figure 4).

Even the fact that aneurysmal bone cyst is extremely rare in the calcaneus, it has high destructive potential. It is close to joints like the talocalcaneal and calcaneonavicular; they substantially hinder weight-bearing in the lower limb, with serious functional repercussions. Thereby, it should be regarded in the differential diagnosis.

Keywords: Calcaneus, Aneurysmal Bone Cyst, Lytic, Curettage



Figure 1: Expansible and lytic lesion located on the anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) view, (C) and (D) cystic mass consisted of multiple heterogeneous blood and fluid lines shown in MRI scan



Figure 2: Intraoperative imaging of the lesion (A), after curettage (B), after internal fixation with cortical bone autograft (C)



Figure 3: 4 months after the operation with anteroposterior (A) and lateral view (B) and the outlook of the ankle (C)



Figure 4: After fifteen months, union is seen on direct radiographs

FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİN DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Teknoloji yaşamımızın bir parçası haline gelmekte ve gün geçtikçe değişim ve gelişim göstermektedir. Teknolojik araçlarla bilgiye anında, istediğimiz zaman ve istediğimiz yerde ulaşabilmekteyiz. Hayatımızda dijital teknolojik araçlar önemli bir yer almakta ve kullanımı giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Eğitim alanında ve birçok alanda dijital teknolojik araçlar kullanımı artış göstermektedir. Eğitimde teknolojik araçların kullanımının artması ile öğretmenlerin teknoloji konusunda kendileri geliştirmeleri ve bilgi sahibi olmaları beklenmektedir. Araştırmanın amacı Fen bilimleri öğretmenlerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerini çeşitli değişkenlere bakılarak incelemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında Gaziantep ilinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı devlet okullarında görev yapmakta olan ortaokul Fen Bilimleri öğretmenleri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya gönüllü 136 katılımcı Fen Bilimleri öğretmenleri katılmıştır. Araştırmanın nicel kısmında öğretmenlere uygulanan “Dijital Okuryazarlık Ölçeği” ile veriler toplanmıştır. Dijital okuryazarlık ölçeği “Etik ve Sorumluluk”, “Genel Bilgi ve İşlevsel Beceriler”, “Günlük Kullanım”, “Profesyonel Üretim”, “Gizlilik ve Güvenlik” “Sosyal Boyut” altı faktörden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan veriler online anket yoluyla toplanmıştır. Araştırmada online anket yoluyla elde edilen veriler SPSS 25 paket programıyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeyi ortalama puanlarında cinsiyet, mesleki kıdem, yaş ve eğitime durumuna bağlı olarak anlamlı bir farklılık gösterip göstermediği ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan fen bilimleri öğretmenlerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeyi puanları arasında cinsiyete ve eğitim durumuna göre anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı, yaş ve hizmet yılına göre ise anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Okuryazarlık, Teknoloji, Öğretmen

ABSTRACT

Technology is becoming a part of our lives and it changes and develops day by day. It can be access information instantly, whenever and wherever we want with technological tools. Digital technological tools take an important place in our lives and their use is becoming more and more common. The use of digital technological tools in the field of education and in many areas is increasing. It is expected that the use of technological tools in education will increase and teachers will develop themselves and have knowledge about technology. The aim of the study is to examine the digital literacy levels of science teachers according to various variables. The study group of the research consists of secondary school science teachers working in public schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Gaziantep in the 2021-2022 academic year. In this study,136 volunteer science teachers participated. In the quantitative part of the study, data were collected with the "Digital Literacy Scale" applied to the teachers. The digital literacy scale consists of six factors “Ethics and Responsibility”, “General Knowledge and Functional Skills”, “Daily Use”, “Professional Production”, “Privacy and Security” and “Social Dimension”. The data used in the study were collected through an online questionnaire. The data obtained through the online survey in the research were analyzed with the SPSS 25 package

program. In the study, it was examined in detail whether science teachers showed a significant difference in digital literacy level averages according to gender, professional seniority, age and educational status. It was determined that there was no significant difference between the digital literacy level scores of the science teachers in the study according to gender and educational status, but there was a significant difference according to age and years of service.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Technology, Teacher

**A DATA MINING APPLICATION TO IMPROVE THE DEVIATIONS IN THE
ESTIMATION OF THE ARRIVAL TIMES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES TO THE
STOPS (IETT EXAMPLE)**

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ABSTRACT

People living in metropolises spend most of their time on the roads. When traveling for business or any other purpose, many means of transportation must be used to reach one point to another. This makes it necessary to make personal transportation planning in big metropolises such as Istanbul. According to the Smart Card data used for transportation in Istanbul, the most preferred mode of transportation is buses with a ratio of approximately 50%. For this reason, Intelligent transportation systems have been created in order for the passenger to make a healthy transportation plan and to use corporate resources efficiently. One of the works done within the scope of dynamic passenger information is to predict the arrival time of the buses at the stops and share this data with the user on platforms such as mobile applications or smart stops. The system is based on the idea of predicting how many minutes each bus will arrive at each of the stops on its route before it starts and informing the passenger as an absolute time. Although these estimated times are more accurate for the first stops on the bus route, the margin of error increases for the next stops. This margin of error is affected by many parameters such as the traffic density of the route, the number of passengers, the driving performance of the driver, and the type of vehicle in the time period of the journey.

In this study, a bus line in Istanbul was taken as an example model, a new method designed by us based on data mining was explained for this task, and travel time estimations made with currently used methods and success rates were compared.

Keywords: Clustering Algorithms, Data Mining, Smart Transportation, Travel Time Prediction, Public Transport

BEHAVIOR OF FLEXED COMPOSITE PLATES UNDER THERMOMECHANICAL LOADS

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ABSTRACT

The new composite functionally classified materials (FGM) used in plates contain probably a porosity volume fraction which needs taking into account this aspect of imperfection in the thermo-mechanical behavior of such structures. A refined shear deformation theory is developed to investigate the thermo-mechanical bending response of porous advanced composite plates such as functionally graded plates by using Navier solution. This work presents a model that employed a new transverse shear function by decomposing the transverse displacements into two parts, the bending part and shear part, the simplified refined shear deformation theory has less unknowns than the first-order shear deformation theory, the higherorder shear deformation theory, the sinusoidal shear deformation theory and the quasi-3D theory, so its computational expenses are reduced. In addition, the new refined theory needs no shear correction factor. The comparisons of deflection, axial stresses, and transverse shear stresses of the porous FGM plates obtained by the proposed theory, these results are compared with others in the literature.

Keywords: thermo-mechanical; composite; refined; FGM; Navier solution.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PIEZOELECTRIC EFFECT ON THE STRAIN DISTRIBUTION FOR SEMICONDUCTOR LAYERS

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ABSTRACT

In this study we are interested in thin structures where we will show that the stress distribution in two different cases, the first case with the absence of E_3 and d_{31} and the second case is with the influence of these two parameters, all the parameters vary with a law of mixing according to the thickness, h_1 , h_2 and h_3 show the thickness of each layer, the origin of the reference is positioned on the lower surface of the structure.

Keywords: stress, piezoelectric, thin.

GAS USAGE LEVEL MONITORING USING IOT

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OVERVIEW

In the fast growing technological environment each and every field needs some up gradations. Those upgrades focus the world's sight towards us. In domestic applications the LPG plays an essential role for cooking purposes. Now a days LPG is the primary fuel being used by the consumers. This is because it is economical and also because of its flexibility to the consumers. In this paper the usage level of the gas is monitored in a LCD display. By sensing the gas cylinder pressure, the level appearing inside the cylinder is measured and this is converted into a suitable monitoring unit and displayed at the LCD. When the gas level reaches below the minimum usage level it indicates to the user. The pressure of the cylinder is measured by the pressure sensor. The pressure sensor produces the analog output proportional to the pressure appeared on its inlet. This analog signal is converted into its equivalent digital data using a/d converter. The resultant digital is processed and displayed using PIC16f877A microcontroller. Finally the measured value is transmitted using IoT.

METHODS

Gas Usage Level Monitoring using IoT

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

People could easily use their time effectively. It also used to alert the consumers about the wastage of gas while removing the utensils from the burner by using an object. Detection sensor.

CONCLUSION

In our modern scenario the usage of LPG has increased in a greater manner. As a result of this, the damages caused by the leakage of gas is increasing day by day. So as to eradicate this

problems we are introducing highly advanced system known as Internet Of Things(IOT). It is used in wide range of applications in present day society and introducing a vast scope to the future. Our proposed system is more effective and ecofriendly due to the reason of detecting the leakage of gas and controlling the gas valve. So it is mainly designed for the safety of people and property. Using IOT, it also allows us to book the gas from the gas agency, when the weight of the gas cylinder reduces below a threshold value.

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CARBON INCORPORATION INTO IRON TARGET SURFACE USING ION IMPLANTATION SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

Carbon ions were inserted into iron target surface with different incident energies using SRIM software. In some industrial applications, it is necessary to improve only the iron piece surface properties such as hardness, wear resistance, and anti-corrosion by the introduction of carbon with defined penetrations in the material target. The implanted region thickness in the iron target varies with the ion acceleration energy where the mean depths were 90, 160, and 298 Å for the energies 5, 10, and 20 KeV, respectively. The bombardment by carbon ions causes damage in the iron target. The amount of the displaced Fe atoms and the created phonons increase when the ion beam energy increases. The maximum yield of sputtered Fe atoms was obtained for 50 KeV. But, this sputtering yield lowers as the incident ion energy increases. Actually, the deep ejected iron atoms have insufficient kinetic energy to reach the target surface.

Keywords: Carbon, Iron, Ion implantation.

THE PREDICTION MODEL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR LUNG TB CONTROL IN MAMUJU REGENCY WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed (1) to examine the correlation factor of physical environment, the factor of the knowledge about tuberculosis (TB), the social/behavioral factor, and the factor of the control of lung TB cases; and (2) to predict the new cases of lung TB of positive BTA in ten years patient to come. The research was the observational research type using the cross sectional design. The total samples was 154 households consisting of 77 lung TB patients, BTA positive in different households and 77 households non TB patients. The samples were chosen using the Proportional random sampling technique, and the data were collected using observation and interviews. The data were then analyzed using the bivariate analysis with chi-square test and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression analysis and with the Structural Equation Models (SEM). Besides, in order to predict the lung TB cases, the dynamic modeling was used with Stella version 5. The research results indicated that the factor of the physical environment of the households which had a significant effect on the lung TB was the presence of the windows ($p = 0,004,$) the lighting ($p = 0,001$), and the factor of the control program of lung TB, which was the extension activity ($p = 0,000$). The result of the prediction of the incident of lung TB for 10 years to come using the modeling approach showed an increasing trend. For this purpose, the management effort of the environment was needed simultaneously and comprehensively in controlling lung TB cases.

Keywords: Lung TB, dynamic model, environment management, positive BTA and TB knowledge

**PLASTICITY INDEX PREDICTION MODEL OF FLY ASH STABILIZED CLAYEY SOILS
USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS**

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ABSTRACT

The use of mineral additions such as cement, lime, fly ash, silica fume and slag is a potential promoter for stabilizing the geotechnical properties of problematic soils. In fact, several studies have been made for assessing the effect of fly ash on the geotechnical properties of high-plasticity clays known as problematic soils. However, few studies have been developed for predicting the geotechnical properties of problematic soils stabilized by this mineral additive.

Consequently, the present study was undertaken in order to develop the best-fit model for predicting the plasticity index of high plasticity clayey soils stabilized with fly ash using artificial neural networks (ANNs). The use of ANNs becomes in some ways useful, practical and necessary for predicting the geotechnical properties of stabilized clayey soils in order to limit laboratory tests and reduce the time consumption. Accordingly, a database was collected based on 22 studies from different world regions that were well selected to be trained, tested and validated with MATLAB.

The proposed plasticity index model (PI-ANNs) gives a good performance with a correlation of 99% and a low mean squared error (MSE). By comparison to other results not included in the database and to a statistical model in the literature, the PI-ANNs model proved its high performance with a correlation exceeding 99%. Therefore, it can be used as a reliable tool to predict the Plasticity Index of problematic clayey soils.

Keywords: clayey soils, stabilization, fly ash (FA), artificial neural networks (ANNs), prediction, plasticity index.

SOME RESULTS ON RELATIVE Γ -IDEALS IN Γ -NEARRINGS

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ABSTRACT

The algebraic system Γ -nearrings was introduced by Satyanarayana. Tamizh and Ganesan introduced the concept of bi-ideals in nearrings [On bi-idealsof near-rings, Indian J. Pure Appl. Math., 18(11), 1002-1005(1987)]. Tamizh and Meenakumari defined the concept of bi-ideals in Γ -near-rings and charaterized Γ -nearfields [Bi-Ideals of Gamma Near-Rings, Southeast Asian Bulletin of Mathematics (2004), 27: 983-988]. Satyanarayana, Yahya, Basar and Kuncham studied abstract affine Γ -nearrings [Some Results on Abstract Affine Gamma-Near-Rings, International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematical Sciences, 7(1) (2014), 43-49]. Recently, Basar, Satyanarayana, Kuncham, Kumar and Yahya studied some relative ideals in Γ -nearrings [A note on relative Γ -ideals in abstract affine Γ -nearrings, GIS Science Journal, 8(10) (2021), 9-13]. In this paper, we study relative quasi-ideals and relative bi-ideals in Γ -nearrings.

Keywords and Phrases: nearrings, Γ -nearrings, abstract affine Γ -nearrings, ideal, quasi-ideal, bi-ideal

2010 AMS Mathematics Subject Classification: 16Y30, 16Y60, 16A99

**THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SHOPPING EXPERIENCE IN THE EFFECT
OF CONSUMERS' MENTAL WELL-BEING ON SHOPPING ENJOYMENT**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the mediating role of shopping experience in the effect of consumers' mental well-being on shopping enjoyment. Data were collected from 163 individuals using a self-administered online survey method. The collected data were subjected to statistical analysis. As a result of simple linear regression analysis, it was seen that the positive effect of mental well-being on shopping experience and enjoyment was significant. The positive effect of shopping experience on shopping enjoyment was also found to be significant. At the same time, according to the result of the process macro analysis, the shopping experience has a mediating role in the indirect effect of mental well-being on shopping enjoyment. Finally, according to the results of the difference analysis; there are significant differences in the shopping tastes of consumers in terms of age, household income, and shopping frequency. There are discussions at the end of the study regarding the results obtained with this study.

Keywords: Mental Well-Being, Shopping Experience, Shopping Enjoyment

**ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED
CHILDREN AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

The current study explores the role of perceived social support in psychological distress (stress, depression, and anxiety) and subjective well-being (affective states and life satisfaction) among the parents of intellectually disabled and non-disabled children. Cross-sectional research design was used and purposive sampling technique was implied. Data was collected from Peshawar and Punjab (Pakistan). Total sample of the current study was (N=300) that was further divided into two equal groups intellectually disabled children's parents (n=150) and non-disabled children's parents (n=150). All the instruments were standardized, a booklet consisted of informed consent along with demographic information sheet, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, Scale of Positive and Negative Experience, and Satisfaction with Life Scale were administered. The findings revealed that psychological distress (stress, depression, and anxiety), perceived social support, and negative experience (affective state) are negatively correlated, whereas perceived social support and subjective well-being (positive experience and life satisfaction) are positively correlated. Perceived social support was the main predictor of psychological distress (stress, depression, and anxiety) and subjective well-being (affective state and life satisfaction) for disabled children's parents but not for the non-disabled children's parents. Based on the results, this study highlighted the supportive networks which can reduce the parents' stressful conditions. There is a need to initiate individualized based counseling for parents through which they can improve their well-being. On Government level they should take serious steps for initiating health services for the special needs children that leads to better mental health of parents.

Keywords: Perceived social support, Psychological distress, Subjective well-being.

**ROLE OF INDEIGENOUS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE IN TAMIL NADU**

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ABSTRACT

Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) has massive potential for development. India is a nation of Indigenous networks, a large portion of which have their own arrangement of one unique conventional knowledge and innovation base. The populace of India is developing quickly and interest for food is likewise expanding. Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) is the aggregate information furthermore rehearses which depend on individuals' collected encounters in managing circumstances and issues in different parts of life and such knowledge and practices are extraordinary to a specific culture. These conventional knowledge and innovations can assume a critical part in the in general financial improvement of the networks. It has been seen that there is a moment need to archive and save the Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) of various networks, a considerable lot of which are near the precarious edge of elimination. There is an absence of appropriate union between the act of conventional and modern knowledge. There are significant issues related to intellectual property rights. A proper relationship between the conventional and modern knowledge and innovation frameworks can possibly help the general society. These ITKs can keep up with the agriculture sustainability as well as nutritional and food security

Keywords: Conventional knowledge, Nutritional security and Sustainability.

**ANTIVIRAL ACTIONS OF CURCUMIN ON ACE2 RECEPTOR AN EFFICIENT DRUG
CANDIDATE AGAINST SARCOV-2**

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ABSTRACT

The world is currently confronted with one of the most severe global pandemics, which was triggered by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. This sudden and unexpected global outbreak turned into question of our safe existence on Earth as well as puts everyone's lives in danger. This pandemic is characterized by rapid spread, a lack of specific diagnosis, and shortage of specific medication. As a result, researchers rely on existing medications to treat COVID-19, rush to develop vaccines. Even though, all of these alternatives result in severe side effects, a drift of other complications. Moreover, it became much more secure by mutating its structure more frequently producing a plethora of strains. Taking all of this into account, current researchers are primarily interested in natural bioactive compounds with anti-viral, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. In this review, we are mainly focusing on curcumin, a basic bioactive compound, a natural phenolic compound, a nutraceutical that is abundantly found in *Curcuma longa* L. (turmeric). Therefore, could be better candidate for inclusion as therapeutic regimen. Our main focus centered on its mechanism of action and how it inhibits the viral multiplication along with reduction in expression of TMPRSS-2. The curcumin could possibly acts as effective drug candidate against COVID-19 and further research studies need to be carried on computational biology before formulating as a drug compound.

Keywords: ACE2 receptor, Bioactive compound, Anti-viral, Anti-inflammatory, Nutraceutical, Therapeutic regimen, Curcumin longa L.

CYBER FORENSICS: RELEVANCE OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The evolution in cyber forensics has opened fresh and effortless way for assemblage of evidences in cyber crimes. However, cyber forensics and digital evidences are too specific in nature, there is always a fear about its truthfulness and its acceptability in courts. Cyber forensic is the analysis of data on or recovered from computer storage media in a manner that the information can be used as evidence in the courtroom. Digital evidence is any important data stored in a computer system or transmissible digitally which a party to a legal dispute can use during the trial.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA), provides for legal model on the admissibility of evidence in the courtroom. Before 2000 when the IT Act, 2000 was not in place, all the digital evidence gathered through various ways including cyber forensics was considered as “documentary evidence” and secondary evidence of these electronic “documents” were proved through printed reproductions, this was in compliance to sections 63 and 65 of the Indian Evidence Act. It was in 2003, when the Supreme Court observed certain conditions to be followed before authentication of video conferencing. Later in the same year the court held “that presence of the witness does not mean actual physical presence” and the acceptability of such electronic record known as a computer output, depends on the fulfillment of the four conditions under Section 65B (2) of Indian Evidence Act 1872. Using E-evidence in courts as per section 65B of the IEA helps both the prosecution and the investigation agencies.

Hence, cyber forensics could aid in the enhancement of the efficacy of the criminal justice system by giving a go-bye to the age old methods of investigation, making our police and enforcement agencies more swift and apt with changing requirements of the time.

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF TRUST ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY AND RETENTION

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ABSTRACT

This paper will examine the impact of trust on customer loyalty and retention, based on previous literatures. As many researchers have continuously emphasized on the importance of trust, loyalty and retention of customers, they have also shown that trust has significant and positive impact on customer loyalty and customer retention hence the need for organisations to emphasis customers need and want in order to be successful. As posited by Nadia et al. (2021), that trust has a positive and significant effect on customer loyalty and also positive and significant effect on customer retention.

Keywords: customer trust, customer loyalty, customer retention.

MANAGING MILLENNIALS: EUDAIMONIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The psychological contract is an agreement that is dynamic and is realized in the form of employer branding as an understanding of the work orientation of Generation Y in the digital era. The study of generation Y becomes a crucial topic in human resource management in line with the efforts of an organization to build employer branding. This generation is starting to enter various organizations in increasingly large numbers and their influence is getting stronger. Not only large-scale organizations, small businesses with the aim of optimizing resources also strive to manage the employee value proposition so that they are able to maintain talented resources. Based on social exchange theory, this study aims to empirically examine the effect of psychological contracts on employee resilience, employee agility and proactive behavior with eudaimonic workplace wellbeing as a mediating variable. Eudaimonic wellbeing is an individual's subjective evaluation of his or her ability to develop and optimize functions in the work environment. Proactive behavior is an anticipatory self-initiated action aimed at changing and improving condition. Employee resilience refers to an individual's ability to develop awareness and capability to be more flexible, improvement-oriented and adaptive. Employee agility refers to an individual's ability to quickly respond to environmental changes and adapt these changes to provide benefits to the organization. Psychological contract refers to the employee's perception of an implicit agreement between himself and the organization that contains shared responsibilities between the two parties. The research was conducted on Generation Y employees. The research model was tested using the structural equation modeling approach. This study contributes to explaining the mechanism for managing expectations of Generation Y through well-being, both intrapersonal and interpersonal aspects. The eudaimonic perspective becomes relevant to achieve alignment of Generation Y work orientation and job characteristics in the digital era.

Keywords: Eudaimonic, Employee Resilience, Employee Agility, Psychological Contract, Proactive Behavior

**INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON SOCIAL PREFERENCES AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON
FARABI'S THEORY**

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ABSTRACT

Farabi believes in the influence of the music on preferences, emotions, and emotional matters. But how effective is music in changing a specific social preference? This essay reports what is the first scientific study of the effect of music on a precise extreme social preference. Using a randomized experiment, we measure how a music affects sexism. More specifically, the experiment measures the extent to which a piece of music that we have created weakens the belief among some Muslims that women are not as suitable as men for positions of chairmanship. We find that the music reduces sexism by 22.48 percent, compared to a control treatment that presents the same argument and story verbally. Results, moreover, indicate that prejudice against women is not an inherent feature of Islam and is rather a function of the descriptive beliefs that prevail in some Islamic societies regarding women's capabilities.

Keywords: music, sexism, social preferences, Farabi.

**INFORMATION NEEDS OF WILDLIFE HUNTERS IN KWARA STATE: IMPLICATION
FOR EXTENSION SERVICE DELIVERY IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Access to accurate, timely and reliable information has crucial roles in production efficiency of wildlife hunters. An understanding of information needs could propel actors in the agricultural information business to provide information that will meet the needs. To this end, the present study investigated the information needs of wildlife hunters in Kwara State, Nigeria. A three-stage sampling technique was used to select 120 respondents for the study. Primary data collected with the use of interview schedule were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. The result revealed that hunters' group ($M = 2.48$) and consultation with older/experienced hunters ($M = 2.02$) were the prominent channels of information accessible to the hunters. Information on market situation ($M = 2.16$), games search techniques and ethics ($M = 2.07$) and hunting locations ($M = 1.98$) were the major areas of information needs of the hunters. Also, lack of awareness of extension information source ($M = 1.96$), inaccessibility of extension workers ($M = 1.86$) and trust of the information source ($M = 1.79$) were the major identified obstacles to accessing information from extension channels. The study further showed that age of the hunters, level of education and years of experience have a significant relationship with their information needs at $p < 0.05$. The study concluded that the hunters have ample information needs and recommends that an arm of extension service operation should be devoted to wildlife with the mandate of hunters' education on vital areas of wildlife management for improved livelihood.

Keywords: Extension Service Delivery, Information Needs, Wildlife Hunters

MINIATURE HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASMONIC SENSOR FOR POC APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

We have been developing several plasmonic techniques for bio and chemical sensing recently which help in improving sensitivity, reliability, compactness, and resolution, therefore useful for point of care (POC) applications. Combining all these properties in one system together with a compact reading methodology with unique image processing allows refractive index sensing limits down to 10^{-5} RIU and with some effort to 10^{-6} RIU at cost effective portable device. The system is provided with built-in software that monitors the refractive index or concentration in solutions continuously and provides kinetic binding analysis.

The portable SPR sensor is suitable for POC diagnostics. Currently, a version with several microchannels is being integrated, operated from the web, includes application of magnetic field as well as substrates with special coatings for functionalization with receptors for specific sensing. A binding kinetics analysis software allows for finding the affinity constants. The miniature design allows integration into other systems such as a microscope or Raman measurement setup.

Keywords: Surface plasmon resonance, plasmonics, SERS, SEF, biosensing

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EXPLORING THE NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION OF WATERMELON AND MELON SEEDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR ANTIOXIDANT PROFILE

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of current research work was to aim at explore the nutritional & biochemical composition of watermelon and melon seeds with special reference to their antioxidant profile. In 1st phase, watermelon and melon seeds were procured from Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad-Pakistan. In 2nd phase, nutritional and biochemical composition were elucidated through their respective methods. In addition, antioxidant activity was measured via its respective method. Results showed that DPPH value of 49 ± 0.17 for melon seeds and 47.12 ± 0.39 for watermelons. Moreover, amino acid such as Valine content ($0.219\text{g}/100\text{g}$) were observed in melon seeds while $0.327\text{g}/100\text{g}$ in watermelon seeds. The total phenolic contents in melons were 1278.752 ± 25.34 and 1489.41 ± 29.21 in watermelons. Moreover, sensory tests revealed that the cookies incorporated with melon seeds had better overall acceptability as compared to the cookies having watermelon seeds. Cookies with melon seeds also had better texture and improved flavour comparatively. Conclusively, both melon and water seeds were proved to have prominent antioxidative properties and nutritional profile.

Keywords: Melon seeds, Watermelon seeds, nutrition, antioxidative compound.

PRINCIPLE TRADE AND TRADE IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In the view of Islam, trade is an aspect of life that is included in the muamalah problem, a problem relating to horizontal relationships in human life. However, this sector gets special emphasis in Islamic economics, because it is directly related to the real sector. The Islamic economic system prioritizes the real sector over the monetary sector, and buying transactions ensure that the two sectors are linked. To be effective and efficient in carrying out these two sectors, the so-called scientific methods and management principles are used. This study aims to describe the principles of trade and commerce in the Islamic economic system. Based on an analysis of various literatures, this study concludes that the fiqh scholars say that the original law of trade is permissible (permissible) but in certain situations, according to Imam Asy-Syatibi (d. 790 H), a Maliki fiqh expert, the law can change to become must. The barter economy is an economy in which the transaction system of goods is exchanged for goods. This kind of economy has existed before money was not invented. At that time every item could be exchanged for other goods. Then, when the Islamic religion was born at the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the Arabs had left the barter system, and used the buying and selling system and trading.

Keywords: Islamic Economic, Muamalah and Trade.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF NOVEL POLYMORPHS OF INDIUM PHOSPHIDE

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ABSTRACT

Developing novel polymorphs of III-V compound semiconductors has been proved as an effective approach to tailor their physical behavior for advanced technological applications. This has motivated us to design novel polymorphs of Indium phosphide (InP) for optoelectronic applications. In this regard, two new polymorphs of InP such as the Beryllium Oxide (β -BeO)- and Silicon Carbide (SiC)- types of phases have been developed and explored in addition to its ground state Zinc-Blende (zb)- and Wurtzite (wz)- phases. The new phases of InP have been realized by applying moderate pressure on the zb -phase. The physical behavior of these novel polymorphs has been studied using the first-principles approaches within density functional theory. The stability of these InP polymorphs has been evaluated by calculating their cohesive energies and phonon dispersions. Their electronic properties have been explored via calculations of the electronic band structures and the density of states. To explore their optical properties, the dielectric functions, absorption spectra, optical reflectivity, and refraction have been determined. Our study shows these novel polymorphs on InP as potential candidates for optoelectronic applications.

Keywords: InP, Polymorphism, First-principles approach, Thermodynamic stability, Electronic structures, Optical spectra,

FEMİNİST KURAM BAĞLAMINDA MASALLARDA KADIN ÜZERİNE İDEOLOJİLERİN ETKİLERİ

IDEOLOGIES ON WOMEN AND ITS EFFECTS IN FAIRY TALES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
FEMINIST THEORY

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ÖZET

Masalların genellikle toplumsal gerçeklikle herhangi bir bağlantısının olmadığı söylenir. Bu hazırlanan çalışmanın amacı masalları feminist bir perspektiften eleştirel bir analizle incelemektir. Ataerkil toplum yapısında kadının kimliği masallar doğrultusunda yeniden yansıtılırken, kadına ve erkeğe hangi rollerin biçildiği açıkça ortaya konulur. Makalede masalların toplumsal yapıyı yeniden kurduğunu Batı ve Batı dışında bulunan masallardan örneklerle incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cadı kavramı, İdeolojiler, Çocukluk, Bağımlılık, Kız kardeşlik, Güzellik olgusu, Seçilen ve bekleyen, Batı ve Batı dışındaki masallar

ABSTRACT

Fairy tales are often said to have no connection to social reality. The aim of this article is to analyze the fairy tales from a feminist perspective with a critical analysis. In the patriarchal social structure, the identity of women is re-reflected in the direction of fairy tales, and the roles assigned to women and men are clearly revealed. In the article, it is examined that tales re-establish the social structure with examples from the West and outside the West.

Keywords: The concept of witch, Ideologies, Childhood, Addiction, Sisterhood, Beauty phenomenon, Chosen and waiting, Western and non-Western fairy tales

HADİSLER IŞIĞINDA MÜSLÜMAN ŞAHSİYETİ MUSLIM PERSONALITY IN THE LIGHT OF HADITH

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ÖZET

İslâm'ın hedeflediği Müslüman kişiliğinin/şahsiyetinin oluşması, onun Allah'a, kendi şahsına, ve diğer varlıklara karşı yükümlülüğünü yerine getirmesine bağlıdır. İnsan, bu sorumluluklarını yerine getirdiği ölçüde şahsiyetli, mükemmel insan ve müslüman, eksiklikleri ölçüsünde noksan şahsiyetli, kusurlu insan ve Müslümandır.

Maalesef bugün İslam dünyasında karşılaştığımız müslümanların büyük bir kısmı bazı noktalarda ifrat, bazısında tefritte bulunarak uç noktalarda gezinmekte, bazı emir ve tavsiyelere çok fazla ihtimam gösterip bazılarında gevşek davranmakta ve ortaya birbiriyle uyuşmayan bölük pörçük farklı Müslüman tipleri çıkmaktadır. Bazı Müslümanların ibadet konusunda çok titiz davrandıkları, namaz ve oruçlarına son derece önem verdikleri ancak kul hakları, insan ilişkileri, ailesine, akrabalarına ve topluma karşı sorumlulukları hususunda aynı tutumu sergilemedikleri görülmektedir.

Oysaki Allah bize örnek olarak Hz. Peygamber'i göstermiş (el-Ahzâb 33/21) ve onun çok büyük bir ahlâk üzere olduğunu belirtmiştir (el-Kalem 68/4). Dolayısıyla ideal Müslüman kişiliğine sahip olabilmek, her anlamda Hz. Peygamber'e benzemekle, hayatını adım adım takip etmek, sözlerini dikkatle dinlemek ve uygulamakla mümkündür.

Hız. Peygamber, Allah'tan getirdiği kitap ve onun uygulama biçimi olan tüm hayatıyla, bir yandan yaşanabilir bir dünya, sevgi ve saygı toplumu oluşturma adına genel ilkeler koyarken diğer yandan insanların tüm yaşamını düzenleyici ayrıntılı bilgiler vermektedir.

Örneğin; Kendisi için istediği iyi şeyleri kardeşi için istemeyen, kendisi için arzu etmediği kötü şeyleri kardeşi için de arzu etmeyen kişinin gerçek mü'min olamayacağını belirterek empati toplumu oluşturmaya gayret etmiş, "Komşusu açken tok yatan bizden değildir" diyerek toplumdaki zengin fakir dayanışmasını sağlamaya, akansudan abdest alınsa bile israf etmemek gerektiğini bildirerek iktisad ve tutumluluğu teşviğe, israfı önlemeye çalışmış, bu ve benzeri evrensel kurallar vaz etmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, Allah tarafından Müslümanlara örnek olarak sunulan, Kur'an tarafından ahlâkı onaylanan Hz. Peygamber'in oluşturmaya çalıştığı şahsiyetli Müslüman'ın; rabbine, kendi şahsına, anne-babasına, eşine ve çocuklarına, komşu ve akrabalarına, din kardeşlerine, hayvanlara ve tabiata karşı görevleri Hz. Peygamber'in örnek davranış ve sözleriyle ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: İslâm, Müslüman şahsiyeti, Hz. Peygamber, hadis

ABSTRACT

The formation of the Muslim personality that Islam aims at depends on his fulfilling his obligations towards Allah, himself and other beings. A person is a perfect person and Muslim to the extent that he fulfills these responsibilities, and a flawed person and Muslim to the extent of his deficiencies.

Unfortunately, most of the Muslims we meet in the Islamic world today wander to extremes by exaggerating at some missing and understatement at others, paying too much attention to some orders and advices, and acting laxly in others, and different types of Muslims emerge as incompatible with each other. It is seen that some Muslims are very meticulous about worship, give utmost importance to their prayers and fasting, but do not show the same attitude in terms of human rights, human relations, and responsibilities towards their family, relatives and society.

However, Allah is our example. He showed the Prophet (al-Ahzab 33/21) and stated that he was on a great morality (al-Kalam 68/4). Therefore, to have the ideal Muslim personality, in every sense, Hz. It is possible to resemble the Prophet, to follow his life step by step, to listen to his words carefully and to apply them.

Hz. Prophet the book he brought from Allah and his whole life, which is his way of life, the Prophet, on the one hand, lays down general principles in order to create a livable world, a society of love and respect, on the other hand, gives detailed information that organizes the whole life of people.

Example: Stating that a person who does not want the good things he wants for himself for his brother, and does not desire the bad things for his brother for himself, cannot be a true believer, he has tried to create an empathy society, saying "He who sleeps when his neighbor is hungry is not one of us", to ensure the solidarity of the rich and poor in the society, and to make ablution from running water. By declaring that it is not necessary to waste even if it is bought, he tried to encourage economics and thrift, to prevent waste, and preached these and similar universal rules.

In this study, Hz. The personality of the Muslim that the Prophet tried to create; His duties towards his Lord, himself, his parents, his wife and children, his neighbors and relatives, his brothers in religion, animals and nature. It will be tried to be revealed with the exemplary behavior and words of the Prophet.

Keywords: Islam, Muslim personality, Hz. Prophet, hadith

İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞINDA SOVYET KADINLARI SOVIET WOMEN IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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ÖZET

Savaş, Almanya 1939 yılının 1 Eylül günü Polonya'ya saldırdığında başladı. Savaşın en kritik aşamaları, Almanya ve Sovyetler Birliği arasında yaşandı. 22 Haziran 1941 tarihinde Almanya Sovyetler Birliği'ne savaş açtı. Almanya'nın Sovyetler Birliği'ni işgal planı olarak da bilinen 'Barbarossa' harekâtında Azerbaycan ve Bakü özel bir yer işgal ediyordu. Bunun nedeni, bölgenin stratejik konumu ve petrol rezervleriydi. Bu sebeple Azerbaycan savunması Sovyetler Birliği için ayrı bir öneme sahipti. Savaşın sebep olduğu toplumsal etkiler genellikle olumsuz olsa da Sovyet kadınları açısından durum tümüyle böyle olmadı. Savaş, Stalin döneminin kadın politikalarında zorunlu bir değişime sebep oldu. Devrimin ilk yıllarındakinin aksine, 1930'lu yıllarda Stalin kadınların aile içindeki rolüne ve bilhassa annelik rolüne vurgu yaptı. Sovyet medyası, istikrarlı bir aile hayatı ve daha çok çocuk sahibi olunması yönünde propagandaya başladı ve SSCB'de aile yeniden pozitif bir değer haline geldi. Özetle kadınlar, üretim alanındaki rolleri dışında bilindik toplumsal ve ailevi rollerine geri dönmeye başlamıştı. Ancak 1939 yılında patlak veren ve çok geçmeden Sovyetleri de içine alan savaş, kadınların toplumsal rollerini yeniden belirledi. Bu etki çift yönlüydü. Birincisi, Alman tehdidi kadınların asker olarak da orduya alınmalarının önünü açtı. Sovyet kadınları Kızıl Ordu'da bir yandan hemşire, sağlık görevlisi ve aşçı olarak, bir yandan ise keskin nişancı, makineli tüfekçi ve pilot olarak hizmet verdiler. İkinci olarak, erkeklerin cepheye gitmesiyle oluşan iş gücü açığını onlar kapattılar. Böylece savaş, giderek daha fazla sayıda işsiz ev kadınına işgücüne dahil etti. Bu çalışmada İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın Sovyetler Birliği'ndeki kadınların durumunu nasıl etkilediği ve esas olarak hem Sovyet Rusya'da hem de Azerbaycan SSR'de kadınların cephe gerisindeki mücadelede ve doğrudan ateş hattında nasıl bir rol oynadıkları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İkinci Dünya Savaşı, Sovyetler Birliği, Azerbaycan, Sovyet kadınları.

ABSTRACT

The war began when Germany attacked Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. One of the most critical stages of the war was the Soviet Union -German struggle. On June 22, 1941, Nazi Germany launched a attack against the Soviet Union. Baku and Azerbaijan occupied a special place in Operation Barbarossa, also known as the German invasion of the Soviet Union. It was due to strategic location and oil reserves of the region. The military defense of Azerbaijan was an issue of particular importance for the Soviet Union. Although the social impacts of war are mostly negative, but that was not exactly true for Soviet women. The war caused changes in Stalin-era policies towards women. In 1930s, unlike the experiences of the first years, Stalin emphasized the role of women in the family and, in particular, the role of motherhood. The Soviet media became the main tool of propagandizing a stable family life and the 'extra child' and the family once again became positive value. Apart from their roles as employees, women once again returned to their familiar social and family roles. However, the war that broke out in 1939 and soon that also spilled over into the Soviet Union, redefined the social role of women. It's effect was twofold. Firstly, because of the German threat, women also served in the army as soldiers. Soviet women served the Red Army as nurses, medics and cooks, and but also as snipers, machine gunners and pilots. Secondly, they filled the gap in the labor force left by men who went to war. A large number of housewives had drawn into the workforce by the war. This study examines how the Second World War affected the position of women in the Soviet Union and mainly, how women played a role in the struggle behind the front lines and directly in the line of fire, both in Soviet Russia and in the Azerbaijan SSR.

Keywords: The Second World War, the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan, Soviet women.

TÜRKİYE'DE ALTIN MADENCİLİĞİ ALANINDA ÇEVRE ÇATIŞMALARI ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS IN THE GOLD MINING FIELD IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

1970'lerin küresel ekonomik krizinden sonra, birçok gelişmekte olan ülke yeni dünya düzeninde kendilerine yer edinebilmek için neoliberal ekonomi politikalarına uyum sağlamaya çalışmışlardır. Doğal kaynakların çıkarılması ve kullanılması toplum, çevre ve halk sağlığının gelişme sürecinde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Türk hükümeti, yerel halkı ve çevrenin ekosistemlerine olan etkilerini, doğal kaynakların aşırı çıkarılması, biyolojik çeşitliliğin kaybı, su, toprak ve havanın kirlenmesini göz ardı ederek altın madenciliği sektörlerine kurumsal müdahalelerin ve ulusötesi yatırımların nasıl düzenleneceğine dair neoliberal politikaları (özelleştirme gibi) benimsemeye çalışmıştır. Yeni küresel ekonomik sistemde, Türkiye'nin neoliberal politikaları benimsemesinden sonra, birçok yabancı şirket, doğal kaynakları işletmek için Türk altın madenciliği sahalarının yerini almıştır. Bu makale, neoliberal politikalara uyum sürecinden çevrenin ve yerel halkın nasıl etkilendiğini ve yeni kurumsal ve toplumsal hareketlerin Türkiye'deki altın madenciliğini nasıl etkilediğini tartışmaktadır. Politik ekonomi, politik ekoloji, ekolojik modernleşme ve çevresel adalet teorilerini kullanarak Türkiye'deki altın madenciliği ekseninde çevresel çatışmaları açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca, Türk hükümeti ile Bergama'da yerel halk arasındaki güç mücadelelerini ve çevre söylemlerini inceleyerek altın madenciliğinin nasıl bir sorun haline geldiğini ve altın madenciliğinin yerel halkın ekonomik ve sosyal imkanlarını, çevresel tehlikeleri ve ekosistemi nasıl etkilediğini sosyolojik bir lens ile açıklamaya çalışacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevresel çatışma, Altın madenciliği, Politik ekoloji, Ekolojik modernleşme.

ABSTRACT

Economy and politics play a crucial role on the environmental issue to understand the usage of natural resources, their extractions and to explain development and modernization process in societies. After the global economic crises of 1970s, many developing countries, also, tried to accommodate the neo liberal economy politics in order to take a place in the new world order. Turkish government has tried to adopt neoliberal policies (such as privatization) on how to regulate corporate interventions and transnational investment on gold mining sectors by ignoring local people and the effects into the environment's ecosystems, the contamination of water, land and air; the extreme extraction of natural resources, and loss of biodiversity. In the new global economic system, after Turkey has adopted neo-liberal policies, many foreign companies have taken a place the Turkish gold mining areas to exploit natural resources. In this article, I argue how environment and local people are impacted by the adaptation process of neoliberal policies and also how the neo-institutional and social movements have influence on the gold mining in Turkey. In this paper, I use political economy, political ecology, ecological modernization, and environmental justice theories in order to understand the gold-mining conflict in Turkey. Furthermore, I try to explain how gold mining became a problem and how gold mining has impacted on local people, environmental hazards, affecting livelihoods and as the ecosystem by examining the power struggles and environmental discourses between Turkish government and local people in Bergama, Turkey.

Keywords: Environmental conflict, Gold mining, Political ecology, Ecological modernization.

**THE EFFICACY OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR
TEACHING ENGLISH AT THE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL OF MOSTAGANEM-
ALGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The integration of technology in Higher Education during the Pandemic has brought much reconsideration to English language teaching. It constitutes a challenge for both teachers and students who have been predisposed to approach digitalization and become familiar with these newly adopted educational environments like Google Classroom. Along this line, the purpose of the present research work is report on the impact of the aforementioned platform on learners' achievements in the English language. The study also sought to spotlight both teachers' and learners' perceptions towards the integration of Google Classroom in the English course. To collect the necessary data for this case study, a semi-structured interview and a questionnaire were administered to English language teachers and students at the Teacher Training School of Mostaganem. The obtained results revealed that the population under investigation is aware of the importance of the using technology in the English course. Furthermore, both teachers and learners showed a positive attitude towards the integration of Google Classroom as part of the English course due to its importance in creating a context for English teaching and learning. Among the most significant conclusions drawn from the current study was the teachers' and learners' consciousness about the role that online teaching platforms play in stimulating the students' motivation towards the English course and promoting their linguistic and communicative competencies relatively.

Key words: teaching English, online education, Google Classroom, perceptions

TEACHING PARTS OF SPEECH THROUGH SPECIALLY DESIGNED BOARD GAMES

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this project was to encourage students of novice and intermediate proficiency in English language to recognize, distinguish and understand the different parts of speech and their roles in sentence construction by providing them an engaging and fun learning experience through a board game designed specifically for this topic. Majority of English language learners in Malaysia are unable to properly distinguish and understand the different parts of speeches and this prevents them from constructing proper sentences. This game consists of a board, a dice, question cards, a chart and game markers. The researcher intended to introduce this board game in English language lessons for students aged 16 years old at a local school in the rural area of Sabah, a Malaysian island state. The proposed method was pre-test and post-test and the students' opinions will be elicited through verbal interviews and exit cards. The findings will be used to determine the feasibility of this board game as a teaching aid in grammar lessons.

Keywords: parts of speech, English Language Teaching, Board Games

EFFECTS OF LOCATION ON REAL ESTATE VALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Real estate business is one of the most important economic sectors in the world. Real estate appraisal is an issue of particular concern. It is the process of developing an opinion regarding the value of property. It is based on the knowledge, experience, environment and professionalism of real estate appraisers according to many factors: physics, economic and social. Then, the valuation is very subjective. Property location is an important factor, which affects the real estate value. In property valuation, location can be considered as a price-setting factor in market price of real estate. Then, it is so difficult for real estate appraiser to determine why property price differ and how much this difference can be attributed to this particular distinguishing features. Many studies have examined the effects of location on real estate value. However, location as value factor is not much analyzed in appraiser's reports and courts decisions. This paper seeks to fill that void by examining the effects of location on property values. It presents many aspects related to location by analyzing law, appraisers reports and courts decisions. The findings can be useful to assess the market price and determine the location influence may have on the property final market value.

Keywords: Location, real estate valuation, property appraisers, courts decisions.

GENDER STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF EXTERNAL PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SERVICES IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

The penetration of women in all areas of economic and social life is a new phenomenon, which is also the subject of this paper: the feminization of professions. This paper aims to study the implications of gender equality in health and safety at work both from a theoretical perspective and from the point of view of the effective professional inclusion of women in this field. If from a theoretical perspective the social, professional, economic and legislative dimensions of gender equality and its correlations with occupational health and safety, as well as the extent to which this issue has been studied are analyzed, the paper also includes a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the situation of women among the leaders of external prevention and protection services in Romania. This analysis allows not only the observation of the number of women managers who exist in this field, but also the extent to which women with training in health and safety at work and entrepreneurship manage to work in this area of activity. On the other hand, occupational health and safety aims to create a safe work environment that facilitates the performance of tasks by the worker correctly and without any incidents. The human being is the central element in the work process, the factor of production without which the activity of the organization would become unfeasible. Safety and health at work is intended to protect the person from all risks that may affect his or her physical and mental health and integrity. The importance of enforcing occupational safety and health standards thus becomes an imperative of the organization's management, as does gender equality. The correlation of the two concepts results in an area of study that requires interest and involvement both from society (at group level, but also at the level of individuals) and from managers: gender equality and professional inclusion of women in health and occupational safety. The importance of such a study lies in the possibility of identifying areas for improvement for gender equality and reducing occupational segregation in Romania. At the same time, the small number of studies for this issue requires an analysis at national level in order to be able to, at least, ascertain the current state of affairs and make a series of recommendations that could become, in time, directions of action to could achieve the goal of equal opportunities .

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, gender, feminization external prevention-protection services, structural analysis,.

**GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN OVERCOMING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC FOR MSMEs IN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred throughout the world, including in Indonesia, has brought many impacts in various sectors of human life, including the economic sector. This study aims to explain the role of the Indonesian government as a policy maker regarding the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic for MSMEs. The method in this research is a phenomenology empirical study in the form of library research using a qualitative research approach. In this study, used secondary data obtained from previous research studies and other literature with similar research topics. The research results explain that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on MSMEs. These include the impact on income, the impact on the workforce, the impact on credit repayment, and the impact on the availability of capital. All of these impacts are a blow to the domestic economic sector, especially for MSMEs in Indonesia, so the government needs to provide solutions to these various impacts. However, the government is trying to overcome these impacts to save the sustainability of MSMEs. These include support priority policies, credit restructuring, working capital loans, digitalizing MSMEs, tax intensification, and social assistance. Hopefully, with these steps, MSMEs in Indonesia can be saved from the impact of this pandemic.

Keywords: Government's Role, Pandemic & MSMEs

ÖZDÜZENLEYİCİ PİYANO ÖĞRETİMİNİN DERSE İLİŞKİN TUTUM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SELF-REGULATORY PIANO TEACHING ON THE ATTITUDE TO THE COURSE

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ÖZET

Özdüzenleyici piyano öğretiminin, öğrencilerin piyano dersine ilişkin tutumları üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemek için yapılan bu çalışma, karma araştırma yönteminin açılımlı sıralı deseninde yapılandırılmıştır. Nicel ve nitel boyutları bir arada bulunduran çalışmada, ön test-son test kontrol gruplu eşleştirilmiş yarı deneysel deseni ve durum çalışması deseni birlikte kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubu, Abdulkadir Eriş Güzel Sanatlar Lisesi 2020-2021 eğitim ve öğretim yılı birinci dönemi 10. sınıfta öğrenim gören ve 6'sı deney, 5'i kontrol grubunda yer alan 11 müzik öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır. 10 haftalık deneysel işlem boyunca piyano dersinin öğrenme-öğretme etkinlikleri sürecinde deney grubu öğrencilerine 3 uzman görüşü doğrultusunda geliştirilen özdüzenleyici piyano öğretim modeli uygulanırken; kontrol grubu öğrencilerine düz anlatım yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın nicel verilerinin elde edilmesi amacıyla Tufan ve Güdek (2008) tarafından geliştirilen "piyano dersine yönelik tutum ölçeği" kullanılırken; nitel verilerin elde edilmesi amacıyla 3 uzman görüşü doğrultusunda geliştirilen "yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu" kullanılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler, SPSS 20.0 istatistik paket programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma grubunun ortalamaları normal dağılım göstermediğinden nicel verilerin analizinde parametrik olmayan istatistik tekniklerinden yararlanılmıştır. Deney ve kontrol grubunun uygulama öncesi ve sonrası ön test ve son test puanlarının analizinde küçük ve ilişkisiz grupların sıra ortalamalarının karşılaştırıldığı Mann-Whitney U Testi ve ilişkili grupların ortalamalarının karşılaştırıldığı Wilcoxon İşaretili Sıralar Testi uygulanmış ve etki büyüklüğü (r) değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Nitel veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Nicel verilerin analizleri sonucunda deney grubunun tutum ölçeğinden aldıkları ön test ve son test puanları arasında son test lehine yüksek düzeyde olumlu yönde anlamlı bir farklılık bulunurken; kontrol grubunun tutum ölçeğinden aldıkları ön test ve son test puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Özdüzenleyici piyano öğretiminin deney ve kontrol grubunun piyano dersine yönelik tutum son test puanları arasında deney grubu lehine yüksek düzeyde olumlu yönde anlamlı farklılık oluşturduğu belirlenmiştir. Nitel verilerin analizi sonucunda ise deneysel işlemin uygulandığı deney grubu öğrencilerinin piyano dersine yönelik tutumlarına ilişkin olumlu yönde görüş bildirdikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Özdüzenleyici öğretim sonucunda deney grubu öğrencileri; sorumluluk bilinci kazanma; sevgi, ilgi, istek, heyecan duyma; önem ve özen gösterme; motive olma yönünde derse karşı olumlu tutum geliştirdiklerine dikkat çekmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özdüzenleyici öğretim, piyano öğretimi, tutum

ABSTRACT

This study, which was conducted to determine the effects of self-regulated piano teaching on students' attitudes towards the piano lesson, was structured in the exploratory sequential design of the mixed research method. Paired quasi-experimental design with pretest-posttest control group and case study design were used together in the study, which included both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. The study group of the research consists of 11 music students, 6 of them in the experimental group and 5 of them in the control group, studying in the 10th grade of Abdulkadir Eriş Fine Arts High School in the first term of the 2020-2021 academic year. During the 10-week experimental process, during the learning-teaching activities of the piano lesson, the self-regulated piano teaching method developed in line with the opinions of 3 experts was applied to the experimental group students; The direct lecture method was applied to the control group students. While using the "attitude scale towards piano lesson" developed by Tufan and Güdek (2008) in order to obtain the quantitative data of the study; In order to obtain qualitative data, a "semi-structured interview form" developed by the researcher in line with the opinions of 3 experts was used. The data obtained from the study were analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 statistical package program. Since the mean of the study group did not show a normal distribution, non-parametric statistical techniques were used in the analysis of quantitative data. In the analysis of the pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental and control groups before and after the application, the Mann-Whitney U Test, which compares the mean rank of small and unrelated groups, and the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test, which compares the averages of the related groups, were applied and the effect size (r) values were calculated. Qualitative data were analyzed by content analysis technique. As a result of the analysis of the quantitative data, there was a highly positive and significant difference in favor of the post-test between the pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental group from the attitude scale; There was no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of the control group from the attitude scale. It was determined that self-regulatory piano teaching created a highly positive and significant difference in favor of the experimental group between the experimental and control group's attitude post-test scores towards the piano lesson. As a result of the analysis of the qualitative data, it was revealed that the students in the experimental group, in which the experimental procedure was applied, expressed a positive opinion about their attitudes towards the piano lesson. As a result of self-regulated teaching, the experimental group students; gaining sense of responsibility; love, interest, desire, excitement; care and attention; They pointed out that they developed a positive attitude towards the lesson in order to be motivated.

Keywords: Self-regulated teaching, piano teaching, attitude

HYDROLOGIC MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS OF MAHE TOWN, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The mangrove vegetation of the Mahe town, a territory of Pondicherry on the Western coast of India is a unique ecosystem that exists dependent upon the hydrological regime. Therefore, an extensive study to understand the hydrological systems and the alterations that have taken place due to anthropogenic activities in and around the mangrove ecosystems is essential for the efficient management of natural resources and the inter-dependent environment. The present study was conducted from January 2019 to January 2020 to record the results of the hydrologic monitoring, modeling, and analysis in the mangrove vegetative structure and assemblage in the Mahe Estuary. The study results establish that the annual maximum tidal range has increased by about 0.5 m in the eastern and central parts during the last decade. About 70% area remains in higher salinity condition (>20 ppt) for at least 2 months a year. Organic pollution calculated indicates that the creek is within the Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) with an average Dissolved Oxygen (DO) of 4.99 mg/L. Total Ammonia, Nitrate (NO₃), and Phosphate (PO₄) levels are present in sufficient quantity for the aquatic life to survive. Lead and Chromium occasionally exceed the EQS limit, especially along the western side. The studies indicate that there have been anthropogenic influences affecting the creek region but to a smaller extent and need further monitoring.

Keywords: Mangrove, Hydrological systems, Mahe Estuary, Environmental Quality Standard

TOWARDS IMPROVING ROAD TRAFFIC FLOW IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The road traffic situation in many Nigerian cities and state capital has usually been associated with numerous challenges. Residents and visitors usually have a taste of traffic bottlenecks and other ancillary issues in the quest to satisfy the basic necessity of life. With several interventions such as the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the main arterial roads in the cities and deployment of human resources towards improving traffic flow, residents continue to witness deteriorating traffic flow, delay, and congestion. The Iwo road end of Lagos Ibadan interchange, Challenge, railway crossing at Alesinloye/Alalubosa Government Reservation Area, Agodi-Gate, Olodo, Apete, Eleyele, Ojo/Sango/Dugbe, and Apata corridors and numerous areas with dense population in Ibadan, Oyo State is noted to be at receiving ends of the increasing traffic quagmire that seem to devoid remedy. To cope with increasing road traffic demand and vehicular movements in Ibadan, this study assessed deteriorating traffic flow in Ibadan to evolve sustainable traffic management measures for improved flow of human and vehicular traffic in the city.

Keywords: Road traffic flow, flow theory, congestion, Traffic Management, and Ibadan, Nigeria.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PECTINOLYTIC PLANT PATHOGENS BY PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA (PGPR)

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ABSTRACT

Appropriate measures should be taken to protect fruits and vegetables from pectinolytic plant pathogens causing microbial soft rot. Indeed, it is from this last perspective that we were interested in evaluating the biocontrol potential of five strains (05) Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) of the genus *Bacillus* isolated from the rhizosphere of the date palm. In vitro techniques (confrontation, extraction of bioactive substances and competition) were used in this study against twenty-one (21) pectinolytic microbial strains responsible for the soft rot of fruits and vegetables marketed in the city of Tamanrasset.

The direct confrontation method revealed an inhibitory effect characterized by the slowing down of the growth of eleven pectinolytic phytopathogenic strains. In addition, the production of inhibitory constituent substance on 11 plant pathogen strains, inhibitory inducible substance was noted on 15 plant pathogens and inhibitory volatile substance on six strains tested.

In conclusion, PGPR-*Bacillus* strains can be considered as potential biocontrol agents of pectinolytic phytopathogens.

Keywords: PGPR, *Bacillus*, Biocontrol, pectinolytics' plant pathogens.

THE POSITIONING OF START WELDING POINT FOR INTELLIGENT WELDING ROBOTS

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ABSTRACT

The majority of welding robots currently belong to the teach-and-playback categories in welding industrial engineering applications. Seam teaching in advance for welding robot takes time and loses efficiency. The techniques of welding seam tracking that are currently published are also based on existing trajectories. The current focus on research in welding technology is intelligent Welding Manufacturing. Intelligent Robot Welding Technology is the core of industrial production technologies. In this review paper, a teaching-free welding method based on the recognition, guidance control, and calculation are the basic phases of visual positioning for the start welding point (SWP) is studied. Furthermore, the teaching trajectory based on the teach-playback mode particularly in the case of low welding accuracy is reviewed.

Keywords: SWP. Weld seam. Teach-playback. Visual guidance.

ULTRASOUND IMAGING IN DENTISTRY: A LITERATURE OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Ultrasonography is a non-invasive, radiation-free, method of diagnosing periapical lesions while radiologic methods are more common. Periapical lesions due to endodontic infection are one of the most common causes of periapical radiolucency that need to be distinguished to help determine the course of treatment, this can be decisive for a correct differential diagnosis and for the prognosis of the tooth.

This review aimed to examine the accuracy of ultrasound and compare it to radiographs in distinguishing these lesions in vivo.

Methods: This review process followed the PRISMA guidelines. A literature search of databases (PubMed, Scopus, Embase, and Web of Science) was conducted without any restrictions on time. Articles available in English were included. The selection was done according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The QUADAS-2 tool was used to assess the quality of the studies.

Results: The search provided a total of 87 articles, out of which, five were selected for the final review. In all the studies, ultrasound had higher accuracy in distinguishing periapical lesions. All the studies indicated a risk of bias, especially in patient selection.

Conclusion: Within limitations, the study indicates that ultrasound is a better diagnostic tool to distinguish periapical lesions compared to radiographs but further studies with well-designed, rigorous protocols and low risk of bias are needed to provide stronger evidence.

Keywords: imaging; ultrasound; radiograph; periapical; lesions; diagnosis.

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SMOKING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF DISTRICT MULTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the factors that lead students towards smoking behavior. This study intends to find out the role of peer influence, parental influence, modeling, behaviorism and strain in the initiation and adoption of smoking behavior among students.

The respondents in present study were 152 students who smoke, of ages between 11 & 18 years residing in walled-city Multan, Pakistan. Samples were selected through systematic random sampling. Quantitative data analysis method based on questionnaire was used to test the five hypotheses. Data was analyzed through multiple regression analysis.

Findings of present study show that most of the students start smoking between 13-15 years of age and tendency of smoking in students increases with the age. Findings indicate that there is a positive and significant relationship between peers' influence and students smoking behavior as well as between strain and students smoking behavior. Parental influence, modeling and behaviorism do not positively contribute in the initiation of smoking among students.

It is anticipated that the present study will assist parents, teachers, employers and organizations to save students from health risk behavior.

Smoking is a habit of inhaling and exhaling the smoke of tobacco or a drug (Soanes & Steven Son, 2006). Smoking is a health risk deviant behavior that is mostly prevailed among students (Ramadani, 2009). Smoking not only injurious to someone's Smoking is one of the major preventable causes of premature death and diseases in the world" (Sinha et al, 2009). WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2008 reported that tobacco epidemic has killed 100 million people in the 29th century and it could kill on billion people worldwide during the 21st century. (WHO, 2008). Every year 5.4 million deaths are caused by tobacco smoking. By 2030 the number of deaths will be more than 8 million every year. Among them 80 % death occurs in developing countries (WHO, 2008). Smoking kills 1 % in every six seconds. It is a primary reason of one in 10 deaths among adults worldwide and kills more than 5 Million people a yearly. (Mather & Loncar, 2006). Almost one fourth deaths among middle aged men in India are because of smoking. It kills 700 thousands people per day in India. (Gajalakshami, Peto, Kanaka, Jha, 2003). Persons who smoke are ten times more likely to die from chronic obstructive lung diseases, 2-4 times more likely to develop coronary heart diseases, twice as likely to have a stroke, and 12 times lung cancer more likely to cause death that is the result of smoking. (Ockene & Miller, 1997). Almost 100,000 people in Pakistan die annually from diseases that are caused by the use of Tobacco. (Etc-Pak). Figure 1.1 shows proportions of deaths that are related to tobacco use. The colored portions indicates respective cause of death including mouth and or pharyngeal cancers, stomach cancer, liver cancer, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis etc.

Source; Mathers CD, AIDS epidemic update Geneva, WHO (2007)

Statement of the problem:

Delinquent behavior is learned by imitating social models including parents, family & peers. (Ramadani, 2009). Students imitate & adopt smoking behavior as a part of socialization process. (Hirschman, Leventhal & Glynn, 1984). Nichter at el(1997) & Tyas (1998) link strain with smoking behavior is students and stated that stress reduction and relaxation is the basic factor influencing juvenile smoking behavior. (Nichter, Nichter, Vuckove, Quintero, Kitenbugh, 1917and Tyas, 1998). Therefore

researchers aim to investigate the impact of peer influence, modeling, strain & behaviorism on students smoking behavior.

Objective of the study:

1. To identify the factors that creates an urge in students to adopt smoking behavior.
2. To study the influence of peers on juvenile's smoking behavior.
3. To understand the relationship between strain and smoking behavior of students.
4. To measure the impact of modeling on juvenile smoking behavior.
5. To see the relationship between attitude of parents and juvenile smoking behavior.
6. To evaluate social causes of juvenile smoking prevailed in Pakistan and compares them with other causes identifies in other studies.

TÜRKİYE'DE İNŞAAT SEKTÖRÜNDE MEYDANA GELEN İŞ KAZALARININ NEDENLERİNİN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE CAUSES OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE
CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN TURKEY, IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND
SAFETY

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ÖZET

Dünyada meydana gelen iş kazaları incelendiğinde, Türkiye’de iş kazası sayısı ve iş kazası/ ölüm-yaralanma oranlarının Avrupa ülkeleri içerisinde birinci sırada yer aldığı görülmektedir. Ülkemizde çeşitli sektörlerde meydana gelen iş kazalarının en aza indirilmesi amacıyla bazı yönetmelikler hazırlanmıştır. Sektör ve iş sahaları, iş kazaları meydana gelme olasılığı hesaplanarak iş kazaları olma riskine göre tehlike açısından sınıflandırılmıştır. İş yerlerinde meydana gelebilecek iş kazalarını en aza indirebilmek için risk değerlendirilmesi yapılması 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanun kapsamında zorunlu hale getirilmiştir. İnşaat sektörü, ülkemiz ekonomisine sağladığı katkı ve ülke içerisinde yarattığı iş olanakları ile ülkemiz için en önemli sektörlerden biridir. Her ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye de inşaat sektöründe çok sayıda iş kazası meydana gelmektedir. Ülkemizde meydana gelen ölümlü iş kazalarında maalesef inşaat sektörü ilk sırada yer almaktadır. İnşaat sektöründe projelerin kısa süreli olması, iş sahalarının sürekli değişkenlik göstermesi, proje bazında çok fazla alt taşeron çalışması, çalışanların eğitim düzeyi gibi nedenler inşaat sektöründe iş kazalarının meydana gelmesinin ana nedenleri olarak gösterilmektedir. Bu çalışmada ülkemizde meydana gelen iş kazalarının nedenlerinin, inşaat sektörü özelinde incelemesi hedeflenmiştir. Makalede iş kazalarına ait güncel veriler tablolar halinde sunulmuş, konuya ait tanımlara ve kanunlara yer verilmiştir. Makalede ana amaç olarak ise inşaat sektöründe meydana gelen iş kazalarının nedenlerinin dünyada ve ülkemizde literatür incelemesi yapılarak ortaya konulmak istenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnşaat, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği (İSG), Şantiye,

ABSTRACT

When the work accidents occurring in the world are analyzed, it's clearly seen that the number of work accidents and work accident / death-injury rates in Turkey are in the first place among European countries. In our country, a number of regulations have been prepared in order to minimize occupational accidents in various sectors. The sector and work areas are classified in terms of danger according to the risk of occupational accidents by calculating the probability of occupational accidents. In order to minimize the occupational accidents that may occur in the workplaces, risk assessment has been made mandatory within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331. As in every country in the world, Turkey has been suffering majority of the occupational accidents in the construction sector. Unfortunately, the construction industry ranks first in fatal occupational accidents in the country. The reasons such as the short duration of the projects in the construction sector, the continuous variability of the work sites, the high number of sub-contractors on the basis of the project, the education level of the employees can be shown as the main causes for the occurrence of occupational accidents in the construction sector. In this study, it is being aimed to examine the causes of work accidents that occur in our country, specifically for the construction sector. In the article, up-to-date data on occupational

accidents are presented in tables, including definitions and laws related to the subject. The main purpose of the article is to exhibit the causes of work accidents in the construction sector by making a literature review in the world and in our country.

Keywords: Construction, occupational health and safety (OHS), Construction Site,

KOZMETİK SANAYİ ATIK SULARININ ANAEROBİK BİYODEGREDASYONU
ANAEROBIC BIODEGRADATION OF COSMETIC INDUSTRY WASTEWATER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, kozmetik sanayi atık sularının yukarı akışlı çamur yataklı anaerobik reaktörlerde biyolojik olarak parçalanabilirliği potansiyelini ortaya koymaktır.

Kozmetik atık suyun bileşimi ve kirleticilerin konsantrasyonu, değişebilir üretim profilinden dolayı önemli derecede değişkenlik gösterir. Kozmetiklerin üretiminden kaynaklanan atık sular nispeten yüksek kimyasal oksijen ihtiyacı ve askıda katı madde konsantrasyonları ile karakterize edilir. Kozmetik atık suların arıtımındaki en büyük güçlük KOİ ve AKM değerlerinden ziyade, biyolojik sistemlerde genellikle biyolojik olarak parçalanamayan ve/veya mikroorganizmalar için toksik olan deterjanlar, yüzey aktif maddeler, kişisel bakım ürünleri, farmasötik bileşikler, koruyucular, boyalar, parfüm ve yardımcı çözücülerin varlığıdır.

Bu çalışmada kozmetik sanayi atık sularının biyodegradasyonu iki farklı beyaz çürükçül mantar ve bir bakteri ile kesikli ve sürekli sistemde gerçekleştirilecektir. Atık su örnekleri şampuan, saç kremi, saç boyası, tüy dökücü krem ve güneş kremi üreten bir kozmetik fabrikasından temin edilerek, öncelikli olarak atık suyun karakterizasyonu belirlenecek ve endüstriyel faaliyetlerden kaynaklanan atıksuların deşarj standartlarıyla karşılaştırılacaktır.

Bu çalışma ile birlikte, kozmetik endüstri atık suların biyodegradasyon mekanizması ile arıtılması potansiyelinin ortaya konulacağından dolayı çoğu kimyasal arıtma yöntemleri ile arıtılan bu tip atık suların arıtmasına yeni bir alternatif arıtma teknolojisi gelecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyodegradasyon, kozmetik sanayi atık suyu, yukarı akışlı çamur yataklı anaerobik reaktör, anaerobik arıtım, anaerobik mikroorganizma

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to demonstrate the potential ability to treatment of cosmetic industrial wastewaters by biodegradation in upflow sludge blanket anaerobic reactors.

Due to the variable production profile the composition of cosmetic wastewater and the concentration of pollutants vary considerably. Wastewaters from the production of cosmetics are characterized by relatively high chemical oxygen demand and suspended solids concentrations. The major difficulty in the treatment of cosmetic wastewater is the presence of detergents, surfactants, personel care products, pharmaceutical compounds, preservatives, dyes, perfumes and cosolvents, which are generally nonbiodegradable and/or toxic to microorganisms in biological Systems.

In this study, the biodegradation of cosmetic industry wastewater will be carried out with two different white rot fungi and one bacterium in both batch and continuous system. Wastewater samples will be supplied from a cosmetic factory producing shampoo, hair cream, hair dye, depilatory and sun cream, and the characterization of the wastewater will be primarily determined and compared it with the discharge standards of wastewater from industrial activities. In the fist stage of the study, synthetic

wastewater will be prepared and the system will be operated in batch. In the second stage, the study will be carried out with real wastewater from a factory in continuous upflow sludge blanket anaerobic reactor system.

With this study, since the potential for treatment of cosmetic industry wastewater by biodegradation mechanism will be revealed, a new alternative will come to the treatment of this type of wastewater which is treated by mostly chemical treatment methods.

Keywords: Biodegradation, cosmetic industry wastewater, upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor, anaerobic treatment, anaerobic microorganism

NEW ANTIBACTERIAL BIOCOMPOSITE FILMS AND EVALUATION OF THEIR PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The rapid consumption of synthetic polymers and their products, as well as the widespread use of plastic waste, has become one of the major environmental problems. The use of bio-based polymers is increasing to reduce the use of petroleum-based plastics due to their negative effects on the environment. However, the use of biodegradable polymers is limited for reasons such as performance (such as brittleness, poor barrier properties), processing (such as low thermal withstand temperatures), and cost. The application of nanotechnology to polymers provides new advantages in both improving the properties of these materials and reducing their costs. In addition, technological developments have increased the quality standards of people and, in parallel, increased expectations about cleaning. Therefore, in recent years, the interest in the production and application of environmentally friendly and natural plant-based antibacterial materials has been increasing day by day. Research on the use of supplements such as nanoclay, different polymer combinations, antioxidant/antibacterial additives to improve or change the properties of biobased composite films has become more widespread. In this study, to produce fully renewable and biodegradable composite films; Bio-based acrylated epoxidized soybean oil (AESO) and two different reinforcement materials were used as polymeric matrix. First of all, the antibacterial properties of the films formed by adding thyme oil, a strong essential oil with proven antibacterial properties, to the matrix at different rates (0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5% by weight) were examined and the most appropriate ratio was determined. By keeping this ratio constant, nanocomposite films were prepared by adding different ratios of nanoclay (1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5% by weight) in the second stage of the study. The antibacterial activity tests of the obtained materials were carried out, and the effect of the reinforcement ratio on the pH, swelling-solubility-water content and thermal properties were investigated. In addition, the prepared films were characterized with FT-IR spectra to determine possible interactions of functional groups.

Keywords: Thyme oil, antibacterial activity, nanoclay, biobased film composite

SİNERJİK VE DÜŞMAN VERGİ İKLİMİ ÜZERİNDE SOSYO DEMOGRAFİK FAKTÖRLERİN ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON SYNERGETIC AND ANTOGONESTIC
TAX CLIMATE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde vergi uyumunun açıklanmasında ekonomik ve davranışsal yaklaşımların birlikte kullanılması gerektiği kabul edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda Kaygan Eğim Çerçevesi olarak yeni bir teori ileri sürülmüştür. Bu çerçevenin temelini, vergi mükelleflerinin düşmanca ya da sinerjik vergi iklimine bağlı olarak vergiye uyumlarını değiştirebilmeleri oluşturmaktadır. Sinerjik vergi ikliminde vergi idaresi ile mükellef arasındaki ilişki hizmet-müşteri ilişkisi şeklindedir. Vergi idaresi mükellefleri vergiye ilişkin yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmede desteklemekte, hizmet sunumunda şeffaf ve saygılı bir şekilde davranmaktadır. Buna karşın zıt vergi ikliminde vergi idaresi ile mükellefler arasında adeta bir hırsız polis ilişkisi söz konusudur. Vergi idaresi mükellefleri her fırsatta vergi kaçırmaya çalışan ve bu nedenle kontrol edilmesi gereken 'soyguncular' olarak algılamaktadır. Mükellefler de vergi idaresinin (polisler) sürekli kendisine baskı yaptığını düşünüp, gizlenmeyi meşrulaştırmaktadır. Bu durumda, gönüllü vergi uyumunun düşük olması muhtemeldir. Bu çalışmada sinerjik ve düşmanca vergi iklimi ortamında mükelleflerin sosyo demografik durumlarının vergiye gönüllü ve zorunlu uyumu nasıl etkilediğinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Araştırma 2020 yılında Azerbaycan'ın Gence ilinde anket tekniği uygulanarak yapılmıştır. Ankette sosyo ekonomik özellikleri belirlemeye yönelik 9 soru ve güven, güç, dağıtım adaleti, ceza adaleti, zorunlu ve gönüllü vergi uyumu değişkenlerini belirlemeye yönelik 5'li Likert Ölçekli 31 soru yer almaktadır. Araştırmada cinsiyet, eğitim, yaş değişkenleri ile yukarıda belirtilen diğer değişkenler arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığı t ve F testleri ile belirlenmiştir.

Yapılan t testi analizi sonucunda;

✓ Cinsiyet ile güven arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunurken, güç, ceza adaleti, dağıtım adaleti, zorunlu vergi uyumu ve gönüllü vergi uyumu değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır.

Yapılan F testi analizi sonucunda;

✓ Eğitim düzeyi ile güven, zorunlu ve gönüllü vergi uyumu değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunurken, güç, dağıtım adaleti ve ceza adaleti değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır.

✓ Yaş ile güven, ceza adaleti, zorunlu vergi uyumu değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunurken güç, dağıtım adaleti, gönüllü vergi uyumu değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır.

Sonuç olarak yaş ve eğitimin güven ve zorunlu vergi uyumu üzerinde etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Bireylerin yaşları ve eğitim düzeyleri arttıkça vergi uyumlarının arttığı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelime: Güç, Güven, Dağıtım ve Ceza Adaleti, Zorunlu ve Gönüllü Vergi Uyumu

ABSTRACT

Today, it is accepted that economic and behavioral approaches should be used together in explaining tax compliance. In this context, a new theory was proposed as the Slippery Slope Framework. The basis of this framework is the ability of taxpayers to change their tax compliance depending on the antagonistic or synergistic tax climate.

In a synergistic tax climate, the relationship between the tax administration and the taxpayer is a service-customer relationship. The tax administration supports the taxpayers in fulfilling their tax obligations and acts transparently and respectfully in the provision of services.

On the other hand, in the antagonistic tax climate, there is almost a thief-police relationship between the tax administration and taxpayers. The tax administration perceives taxpayers as 'robbers' who try to evade taxes at every opportunity and therefore need to be controlled. Taxpayers, on the other hand, think that the tax administration (police) is constantly putting pressure on them, and they legitimize hiding. In this case, voluntary tax compliance is likely to be low.

In this study, it is aimed to investigate how the socio-demographic status of taxpayers affect voluntary and enforced tax compliance in a synergistic and antagonistic tax climate.

The research was conducted in Ganja province of Azerbaijan in 2020 by applying the survey technique. In the survey, there are 9 questions to determine the socio-economic characteristics of taxpayers, and 31 questions with a 5-point Likert Scale to determine trust, power, distributive fairness, retributive fairness, enforced and voluntary tax compliance in the research model. In the study, t and F tests were used to determine whether there was a relationship between gender, education, age variables and other variables mentioned above.

As a result of the t test analysis;

While there was a statistically significant difference between gender and trust, no statistically significant difference was found between the variables of power, retributive fairness, distributive fairness, enforced tax compliance and voluntary tax compliance..

As a result of the F test analysis;

While there was a statistically significant difference between education level and trust, enforced and voluntary tax compliance variables, no statistically significant relationship was found between power, distributive fairness and retributive fairness variables.

While there was a statistically significant difference between age and the variables of trust, retributive fairness, and enforced tax compliance, no statistically significant relationship was found between the variables of power, distributive fairness, and voluntary tax compliance.

As a result, it has been seen that age and education have an effect on trust and enforced tax compliance. It can be said that as the age and education level of individuals increase, their tax compliance increases.

Keywords: Power, Trust, Distributive and Retributive Fairness, Enforced and Voluntary Tax Compliance

2019 TÜRKÇE DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI OKUMA KAZANIMLARI İLE PISA OKUMA BECERİLERİ YETERLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZİ

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 2019 TURKISH COURSE CURRICULUM READING
ACHIEVEMENTS AND PISA READING SKILLS QUALIFICATION LEVELS

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ÖZET

PISA, 15 yaş grubu öğrencilerinin matematik ve fen okuryazarlığı ile okuma becerilerini ölçmek amacıyla üç yıllık periyotlar hâlinde yapılan uluslararası bir sınavdır. Bu sınav ülkelerin eğitim politikalarını eleştirel bir şekilde ele almalarına olanak tanımaktadır. Bu sınav sonuçları çerçevesinde ülkeler karşılaştırmalı bir analiz ile eğitim süreçlerini gözden geçirme fırsatı yakalamaktadır. Türkiye 2003'ten itibaren PISA sınavlarına katılmaktadır. Bu araştırmada 2019 Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı okuma kazanımları ile PISA okuma becerileri yeterlik düzeylerinin karşılaştırmalı bir analizi yapılmaktadır. Böylelikle programda yer alan okuma kazanımlarının PISA okuma becerileri yeterlik düzeylerini karşılama durumunun tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımlarından durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri doküman incelemesi ile elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin çözümlenmesinde nitel veri analizi yöntemlerinden betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada 2019 Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'nda yer alan okuma kazanımlarının PISA okuma becerileri yeterliklerinin 4, 5 ve 6. düzeylerini karşılamada yetersiz kaldığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu düzeylere yönelik sorularda üst düzey düşünme becerilerinin etkili bir şekilde kullanılması bir gereklilik olarak görülmektedir. Bu anlamda bilgiyi elde etme, çözümlenme, yorumlama, kullanma, değerlendirme ve derinlemesine düşünme noktasında 2019 Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programının revize edilmesi gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Bununla birlikte program kazanımlarına yönelik hazırlanan ders kitaplarında PISA'da ölçülen düşünme becerilerine önem verilmelidir. Ders kitaplarında yer alan etkinlik ve uygulamalar bu çerçevede ele alınmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe, okuma becerileri, kazanım, PISA, yeterlik düzeyi

ABSTRACT

PISA is an international test held in three-year periods to measure the mathematics and science literacy and reading skills of 15-year-old students. This exam allows countries to critically consider their education policies. Within the framework of these exam results, countries have the opportunity to review their education processes with a comparative analysis. Turkey has been participating in PISA exams since 2003. In this research, a comparative analysis of the 2019 Turkish Course Curriculum reading achievements and PISA reading skills qualification levels is made. Thus, it is aimed to determine whether the reading acquisitions in the program meet the PISA reading skills qualification levels. In the study, the case study pattern, one of the qualitative research approaches, was used. Research data were obtained by document analysis. Descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis methods, was used in the analysis of the obtained data. In the research, it was concluded that the reading achievements in the 2019 Turkish Course Curriculum were insufficient to meet the 4th, 5th and 6th levels of PISA reading skills qualification. Effective use of high-level thinking skills is seen as a necessity in questions

for these levels. In this sense, it is thought that the 2019 Turkish Course Curriculum should be revised in terms of obtaining information, analyzing, interpreting, using, evaluating and thinking deeply. In addition, the thinking skills measured in PISA should be given importance in the textbooks prepared for the program achievement. The activities and practices in the textbooks should be handled within this framework.

Keywords: Turkish, reading skills, achievement, PISA, qualification level

VAN İLİNDE TÜKETİME SUNULAN TAVUK ETLERİNDE *E. coli* O157:H7 VARLIĞI VE ANTİBİYOTİK DİRENÇLİLİKLERİ

PRESENCE OF *E. coli* O157:H7 AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN CHICKEN MEAT CONSUMED IN VAN

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ÖZET

Amaç: Van ilinde tüketime sunulan tavuk etlerinde *E. coli* O157:H7 varlığı ve elde edilen suşların antibiyotik dirençlilik profillerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Van ilindeki satış noktalarından alınan 75 adet tavuk göğüs eti ve 75 adet but eti numune olarak kullanıldı. Toplam 150 numune, *E. coli* O157:H7 ve antibiyotik direnç profilleri yönünden incelendi. *E. coli* O157:H7 aranmasında ISO 16654, ISO 16654/A1 yöntemleri kullanıldı. Elde edilen şüpheli suşlar Real Time-PCR yöntemi ile doğrulandı. Antibiyotik direnç profillerinin belirlenmesinde ise disk difüzyon yöntemi kullanılarak sonuçlar CLSI, 2015'e göre değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Yapılan araştırmada 150 adet tavuk eti örneğinin 15'i (%10) *E. coli* O157:H7 pozitif olarak tespit edildi. 15 örnekten toplam şüpheli 34 *E. coli* O157:H7 izolatı elde edildi. Elde edilen 34 izolatın 32'si *E. coli* O157:H7 olarak PCR ile doğrulandı. Çalışmada elde edilen 32 izolatın 28'i (%87.5) tetrasikline (TE), 27'si (%84.38) ampisiline (AMP), 13'ü (%40.62) sefotaksime (CTX), 15'i (%46.88) gentamisine (GEN), 12'si (%37.5) Amoksisilin/Klavulanik asite (AUG), 22'si (%68.75) Trimetoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (SXT) dirençli bulundu. İzolatların 26'sinin (%81.25) iki veya daha fazla antibiyotiğe dirençli olduğu tespit edildi.

Sonuç ve Öneriler: *E. coli* O157:H7 halk sağlığı açısından önemli bir patojendir ve bu mikroorganizmaya bağlı enfeksiyonların yayılmasında gıdaların rolü çok büyüktür. Yapılan çalışmada, tavuk etlerinde *E. coli* O157:H7'nin belirlenmesi, ürünlerin mikrobiyolojik kalitesinin düşük olduğunu göstermektedir. Buna bağlı olarak, tavuk etlerinin üretiminin her aşamasında ve satış noktalarında hijyenik koşullara uyulmadığı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca elde edilen izolatların antibiyotiklere karşı dirençli olmasının ise zehirlenme veya enfeksiyon gibi durumlarında tedavinin zorlaşabileceği ve halk sağlığını tehdit edebileceği kanaatine varıldı. Tavuk eti satış noktalarına, depolara ve personeline özellikle de el hijyenine, kesim sırasında ve sonrasında kullanılan alet-ekipmanların temizliğine özen gösterilmeli, çapraz kontaminasyon önlenmelidir. Tavuk etlerinin depolama ısısına, soğuk zincirde transferine, yetiştiricilik yapan işletme ve satış noktalarının gıda güvenliği yönetim sistemleri olan HACCP (Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Points), GMP (Good Manufactured Practice) ve GHP (Good Hygiene Practice) gibi uygulamalara dikkat edilmesi, ayrıca tavuk yetiştiriciliği yapan işletmelerde hastalık durumlarında ilaç kullanılmadan önce antibiyogram testi yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tavuk eti, *E. coli* O157:H7, antibiyogram

ABSTRACT

Aim: It was carried out to determine the presence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in chicken meat sold in Van province and to determine the antibiotic resistance profiles of the strains obtained.

Materials and Methods: 75 chicken breast meat and 75 thigh meat taken from sales points in Van were used as samples. A total of 150 samples were analyzed for *E. coli* O157:H7 and antibiotic resistance profiles. ISO 16654, ISO 16654/A1 methods were used to search for *E. coli* O157:H7. Obtained suspect

strains were confirmed by Real Time-PCR method. In the determination of antibiotic resistance profiles, the results were evaluated according to CLSI, 2015, using the disc diffusion method.

Results: In the study, 15 (10%) of 150 chicken meat samples were found to be *E. coli* O157:H7 positive. A total of 34 suspected *E. coli* O157:H7 isolates were obtained from 15 samples. Thirty-two of the 34 isolates obtained were confirmed by PCR as *E. coli* O157:H7. Of the 32 isolates obtained in the study, 28 (87.5%) were resistant to tetracycline (TE), 27 (84.38%) to ampicillin (AMP), 13 (40.62%) to cefotaxime (CTX), 15 (46.88%) to gentamicin (GEN), 12 (37.5%) to Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid (AUG), 22 (68.75%) to Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (SXT). It was determined that 26 of the isolates (81.25%) were resistant to two or more antibiotics.

Conclusion and Suggestion: *E. coli* O157:H7 is an important pathogen in terms of public health and the role of food in the spread of infections due to this microorganism is very important. In the study, the determination of *E. coli* O157:H7 in chicken meat shows that the microbiological quality of the products is low. Accordingly, it is thought that hygienic conditions are not complied with at every stage of production of chicken meat and at sales points. In addition, it was concluded that the resistance of the obtained isolates to antibiotics may make treatment difficult and threaten public health in cases such as poisoning or infection. Attention should be paid to chicken meat sales points, warehouses and personnel, especially hand hygiene, cleaning of tools and equipment used during and after slaughter, and cross-contamination should be prevented. It is recommended to pay attention to the storage temperature of chicken meat, transfer in the cold chain, and applications with food safety management systems such as HACCP (Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Points), GMP (Good Manufactured Practice) and GHP (Good Hygiene Practice) in poultry farms and sales points. In addition, it is recommended to perform an antibiogram test before using the drug in case of illness in poultry farms.

Keywords: Chicken meat, *E. coli* O157:H7, antibiogram

THE ROLE OF ABBAS MIRZA, THE VICEROY IN THE IRAN-RUSSIA WARS

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ABSTRACT

The Iran-Russia Wars (between 1218 and 1228 and 1241 to 1243) in the Caucasus began with the conquest of Georgia by Tsarist Russia. Although the result of these wars, despite the bravery of the Iranians, was to the detriment of Iran due to the conspiracies of international powers such as Britain and France, and imposed the Golestan and Turkmenchay treaties on Iran, but this result alone can not save us from examining the bravery. And the heroism of Abbas Mirza; The viceroy and his role in protecting the homeland are barred.

Why did Abbas Mirza, in the most difficult historical moments of Iran, become the agent of preserving Iran's prestige and defending the independence of the country's territorial integrity against the great Tsarist Russian forces, and how was he able to show courage in these unequal wars in which Russia was superior to Iran in terms of numbers? Show an example so that in some of these wars he made astonishing progress and dealt fatal blows to the enemy forces.

This article, which is based on the library method and content analysis of first-hand historical sources, seeks to discuss why and how the role of Abbas Mirza, the viceroy, in the Iran-Russia wars, and the result is that if the perseverance and self-sacrifice of this He was not a big man, the Russians could easily reach the open waters and colonize Iran.

Keywords: Qajar, Abbas Mirza, Russia, Iran-Russia wars

AMENDED SINE-COSINE ALGORITHM FOR HIGH DIMENSIONAL OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

The sine cosine algorithm is a well known meta-heuristic optimization algorithm, used for unconstrained optimization in its basic form. SCA is one of the competitive form of evolutionary algorithms recently developed algorithm that uses main features of trigonometric sine and cosine functions. SCA has been applied on comparatively simple problems with low dimension. In this study, an (ASCA) has been proposed for solving optimization problem with high dimensions which are recently designed for the special session of 2015 IEEE conference of evolutionary computing (IEEE-CEC'15) on real parameter optimization. The proposed (ASCA) has shown good convergence acceleration rate, and high efficiency compared to several well-regarded optimization algorithms available in the literature of evolutionary computing. The used benchmark functions are nonlinear functions with diverse slopes. For performance evaluation, the simulation results of the proposed (ASCA) will be compared against top three performing algorithms. The effectiveness of (ASCA) was also compared with other hybrid meta-heuristics such as the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), differential evolution (DE) and (SCA).

Keywords: optimization , meta-heuristics , evolutionary algorithm, SCA, PSO, DE, ASCA CEC 2015.

EMC MODELING OF THE INVERTER - MACHINE ASSOCIATION

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ABSTRACT

The modeling techniques that we have just explored make it possible, whatever the structure studied, to estimate the level of conducted disturbances. This first step, although essentially theoretical, was essential to confirm the effectiveness of the methods based on a representation by localized disturbance sources which allow completely acceptable and relatively simple modeling of power converters. The asynchronous motor is the most used in the field of powers greater than a few kilowatts because it has many advantages such as robustness, simple construction, low cost, etc. varying the frequency of rotation over a wide range has greatly favored the extension of its field of application. Indeed, the asynchronous motor frequency converter assembly is currently the main source of mechanical energy for many industrial processes, including electric traction, rolling mills, lifting, pumping. In this paper, we are interested in the EMC modeling of a variable speed drive system. EMC modeling is meant a high-frequency modeling corresponding to the study of conducted disturbances defined over a frequency range of [1 kHz - 30 MHz]. The objective of this study is to determine the level of conducted emissions. In most cases, the study is done directly in the frequency domain for a quick estimate of the disturbance spectrum.

Keywords: Electromagnetic Compatibility, Impedance Measurement, High-Frequency, Inverter, Asynchronous Motor.

PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF *LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA* L. EXTRACT IN CADMIUM CHLORIDE INDUCED CARDIOTOXICITY AND NEPHROTOXICITY IN EXPERIMENTAL RATS

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ABSTRACT

Present study was designed to evaluate the protective effect of *lagerstroemia speciosa* extract on cadmium induced cardiotoxicity and nephrotoxicity and to observe the effects on various hematological, biochemical and histopathological changes in rats. *Lagerstroemia speciosa* L. extract have nutritional value and it is used as a remedy to treat various illness and ailments. Adult albino rats of wistar strains were used in the study, cadmium toxicity was induced by the administration of the CdCl₂ (100 ppm) via drinking water. Treatment rats received *Lagerstroemia speciosa* extract (50, 100, 200 mg/kg/orally). CdCl₂ treated rats showed significant alteration in biochemical parameters of cardiotoxicity (protein and lactate dehydrogenase) and nephrotoxicity (urea and creatinin) along with the markers of oxidative stress (lipid peroxidase and reduced glutathion). Treatment with *Lagerstroemia speciosa* L. extract significantly attenuates the effects caused by cadmium toward normal. *Lagerstroemia speciosa* L. extract shows dose dependent effects, where 200 mg/kg shows good cardioprotective and nephroprotective effects as compared to 50 and 100mg/kg. This cardioprotective and nephroprotective effect is might be due to the strong antioxidant activity of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* L. extract.

Key words: *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, cardiotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, antioxidants.

**PREDICTION OF DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT FOR NON POLAR BINARY GAS USING
MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSIONS**

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ABSTRACT

In the current study, a multiple linear regressions (MLR) have been used to develop predictive models for the estimation of molecular diffusion coefficients of 721 non polar binary gas at multiple pressures over a large field of temperatures and substances. The quality and reliability of each method were estimated in terms of the correlation coefficient (R), mean square errors (MSE), Root Mean Square Error ($RMSE$) and in terms of External validation coefficients (Q_{2ext}).

A good correlations were found (root mean squared errors in the total databases were 0.1400 for MLR).

The Comparison between the results of the multiple linear regressions and the empirical models showed the superiority of multiple linear regressions.

Keywords: Prediction, Molecular diffusion, multiple linear regressions.

QURBAN BAYRAMI FOLKLOR MƏTNLƏRİNDƏ

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Xalqın mənəvi abidəsi olan folklor mövzu zənginliyi ilə zövqlər oxşamış, yaddaşlara həkk olmuş, beləliklə də insanların həyatlarına müəyyən yön vermişdir. Bu zənginlikdə dini bayramlar xüsusi yer tutur. Dini bayramlardan olan “Qurban” bayramı xalq üçün çox əziz və dəyərlidir. Buna görə də xalqın mənəvi sərvəti olan folklor mətnlərində Qurban bayramı ilə bağlı mövzuların yer alması təqdirəlayiqdir.

Məqalədə əsasən Naxçıvandan toplanan folklor mətnlərində Qurban bayramı ilə bağlı nümunələrin müəyyən bir hissəsini seçib işlənmə yerini müəyyənləşdirməyə və təhlil süzgecindən keçirməyə çalışdıq. Təbii ki, müqəddəs Qurban bayramı ilə bağlı mövzular təkcə Naxçıvan folklor mətnlərində deyil, Azərbaycanın digər bölgələrinin folklor mətnlərində də müşahidə edilir. Buna görə də məqalədə yeri gəldikcə digər bölgələrimizin folkloruna da müraciət olunmuşdur.

Təhlillərdən məlum olmuşdur ki, müqəddəs kitabımız Qurani-Kərimdə Qurban bayramı ilə bağlı olan ayələrin müəyyən bir hissəsi folklor mətnlərinə də yansımışdır. Buna görə də tədqiqat zamanı yeri gəldikcə Qurani-Kərimdən nümunələr də göstərilib.

Aparılan tədqiqatlar zamanı əldə edilən nəticəyə görə Qurban bayramını ya bir başa ya da müəyyən ifadələrlə folklor mətnlərində müşahidə etmək mümkündür. Bu da bir daha sübut edir ki, qədim və böyük tarixə, eləcə də zəngin mədəniyyətə, folklorla sahib olan Azərbaycan xalqı islam dininə və bu dinə aid dəyərlərə böyük hörmət göstərmişdir. Buna görə də dini dəyərlər bütün zamanlardan bu günə kimi yaddaşımızda, tariximizdə, ruhumuzda yaşadılmış və bundan sonra da yaşadılacaqdır.

Tədqiqatın sonunda yeni və maraqlı nəticələr əldə edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Naxçıvan, folklor, Qurban bayramı, din, qurban kəsmək

GENDER STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF EXTERNAL PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SERVICES IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

The penetration of women in all areas of economic and social life is a new phenomenon, which is also the subject of this paper: the feminization of professions. This paper aims to study the implications of gender equality in health and safety at work both from a theoretical perspective and from the point of view of the effective professional inclusion of women in this field. If from a theoretical perspective the social, professional, economic and legislative dimensions of gender equality and its correlations with occupational health and safety, as well as the extent to which this issue has been studied are analyzed, the paper also includes a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the situation of women among the leaders of external prevention and protection services in Romania. This analysis allows not only the observation of the number of women managers who exist in this field, but also the extent to which women with training in health and safety at work and entrepreneurship manage to work in this area of activity. On the other hand, occupational health and safety aims to create a safe work environment that facilitates the performance of tasks by the worker correctly and without any incidents. The human being is the central element in the work process, the factor of production without which the activity of the organization would become unfeasible. Safety and health at work is intended to protect the person from all risks that may affect his or her physical and mental health and integrity. The importance of enforcing occupational safety and health standards thus becomes an imperative of the organization's management, as does gender equality. The correlation of the two concepts results in an area of study that requires interest and involvement both from society (at group level, but also at the level of individuals) and from managers: gender equality and professional inclusion of women in health and occupational safety. The importance of such a study lies in the possibility of identifying areas for improvement for gender equality and reducing occupational segregation in Romania. At the same time, the small number of studies for this issue requires an analysis at national level in order to be able to, at least, ascertain the current state of affairs and make a series of recommendations that could become, in time, directions of action to could achieve the goal of equal opportunities .

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), gender, feminization external prevention-protection services, structural analysis,.

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ÖZET

Cilt yaşlanması, hücre fonksiyonunun yaşa bağlı olarak azalması (iç yaşlanma) veya dış zararlı etkilere kümülatif maruziyetten (dışsal yaşlanma) kaynaklanan, insan yaşamının kaçınılmaz bir biyolojik sonudur. Cilt yaşlanması, sosyal etkisi nedeniyle özellikle önemlidir. “Biyolojik saat” hem cildi hem de iç organları benzer şekilde etkileyerek geri dönüşü olmayan dejenerasyona neden olur. Deri yaşlanmasına hem intrinsek hem de ekstrinsek faktörler neden olur. İçsel yaşlanma, ince, kuru cilt, ince kırışıklıklar ve kademeli dermal atrofi ile sonuçlanan kaçınılmaz bir fizyolojik süreçtir; dış yaşlanma ise hava kirliliği, sigara, kötü beslenme ve güneşe maruz kalma gibi dış çevre faktörlerinden kaynaklanır ve kaba kırışıklıklar ile sonuçlanır. Elastikiyet kaybı, gevşeklik ve pürüzlü dokulu görünümle karakterizedir.

Cilt yaşlanmasının moleküler temelini açıklamak için hücresel yaşlanma teorisi, hücresel DNA onarım kapasitesinde azalma ve telomer kaybı, ekstrasükleer mitokondriyal DNA'nın nokta mutasyonları, oksidatif stres, kromozomal anormalliklerin sıklığının artması, tek gen mutasyonları, indirgenmiş şeker, kronik inflamasyon gibi farklı modeller önerilmiştir.

Yaşlanmanın önlenmesinde fotokoruma, cildi UV hasarından korumak için alınabilecek önlemleri ifade eder ve güneş kremleri, güneşten koruyucu giysiler ve güneşten kaçınma ile sağlanır. Kalori kısıtlaması yani yetersiz beslenmenin yaşam süresini uzattığı ve yaşlanmayı yavaşlattığı bilinmektedir. Antiaging desteklere baktığımızda antioksidan bileşikler, A, C, E vitaminleri, selenyum, koenzim Q10 (ubiquinol), silymarin, alfa-lipoik asit, yeşil çay polifenoller, idebenon, kinetin gibi moleküller antiaging tedavide büyük oyuncularlardır.

Sonuç olarak, sağlıklı kiloyu korumak, sigaradan uzak durmak, aşırı güneşlenmekten kaçınmak, doğru beslenmek, düzenli egzersiz yapmak, iyi uyum sağlama ve baş etme becerilerinin yanı sıra iyi sosyal beceriler, azaltılmış kaygı gibi sağlıklı yaşam ilkeleri, yaşlanmayı önlemek için doğru iksirler arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cilt yaşlanması, anti-aging, hücresel yaşlanma teorisi, fotokoruma

ABSTRACT

Skin aging is an inevitable biological outcome of human life, resulting from age-related decline in cell function (internal aging) or from cumulative exposure to external harmful effects (external aging). Skin aging is particularly important because of its social impact. The “biological clock” affects both the skin and internal organs alike, causing irreversible degeneration. Skin aging is caused by both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic aging is an inevitable physiological process that results in thin, dry skin, fine wrinkles and gradual dermal atrophy; external aging is caused by external environmental factors such as air pollution, smoking, malnutrition and sun exposure and results in coarse wrinkles. It is characterized by loss of elasticity, looseness and rough textured appearance.

Different models have been proposed to explain the molecular basis of skin aging, such as cellular theory of aging, decreased cellular DNA repair capacity and telomere loss, point mutations of extranuclear mitochondrial DNA, oxidative stress, increased frequency of chromosomal abnormalities, single gene mutations, reduced sugar, and chronic inflammation.

Photoprotection in the prevention of aging refers to the measures that can be taken to protect the skin from UV damage and can be achieved by sunscreens, sunscreen clothing and sun avoidance. It is known that calorie restriction, that is, malnutrition, prolongs life expectancy and slows down aging. When we look at antiaging supplements, antioxidant compounds, vitamins A, C, E, selenium, coenzyme Q10 (ubiquinol), silymarin, alpha-lipoic acid, green tea polyphenols, idebenone, molecules such as kinetin are major players in antiaging treatment.

In conclusion, healthy living principles such as maintaining a healthy weight, avoiding smoking, avoiding excessive sunbathing, healthy nutrition, practicing regular exercises, good adaptation and coping skills, as well as good social skills, reduced anxiety are among the right elixirs to prevent aging.

Keywords: Skin aging, anti-aging, cellular theory of aging, photoprotection

YÜZER AÇIK DENİZ YAPISININ DALGA KUVVETLERİ ALTINDA NÜMERİK ANALİZİ NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF FLOATING OFFSHORE STRUCTURE UNDER WAVE LOADS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yarı batık bir pontonun dalga kuvvetleri etkisinde numerik analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Abaqus sonlu elemanlar programı analizlerde kullanılmıştır. Analizlerde, çift yönlü akışkan-yapı etkileşim analizleri kullanılmıştır. Çift yönlü etkileşim analizinde Eulerian-Lagrangian yaklaşımlarının birleşimi (CEL) ile modelleme yapılmıştır.

Abaqus/CAE'de birleştirilmiş bir Eulerian- Lagrangian modeli oluşturmak için, hem Eulerian hem de Lagrangian kısımları aynı birleştirme örneğinde oluşturulur. Eulerian elemanlar, Lagrangian elemanlar ile Eulerian-Lagrangian temas özelliği kullanılarak etkileşime girebilir; bu tür teması içeren simülasyonlar genellikle eşleştirilmiş Eulerian-Lagrange (CEL) analizlerine atfedilmektedir. Abaqus/Explicit genel temasının bu önemli özelliği, akışkan-yapı etkileşim simülasyonu gibi tamamen birleştirilmiş çoklu teoriye olanak sağlamaktadır.

Deniz ortamı Eulerian, yapı ise Lagrangian yaklaşımı ile modellenmiştir. Deniz ortamının modellenmesinde farklı dalga teorileri kullanılmıştır. Çözüme en uygun nokta ve eleman sayılarının belirlenmesi için hassaslık analizleri yapılmıştır. Hassaslık analizleri modal davranış üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizlerde CEL yaklaşımına uygun elemanlar kullanılmıştır. Yapı modellenmesinde C3D8R tipindeki elemanlar kullanılırken, deniz ortamı modellenmesinde EC3D8R tipindeki elemanlar kullanılmıştır.

Yapısal analizlerde, modal davranışlar, frekanslar ve gerilme dağılımları farklı dalga teorileri için elde edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda farklı dalga teorilerinin yapısal davranışa etkisi incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nümerik Analiz, Dalga Kuvvetleri, Yüzer Yapı, Dalga Teorileri

ABSTRACT

In this study, numerical analysis of semi submerged pontoon is performed under wave forces. Abaqus finite elements analysis program is used in the analyses. Bidirectional fluid-structure interaction analyses are utilized in the analysis. Combination of Eulerian-Lagrangian approaches (CEL) is used in the modelling phase of bidirectional interaction analysis.

To create a coupled Eulerian-Lagrangian model in Abaqus/CAE, simply instance both Eulerian and Lagrangian parts in the same assembly. Eulerian elements can interact with Lagrangian elements by Eulerian-Lagrangian contact; simulations including this type of contact are usually attributed to as coupled Eulerian-Lagrangian (CEL) analyses. This significant property of Abaqus/Explicit general contact allows fully coupled multi-physics such as fluid-structure interaction simulation.

While marine environment is modelled by Eulerian approach, structure is modelled by Lagrangian approach. Different wave theories are utilized in the modelling phase of the wave environment. Mesh sensitivity analyses are performed to determine the most proper node and elements numbers in the solutions. These analyses are carried out through modal behavior. Proper elements which are compatible with CEL approach are used in the program. While C3D8R type element is used for the structure, EC3D8R type elements having the same properties are used for the wave environment.

Modal behaviors, frequencies and stress distributions are determined in the structural analysis according to different wave theories. At the end of the study, effect of different wave theories on the structural behavior is investigated.

Keywords: Numerical Analysis, Wave Loads, Floating Structure, Wave Theories

SÜTÇÜ BUZAĞILARDA PASİF TRANSFER YETMEZLİĞİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Doğumu takiben yeterli kolostral IgG alamayan buzağılarda pasif transfer yetmezlik gelişir. PTY hastalık olmayıp, buzağılarda hastalık gelişimine predispose bir durumdur. Buzağılarda mortalite riskini artırır, canlı ağırlık artışını azaltır. Doğum sonrası 24. ve 48. saatlerde serum IgG seviyesi <800 mg/dl ise pasif transfer yetmezlik, 801-1600 mg/dl kısmi pasif transfer ve >1600 mg/dl ise yeterli pasif transfer olarak kabul edilir. Buzağılarda PTY'nin belirlenmesinde direkt veya indirekt yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. **Direkt yöntemler:** *Radyal immunodiffusion (RID)*; serumda IgG konsantrasyonlarını ölçmek için güvenilir bir metottur. Uzun süre ve özel ekipman gerektirmesi dezavantajdır. *Türbidimetrik İmmünoassay*; başlangıçta laboratuvar ortamında çalıştırılmak üzere tasarlanmıştır, son zamanlarda taşınabilir analiz cihazında kullanılmak üzere uyarlanmıştır. *Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)*; doğrudan IgG konsantrasyonunun belirlenebildiği maliyet, zaman ve aynı anda çok sayıda numuneyi ölçebilen güvenli bir yöntemdir. Uygulanabilmesi için laboratuvar donanımına gerek duyulması, saha şartlarında uygulama alanının olmaması dezavantajdır. **İndirekt Yöntemler:** *Glutaraldehyt koagülasyon testi (GCT)*; serum gamaglobulin konsantrasyonunu belirlemek için saha şartlarında kullanılabilir ucuz, güvenli ve pratik yarı kantitatif bir testtir. *Gama glutamil transferaz (GGT)*; kolostrum tüketiminden sonra buzağuların serum/plazma GGT aktivitesi hızla yükselir ve takip eden 24. saatte hızlıca düşer. *Serum total protein (TP) seviyesi*; Barsaklardan emilen kolostral immünoglobulinler serum TP seviyelerini artırır. *Serum globulin seviyesi*; serum globulin seviyesi ile IgG arasında güçlü korelasyon vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buzağular, Kolostrum ve Yetmezlik

ABSTRACT

Passive transfer failure develops in calves that do not receive enough colostrum IgG after birth. PTF is not a disease it is a condition that predisposes to the development of the disease in calves. It increases the mortality risk in calves and decreases weight gain. If serum IgG level is <800 mg/dl at the 24th and 48th hours after birth, passive transfer is considered insufficiency, if 801-1600 mg/dl it become partial passive transfer, if >1600 mg/dl is sufficient passive transfer. Direct or indirect methods have been developed to determine PTF in calves. **Direct methods:** *Radial immunodiffusion (RID)*; it is a reliable method for measuring IgG concentrations in serum. The disadvantage is that it requires a long time and special equipment. *Turbidimetric Immunoassay*; originally it was designed for operation in a laboratory environment recently it has been adapted for use in a portable analyzer. *Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)*; it is a cost, time and safe method that can directly measure the IgG concentration and can measure large numbers of samples at the same time. The disadvantage is laboratory equipment is required for its application and there is no application area in field conditions. **Indirect Methods:** *Glutaraldehyde coagulation test (GCT)*; It is a low-cost, safe and practical semi-quantitative test that can be used under field conditions to determine serum gammaglobulin concentration. *Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT)*; after colostrum consumption, calves' serum/plasma GGT activity rises rapidly and falls rapidly in the following 24 hours. *Serum total protein (TP) level*; absorbed colostrum

immunoglobulins from the gut increases serum TP levels. *Serum globulin level*; there is a strong correlation between serum globulin level and IgG.

Keywords: Calves, colostrum and failure.

İNDÜKTİF SÜPERİLETKEN ARIZA AKIMI SINIRLAYICILARIN ÇALIŞMA PRENSİPLERİ

INDUCTIVE SUPERCONDUCTOR FAULT CURRENT LIMITERS WORKING PRINCIPLES

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ÖZET

Güç sistemlerinin hızlı bir şekilde büyümesi ve arıza akım seviyelerinin de bu büyüme ile birlikte artması, sistemin sürekliliğinin sağlanması açısından önemli riskler ortaya çıkmaktadır. Arıza seviyelerinin kesicilerin kesme yeteneklerini zorlaması bu sorunlardan biridir. Sistemdeki mevcut elemanları yenileriyle değiştirmenin ekonomik zorlukları sebebiyle, arıza akımı seviyelerinin azaltılması, bu soruna uygun bir çözüm olacaktır. Büyük arıza akımlarının termal, elektromanyetik ve dinamik etkileri sistem elemanlarına ciddi hasarlar verebilir. Bu nedenle mümkün olan en kısa süre içerisinde sistemdeki arıza akımlarının etkisi azaltılmalı ve tamamen ortadan kaldırılmalıdır. Kesiciler için çok kısa sürelerde açma işleminin elektriksel açıdan riskleri bulunmakla beraber mekanik sınırlamaları da vardır. Bu sınırlamalar nedeniyle kesiciler açma işlemini tamamlayıncaya kadar arıza akımı sistemden akmaya devam edecek ve elemanlar üzerindeki tehlikeli etkileri sürecektir. Bahsedilen tüm olumsuz durumları ortadan kaldırmak için arıza akımlarının seviyeleri arıza meydana geldikten sonra çok kısa süre içinde sistem için tehlike arz etmeyecek seviyelere indirgenmelidir.

Etkili sınırlandırma yeteneği ve geleneksel sınırlandırma yöntemlerine göre avantajları sayesinde önemli giderek artan SFCL (Superconductor Fault Current Limiters)'nin çeşitli ülkelerdeki sistemlerde uygulamaları olmasına rağmen, Türkiye'de SFCL ile arıza akımı sınırlandırma yöntemi henüz kullanılmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada modern sınırlandırma yöntemlerinden olan SFCL'nin indüktif tipleri olan Korumalı ve Doyurulabilir çekirdekli indüktif SFCL'ler incelenmiş olup çalışma prensipleri detaylı olarak ele alınmıştır.

Korumalı çekirdekli indüktif SFCL (KÇ İ-SFCL)'nin çalışma prensibi de süperiletken malzemenin süperiletkenlik durumundan rezistif duruma olan ani geçişine dayanır. Manyetik olarak indüklenen akım, süperiletkenin kritik akımını geçtiği zaman bu geçiş gerçekleşir. Bu tip İ-SFCL, sekonder sargıları kısa devre edilmiş transformatör gibi tasarlanmaktadır.

Doyurulabilir çekirdekli indüktif SFCL (DÇ İ-SFCL), Rezistif ve KÇ İ-SFCL'nin aksine, AC hat üzerinde indüktif reaktansı değiştirmek için demir çekirdeğin manyetik özelliklerinin dinamik davranışını kullanır. Kısaca, doğrusal olmayan bir indüktörün davranışıyla açıklanabilmektedir. Son olarak, çeşitli ülkelerden indüktif SFCL uygulamalarına da yer verilmiştir. İndüktif SFCL tipleri ile SFCL'nin diğer bir tipi Reazistif SFCL arasında avantaj ve dezavantaj karşılaştırması da yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arıza akımı, Arıza akımı sınırlandırma, İndüktif SFCL, Manyetik indüksiyon, Süperiletken.

ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of power systems and the increase in fault current levels along with this growth pose significant risks in terms of ensuring the continuity of the system. One of these problems is that fault levels strain the breaking capabilities of breakers. Due to the economic difficulties of replacing existing

elements in the system, reducing fault current levels would be a viable solution to this problem. Thermal, electromagnetic and dynamic effects of large fault currents can cause serious damage to system elements. For this reason, the effect of fault currents in the system should be reduced and completely eliminated as soon as possible. While there are electrical risks for the breakers, opening in a very short time, there are also mechanical limitations. Due to these limitations, fault current will continue to flow through the system until the breakers complete the tripping operation and its dangerous effects on the elements will continue. In order to eliminate all the negative situations mentioned, the levels of the fault currents should be reduced to levels that will not pose a danger to the system in a very short time after the fault occurs.

Although SFCL (Superconductor Fault Current Limiters), which is gaining in importance thanks to its effective limiting capability and advantages over traditional limiting methods, has applications in systems in various countries, the fault current limiting method with SFCL is not yet used in Turkey. In this study, Shielded and Saturable core inductive SFCLs, which are the inductive types of SFCL, which is one of the modern limitation methods, are examined and their working principles are discussed in detail.

The working principle of shielded core inductive SFCL (ShC I-SFCL) is based on the sudden transition of the superconducting material from the superconducting state to the resistive state. This transition occurs when the magnetically induced current exceeds the critical current of the superconductor. This type of I-SFCL is designed like a transformer with short-circuited secondary windings.

Saturable core inductive SFCL with (SaC I-SFCL) uses the dynamic behavior of the magnetic properties of the iron core to change the inductive reactance on the AC line, unlike the Resistive and ShC I-SFCL. In short, it can be explained by the behavior of a nonlinear inductor. Finally, inductive SFCL applications from various countries are also included. A comparison of advantages and disadvantages was also made between inductive SFCL types and another type of SFCL, Resistive SFCL.

Keywords: Fault current, Fault current limiting, Inductive SFCL, Magnetic induction, Superconductor.

GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜLLERİN SENTEZİ VE ANTİMİKROBİYAL ETKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF SILVER
NANOPARTICLES

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ÖZET

Yeşil nanoteknoloji, son zamanlarda nanoparçacıkların sentezi için tercih edilen bir alan olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Özellikle çevre dostu olması ve enerji verimli yaklaşımlar içermesi nedeniyle hızla gelişmektedir. Son on yılda yeşil sentez için birçok mikroorganizma kullanılmasına rağmen, alg türleri kullanılarak metalik nanoparçacıkların biyosentezi ile ilgili yeni bir eğilim gözlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Ankara (Türkiye)'deki tatlısu kaynaklarından filamentli bir mavi-yeşil alg olan (Cyanobacteria) *Oscillatoria princeps* izole edilmiştir. Gümüş nanoparçacıklar (AgNP), AgNO₃ ile *O. princeps* özütü kullanılarak sentezlenmiştir. AgNP'lerin biyosentezi, AgNO₃ çözeltisinin rengindeki değişiklik açısından görsel olarak doğrulanmıştır. Nanopartiküller UV-Vis spektrofotometrisi, FTIR, SEM ve EDS ile karakterize edildi. Yüzey Plazmon Rezonans zirvesi 420 nm'de tespit edildi. Sentezlenen AgNP'lerin *Aeromonas hydrophila* (ATCC 7966), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC 13883), *Vibrio anguillarum* (ATCC 43312), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922), *Staphylococcus Aureus* (ATCC 29213), *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC 6633), *Bacillus cereus* (709 Roma), *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC 29212) ve *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231) patojenlerine karşı kayda değer antimikrobiyal aktiviteleri tespit edildi. *E. coli* ve *C. albicans*, 3 mM konsantrasyonda sırasıyla 14.6 ve 13.8 mm'lik inhibisyon zonları ile maksimum duyarlılık sergilerken, *B. cereus*, 3 mM OSC-AgNO₃ konsantrasyonunda en düşük inhibisyon zonuna (10.6 mm) sahipti. Bu çalışma sonucunda yeşil yol ile sentezlenen AgNP'lerin etkili antibakteriyel güce sahip olduğu, bunların biyomedikal ve farmakolojik uygulamalarda kullanılabilecekleri söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Oscillatoria princeps*, Gümüş Nanopartiküller, Karakterizasyon, Antimikrobiyal aktivite.

ABSTRACT

Green nanotechnology has recently emerged as a preferred field for the synthesis of nanoparticles. It is developing rapidly, especially because it is environmentally friendly and includes energy-efficient approaches. Although many microorganisms have been used for green synthesis in the last decade, a new trend of study has been observed regarding the biosynthesis of metallic nanoparticles using algae species. In this study, filamentous blue-green alga (Cyanobacteria) *Oscillatoria princeps* was isolated from the freshwater deposits in Ankara (Turkey). Silver nanoparticle (AgNP) was synthesized using

fresh extract of *O. princeps* with AgNO₃. The biosynthesis of AgNPs was visually verified in terms of the change in the colour of the AgNO₃ solution. The nanoparticles were characterized by UV-Vis spectrophotometry, FTIR, SEM, and EDS. Surface Plasmon Resonance peak was at 420 nm. The synthesized AgNPs had remarkable antimicrobial activities against *Aeromonas hydrophila* (ATCC 7966), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC 13883), *Vibrio anguillarum* (ATCC 43312), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922), *Staphylococcus Aureus* (ATCC 29213), *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC 6633), *Bacillus cereus* (709 Roma), *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC 29212), and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231). *E. coli* and *C. albicans* displayed the maximum susceptibility, with zones of inhibition of 14.6 and 13.8 mm at 3mM concentration, respectively, while *B. cereus* had the lowest zone of inhibition (10.6 mm) at 3 mM OSC-AgNO₃ concentration. As a result of this study, it can be said that green synthesized AgNPs have effective antibacterial power, suggesting their use in biomedical and pharmacological applications.

Keywords: Oscillatoria princeps, Silver Nanoparticles, Characterization, Antimicrobial activity.

SALGIN SÜREÇLERİNDE ÇOCUKLARIN DÜNYASINDA ÖLÜM ve MANEVİYAT

DEATH and SPIRITUALITY in the WORLD of CHILDREN during PANDEMICS

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ÖZET

COVID-19 gibi salgın hastalıklar, ölüm kavramıyla daha sık karşılaşılan süreçler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çocuktan yaşlıya her yaştan birey ölümü kendi dünyası çerçevesinde algılamaktadır. Çocuklar, henüz soyut düşünebilme yetisini kazanamadıkları için ölümü değerlendirmeleri yetişkinlerin dünyasından oldukça farklılık göstermektedir. Kimi zaman kaygı, korku ve kafa karışıklıklarını artıracabilecek işlevsel olmayan düşünceler üretmektedirler. Hatta, benmerkezciliğin etkisiyle ölümlerden kendilerini sorumlu tutmaktadırlar. Çocukların, ölüm kavramını algılayışları bilişsel ve sosyal gelişim özelliklerine göre de farklılık göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda, beş dönemin ön plana çıktığına şahit olunmaktadır: bebeklik dönemi (0-2 yaş), okul öncesi dönem (2-6 yaş), okul çağı dönemi (6-9 yaş), ön ergenlik (9-12 yaş), ve ergenlik dönemi (12-18 yaş). Doğru yaklaşabilmek için öncelikle onların bilişsel kapasite ve yeterlilikleri hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak önem taşımaktadır. Bununla beraber, şüphesiz çocuğun ailesinin ölüme verdiği tepkiler, ailenin işlevselliği, dini – kültürel faktörler, ölüm sonrası ritüellere katılmak da çocuğun ölüm ve yas tepkileri üzerinde etkili olmaktadır. Bu süreçte, ahiret, cennet, cehennem, ruh, Allah, melek gibi kavramların sıklıkla geçtiğine ve çocukların bu kavramlara merak duyduğuna ve kimi zaman da korktuklarına rastlanmaktadır. Bu merakın da ötesinde bazen çocuklar ‘iyi bir çocuk olmadıkları için Allah’ın sevdiği kişiyi kendilerinden aldığına’ dair gerçek dışı düşünceler geliştirebilmektedir. Gerek ailenin gerekse uzmanların çocuğa yaklaşırken bu soyut kavramlara nasıl cevap vereceği hususunda oldukça dikkatli olmaları gerekmektedir. Bu bildiride, salgın süreçlerinde çocukların sıklıkla karşılaştıkları ölüm kavramı gelişim dönemlerine göre ele alınacaktır. Ardından, bu süreçte ortaya çıkan soyut kavramlara nasıl yaklaşılacağı ve çocuklardaki manevi suçlamaların nasıl önüne geçilebileceği hakkında bilgilendirme yapılacaktır. Ayrıca, ölüm sonrası ritüellerin, çocuğun dünyasındaki konumuna salgın süreçlerindeki kısıtlılıklar göz önünde bulundurularak değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din psikolojisi, Ölüm, Maneviyat, Çocuk, Salgın

ABSTRACT

As a result of pandemic diseases such as Covid-19, the concept of death is more frequently encountered. Individuals of all ages from children to the elderly perceive death in accordance with their own subjective world. Since children have not yet gained the ability of abstract thinking, their perception of death differs considerably from that of adults. Sometimes they generate dysfunctional thoughts that can increase anxiety, fear, and confusion. Due to egocentrism, in fact, they hold themselves responsible for deaths. Children’s perception of the concept of death also differs according to their cognitive and social development characteristics. In this context, five periods are witnessed to stand out: Infancy (0-2 years), preschool period (2-6 years), school age (6-9 years), pre-adolescence (9-12 years), and adolescence (12-18 years). To approach properly, it is important to have information about their cognitive capacities and competencies. Undoubtedly, a child’s family’s reactions to death, the functionality of the family, religious-cultural factors and participation in post-death rituals also affect the child’s reactions about death and grief. In this process, it is observed that concepts such as the hereafter, heaven, hell, soul, God and angels are frequently mentioned and that children are curious about these concepts and sometimes they are afraid of them. Beyond this curiosity, children may sometimes develop unrealistic thoughts like ‘God has taken the person they love from them because they have not been a good child’. Both the family and experts need to be very careful about how they will respond to these abstract concepts when

approaching the child. This paper will discuss the concept of death, which children frequently encounter during pandemic processes, according to children's developmental stages. Then, information will be given on how to approach the abstract concepts that emerge in this process and how to prevent moral self-accusation in children. Additionally, the position of post-death rituals in the child's world will be discussed in consideration of pandemic limitations.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Death, Spirituality, Child, Pandemic

CONCEPT OF EDUCATOR IN QS REVIEW. AL-ANBIYA' VERSE 107

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ABSTRACT

Islamic education as an aspect of Islamic teachings, is based on the Qur'an and the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad. From these two sources, Muslim intellectuals then developed it and classified it into two parts, namely: First, aqidah for teachings related to real deeds. This study aims to explain educators are grace. This research method uses a literature review or library research sourced from journals, the internet that are relevant to the Educator Concept in the QS Review. Al-Anbiya 'verse 107. The results of this study indicate that in QS. Al-Anbiya '(21) verse 107 states that Islam is a religion that brings mercy to the universe. From this verse, the writer concludes that the Prophet Muhammad SAW is a mercy for all mankind, both those who believe in him and those who do not believe and that the Prophet Muhammad was sent as a mercy to the entire universe. Contents of QS. Al-Anbiya '(21) verse 107 has implications in the world of education. The implications that the author can offer so that our education can produce students who are appropriate and in harmony with the verse are: first; teacher paradigm shift from teaching to educating. Second; Islamic education is humanist and non-violent. Third; educating inclusive attitudes.

Keywords: Educator, grace, and education

MUSCLE DAMAGE DURING EXERCISE: USING PROTEIN ADDITIVES

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ABSTRACT

Resistance exercise is a standard mode of training that may precipitate temporary exercise-induced muscle damage that manifests as a reduction in neuromuscular function, reduced range of motion, increased muscle soreness, limb swelling, and the elevation of intramuscular proteins in the blood. The purpose of this study was to study the effect of protein supplements on rehabilitation for muscle injuries caused by physical stress. The study involved 21 clinically healthy men. Participants perform eccentric contractions of the quadriceps femoris muscle. All participants in the studies were randomly assigned to three groups. The first group received the protein supplement before exercise and placebo after the load. The second group received a placebo before the load and a protein drink after. The third group received a placebo both before and after the load. Before the load and 24, 48, 72 hours after the load, the maximum possible reduction (MPR) of the quadriceps muscle was studied, the severity of muscle soreness (MS), the content of creatine kinase (CK) in the serum. The dynamics of changes in the studied indicators were unidirectional in all groups. The index of the maximum possible reduction reached a minimum value 24 hours after exercise and gradually returned to the initial values in 72 hours. Between the first and control groups, no significant differences were found in any of the stages of restitution. At the same time, there was a significant difference in recovery in the participants of the second group and the control group at 48 hours after the load (94 ± 3.81 and 84 ± 3.12 , $P < 0.05$), which indicates a faster recovery of the contractile ability of the muscles in the studied persons of the second group. Just as in the study of MPR dynamics, there were no significant differences between the indices of participants in the first and control groups. In the case of participants in the third group, significant differences in indices are determined in the intervals 48 and 72 hours after the load. The peak values of CK were recorded 48 hours after the load. Significant differences were found between the second and control groups (1448 ± 208 and 864 ± 113 , $P < 0.05$). Consequently, the intake of protein supplements immediately after physical exertion reduces the duration of the subjective sensation of muscle soreness and promotes the fastest regeneration of damaged muscle fibers.

Keywords: Physical load, Protein Supplements, Creatinekinase

**GÜRÜLTÜNÜN SAĞLIĞA ETKİLERİ VE KORUNMA YÖNTEMLERİ; VEZNE
ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

HEALTH EFFECTS OF NOISE AND PROTECTION METHODS; A RESEARCH ON CREDIT
EMPLOYEES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada gürültünün tanımı, kaynakları ve sağlık tehlikeleri incelenecektir. İnsanlar sevdiği müziği dinlerken müzik çaların sesini yüksek desibellere kadar artırırken bir yol çalışması sırasında evin bütün kapı pencerelerini kapatarak bu rahatsız edici seslerden uzaklaşmaya çalışırlar. Buradan da anlaşılacağı gibi gürültü; istenmeyen rahatsız edici sesler bütünüdür. Bir yandan insanların hayatını idame ettirmesi için çalışması gerekirken bir yandan da çalışırken gürültü gibi fiziksel risk etmenlerine maruz kalırlar. Gürültü, insanların ruh ve beden sağlığını olumsuz etkileyen veya etkileyebilecek duyulabilir akustik enerji olarak da tanımlanmaktadır. Çevresel gürültü kaynakları arasında yerleşim alanlarındaki mekanik cihazlar, makineler, uçak operasyonları, demiryolu trafiği, karayolu trafiği, inşaat işleri, atıkların bertarafı gibi sokak hizmetleri gibi faaliyetler sayılabilir. Gürültü kulağımızla duyduğumuz ve beynimizi etkileyen bir rahatsızlıktan daha fazlasıdır. İnsan sağlığı için önemli bir tehlike kaynaklarından biri olup bunlardan en önemlisi ise uzun vadede işitme kaybına neden olmasıdır. Birçok çalışma, gürültünün birçok sağlık sorunuyla doğrudan bağlantılı olan fiziksel ve psikolojik stresin önemli bir nedeni olduğunu da açıkça ortaya koymuştur. Gürültünün neden olduğu başlıca sağlık sorunları; yüksek tansiyon, kalp hastalığı, yorgunluk, sinirlilik ve baş ağrısı gibi hastalıklar sayılabilir. Gürültünün fiziksel ve zihinsel performansı etkilediği, uyku düzenini bozduğu, çocukların bilişsel öğrenme kabiliyetine ve doğmamış çocuğun bile gelişimine olumsuz etkide bulunduğu araştırmalara konu olmuştur. Ayrıca, kişilerde psikolojik hastalıkların gelişimini hızlandırdığı, sakatlığa ve hatta can kayıplarına zemin hazırladığı bildirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada özellikle bir bankanın yoğun para sayma işlemlerinin yapıldığı bölümündeki gürültü düzeylerinin ölçümü ve bu bölümde çalışanlara etkileri anket-görüşme yöntemi ile belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Sonuçlara göre çalışma ortamındaki gürültünün fiziksel ve psikolojik sağlık üzerine etkileri tartışılmış ve yorumlanmıştır. Buna bağlı olarak gürültüden korunma yollarına ilişkin öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gürültü, Gürültünün Sağlığa Zararları, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Gürültüden Korunma Yolları, Gürültülü Vezne Çalışma Ortamları

ABSTRACT

In this study, the definition of noise, its sources and health hazards will be examined. While people are listening to their favorite music, they increase the volume of the music player to high decibels, and they try to get away from these disturbing sounds by closing all the door windows of the house during a roadwork. As it can be understood from here, noise; unwanted disturbing sounds. On the one hand, people are required to work in order to maintain their lives, on the other hand, they are exposed to physical risk factors such as noise while working. Noise is also defined as audible acoustic energy that negatively affects or may affect people's mental and physical health. Environmental noise sources include activities such as mechanical devices in residential areas, machinery, aircraft operations, rail traffic, road traffic, construction works, street services such as waste disposal. Noise is more than a

disturbance that we hear with our ears and affects our brain. It is one of the important sources of danger for human health, and the most important of these is that it causes hearing loss in the long term. Many studies have also made it clear that noise is an important cause of physical and psychological stress, which is directly linked to many health problems. The main health problems caused by noise; diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease, fatigue, irritability and headaches. It has been the subject of research that noise affects physical and mental performance, disrupts sleep patterns, negatively affects children's cognitive learning ability and even the development of the unborn child. In addition, it is reported that it accelerates the development of psychological diseases in people, paving the way for disability and even loss of life. In this study, the measurement of noise levels in the section of a bank where intensive money counting processes are carried out and its effects on the employees in this section were tried to be determined by the survey-interview method. According to the results, the effects of noise in the working environment on physical and psychological health were discussed and interpreted. Accordingly, suggestions on ways of protection from noise are presented.

Keywords: Noise, Harms of Noise to Health, Occupational Health and Safety, Ways of Protection from Noise, Noisy Cashier Working Environments

**UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' EXAM WITH CYBER BULLYING: THE CASE OF
KARADENIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

Today, technology is an indispensable element of our lives. Technology makes our lives easier by using useful points. Apart from this, it is seen that some people use technology to go beyond the purpose of benefit. Cyber bullying is one of the examples of this abuse. Cyber bullying is a deliberate psychological, social, verbal or visual aggressive behaviour towards a person or group that does not have the power to defend themselves over a period of time or continuously using electronic communication tools such as mobile phones. The aim of this study is to learn whether people have information about cyber bullying and their views on whether the attitudes they are exposed to are cyber bullying and to raise awareness on this issue. This research involves students studying at the Karadeniz Technical University answering the questionnaire and interview questions, taking into account their personal experiences about cyber bullying or the experiences of their immediate surroundings. In this research, survey was applied to 250 students and 30 students of them were interviewed. As a result of this research, it is seen that women are more victims of cyber bullying than men. In addition, it is observed that the duration of internet use is quite high and they use the internet mostly for night and entertainment purposes. It is observed that people who share the passwords of their social media accounts with their boy/girlfriend also experience cyber bullying more. People who have been subjected to cyberbullying may experience psychological depression. This situation completely affects their daily social life and health at the end.

Keywords: Cyber Bullying, Cyber Victimization, Awareness, University Students.

NİZAMİ GENCEVİNİN EDEBİ İRSİ

Elmira Məhərrəmova

ADPU-nun ETM-nin Tətbiqi Tədqiqatlar bölməsinin əməkdaşı

ÖZET

Anahtar kelimeler:: edebiyat, şair, şiir, lirik, edebi

Felsefe, edebiyat, astronomi, tip, geometri gibi alanlarda çalışmalar yapmış bir 12. yüzyıl filozofu ve şairidir. Eserlerinin çoğunu Farsca yazan şair, Fars edebiyatında hamse türünün kurucusu sayılır destansı şiir türünü zirveye taşımış, manzum aşk hikâyelerinin en büyük ustası unvanını kazanmıştır. Eserleri kendinden sonraki şair ve düşünürleri etkileyerek Şirazinin, Bostan'ında, Mevlana, Celaleddin Ruminin Mesnevisinde, Emir, Hüsrev Dehlevinin, 'Hamse'sinde, Arif Erdebilinin *Ferhadnamesinde*, Ali Şir Nevai ve Abdurrahman Caminin, "Hamsal"larında, Füzulinin nin *Leyla ve Mecnun*'unda yeniden işlenmiştir.

Şairin gerçek adı İlyas, baba-Yusuf, Büyükbaba-Zaki.Muhammed'in oğlunun doğumundan sonra, onun adı da şairin tam ismine geçti ve tam adı Ebu Muhammed İlyas İbn Yusuf İbn Zaki Muhammed'di.Edebi bir takma ad olarak şair, bazı araştırmacıların Ruminin Mesnevisinde, Emir Hüsrev Dehleviçilerin şairin ailesinin organik olarak nakışla uğraştığını açıkladığı "nizami" kelimesini seçti.

Nizami, zamanının edebi geleneğine uygun olarak lirik şiirler - Ceylan, Ceylan ve rubai ile çalışmalarına başlayarak kısa bir süre içinde "kanepesini"oluşturdu ve bir şair olarak ünlendi. Lirik şiirsel yaratıcılık şair hayatının sonuna kadar meşgul ve onun hacimli şiirlerinde o kısaca ifade devrimci şiir çeşitli acı, felsefi sorunları iletmek olamazdı. Nizami'nin ilk şiirini "gizemlerin hazinesi"(1174) ile başlayan son eseri, bir an için insanlığın zamanının gerçek ve ebedi sorunlarını "İskandarname'ye" kadar Gözden kaçırmadı ve bu çalışmayı işten işe daha da geliştirdi. Bu, Nizami'nin ölümsüz sanatının hümanist kavramını oluşturur. Nizami'nin beş şiiri daha sonra orta ve Orta Doğu halklarının edebiyatlarında da popüler hale gelen "Hamsa "("beş") adı altında birleştirildi. Nizami okulunun pek çok takipçisi, "hamsu" Yu ölümsüz bir usta olarak yaratmayı hayal etti, ancak şairlerin azı bu rüyayı gerçekleştirdi.

Nizami'nin ilk şiiri "Sırların hazinesi"(1174), "hamsa" nın diğer bölümlerinden farklı olarak, tek bir hikayeye sahip değildir. Ancak, burada yansıyan birçok sorunun sunumunda, çeşitli hikayeler ve anlatılar ustalıklı kullanılmıştır. Bunun için zamanının çeşitli kaynaklarına ve folklorata atıfta bulunan şair, tüm bu malzemenin yüksek sanatsal düzeyde temsil edilmesini sağlamıştır. Şiir, geleneksel tanıtım bölümüne ek olarak 20 makale ve hikaye içermektedir. Bu ilk şiir nizami, yakın ve Orta Doğu edebiyatında tamamen yeni bir destansı geleneğin temellerini attığını ve bütün bir edebi okulun temellerini attığını kanıtladı.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTION ANALYSIS OF SMARTFREN ADVERTISING CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

Interaction is the key to social life. Communication is a process by which people try to interact internally with others using certain symbols or requirements. Communication is needed to obtain and provide information to or from other people. The process of interaction and communication is always exchanging symbolic symbols that have meanings. Every individual influences and influences each other so that no individual is free from the influence of others. The theory of symbolic interaction is a theory that is learned between individuals through statements. This study aims to analyze examples of symbolic interactions in smartphone advertising content. This study uses the literature review/library research method which is sourced from primary data in the form of books/journals related to the research topic. The findings in this study are that in the Smartfren advertising video explains the existence of an interaction or process in one individual with another individual and uses symbols in the form of language, writing, environment, physical objects (objects), social objects (human behavior) and other symbols used are dynamic and unique.

Keywords: Communication, social interaction, meaning.

DESTINASYON TERCİHİ SÜRECİNDE YENİDEN ŞEKİLLENEN KULLANICI GRUPLARI VE SOSYAL MEDYA İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATION BETWEEN USER GROUPS AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN DESTINATION CHOICE PROCESS

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ÖZET

Destinasyon, ürününü ortaya çıkaran bileşenlerin çeşitliliği, aralarındaki var olan karmaşık ilişki ve bir destinasyonun çok fazla paydaş tarafından oluşturulması sebebi ile yönetilmesi ve pazarlanması en zor varlıklardan biridir. Destinasyonların konumlandırılması süreci içerisinde tüketicilerin algılamaları destinasyona yönelik tercihlerin oluşturulmasında büyük önem arz etmektedir. Destinasyon tercihinde bulunacak kişiler ise bir destinasyona ilişkin farklı algılamalara ve beklentilere sahiptir. Bu algı ve beklentilerin oluşumunda etkili olan çeşitli unsurlar bulunmaktadır. Bu unsurların oluşturduğu destinasyon imajı, farklı seçenekler içerisinde destinasyonun tercih edilmesinde önemli bir yer edinmektedir. Seyahat edilecek destinasyonla ilgili imajlar çok farklı kanallar aracılığı ile oluşmakta ve şekillenmektedir. Çeşitli araçlar ile her an ve her yerde dahil olabildiğimiz sosyal medya ortamları birçok alanda olduğu gibi destinasyon tercihlerinde de etkili bir ortam olarak kendisini göstermektedir. Sosyal medyanın temelleri en basit olarak kullanıcı gruplarında şekil bulmaktadır. Kullanıcı grupları, zamanla, öncelikle kurumsal sonrasında ise kişisel blogların ortaya çıkışı ve yükselişi ile işlevini yitirmiş, son halini ise sosyal medya platformlarına bırakmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, sosyal medyanın tarihsel dönüşümü içerisinde nasıl destinasyon tercihinde etkiye bulunan bir platform olarak şekillendiği ve bir değişken haline geldiği incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Destinasyon Tercihi, Destinasyon İmajı, Kullanıcı Grupları, Sosyal Medya

ABSTRACT

Destination , is combined of many components which are related in a complex structure and becomes shape by lots of stakeholders. This complexity forecloses destinations' positioning and marketing facilities. In the destination positinoning process comsumers' different perceptions and expectations about a destination which brings the destination choise, is being effected by some factors. The image being desgined by these factors, helps the destination to be chosen between different alternatives. The destination images can be gained by lots of channels. Social media as a multi-used channel, is getting more attention in destination choise process. In this study, formation of social media is analysed as a platform which is based on user groups and blogs.

Key words: Destination Choise, Destination Image, User Groups, Social Media

DECENTRALIZED METAVERSE PLACES: DECENTRALAND

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ABSTRACT

The concept of place which evolves with technology is the foundation of the architecture. The digital representation stretches the boundary creation in the place. Supporting this situation with a decentralized structure has made the boundaries invisible in context of design and production. The definition of a place which meets the user's needs and created with boundaries are also changing thanks to decentralized digitalization. Metaverse places have emerged thanks to the decentralized creation of the platform that allows the digital place to be created by all participants.

With the advancement of technology, a generation has emerged that has started to spend most of the time passively in physical place and actively in digital place. The state of meeting the physiological and psychological needs of the physical place is not given enough importance. Digital place has been brought into center and given priority. Therefore, the state of meeting the physiological and psychological needs of the digital place become very important.

The gist of the study is the relationship between architecture and digital place. In the study, architecture and digital place were examined with an interdisciplinary approach. Accordingly, within the scope of the study, instead of a quantitative and technical approach, a phenomenological approach has been chosen as a method for examining metaverse places. The sensations of the person who experiences the digital places that creates the metaverse places has been examined. In the study, metaverse places in the digital platform called Decentraland were examined. First of all, the metaverse places in Decentraland are grouped according to certain criteria. The functions of these metaverse places in the digital platform have been examined and evaluations have been made on the sense inferences that overlap with these functions.

As a result of the study, it is thought that the metaverse places in the decentralized digital platform will contribute to the concept of architectural place and will provide a new perspective to research studies on similar issues.

Keywords: Metaverse, Place, Architecture, Technology, Digital

THE PROCESS OF THE BIRTH OF GENERAL LITERATURE IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Key words: globalization, universal human literature, national traditions, bicultural literature

Globalization is the century-long common aspiration of mankind. Alexander the Great strove to carry it out with the sword and partly with culture. Charlemagne was also a globalizer. Christ, the Prophet Mohammed, were globalists who sought to unite mankind through a spiritual, religious and moral foundation. Universality is the emergence of a universal human system of life while maintaining national characteristics. It involves overcoming the selfishness of strong states, since they defend their interests with weapons.

The 21st century will be fruitful for humanity if, while preserving the statehood of different countries, it makes their borders more transparent, if unselfish relations between countries reign; if this relationship includes tolerance. These provisions should enter the paradigm, the formula for the development of humanity. Literature is becoming one of the most important forces influencing the formation of a general global culture and the interactions of literatures, strongly and qualitatively increased and deepened, in the second half of the 20th century became catalysts for the process of the birth of universal literature. The 21st century, having found itself more equipped with means of electronic communication, continued the process of literary globalization. This accelerates cultural globalization and literature acquires a new quality - general humanity and globalism.

Two different forms of globalization have emerged in the literature. On the one hand, globalization is process of introducing mass culture into the world cultural space by powerful Western countries. On the other hand, global literature is being formed as a unification of the spiritual efforts of different peoples, the enrichment of world culture with the wealth of national literatures that absorb the achievements of other peoples and preserve their originality. Universal human literature is formed on the basis of the artistic synthesis of Asian-European, European-African and European-American literature.

From this point of view, the work of Amy Tan is of particular interest as an artistic representation of the East-West (Asian-European culture).

The bicultural phenomenon of the Chinese-born American novelist is different from the "ethnic" or "hybrid" literature of the United States, her work can be called a part of global literature. The language and culture of the United States and China is a personal and creative component in Amy Tan's work. In the works, the writer constructs artistic images based on positive or negative ethnic or national stereotypes. Investigations of the complex process of artistic representation of the image of the Other, but for Amy Tan also Her own, inscribes the phenomenon of one culture in the context of another, denotes, in the words of Bhaba, "the-one-in-the-other" and "not quiet". The researcher proposes a completely different approach to the analysis of the creativity of writers rooted in another culture, when binary concepts of identity are not able to explain the complexity of emerging new literary phenomena, which ultimately lead to the idea of universal human literature.

Cultural humane globalization is the necessary process of unification of artistic streams, the merging of rivers into a single ocean of the artistic culture of mankind. Thus, in the 21st century, universal human literature is being formed, the works of which do not lose their national characteristics and reliance on national traditions, but acquire a qualitatively new level of universality.

XƏLİL RZA ULUTÜRKÜN ƏSƏRLƏRİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ SİNİFDƏNXARİC TƏDBİRLƏRİN ROLU

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Ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin mühüm vəzifələrindən biri şagirdlərin vətənpərvərlik tərbiyəsini həyata keçirərkən cəmiyyətin əxlaqi prinsiplərini nəzərə alaraq bu işi layiqli şəkildə təşkil etməkdir. Tərbiyənin əsas tərkib hissələrindən hesab olunan vətənpərvərlik tərbiyəsi gənc nəslin hiss və davranışlarının doğru şəkildə formalaşdırılmasını nəzərdə tutur. Vətənpərvərlik tərbiyəsinin düzgün həyata keçirilməsi ilə şagirdlərdə vətənpərvərlik haqqında təsəvvürlər formalaşaraq daha da inkişaf edir.

Vətənpərvərlik mövzusu tarixin bir çox dövrlərində yaradıcı şəxsiyyətlərin diqqət mərkəzində olmuşdur. Bu baxımdan Xəlil Rza Ulutürkün ismi ayrıca qeyd edilməlidir. X. R. Ulutürk mənəvi keyfiyyətlərinə uyğun şəkildə yaradıcılığı boyunca vətənpərvərlik haqqında düşüncələrini fərqli məzmun çalarlarında ifadə etməyi bacarmışdır. Onun yaratdığı lirik qəhrəman sadə xalq kütləsinə qarşı zərif həssaslıq və güvən nümayiş etdirmiş, haqsızlıqlara isə dərin nifrət bəsləmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Xəlil Rza Ulutürk; vətənpərvərlik; sinifdənxaric tədbirlər; ədəbiyyat.

ABSTRACT

One of the important tasks of secondary schools is to organize this work in a dignified manner, taking into account the moral principles of society in the implementation of patriotic education of students. Patriotic education, which is considered to be one of the main components of education, implies the correct formation of the feelings and behavior of the younger generation. With the correct implementation of patriotic education, students' perceptions of patriotism are formed and further developed. The theme of patriotism has been in the center of attention of creative personalities in many periods of history. In this regard, the name of Khalil Reza Uluturk should be mentioned separately. K. R. Uluturk was able to express his thoughts on patriotism in different shades of content throughout his work in accordance with his moral qualities. The lyrical hero he created showed a delicate sensitivity and confidence in the common people, and a deep hatred of injustice.

**AZERBAIJAN TURİZMİNİN E-UYGULAMA ALANLARININ BELİRLENMESİ VE
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ÇALIŞMA**

A STUDY ON THE DETERMINATION AND EVALUATION OF E-APPLICATION AREAS OF
AZERBAIJAN TOURISM

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ÖZET

Teknolojik ilerlemeler, tüm sektörlerde olduğu gibi turizm sektöründe de yeni fırsatların oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Emek yoğun özelliğe sahip olan turizm sektöründe ürün ve hizmetler hakkındaki bilgiler genellikle sanal ortamlardan elde edilmektedir. Bu özelliğinden dolayı turizm sektörünün tüm paydaşlarının referans noktası elektronik ortamlardır. Destinasyonlar ve işletmelerin yönetim, tanıtım ve pazarlama çabalarında teknolojiye yararlanmakta, üretiminde de teknolojik araçlar kullanılmaktadır. İşletmelerin ve çalışanların verimlilik ve kârlılıkları da teknolojik araçlarla artırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Aynı zamanda turistlerin bilgileri, memnuniyet düzeyleri ve sadakatleri de aynı araçlarla pekiştirilmektedir. Tüm bu gelişmeler, turizm sektörüne yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Hayatın her alanında kullanılan internet ve web siteleri, e-turizm olarak da kabul edilen bu uygulamalar turizmin tüm paydaşlarına önemli kolaylıklar sağlamaktadır. Ülkelerin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel gelişiminde sanayi kadar öneme sahip olan turizm, Azerbaycan için de en stratejik kalkınma aracı olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Geniş coğrafyasındaki doğal güzellikler, tarihi varlıklar ve kültürel çeşitlilik Azerbaycan'ın turistik zenginliklerindedir. Ülkenin genç ve dinamik entelektüel sermayesi de turizm sektörüne ayrı bir değer katmaktadır. Araştırma Azerbaycan turizmi değerlendirilmekte ve ülkede kullanılan e-uygulama alanlarını belirlemek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmada SWOT analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerekli olan veriler de e-uygulamalar yardımıyla elde edilmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirmeler sonucunda Azerbaycan'ın e-turizm durumu tespit edilmiş, bu alandaki üstünlükleri ve zayıflıkları belirlenmiştir. Azerbaycan turizminin gelişmesi amacıyla işletmeler, yöneticiler, çalışanlar ve diğer paydaşlar için çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Azerbaycan, Turizm, E-Uygulama

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PROXIMATE AND ANTI-NUTRIENT COMPOSITIONS
OF *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Cyperus esculentus*

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ABSTRACT

Different plant parts are been used in traditional medicine and also utilized for their nutritional benefits. *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date palm) and *Cyperus esculentus* (Tiger nut) are essential sources of nutrients and good sources of energy. This research work was aimed at evaluating the proximate composition and determining the level of anti-nutrients in *Cyperus esculentus* and the flesh of *Phoenix dactylifera*. Proximate analysis was conducted according to the method of Association of Official Analytical Chemist (AOAC) and the anti-nutrients content was determined according to standard methods. From the proximate composition analysis, the result revealed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the level of Moisture, Ash, Fat, Protein and Crude Fibre Contents between the *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Cyperus esculentus*. However, there was a significant increase ($P < 0.05$) in the concentration of carbohydrate in *Phoenix dactylifera* ($71.48 \pm 0.06\%$) when compared with *Cyperus esculentus* ($23.52 \pm 0.16\%$). The result of the anti-nutrient content analysis indicates that, *Phoenix dactylifera* has a significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) concentration of oxalate ($22.12 \pm 0.12\%$) when compared with *Cyperus esculentus* ($8.44 \pm 0.29\%$). However, there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the level of phytate, tannins, trysin inhibitor. In conclusion, this result suggests that, *Cyperus esculentus* and *Phoenix dactylifera* are good source of nutrients with *Phoenix dactylifera* providing higher source of carbohydrate than *Cyperus esculentus* and both have low level of anti-nutrients which support their safe consumption.

Keywords: *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Cyperus esculentus*, Anti-nutrients, Proximate Composition

SHRINKAGE BEHAVIOR OF ECO-SELF COMPACTING MORTAR

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ABSTRACT

Despite the compressive strength at the origin of their success, cementitious materials have low tensile strength and very limited deformation capacity. They are known to be very susceptible to cracking.

In the case of elements with a large surface, the phenomenon of shrinkage is more important and can cause very damaging cracks. This phenomenon is even more distinguished in self-consolidating concrete (SCC) or in self-consolidating mortars which are often intended for the production of screeds.

These very fluid materials are generally exposed to shrinkage problems due to the high amount of paste and the use of superplasticizers.

The dimensional variations in shrinkage that the cement paste undergoes in the concrete are linked to the progressive formation of hydrates and to desiccation.

In fresh state, concrete can also contract in volume, generally referred to as plastic shrinkage. The latter is defined as the contraction of concrete in the plastic phase. It develops when the amount of water evaporated from the surface is greater than the amount of bleeding water. When the shrinkage cannot be done freely in a structure, the concrete is put in tension and, therefore, risks cracking.

In this research, we studied the influence of limestone fillers and natural pozzolan on the shrinkage of self-compacting mortar (SCM) since gravel has little influence on the shrinkage phenomenon. Thus, we varied the substitution of cement by limestone fillers or by natural pozzolan from 0 to 25% on the mixture.

The measurements of the endogenous, desiccation and total shrinkage were carried out on the retractometer while the plastic shrinkage was determined by the Soroushian device to follow the cracking at different temperatures: 20°C, 40°C and 50° C.

The analysis of the results especially highlighted the interest of limestone fillers in overcoming the shrinkage problem, especially in reducing endogenous shrinkage and countering subsequent plastic shrinkage cracking.

Keywords: self compacting mortar, cracking, endogenous shrinkage, desiccation, plastic shrinkage.

**EFFECTS OF ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ON BEHAVIORAL AND BIOCHEMICAL
PARAMETERS IN PERIPHERAL DIABETIC NEUROPATHIC IN RATS**

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ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to evaluate the neuroprotective effects of Alpha lipoic acid in diabetes induced neuropathic Pain in Rats. Adult male albino rats were treated with single dose of Streptozotocin (60mg/kg/i.p.) to produce diabetic neuropathy. After 28 day, neuropathy was developed and the treatment was started from 29th day with Alpha lipoic acid (25mg and 50mg/kg/p.o./per day) for 14 days. At the end of treatment period parameters such as change in body weight, food intake, and water intake were monitored. Pain latency was assessed using Von Frey hair and hot plate analgesiometer. Endogenous antioxidants such as tissue lipid peroxidation and reduced glutathione were evaluated. Diabetic neuropathy rats showed significant alteration in pain latency, endogenous antioxidants and general metabolic changes. Treatment with alpha lipoic acid for two week showed significant prevention in neuropathy by normalizing various behavioral and biochemical parameters. In conclusion the present study indicates the involvement of peripheral neuropathy in diabetic rats and Alpha lipoic acid prevents the neuropathy by its antioxidant property.

Keywords: Diabetes, Diabetic neuropathy, Streptozotocin, Lipoic acid.

Θ_s - MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In 1968, Levine introduced the notion of semi-open sets in topological spaces. In 1968, Velicko introduced θ -open and θ -closure operator. In 2022, Javier A. Hassan and Mhelimar A. Labendia introduced the concept of θ_s -open sets which are stronger than θ -open sets and weaker than open sets. They studied some related concepts such as θ_s -open function and θ_s -closed function, θ_s -continuous function, θ_s -connected space, and some versions of separation axioms were defined and characterized as well. The collection of all θ_s -open sets in a topological space forms a topology on X . In this talk we introduce θ_s -irresolute function, pre- θ_s -open function, and pre- θ_s -closed function and investigate properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings. We also explore further properties and characterizations of the already known notions of θ_s -open function, θ_s -closed function, and θ_s -continuous function in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, θ_s -open set, θ_s -closed set, θ_s -continuous function, θ_s -irresolute function, pre- θ_s -open function, pre- θ_s -closed function.

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STUDY OF SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM (rs1888747) IN *FRMD3* GENE & rs6930576 IN *SASH1* GENE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

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ABSTRACT

Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is the commonest complication in diabetic patients, equally common in type 1 and 2 diabetes. Now it has become leading cause of end stage renal disease worldwide. DN is multifactorial disease; single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) has extensive link with DN. There is strong association of SNPs at *FRMD3* (4.1 protein ezrin, radixin, moesin, firm containing domain 3) locus with DKD. The association study include 20 patient of diabetic nephropathy and 10 blood sample of control. SNP 1888747 of *FRMD3* gene is well associated with severe DN. Susceptibility of SNP rs6930576 in *SASH1* to diabetes nephropathy was mainly observed but it didn't show association with Diabetic nephropathy in Pakistan. DNA was extracted from the blood sample genes of interest were amplified. Blood samples of 30 individual were obtained out of which 10 blood samples of control group which were healthy and 20 blood samples of Diabetic nephropathy patients were collected. Our study was aimed to characterize the genomic polymorphism in *FRMD3* and *SASH1* gene. DNA extraction was done by organic method. Despite the high expression of risk alleles, SNP rs1888747 in *FRMD3* is associated with DN and SNP rs6930576 in *SASH1* is not associated with diabetic nephropathy in Pakistan. The rs1888747 SNP is an intergenic polymorphism, located near the promoter region of the *FRMD3* gene. Their expression is localize exclusively in podocytes, involved in signaling pathways (Like Bone morphogenetic signaling pathway) and maintaining cellular shape. These two risk allele expression did not differ considerably in case and control groups respectively. The findings of our study suggest that the genetic predisposition of Pakistani population to diabetes differs considerably to Japanese and European population. Therefore, further studies have to be done with larger number of patients in Pakistan to evaluate a stronger association between these SNPs and Diabetic nephropathy.

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathy, *FRMD3*, *SASH1*, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP),

PHARMACOVIGILANCE AND ADVERSE DRUG REPORTING SYSTEM: A WAY FORWARD TOWARDS PATIENT SAFETY WITH RESPECT TO KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF PHARMACY RESIDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS

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ABSTRACT

Background

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are the unwanted effects by any drug response that are unintentional, noxious, and takes place at the drug doses, leading to heavy burden in healthcare system. This study was designed to evaluate the pharmacy students and Pharmacist(Recently graduated) knowledge, attitude and awareness about pharmacovigilance & adverse drug reporting (ADR) system in Karachi, Pakistan.

Objectives:

This study was aimed to identify the trends, awareness and attitudes of pharmacy students and graduate towards current scenarios of pharmacovigilance and ADR circumstantial to our setting. Moreover to find gaps for effective implementation of these vital systems in order to improve patient safety parameters

Methods:

Study was conducted in cross sectional and qualitative manner. Final year students of Pharm D from two public and two private sector universities and pharmacist of hospital, community or industry background were included in the study. Data was collected over the prior of one year. Significant information was collected using questionnaire with 18 open ended and 7 close ended questions. 400 final year participants and 150 working pharmacists were incorporated in the study. Mean, frequencies and ratios were calculated and results were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 to estimate different outcomes of study.

Results:

Response rate of final Prof students was 97% (n=388) while working pharmacists had 88%(n=132). Students level of alertness about pharmacovigilance was found (54%, n =216) in final year students while comparably higher rates were observed (78%, n=110) in working cohort. Concept of pharmacovigilance gained through pharmacy curriculum was calculated 45% rated by final year students. The pharmacovigilance knowledge mean score was found to be 2.368.5 and 2.886.3 for final year students and pharmacists respectively. 58% total respondents were aware with relationship between the drug and the ADR.

Conclusion:

It was evident from the study that pharmacy students of final year in public and private sector universities of Pakistan were aware with some basic knowledge of ADRs and pharmacovigilance, but it is a need of time to incorporate structured contents with elicited case studies of such aspects in curriculum with some practical exposure that how to report ADRs. This knowledge gap was found significantly higher in practicing cohort and students cohort which intern highlights the significance of curriculum integration with this concept

Keywords: pharmacovigilance, adverse drug reporting, pharmacy curriculum, Pharmacy graduates and student's

KİSMİ METRİK UZAYLAR ÜZERİNDE SABİT NOKTA TEOREMLERİ

FIXED POINT THEOREMS ON PARTIAL METRIC SPACES

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ÖZET

Sabit nokta teori genel olarak metriksel, topolojikselsel ve ayrık sabit nokta teori olmak üzere üç başlık altında incelenir. Metriksel sabit nokta teoriden bahsederken tek değerli dönüşümler ve küme değerli dönüşümler üzerinde sabit nokta aranır. Tek değerli dönüşümler için tam metrik uzaylar üzerinde sabit nokta teori çalışmaları Banach ile başlamıştır. Banach sabit nokta teoremi, dönüşümün sabit noktasının varlığını garanti ettiği gibi, bu sabit noktanın teklisini ve nasıl bulunabileceğini de göstermektedir. Her büzülme dönüşümü süreklidir. Doğal olarak, büzülme şartını sağlayan fakat sürekli olmayan bir dönüşümün varlığı sorusu akla gelebilir. Bu sorunun ilk çözüm metodu Kannan tarafından büzülme şartı değiştirilerek yeni bir sabit nokta teoremi ispatlanmıştır. Chatterjea ise, büzülmeyi değiştirerek sabit noktanın varlığını ve teklisini ispatlamıştır. Bu üç bağımsız şart kullanılarak, bazı araştırmacılar çeşitli genelleştirmeler yapmışlardır. 1972 yılında ise Zamfirescu; Banach, Kannan ve Chatterjea tipli büzülmeleri birleştirerek dönüşümün tek bir sabit noktası olduğunu, Berinde ise her Banach, Kannan, Chatterjea ve Zamfirescu dönüşümlerinin birer hemen hemen büzülme dönüşümü olduğunu göstermiştir. Aynı zamanda Berinde 2004 te φ kıyaslama fonksiyonu tanımlayarak ve bir hemen hemen büzülme dönüşümü ele alarak dönüşümün sabit noktasının teklisini ispatlamıştır.

Banach Sabit Nokta teoreminin yukarıda bahsedilenler dışında birçok genelleştirmesi yapılmıştır. Bunlardan bir tanesi de 2008 yılında Suzuki tarafından yapılmıştır.

Diğer taraftan Banach Sabit Nokta teoreminin farklı metrik uzaylarda da bir çok genelleştirmesi yapılmıştır. Bu uzaylardan biri de kısmi metrik uzaydır. Bu konuşmamızda, kısmi metrik uzaylar üzerinde Banach Sabit nokta teoreminin verilen birçok genelleştirmesi üzerinde duracağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sabit nokta, Büzülme dönüşümü, Tam Kısmi metrik uzay.

ABSTRACT

Fixed point theory is generally examined under three headings as metric, topological and discrete fixed point theory. When talking about metric fixed point theory, fixed point is sought on single-valued contractions and set-valued contractions. Fixed point theory studies on complete metric spaces for single-valued contractions started with Banach. Banach fixed point theorem not only guarantees the existence of the fixed point of the contractions, but also shows the uniqueness of this fixed point and how it can be found. Every contractive contraction is continuous. Naturally, the question of the existence of a non-continuous contraction that satisfies the contraction condition may arise. The first solution method of this problem was proved by Kannan by changing the contractive condition and a new fixed point theorem. Chatterjea, on the other hand, proved the existence and uniqueness of the fixed point by changing the contraction. Using these three independent conditions, some researchers have made various generalizations. In 1972 Zamfirescu; Combining the Banach, Kannan, and Chatterjea-type contractions, he showed that the transformation has a single fixed point, while in Berinde all the Banach, Kannan, Chatterjea, and Zamfirescu contractions are almost contraction. Berinde also proved the uniqueness of the fixed point of the transformation by defining the comparison function φ in 2004 and

considering a near-contraction transformation. Many generalizations of the Banach Fixed Point theorem have been made other than those mentioned above. One of them was made by Suzuki in 2008. On the other hand, many generalizations of the Banach Fixed Point theorem have been made in different metric spaces. One of these spaces is the partial metric space. In this talk, we will focus on several given generalizations of the Banach Fixed-point theorem on partial metric spaces.

Keywords: Fixed point · Contraction mapping · Complete partial metric space

USING GENERALIZED PREDICTIVE AND PROPORTIONAL İNTEGRAL CONTROLLERS IN CONTINUOUS-STIRRED TANK REACTOR

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ABSTRACT

To validate and demonstrate the performance and effectiveness of the proposed algorithm, they were tested on the identification problems of the estimation of the fluoride concentration in the effluent of a wastewater treatment system, the product concentration on a simulated Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) plant. In the process, a single irreversible, exothermic reaction is assumed to occur in the reactor. The process is a non-isothermal Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) with an irreversible reaction ($A > B$) which consists of two nonlinear ordinary differential equations. MATLAB Software program was applied to simulate the control of the product concentration of a simulated CSTR plant. In order to reduce computational time C programming language has been used on MATLAB.

A Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) is a highly nonlinear process that is very common in chemical and petrochemical plants. Generalized Predictive Controller (GPC) is a class of model-based predictive control. The GPC method was proposed by Clarke et al. and has become one of the most popular MPC methods in both industry and academia. It has been successfully implemented in many industrial applications, showing good performance and a certain degree of robustness. In this paper, a generalized predictive controller (GPC) is proposed as the control strategy for the Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) concentration control. To validate and compare the performance, a classical proportional-integral (PI) controller is also presented. Both controllers' algorithms generalized predictive controller (GPC) and classical proportional-integral (PI) are developed using the existing nonlinear model of the CSTR. Results are presented in simulation and experimental approach using MATLAB-Simulink as the platform. The results show that the GPC is capable of fast response with low steady-state error compared to PI.

Keywords: Controller; PI; Estimation; GPC.

LİDERLİK KAVRAMININ OKULA YANSIMALARI
REFLECTIONS OF THE LEADERSHIP CONCEPT TO THE SCHOOL

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ÖZET

Liderlik kavramının okul çapında hem yönetici hem de öğretmen açısından değerlendirilmesi ve okul sürecine yansımaları konusunda yapılacak araştırmalar ve elde edilecek bulgular okul gelişimine katkı sağlamaktadır. Liderlik kavramı ve liderlik kavramının okula yansımaları konu edinilmiş olan bu çalışmada, yönetici ve öğretmenlerin konuya bakış açıları bağlamında değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda liderlik kavramının okul çapında hem yönetici hem de öğretmen açısından değerlendirilmesi ve okul sürecine yansıtılmasının okul gelişimine katkı sağlayacağı söylenebilir. Çalışma nitel desende yapılandırılmıştır. Bu çalışmada **olgu bilim (fenomenoloji)** deseninde yapılandırılmıştır. Liderlik kavramı okullarda güncel ve çok tartışılan bir konu olmaya devam etmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmada okullarda liderlik kavramı araştırılması gereken bir olgu olarak görülmüş ve araştırmada olgu bilim deseni tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın **çalışma grubunu** Sivas il merkezinde bulunan okullarda görev yapmakta olan 30 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunun oluşturulmasında Sivas il merkezindeki okullarda çalışan katılımcılar tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmada toplanan bilgiler **yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları** kullanılarak, yazılı ya da ses kaydı olarak toplanmıştır. Bu formlar araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilmiş olup; veriler, içerik analizi yöntemi ile değerlendirilecektir. Araştırma sonunda elde edilen veriler paylaşılacaktır. Beklenen sonuçlar, liderlik kavramının okula yansımalarının belirlenmesi, eğitim kurumlarındaki hizmetlerin amacına ulaşabilmesi için okulun insan ve madde kaynağının etkin bir şekilde kullanılmasından ve eşgüdümlemesinden sorumlu olan okul yöneticilerinin eğitimin niteliği üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olması yönünde görüşlerinin alınması ve liderlik kavramının yönetici ve öğretmen bağlamında okula yansımalarının değerlendirilmesi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışma ile eğitim sistemimizin sorunlarından birisi olan liderlik kavramına öğretmenlerin ve yöneticilerin bakış açısının belirlenmesi ve bu bağlamda liderlik kavramının okula yansımalarına yönelik görüşlerinin alınması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Liderlik, öğretmen, yönetici liderliği, öğretmen liderliği.

ABSTRACT

The researches to be conducted and the findings to be obtained on the evaluation of the concept of leadership in terms of both administrators and teachers throughout the school and its reflection on the school process contribute to school development. In this study, which deals with the concept of leadership and its reflections on the school, it is aimed to evaluate the administrators and teachers in the context of their perspectives on the subject. In this context, it can be said that evaluating the concept of leadership in terms of both administrators and teachers throughout the school and reflecting it on the school process will contribute to school development. The study was structured in a qualitative pattern. In this study, it was structured in a phenomenology pattern. The concept of leadership continues to be a current and much discussed topic in schools. In this context, the concept of leadership in schools was seen as a phenomenon that should be investigated in the research and the phenomenology design was preferred in the research. The study group of the research consists of 30 teachers working in schools located in Sivas city center. Participants working in schools in Sivas city center were preferred in the

formation of the study group. The information collected in the research was collected using semi-structured interview forms, in written or audio recording. These forms were developed by the researchers; The data will be evaluated by content analysis method. The data obtained at the end of the research will be shared. The expected results are to determine the reflections of the concept of leadership to the school, to take the opinions of the school administrators who are responsible for the effective use and coordination of the human and material resources of the school in order for the services in the educational institutions to have a significant impact on the quality of education, and to determine the reflections of the leadership concept to the school in the context of the administrator and the teacher evaluation has been attempted. With this study, it is aimed to determine the perspective of teachers and administrators on the concept of leadership, which is one of the problems of our education system, and to get their views on the reflection of the concept of leadership to the school in this context.

Keywords: Leadership, teacher, administrator leadership, teacher leadership.

EMPATİ KAVRAMININ OKUL ORTAMINA YANSIMALARI
REFLECTIONS OF THE EMPATHY CONCEPT ON THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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ÖZET

İnsanlar doğası gereği etrafındaki diğer bireylerle iletişim kurmak zorundadır. İletişim sağlıklı olduğu zaman toplumdaki uyumsuzluklar en aza iner. Sağlıklı bir iletişimin en önemli gereklerinden biri de empatidir. Empati kavramının birçok tanımı yapılmakla birlikte genel olarak kişinin karşıdaki kişinin yerine kendini koyabilmesi olarak açıklayabiliriz. Sosyal yaşam içinde empati kurulursa insanlar arasındaki iletişim daha güçlü olmakla birlikte anlaşmazlıklar da minimum seviyeye iner. Ayrıca insanların birbirlerine karşı anlayış oranları da artar. Sosyal yaşam deneyimlerinin en yoğun yaşandığı yerlerin başında eğitim kurumları gelmektedir. Eğitimin paydaşları olan öğretmen, öğrenci, yönetici, veli bu deneyimler sırasında empatiyi kullanırlarsa bunun olumlu sonuçları her yönden hissedilebilir. Eğitim ortamlarında bilişsel faaliyetler ön plana alınırken sosyal, duyuşsal faaliyetler daha geride kalmıştır. Günümüzde ise sosyal ve duyuşsal faaliyetlerin önemi anlaşılmıştır ve bunları destekleyici çalışmalar yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Empati kavramı bu çalışmaların önemli bir bölümünde kendine yer bulmuştur. Empati kavramının okul ortamına yansımalarını öğrenci, öğretmen, okul yöneticisi ve veli açısından incelemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma olgubilim (fenemoloji) deseninde yapılandırılmıştır. Araştırma grubunu ülkemizdeki çeşitli okul türlerinde ve farklı branşlarda görev yapan 30 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veriler katılımcılara sorulan açık uçlu soruların olduğu bir anketle toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi yapılarak ortak temalar altında toplanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle empati kavramının okul ortamındaki yansımalarının ne durumda olduğu belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Empati becerisinin yüksek olmasının başarı, okul ortamı ve insan ilişkilerini nasıl etkilediği ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca empati becerisinin geliştirilmesi için neler yapılabileceği de araştırılmıştır. Empati kavramının önemli olduğu ve empati arttıkça okul ortamının daha sağlıklı olacağı, başarının daha da artabileceği vb. sonuçlar çıktığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Empati, insan ilişkileri, okul ortamı, duyuşsal yeterlilikler, sağlıklı iletişim, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı.

ABSTRACT

People naturally have to communicate with other individuals around them. When communication is healthy, dissonance in society is minimized. One of the most important requirements of a healthy communication is empathy. Although there are many definitions of the concept of empathy, we can generally explain it as the ability to put oneself in the other person's place. If empathy is established in social life, communication between people is stronger and misunderstandings are reduced to a minimum. In addition, people's understanding of each other increases. Educational institutions are at the forefront of places where social life experiences are most intense. If teachers, students, administrators and parents, who are the stakeholders of education, use empathy during these experiences, the positive results of this can be felt in every way. While cognitive activities are prioritized in educational environments, social and affective activities have lagged behind. Today, the importance of social and affective activities has been understood and studies have been carried out to support them. The concept of empathy has found its place in a significant part of these studies. This study, which aims to examine the reflections of the

concept of empathy on the school environment in terms of students, teachers, school administrators and parents, is structured in the phenomenology pattern. The research group consists of 30 teachers working in various school types and different branches in our country. The data were collected through a questionnaire with open-ended questions asked to the participants. The collected data were gathered under common themes by content analysis. Based on the findings obtained from the research, it was tried to determine the reflections of the concept of empathy in the school environment. It has been tried to reveal how high empathy skills affect success, school environment and human relations. In addition, what can be done to develop empathy skills was also investigated. The concept of empathy is important and as empathy increases, the school environment will be healthier, success will increase, etc. results have been observed.

Keywords: Empathy, human relations, school environment, affective competences, healthy communication, Ministry of National Education.

ÜREME SAĞLIĞI VE BUNU ÖĞRENCİLERE ÖĞRETMENİN ÖNEMİ
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING THIS TO STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Son zamanlarda, eğitim sürecinin bir parçası olarak uygulanan sağlığı koruyan teknolojilere çok dikkat ediliyor. Öğrencilerin sağlık durumunu karakterize eden en önemli parametrelerden biri üreme potansiyelleridir. Bu bağlamda, ergenlerin zamanında bilgilendirilmesi ve eğitiminin üreme sağlığı ihlallerinin önlenmesinde önde gelen alanlardan biri olduğu belirtilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:öğrenci, ergen, üreme, sağlık.

ABSTRACT

Recently, great attention is paid to health-protecting technologies applied as part of the educational process. One of the most important parameters characterizing the health status of students is their reproductive potential. In this regard, it should be noted that timely information and education of adolescents is one of the leading areas of prevention of violations of their reproductive health.

Keywords:student, teenager, reproductive, health

EXISTENCE THEORY OF A NONLINEAR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR A FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this work, existence and uniqueness results of a nonlinear boundary value problem for a Caputo fractional differential equation with multipoint and multi-term integral boundary conditions are investigated by using Banach contraction principle and Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem. Two examples are given for illustrating the obtained results

Keywords: Contraction, convex, integral boundary conditions.

GASTROENTERİT ÖN TANILI HASTALARDA; *ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA*, *GIARDIA LAMBLIA* VE *CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM* ANTİJEN VARLIĞININ İMMÜNOKROMATOĞRAFİK YÖNTEM İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA, GIARDIA LAMBLIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM ANTIGEN PRESENCE BY IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD IN PATIENTS WITH PRE-DIAGNOSIS OF GASTROENTERITIS

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ÖZET

İnsanlar *Entamoeba*'nın morfolojik olarak identik iki türü ile enfekte olmaktadır. *Entamoeba histolytica* (*E.histolytica*), amebik kolitis ve karaciğer absesine neden olurken, *Entamoeba dispar* nonivazivdir. Amebiyazis, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. *Giardia lamblia* (*G.lambli*a), dünyada tüm yaş gruplarında yaygın bir şekilde görülür. Giardiyazis özellikle sanitasyon şartlarının zayıf olduğu ve temiz su kaynaklarının bulunmadığı ülkelerde ortaya çıkan çocukluk çağı diyare vakalarından sorumludur. Hücre içi bir parazit olan *Cryptosporidium parvum* (*C.parvum*) immünkomprime bireylerde ölümcül diyarelere neden olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada hastanemize başvuran gastroenterit ön tanılı hastalarda; *E.histolytica*, *G.lambli*a ve *Cryptosporidium* antijen pozitifliğinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada 1 Mayıs 2021-1 Aralık 2021 tarihleri arasında laboratuvarımıza gönderilen dışkı örneklerinde *E.histolytica*, *G.lambli*a ve *C.parvum* antijen pozitifliği araştırılmıştır. Dışkı örnekleri hızlı kart testi olan kalitatif monoklonal antikorlarla kaplanmış kromatografik immünoassay yöntemi olan RIDA®QUICK *Cryptosporidium* / *Giardia* / *Entamoeba* Combi (N1723) çalışılmıştır. Test sonucu, 15 dakika içerisinde oda ısısında yapılan inkübasyondan sonra değerlendirildi. Sonuçlar hastane otomasyonu üzerinden retrospektif olarak araştırılmıştır.

Gastroenterit şüphesi ile laboratuvarımıza gönderilen dışkı örneklerinin 886'da üçlü parazit antijen testi çalışılmıştır. Dışkı örneklerinin 30'unda (%3,3) pozitiflik saptanmıştır. Pozitiflik saptanmış örneklerin; 8'de (% 26,7) *E.histolytica*, 17'de (% 56,6) *G.lambli*a, 5'de (%16,7) ise *C.parvum* saptanmıştır. Antijen pozitif örneklerin 17'si (%56,7) erkek, 13'i (% 43,3) kadın hastalara aittir. Ayrıca, pozitiflik saptanmış hasta örnekleri en sık Çocuk Acil (% 33,3) ve Gastroenteroloji (% 16,6) biriminden gönderilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, mikroskopik inceleme *E.histolytica*/*E.dispar* ayırıcı tanısında ve *C.parvum*'un ookistlerini saptamakta yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle amebiyazis tanısında objektif değerlendirmeyi sağlayan, ucuz, basit, herhangi bir pahalı donanım ve deneyim gerektirmeyen antijen saptama temeline dayalı immünokromatografik yönteminin rutin mikroskopi ile birlikte kullanılması son derece yararlı bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca, duyarlılık ve özgüllüklerinin çok yüksek olması nedeniyle klinik olarak süpheli enfeksiyonlarda, tekrarlayan incelemelere rağmen *G.lambli*a saptanamaması veya klinik tanının doğrulanmasında bu yöntemlerin tercih edilmesinin uygun olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, antijen testi, immünokromatografik

ABSTRACT

Humans are infected with two morphologically identical species of *Entamoeba*. *Entamoeba histolytica* (*E.histolytica*) causes amebic colitis and liver abscess, while *Entamoeba dispar* is noninvasive. Amebiasis is an important public health problem in developing countries. *Giardia lamblia* (*G. lamblia*) is common in all age groups in the world. Giardiasis is responsible for childhood diarrhea cases, especially in countries with poor sanitation and no clean water sources. *Cryptosporidium parvum* (*C. parvum*) can cause fatal diarrhea in immunocompromised individuals. In this study, in patients with prediagnosis of gastroenteritis admitted to our hospital; It was aimed to investigate the positivity of *E.histolytica*, *G.lamblia* and *C.parvum* antigens.

In this study, *E.histolytica*, *G.lamblia* and *C.parvum* antigen positivity were investigated in stool samples sent to our laboratory between May 1, 2021 and December 1, 2021. Stool samples coated with rapid card test qualitative monoclonal antibodies, the chromatographic immunoassay method RIDA®QUICK Cryptosporidium / Giardia / Entamoeba Combi (N1723) were studied. The test result was evaluated after incubation at room temperature within 15 minutes. The results were investigated retrospectively through hospital automation.

Triple parasite antigen test was studied in 886 of the stool samples sent to our laboratory with the suspicion of gastroenteritis. Dışkı örneklerinin 30'unda (%3,3) pozitiflik saptanmıştır. *E.histolytica* was found in 8 (26.7%) samples, *G.lamblia* was found in 17 (56.6%), and *C.parvum* was found in 5 (16.7%) of the samples that were positive. Of the antigen-positive samples, 17 (56.7%) were male and 13 (43.3%) were female patients. In addition, positive patient samples were sent most frequently from the Pediatric Emergency unit (33.3%), and from the Gastroenterology unit (16.6%) from the adult units.

In conclusion, microscopic examination is insufficient in the differential diagnosis of *E.histolytica/E.dispar* and in detecting oocysts of *C.parvum*. For this reason, it is extremely useful to use an immunochromatographic method based on antigen detection, which provides objective evaluation, does not require any expensive equipment and experience, and provides objective evaluation, together with routine microscopy in the diagnosis of amebiasis. In addition, due to their high sensitivity and specificity, it is thought that these methods should be preferred in clinically suspicious infections, in which *Giardia* cannot be detected despite repeated examinations or in the confirmation of the clinical diagnosis.

Keywords: *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, antigen test, immunochromatographic

TOPLULUK ÖĞRENİMİ YÖNTEMİ İLE YAZILIM GEREKSİNİMLERİNİN SINIFLANDIRMA PERFORMANSININ İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE OF SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS CLASSIFICATION WITH
ENSEMBLE LEARNING METHOD

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi ile toplumu olumsuz etkileyen pandemi süreci gibi çevresel faktörler, yazılım uygulamalarını hayatımızın vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline getirmektedir. Bu durum, kullanıcılarla buluşan yazılım projelerinin sayısında büyük bir artışa sebep olmaktadır. Yazılım projelerinin sayındaki artışa paralel olarak firmaların rekabet etme noktasında verimli ve başarılı yazılım projelerini ortaya koyması daha da önem kazanmaktadır. Yazılım projelerinde başarı, belirlenen bütçe ve süre içerisinde müşterinin talep etmiş olduğu özellik ve işlevlerin eksiksiz yerine getirebilmesi yönlerinden değerlendirilmektedir. Yazılım projelerinin başarılı bir şekilde sonuçlanması için dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli adımlardan biri yazılım gereksinim analizi çalışmalarıdır. Proje yaşam döngüsü içerisindeki ilk adım olan gereksinim analizi adımı, gereksinimler ne kadar doğru bir şekilde belirlenir ve belirlenen bu gereksinimler ne kadar doğru bir şekilde analiz edilirse, projenin sonraki adımları daha kontrollü bir biçimde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Yazılım projelerinde özellikle işlevsel ve işlevsel olmayan gereksinimlerin dikkatli bir şekilde ele alınması gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmada işlevsel ve işlevsel olmayan gereksinimlerin sınıflandırılmasında veri bilimi kullanarak, harcanan zamanın düşürülmesi ve insan bağımsız hale getirilmesi amacıyla çeşitli makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının performansları test edilmiştir. PROMISE-NFR veri seti kullanılarak, yapılan testler ile makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının tekil sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir. Algoritmaların performansları doğruluk metriği kullanılarak kıyaslanmıştır. Yapılan kıyaslama sonucu 0,8992 doğruluk değeri ile en yüksek performans değerine Naive Bayes algoritması ile ulaşılmıştır. Algoritmalarının tekil performanslarının artırılması hedefi ile kolektif öğrenme yöntemleri kullanılmış ve Vote uygulaması ile algoritmalarının ikili ve üçlü etkileşimleri incelenmiştir. İkili ve üçlü değerlendirmeler için her gruptaki makine öğrenmesi algoritmalarından on adet algoritma belirlenmiş ve aralarındaki ilişkiler incelenmiştir. İkili olarak ele alınan algoritmaların performansları değerlendirildiğinde istenilen başarıya ulaşılamamıştır. Üçlü olarak ele alınan algoritmaların performansları değerlendirildiğinde ise 0,9024 doğruluk değeri ile en iyi sonuca SMO, PART ve RandomForest algoritmalarının birlikte kullanımı ile ulaşılmıştır. Sonuç olarak topluluk öğrenimi yöntemlerinin tekil makine öğrenimi yöntemlerine göre daha iyi sonuçlar verdiği ortaya koyduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sınıflandırma, Topluluk Öğrenimi, Oylama.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the widespread use of developing technology and environmental factors such as pandemic, which negatively affects society, make software applications an indispensable part of our lives. This situation causes a great increase in the number of software projects that meet with users. In

parallel with the increase in the number of software projects, it becomes more important for companies to put forward efficient and successful software projects at the point of competition. Success in software projects is evaluated in terms of the ability to fully fulfill the features and functions requested by the customer within the determined budget and time. One of the most important steps to be considered for the successful conclusion of software projects is software requirement analysis studies. In the requirements analysis step, which is the first step in the project life cycle, the more accurately the requirements are determined, and the more accurately these determined requirements are analyzed, the next steps of the project are carried out in a more controlled manner. In software projects, especially functional and non-functional requirements need to be handled carefully.

In this study, the performances of various machine learning algorithms are tested in order to reduce the time spent and make people independent by using data science in the classification of functional and non-functional requirements. Using the PROMISE-NFR dataset, the individual results of the machine learning algorithms were evaluated with the tests performed. The performances of the algorithms are compared using the accuracy metric. As a result of the comparison, the highest performance value was achieved with the Naive Bayes algorithm, with an accuracy value of 0.8992. Ensemble methods were used with the aim of increasing the singular performance of the algorithms and the double and triple interactions of the algorithms with the Vote application were examined. For double and triple evaluations, ten machine learning algorithms in each group were determined and the relationships between them were examined. When the performances of the algorithms considered as binary were evaluated, the desired success could not be achieved. When the performances of the algorithms, which are considered triples, are evaluated, the best result with an accuracy value of 0.9024 was obtained with the use of SMO, PART, and RandomForest algorithms together. As a result, it has been determined that ensemble learning methods give better results than single machine learning methods.

Keywords: Classification, Ensemble Learning, Vote.

PEDİATRİK YAŞ GRUBUNDA HELICOBACTER PYLORİ SEROPREVALANSININ İMMÜNOKROMATOĞRAFİK YÖNTEM İLE ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI SEROPREVALANCE IN PEDIATRIC AGE
GROUP BY IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD

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ÖZET

Gram negatif ve spiral şekilli bir bakteri olan *Helicobacter pylori* (*H.pylori*), dünyada en sık görülen enfeksiyon etkenlerinden birisidir. *H. pylori*, kronik gastrit, kronik aktif gastrit, mide ülseri, atrofik gastrit ve intestinal metaplazinin en önemli nedenlerinden biridir. Rekürren gastroduodenal ülser gelişiminde rol oynar, gastrik kanser ve MALT lenfoma gelişiminde tetikleyici risk faktörüdür. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde *H. pylori*, sıklıkla çocukluk çağında kazanılmaktadır. Hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelerde prevalansı yaş ile artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada çocuk hastalarda *H. pylori* prevalansının yaş ve cinsiyete göre dağılımının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada 1 Ocak 2020-15 Aralık 2021 tarihleri arasında laboratuvarımıza gönderilen dışkı örneklerinde *H.pylori* antijen pozitifliği araştırılmıştır. Dışkı örnekleri hızlı kart testi olan kalitatif monoklonal antikolarla kaplanmış kromatografik immünoassay yöntemi olan *Helicobacter pylori* Antigen Hızlı Kaset Testi (Laboquick, Türkiye) ile çalışılmıştır. Dışkı örnekleri, bir deney tüpü içerisinde dilüent solüsyonuyla karıştırılarak iki dakika bekletildi. Test kasetinin örnek kuyucuğuna beş damla (yaklaşık 150 µl) bu karışımdan damlatıldı. Test sonucu, 10 dakika içerisinde oda ısısında yapılan inkübasyondan sonra değerlendirildi. Sonuçlar hastane otomasyonu üzerinden retrospektif olarak araştırılmıştır.

H.pylori şüphesi ile laboratuvarımıza gönderilen 2696 dışkı örneğinin 249'unda (%9,23) antijen pozitifliği saptanmıştır. Pozitiflik saptanmış hastaların 35'i (%15,7) pediatrik yaş grubunda olmuştur. Pozitif örneklerin 84'ü (%37,8) erkek, 138'i (% 62,2) kız hastalara aittir. Antijen pozitifliği en çok 15-18 yaş grubunda (% 60), en az ise 0-5 yaş grubunda (%8,6) bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, parazit antijeni saptanmış hasta örnekleri en sık Çocuk Gastroenteroloji biriminden (% 71,4), en az ise Çocuk Alerjisi ve İmmünoloji (% 5,8) biriminden gönderilmiştir.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre çocuklarda *H.pylori* seroprevalansının %15,7 olarak saptanmış olup, prevalansın yaşa bağlı olarak arttığı belirlenmiştir. *H.pylori* tanısında kültür altın standart olmasına rağmen, invaziv, pahalı ve zaman alıcı bir yöntemdir. Bu sebeple dışkıda antijen arama testi, kolay kullanımı ve hızlı sonuç vermesi sayesinde çocuk hasta grubunda hem tanıda hem de tedavi izleminde güvenilir bir şekilde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Helicobacter pylori*, antijen testi, immünokromatografik

ABSTRACT

Helicobacter pylori (*H.pylori*), a gram-negative and spiral-shaped bacterium, is one of the most common infectious agents in the world. *H.pylori* is one of the most important causes of chronic gastritis, chronic active gastritis, gastric ulcer, atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia. It plays a role in the development of recurrent gastroduodenal ulcer and is a triggering risk factor for the development of

gastric cancer and MALT lymphoma. In developing countries, *H.pylori* is often acquired in childhood. Its prevalence increases with age in both developed and developing countries. In this study, it was aimed to determine the distribution of *H. pylori* prevalence in pediatric patients by age and gender.

In this study, *H.pylori* antigen positivity was investigated in stool samples sent to our laboratory between January 1, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Stool samples were studied with the Helicobacter pylori Antigen Rapid Cassette Test (Laboquick, Turkey), which is a chromatographic immunoassay method coated with qualitative monoclonal antibodies, which is a rapid card test. Stool samples were mixed with diluent solution in a test tube and left for two minutes. Five drops (approximately 150 µl) of this mixture were dropped into the sample well of the test cassette. The test result was evaluated after incubation at room temperature within 10 minutes. The results were investigated retrospectively through hospital automation.

Antigen positivity was detected in 249 (9.23%) of 2696 stool samples sent to our laboratory with the suspicion of *H.pylori*. Thirty-five (15.7 %) of the positive patients were in the pediatric age group. Of the positive samples, 84 (37.8 %) were male and 138 (62.2%) were female patients. Antigen positivity was found mostly in the 15-18 age group (60%) and the least in the 0-5 age group (8.6 %). In addition, patient samples with parasite antigens were sent most frequently from the Pediatric Gastroenterology (71.4 %) unit, and the least from the Pediatric Allergy and Immunology unit (5.8%).

According to the results of the study, the seroprevalence of *H.pylori* in children was found to be 15.7%, and it was determined that the prevalence increased depending on age. Although culture is the gold standard for the diagnosis of *H.pylori*, it is an invasive, expensive and time-consuming method. For this reason, stool antigen search test can be used reliably both in the diagnosis and in the follow-up of treatment in the pediatric patient group, thanks to its easy use and fast results.

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*, antigen test, immunochromatographic

**K.K.T.C. İMAR HUKUKU'NDA TAKSİM ve AMALGAME İŞLEMLERİ
(İFRAZ ve TEVHİD İŞLEMLERİ)**

TAKSİM AND AMALGAME PROCESSES IN TRNC ZONING LAW
(SUBDIVISION AND CONSOLIDATION PROCESSES)

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ÖZET

K.K.T.C. imar hukuku incelendiğinde İfraz ve Amalgame işlemlerinin tek bir yasa ve tek bir görevli ve yetkili kurum altında düzenlenmediği görülmektedir. Bu noktada Şehir Planlama Dairesi, İskan ve Rehabilitasyon Dairesi, Tapu ve Kadastro Dairesi gibi kurumların yapılmak istenen ifraz ve amalgame işlemlerinin mahiyetlerine göre görev ve yetki bakımından nasıl çalıştıklarının incelenmesi gerekliliği doğmaktadır. Özellikle İmar Yasası'nda söz konusu işlemlere ilişkin bir düzenlemenin yer almaması söz konusu konuda genel ve bütüncül bir düzenlemeye gidilmesinin önüne geçmiştir.

İfraz ve Amalgame işlemlerine ilişkin; 41/1977 sayılı İskan, Topraklandırma ve Eşdeğer Mal Yasası, 55/1989 sayılı İmar Yasası, Fasıllık 96 Yollar ve Binalar Düzenleme Yasası, Fasıllık 224 Taşınmaz Mal (Tasarruf, Kayıt ve Kıymet Takdiri) Yasası, bu yasalar tahtında hazırlanmış olan tüzükler ve görevli dairelerin tüzükleri ayrı ayrı hükümler içermektedir. Bu karmaşık durum hem işlemlerin yavaş ilerlemesine hem de doğan ihtilafların hukuki değerlendirmesi yapılırken birçok sorunun doğmasına neden olmaktadır.

K.K.T.C. imar hukuku ile ilgili çalışmamızda bahsi geçen işlemlerin, konu hakkında pratikte araştırma yapıldığında sıklıkla taşınmazlar üzerinde doğan sınır ihtilaflarında ve/veya kullanılan bir taşınmazın sınırlarının değiştirilmesi istendiğinde kendilerini gösterdikleri gözlemlenmektedir. Bu duruma aslında gerek bu işlemlerin karmaşık düzenlenmiş olması, gerek KKTC'nin şahsına münhasır durumundan gelen sebepler, gerekse de küçük bir ülke olan KKTC'de büyük ülkelere nazaran arazi ve arsa düzenlemelerine gitmek isteyen vatandaş sayısının az olması gibi nedenler gösterilebilir.

Çalışmamızda K.K.T.C imar hukukunda benzeri bir çalışmanın bulunmamasından dolayı gerek K.K.T.C. mevzuatı gerekse Türk imar hukukunda yer alan benzer hükümler ile birlikte Yüksek Mahkeme'nin söz konusu işlemlere ilişkin davalarda verdiği kararlar değerlendirilerek konu irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taksim, Amalgame, İfraz, Tevhid, Arazi Düzenlemesi, K.K.T.C. İmar Hukuku

ABSTRACT

When the TRNC zoning law is examined, it is seen that subdivision and consolidation processes are not regulated under a single law and a single authorized government department. At this point, it is necessary to examine how departments such as the City Planning Department, the Housing and Rehabilitation Department, the Land Registry and Cadastre Office work in terms of duties and powers according to the nature of the subdivision and consolidation processes. In particular, the absence of a regulation regarding

the aforementioned transactions in the Zoning Law prevented having a general and holistic regulation on the subject.

Regarding subdivision and consolidation processes; Settlement, Landing and Equivalent Property Law No. 41/1977, Zoning Law No. 55/1989, Chapter 96 Roads and Buildings Regulation Act, Chapter 224 Immovable Property (Savings, Registration and Appraisal) Law, bylaws prepared under these laws and the authorized offices contain separate provisions. This complex situation causes both the slow progress of the proceedings and the emergence of many problems while making the legal assessment of the disputes that arise.

When practical research is carried out on the subject it is observed that the processes mentioned in our study on TRNC zoning law often manifest themselves in border disputes arising on immovables and/or when it is requested to change the borders of an used immovable property. In fact, reasons can be shown to these problems such as complex arrangement of these processes, the reasons arising from the exclusive situation of the TRNC, and the low number of citizens who want to go to land arrangements in the TRNC, which is a small country.

In our study, due to the absence of a similar study in TRNC zoning law, both the TRNC legislation and similar provisions in Turkish zoning law, as well as the decisions of the TRNC Supreme Court in cases related to the said processes, were evaluated and the subject was examined.

Keywords: Subdivision, consolidation, Taksim (TRNC zoning law term that equivalents subdivision), amalgame (TRNC zoning law term that equivalents consolidation), TRNC zoning law

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PH FOR THE ADSORPTION OF DYES WITH CROSS-LINKED POLYMER MICRO BEADS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, dyestuffs were removed from the aqueous solution with cross-linked polymer micro beads. Poly(ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-n-vinyl imidazole) poli(EDGA-VIM) micro beads to be used were synthesized by suspension polymerization method. The characterization processes of the synthesized polymer microspheres were carried out. Electron micrographs were taken by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to elucidate the surface morphologies of the microspheres. It was determined that the polymers were in the form of porous micro beads. Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (FTIR) was used to elucidate their chemical structures and the bonds in the polymer were elucidated. In order to make adsorption experiments with polymer microspheres from aqueous solution, reactive orange-16 dyestuff was preferred, which has a wide application area in the industry, The pH effect of reactive orange-16 dyestuff on the adsorption of poly(EGDMA-VIM) microspheres in aqueous solution was investigated. pH is one of the most important parameters affecting adsorption. In order to determine the optimum pH, all other parameters such as temperature, dye concentration, time, polymer amount were kept constant. Dyestuffs were prepared at pH 3, 5, 7, and 9 and adsorption experiments were carried out keeping all conditions constant. As a result of the experiments, it was found that pH 3 was the optimum value that provided the maximum removal. It was determined that the maximum adsorption capacity was 29.04 mg/g when the polymer microspheres were kept at a constant temperature of 25 °C, in 30 ppm dyestuff solution, at pH 3, with 0.1-gram polymer for 4 hours. This value indicates that cross-linked poly(ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-n-vinyl imizadole) microspheres remove dyestuffs from aqueous solution efficiently, quickly, and easily.

Key Words: polymer micro beads, adsorption, reactive dye

YAŞLANMANIN SAĞLIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ: TÜRKİ CUMHURİYETLERİ ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK ANALİZ

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ÖZET

Yaşlanma, kronolojik yaşın ilerlemesiyle oluşan ölüm ve hastalanma olasılığını arttıran değişikliklerin bütünüdür. Yaşlanma ve yaşlanmanın doğurduğu sorunlar son yıllarda sıkça tartışılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Nüfusun yaşlanması ve yaşlanmaya bağlı sorunlar sadece gelişmiş ülkelerin değil gelişmekte olan ülkelerin de sorunu haline gelmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye Cumhuriyetleri üzerinden yaşlanmanın sağlık üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymaktır. Böylece, gelecekte ülkelerin üstesinden gelmekte zorlanacakları, yaşlanma ve yaşlanmanın etkileri hem literatür hem de uygulamayla ortaya konulmuş olacaktır.

Uygulama kısmında, yaşlanmanın sağlık üzerindeki etkileri Türkiye Cumhuriyetleri üzerine analiz edilmiştir. Uygulamada Panel DOLS ve Granger nedensellik analizlerinden yararlanılmıştır. 2010-2019 dönemlerini kapsayan verilerin analiz sonuçlarına göre, Türkiye Cumhuriyetlerinde yaşlanma ile sağlık arasında uzun dönemli ve negatif yönlü bir ilişki vardır. Yaşlı nüfus oranındaki %1'lik artış, sağlık harcamalarını %0,81 oranında artırmaktadır. Yaşam süresindeki %1'lik artış ise sağlık harcamalarını %6,93 oranında artırmaktadır. Kentleşme oranındaki %1'lik artış sağlık harcamalarını %11,58 oranında düşürmektedir. 6 OECD ülkesi (İsveç, Norveç, İsviçre, İzlanda, İsrail ve ABD) için yapılan PDOLS testinin sonuçları bu bulgularla büyük oranda benzerlik teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demografik değişim, Yaşlanma, Sağlık, Türkiye Cumhuriyetleri, Panel veri

ABSTRACT

Aging is the whole of the changes that occur with the progression of chronological age, increasing the probability of illness and death. The increasing age population is the biggest risk factor for functional deficiencies. Aging has become the main problem that concerns almost all countries in recent years. Therefore, aging and the problems caused by aging are among the topics that have been discussed frequently in recent years. The aging of the population and the problems related to aging have become a problem not only for developed countries but also for developing countries. The aim of this study is to reveal the effects of aging on economic growth, social life and health for the Turkic Republics. Thus, aging and the effects of aging which countries will have to cope with in the future, have been revealed by both literature and practice.

In the empirical application part, the effects of aging on health were analyzed for the Turkic Republics. Panel DOLS and Granger causality analysis were used in the application. According to the results of the analysis of the data covering the period of 2010-2018, there is a long-term negative relationship between the demographic change process and health in the Turkic Republics. In the short run, a 1% increase in the elderly population increases health expenditures by 0.81%. A 1% increase in life expectancy increases health expenditures by 6.93%. Also, a 1% increase in urbanization reduces health expenditures by 11.58%. The results of the PDOLS test for 6 OECD countries (Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Israel and the USA) are largely consistent with these findings.

Keywords: Demographic change, Aging, Health, Turkic Republics, Panel data

CONNECTOMICS: A NEW TOOL TO STUDY NEUROPHARMACOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Most of the incurable diseases with unknown etiology are of nervous system. Knowing how and what anomalies are occurring with context of different nervous disorders may help as fundamental approach in precisising the diagnosis and treatment. Neuroanatomic methods are not sufficient to convey the information about pattern of complex neural connectivity. This is such an innovative platform which give access to better understanding of anatomical and physiological connectivity of brain which can enlight how different neural circuits of the brain are connected and how it stores information. When we will try to map these neural circuits that whole map is considered as Connectome and its production and study referred as Connectomics. On the footing of distant brain connectivity concepts connectome can be assembled on various levels of structural organizations based on number of neuronal connections in certain brain region and the discrete non-invasive neuroimaging techniques like MRI will be availed for labelling each part of brain. This phenomenon can refashion not only neuropharmacology but also diagnosis and treatment of various incurable neurological disorders.

Keywords: Connectome, Connectomics, Neuropharmacology, Neural connectivity.

**THE EFFECT OF REMOTE WORKING ON MOTIVATION IN THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC: A RESEARCH IN THE BANKING SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT

With the new conditions brought about by the coercive and sudden change that occurred with the Covid-19 Pandemic, which emerged in December 2019 and threatened all humanity, the rules in working life began to be rewritten. Purpose of the research; Remote work, whose importance has increased with the Covid-19 pandemic; The aim of this study is to investigate the effect on the motivation of employees in the banking sector. Sampling technique was used in the research and a questionnaire was applied to 320 employees. The obtained data was analyzed by applying the SPSS 25 program. Descriptive and comparative statistics and correlation analysis were used in the analysis. In the study, it was determined that there is a positive and significant relationship between the increase in the duration of remote work of the participants and the increase in their motivation levels. It has been determined that the differences in demographic characteristics have no effect on the motivation level according to the remote working status. It has been determined that the work-life balance of the employees has been affected by the transition to the remote working system. In this study, in order to fill this gap in the literature, first of all, the conceptual framework of remote working is presented, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on teleworking are examined and the advantages and disadvantages of teleworking are discussed. Finally, a summary literature study was added to shed light on future studies.

Keywords: Banking, Covid-19, Motivation, Pandemic, Remote Working

EFFECTS OF ADDING DIFFERENT RATIOS OF THYME (*THYMUS VULGARIS L.*) OIL TO BROILER DIETS UNDER HIGH TEMPERATURE ON PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effect of feeding broilers under heat stress with feeds containing thyme oil at different rates on performance parameters. 160 male Ross 308 chicks were used in the study. Chicks were randomly divided into 4 groups with 4 replications. There were 10 chicks in each subgroup. The control group (Group C-S) was formed with the group fed with basal diet (not additive) feed. The thyme oil group 1 (Group T1-S) included the chicks fed with the thyme oil added at the rate of 0.02% to their feed, the thyme oil group 2 (Group T2-S) included the chicks fed with the thyme oil added at the rate of 0.04% to their feed, The thyme oil group 3 (Group T3-S) included the chicks fed with the thyme oil added at the rate of 0.06% to their feed. From the 7th day of the study, 32°C heat was applied to all groups. In the 7-14 day period of the study, the highest feed conversion rate (FCR) and body weight gain (BWG) was in the Group T6-S ($P<0.05$). In the 15-21 days period, the best BWG and feed intake (FI) was observed in Group T4-S, and lowest was in Group T6-S ($P<0.05$). In the 22- 28 days period, the highest values of FI and FCR was obtained in Group C-S ($P<0.05$), and lowest values of FI was in Group T6-S ($P<0.05$). In the 29-35 and 36-42 days periods, the highest values of FI was observed in Group T4-S. In the 29-35 days lowest values of FI was in Group T6-S ($P<0.05$). When the whole study (1-42 days) was evaluated, it was seen that the highest body weight (BW) was in Group T2-S, and the highest FI was in Group C-S ($P<0.05$). As a result, it has been determined that thyme oil can be used as a feed additive that can reduce the negative effects of heat stress on broiler rations.

Keywords: Broiler, Heat, Performance, Thyme oil.

ZATÜRRE HASTALIĞININ DERİN ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMİ İLE TESPİTİ DETECTION OF PNEUMONIA WITH DEEP LEARNING METHOD

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ÖZET

Zatürree ya da akciğer iltihaplanması (pneumonia) çeşitli bakteri veya zararlı parazitlerin sebep olduğu solunum yollarında meydana gelen ülkemizde ve dünyada sıklıkla görülen bir hastalıktır. Bu hastalık, akciğer dokusunda oluşan enfeksiyon olarak da tanımlanabilir. Enfeksiyonlu alveol adı verilen akciğer hücrelerine sahip hastalar dışarıdan oksijen alışverişini gerçekleştiremediğinden dolayı solunum sıkıntısı çekmektedir. Tedaviye erken başlanmazsa özellikle yaşlı, kronik hastalıklı, solunum yolu gelişmemiş bebek ve çocuklarda ölümle sonuçlanacak ciddi etki yaratabilir. Erken tanı, zatürree hastalığın tedavisinde en önemli etkidir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada zatürree hastalığının erken teşhisine yönelik yapay zeka temelli yeni bir sistem önerilmiştir. Çalışmada; 1579 sağlıklı, 4277 zatürree imgesi üzerinde derin öğrenme mimarilerinden Evrişimli Sinir Ağlarına dayalı Alexnet mimarisi ile özellik çıkarımı yapılmıştır. Literatürde de zatürree hastalığının teşhisine yönelik bir takım çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmada veri seti üzerinde yapılan çalışmalar analiz edilmiştir. Önerilen sistemde önceki çalışmalardan farklı olarak beş ayrı makine öğrenmesi algoritması kullanılıp 10-kat çapraz doğrulama tekniği ile sınıflandırma başarımları test edilmiştir. En yüksek doğruluk oranı Destek Vektör Makinesi (DVM) tarafından %97,21 olarak elde edilmiştir. Önerilen yöntemin zatürree hastalığının erken tanısında klinik destek sağlayabileceği öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pnömoni Tespiti; Evrişimli Sinir Ağları; Derin Öğrenme.

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia or lung inflammation (pneumonia) is a disease that is frequently seen in our country and in the world, which occurs in the respiratory tract caused by various bacteria or harmful parasites. This disease can also be defined as an infection in the lung tissue. Patients with lung cells called infected alveoli suffer from respiratory distress because they cannot exchange oxygen from the outside. If the treatment is not started early, it can have a serious effect that will result in death, especially in the elderly, chronically ill, infants and children whose respiratory tract is not developed. Early diagnosis is the most important factor in the treatment of pneumonia. Therefore, in this study, a new artificial intelligence-based system has been proposed for the early diagnosis of pneumonia. In the study; Feature extraction was performed on 1579 healthy, 4277 pneumonia images with Alexnet architecture based on Convolutional Neural Networks, one of the deep learning architectures. In the literature, a number of studies have been carried out for the diagnosis of pneumonia. In the study, the studies on the data set were analyzed. In the proposed system, unlike previous studies, five different machine learning algorithms were used and the classification performance was tested with the 10-fold cross-validation technique. The highest accuracy rate was obtained by Support Vector Machine (DVM) as 97.21%. It is anticipated that the proposed method may provide clinical support in the early diagnosis of pneumonia.

Keywords: Pneumonia Detection; Convolutional Neural Networks; Deep Learning

GELENEKSEL TEKSTİLLERE ZARAR VEREN ETKENLER
THE FACTORS THAT POSE DAMAGE TO TRADITIONAL TEXTILES

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ÖZET

Geleneksel kültürümüzün maddi ürünlerinden olan geleneksel tekstiller, birçoğu “el sanatı ürünler” olarak nitelenen giyim - kuşamdan, çeyizlik eşyalara hatta değişik günlük kullanım eşyalarına kadar geniş bir yelpazede yer almaktadır. Bu ürünlerin çoğu günümüzde işlevini yitirerek kullanımdan kalkmıştır. bazıları kaybolmuştur. bazıları da işlev değiştirerek varlıklarını sürdürmüşlerdir. Bu anlamda, kültürel devamlılık açısından geçmişte yaygın biçimde kullanım alanı bulmuş bu ürünlerin günümüzde varlıklarını sürdürerek görünür hale getirilmesi ve sonraki kuşaklara aktarılması konusu önem kazanmaktadır.

Korumanın temelinde nicel ve niteliksel olarak var olanı yaşatma düşüncesi vardır. Söz konusu sürekliliğin sağlanması için öncelikli olarak neyin, niçin ve nasıl korunacağını doğru tanımlanması gerekmektedir. Organik yapıları geleneksel tekstiller, gerek kullanım halinde gerekse saklandığı ortamlarda farklı süre ve şiddetlerde çeşitli fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik etkenlere maruz kalarak hasara uğrarlar. Bu nedenle öncelikle tekstilin bulunduğu çevre koşullarının kontrol altına alınarak uygun ortamlarda saklanması ya da sergilenmesi sağlanmalıdır. Geleneksel tekstillerin korunması gereken potansiyel tehlikeler sıcaklık, ışık, nem, mikroorganizmalar, böcekler, çevre kirliliği, taşıma, sergileme, depolama ve temizlemede oluşan zararlılardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Tekstiller, Koruma, Bozulma, Tekstil Zararlıları.

ABSTRACT

Traditional textiles, which are one of the main material products of our traditional culture present a wide range of products from clothing, which are described as "handicraft products", to dowry items and even to various daily usage items. Most of these products, which have lost their functions in time, are out of usage today and some have even disappeared totally and some are still being used by changing their functions. In terms of cultural continuity, it's of vital importance that those traditional products which were used extensively in the past should continue their existence and be transferred intact to the next generations.

The basic idea behind of conservation is the idea of keeping all traditional products quantitatively and qualitatively alive. In order to ensure this continuity, first of all, it is necessary to define correctly what, why and how to protect. Organically made traditional textiles are often damaged by exposure to various physical, chemical and biological factors at different durations and intensities, both in use and in storage environments. For this reason, first of all, the environmental conditions of the textiles should be controlled and it should be stored or exhibited in appropriate environments. The potential hazards that traditional textiles need to be protected from are temperature, light, humidity, microorganisms, insects, environmental pollution, damage during transportation and damages which may occur during display, storage and cleaning stages.

Keywords: Traditional Textiles, Protection, Damages, Harmful Textile Insects.

**GEVAŞ VE BAŞKALE MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULLARI BİTKİSEL VE HAYVANSAL
ÜRETİM BÖLÜMÜ MEZUNLARININ İSTİHDAM EDİLME DURUMLARININ
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF GRADUATES OF GEVAŞ AND BAŞKALE
VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda Türkiye’de tarımsal mesleki eğitime ilgi azalmaktadır. Tarım ve buna bağlı olarak gıda sektörünün stratejik önemi dikkate alındığında bu durum önemli bir sorun olarak görülmelidir. Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Gevaş ve Başkale Meslek Yüksekokulları, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü, 2005 ile 2019 yılları arasındaki mezun öğrencilerin istihdam durumları araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada mezunların bitirdiği programa göre istihdam edilme durumu ve çalışma koşulları değerlendirilmiştir. Buna göre ankete katılan mezun öğrencilerin %73.5’i okulu bitirdikten sonraki hedef ve beklentilerinin gerçekleşmediğini belirtmişlerdir. Mezunların %53.9’u aldıkları eğitimin mesleği sevmelerini sağladığı beyanında bulunmuşlardır. Mezunların %45.1’i alan dışında, %34,3’nün çalışmadığı, %7.8’inin mezun olduğu alanda çalıştığı ve %12.7’sinin ise okumaya devam ettiklerini beyan etmişlerdir. Bunlara rağmen okudukları programı çevrelerine tavsiye edebileceklerin oranı %58.8, etmeyeceklerin oranı ise %41.2 şeklindedir. 2017-2019 yılı mezunları diğer mezuniyet yıllarına göre daha kısa (0-3 ay) sürede iş buldukları tespit edilmiştir. Fakat bu mezuniyet grubunun büyük bir kısmı kimi nedenlerden dolayı hiç çalışmayan grubun çoğunluğunu oluşturmaktadır. 17-20 ve 33-36 yaş mezunlarının mezun olduktan sonra hedef ve beklentilerinin değiştiğini, 21-24, 25-28 ve 29-32 yaş grubu mezunlarının çoğunlukla hedef ve beklentilerinin değişmediğini ifade etmişlerdir. 37 ve üzeri yaş grubu mezunların hedef ve beklentilerinin kısmen değiştiğini ve çoğunlukla 12 ay ve üzeri sürelerde kendi alanlarında çalıştıklarını beyan etmişlerdir. Mezun olunan program bakımından Organik Tarım, Tarla Tarımı ve Bahçe Ziraatı programı mezunları çoğunlukla alan dışında ve kısa sürelerde çalıştıklarını ve aylık ücretlerinin düşük olduğunu bildirmişlerdir. Hayvansal Üretim program mezunlarının durumları ise kendi alanlarında, aylık ücretlerinin yüksek ve uzun süreler çalıştıklarını beyan etmişlerdir. Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin mezun olduğu program alanında istihdam edilme oranlarının çok düşük düzeyde olduğu ve sektörün taleplerini karşılamadıkları anlaşılmaktadır. Günümüzde meslek yüksekokullarından mezun öğrencilere yüklenen misyon maalesef işlevini tam olarak yerine getirememektedir. Bunun sonucu olarak öğrencilerin bitkisel ve hayvansal üretim bölümlerine ilgileri her geçen gün azalmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meslek Yüksekokulları, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim, İstihdam

ABSTRACT

In recent years, interest in agricultural vocational education has been decreasing in Turkey. Considering the strategic importance of agriculture and accordingly the food sector, this situation should be seen as an important problem. The employment status of students who graduated from Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Gevaş and Başkale Vocational Schools, Department of Crop and Animal Production between 2005 and 2019 were investigated. In the study, employment status and working conditions of graduate students were evaluated according to the program they completed. Accordingly, 73.5% of the graduated students who participated in the survey stated that their goals and expectations after graduating from school were not realized. 53.9% of the graduates stated that the education they received made them love the profession. 45.1% of the graduated students stated that they work outside the sector, 34.3% do not work, 7.8% work in the field they graduated from, and 12.7% continue to study. Despite these, the rate of those who can recommend the program they have read to their circle is 58.8%, and the rate of those who will not is 41.2%. It has been determined that 2017-2019 graduates found a job in a shorter time (0-3 months) compared to other graduation years. However, a large part of this graduate group constitutes the majority of the group that has never worked for some reason. The goals and expectations of graduates aged 17-20 and 33-36 have changed after graduation, but graduates of the 21-24, 25-28 and 29-32 age group they mostly stated that their goals and expectations have not changed. They stated that the goals and expectations of graduates aged 37 and over have changed partially and that they mostly work in their own sector for 12 months or more. In terms of the graduated program, Organic Agriculture, Field Agriculture and Horticultural Agriculture program graduates mostly work outside the sector and they reported that they work for short periods of time and their monthly wages are low. On the other hand, they declared that they work in their own sector for long periods of time with high monthly wages. According to the results of the study, it is understood that the employment rate of the students in the program area they graduated from is very low and they do not meet the demands of the sector. Unfortunately, the mission gave to the graduates of vocational schools today cannot fully fulfill its function. As a result, students' interest in plant and animal production departments is decreasing day by day.

Keywords: Vocational Schools, Plant and Animal Production, Employment

MIDDLE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC THINKING OF MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (AL-GHAZALI)

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ABSTRACT

Al-Ghazali's economic thought has its own peculiarities compared to other thinkers. In his grand economic concept, al-Ghazali focuses his attention on individual behavior which he discusses from the perspective of the Qur'an, Sunnah, fatwas of companions and tabi'in as well as the advice of leading Sufis of previous times, such as Junaid Al-Baghdadi, Dzun Al- Mishri, and Harith bin Asad Al-Muhasibi. While among Muslims themselves, Al-Ghazali is better known as a figure of Sufism and philosophy. However, he also has thoughts on muamalah fiqh. Al-Ghazali had broad thoughts in various fields. Al-Ghazali's thought did not only apply to his time, but in certain contexts was able to penetrate and answer various contemporary humanitarian problems. One of Al-Ghazali's works on economics is *Ihya Ulum al-Din*. Al-Ghazali's discussion of economics can be grouped into several sections covering exchange and market evolution, production, barter and money evolution, as well as the role of the state and public finance. This study aims to explain the Economic Thoughts of the Middle Period Muslim Scientist (Al-Ghazali). The method used in making this paper is a literature review sourced from primary data in the form of books, journals, and internet research related to the Economic Thought of Middle Period Muslim Scientists (Al-Ghazali). The result of this paper is that Al-Ghazali's thinking in the economic field is more inclined towards moral ethics in economic activity. This is because al-Ghazali based his economic thinking on the Sufism approach because at that time people were rich, powerful, and full of prestige so it was difficult to accept fiqh and philosophical approaches. There are so many works of al-Ghazali that are still useful, of which the phenomenal one is *Ihya Ulum ad-Din*. Other works include *Ihya Ulum ad-Din*, *Tahafut al-Falasifah*, *Minhaj al-Abidin*, *Misykat al-Anwar*, *Kimia al Sa'adah*, *al-Wajiz*, *Syifa al-Ghalil*.

Keywords: Thought, economics, and Al-Ghazali.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AS AN ELEMENT OF FAIR TRIAL IN KYRGYZSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The independence of the judiciary has become the most fundamental principle to the law-democratic state. The importance of that judicial independence of judges has evolved with the theory of separation of powers. The impartiality of judges like their independency is also accepted as a guarantee for the right to a fair trial. Judicial independence has been attained as a result of centuries of struggles and has come to its present meaning and position. The present meaning of concepts of judicial independence have developed by many scientist. There are various dimensions and views in explaining the concept of judicial independence tand characterized by different definitions. This principle is enshrined in the domestic law of each country, starting with international agreements. In this context, the principle of judicial independence as an essential element of the right to a fair trial has become an important component of the international human rights conventions. After Kyrgyzstan declared as a sovereign state, the state adopted the international human rights conventions and the principles of independence of judges guaranteed by the constitution as well. At this point, the judiciary has adopted the laws that determine the activity, as well as the independence of the judges. However, it was felt that the these laws did not provide adequate level of independence and effectiveness of the judiciary. On the contrary, practically, it is observed that various factors negatively influenced the judiciary that contravene with the constitutional norms of judicial independence. Thus, several problems have arisen in the implementation of principle of the judicial independence. This paper focused on the development process of the Kyrgyz's judiciary, evaluate its current status and analyze problems in the independence of the judiciary. The aim is to evaluate the judicial independence in Kyrgyzstan by determining the theoretical framework of the principle of judicial independence as an important element of the right to a fair trial.

Key words: Separation of powers, judicial independence, fair trial, judiciary, Kyrgyzstan

ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME YÖNTEMLERİNİ KULLANARAK YERLEŞİM OPTİMİZASYONU ALTERNATİFLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF LAYOUT OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES USING MULTI-CRITERIA
DECISION-MAKING METHODS

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ÖZET

Yerleşim yeri optimizasyonu bir işletmenin kuruluş aşamasında eş zamanlı olarak dikkate alınması gereken birçok süreçten biridir. Bu optimizasyonun doğru bir şekilde yapılamaması durumunda telafisi zor olan maliyetlere katlanmak işletme açısından kaçınılmaz olabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu sürece baştan doğru bir şekilde karar vermek ve planlamak, uzun vadede işletme açısından en faydalı kararlardan biri olacaktır. Yerleşim yeri optimizasyonunda işletmenin dikkate alınması gereken çok fazla sayıda kriter olduğu gibi, değerlendirilmesi gereken farklı optimizasyon alternatifleri de olabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla burada karar verme açısından bir problem olduğundan bahsedebiliriz. Bu durum problem çeşidi olarak çok kriterli karar verme problemi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Çok kriterli karar verme problemlerinin çözümü için literatürde farklı yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin her biri kullanım çeşidine göre farklılık göstermesine rağmen hepsinin nihai amacı karar vericiye kriterleri en uygun düzeyde karşılayan alternatifi sunabilmektir. Bu çalışmada bir yerleşim yeri optimizasyonu problemi ele alınmıştır. Ele alınan problemin çözümü için Entropi tabanlı TOPSIS yöntemi dikkate alınmıştır. Dikkate alınan problemin kriter ağırlıkları için Entropi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada sonraki aşama ise alternatif yerleşim yerlerinin değerlendirilmesidir. Bu değerlendirme süreci için çok kriterli karar verme yöntemlerinden sıklıkla kullanılan TOPSIS yöntemi bu çalışmada dikkate alınmıştır. Karar vericiler tarafından belirlenen tüm alternatif yerleşim yerleri bu yöntemin adımları uygulanarak değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda tüm alternatif yerleşim yerleri değerlendirilmiş ve en uygun yerleşim yeri optimizasyonuna karar verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çok kriterli karar verme, yerleşim yeri optimizasyonu, Entropi, TOPSIS.

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ABSTRACT

Layout optimization is one of the many processes that must be considered simultaneously during the establishment phase of a company. If this optimization cannot be done correctly, it may be inevitable for the company to bear the costs that are difficult to compensate. Therefore, deciding and planning this

process correctly from the beginning will be one of the most beneficial decisions for the company in the long run. While there are many criteria that the company should take into account in layout optimization, there may also be different optimization alternatives that need to be evaluated. Therefore, we can mention that there is a problem in terms of decision-making. This situation is called the multi-criteria decision-making problem as a type of problem. Different methods are used in the literature for the solution of multi-criteria decision making problems. Although each of these methods differs according to the type of use, the ultimate goal of all of them is to offer the decision maker the alternative that meets the criteria at the most appropriate level. In this study, a layout optimization problem is discussed. Entropy-based TOPSIS method has been taken into account for the solution of the problem. Entropy method was used for the criterion weights of the considered problem. The next step in the study is the evaluation of alternative layouts. The TOPSIS method, which is frequently used among the multi-criteria decision-making methods for this evaluation process, has been taken into account in this study. All alternative layouts determined by the decision-makers were evaluated by applying the steps of this method. As a result of the study, all alternative layouts were evaluated and the most suitable layout optimization was decided.

Keywords: Multi-criteria decision-making, layout optimization, Entropy, TOPSIS.

UTOPIYA ARZUSU XX ƏSRİN SONLARINDA
UTOPIAN DREAM TOWARDS THE END OF THE XX CENTURY

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Bədii utopiya əsərlərində, məkandan və obrazların kimliyindən asılı olmayaraq, əsas məqsəd yazıçının müasiri olduğu problemləri işıqlandırmaqdır. Dəyişən tarixi şərait, ictimai-siyasi vəziyyətlər, ideoloji yanaşmalar bədii utopiyaya təsir edir, müəyyən elementləri formalaşdırır. Erkən bədii utopiyadakı durğunluğun XX əsrin sonlarına doğru dinamikliklə, statik vəziyyətin proseslə, yeknəsək təhkiyyə üsulunun dəyişkən, yeni elementlərlə zənginləşdiyini görürük. Artıq bədii utopiya mövcud, mübahisəsiz nəticə kimi təsvir olunmur; sual doğurur, suala cavab tapmağa çalışır. Bu zaman utopiya və distopiya arasındakı sərhəd bir qədər dəyişir. Əsərlərdə iki paralel dünya və ya utopiya içərisində distopiya təsvirini tapmış olur. Biz sadalanan xüsusiyyətləri bu məqalədə bir neçə istiqamətdə təhlil edirik.

Artur C. Klark “Uşaqlığın sonu” (1954) hekayəsində yadplanetlilərin işğalı altında dəyişən dünyanı və onun təsiri altında insan irqini yenidən formalaşdıran prosesi təsvir edir. Planetlərarası səyahətlər, planetimizin kosmosdakı yeri, bəşər övladının gələcəyi ilə bağlı narahatlıqlar ədəbiyyatda öz ifadəsini tapır. Biz bunu Poul Andersonun “Eutopia” (1967) və Ceyms P. Hoqanın “Dünəndən Səyahət” (1982) əsərlərində də müşahidə edirik. Bununla yanaşı, bəzi əsərlər dünyanın məyyən yerlərində mükəmməl cəmiyyət qurmaq utopik xəyalına sadıq qalır. Aldous Haksli “Ada” (1962), Ernest Kallenbaç “Ekotopiya: Uilyam Uestonun dəftərləri və hesabatları” (1975) və K. S. Robinson “Sakit okeanın kənarı” (1990) əsərində bu ümidi ifadə edirlər. Biz xəbərdarlıq görürük; ekoloji təmizlik, təbiətin qorunması, insan davranışında və həyat tərzində dəyişikliklər utopiyanı həyata keçirmək üçün atılması qaçılmaz addımlardır.

Bəzi əsərlərdə Utopiya planetdə yer alır. Xüsusi siyasi maneələrdən keçərək onlara baş çəkmək mümkündür. Bu yerlər əlçatmaz deyil; müstəqil ərazilər kimi mövcuddurlar. Buna baxmayaraq, bu utopik həyatın həm müstəqilliyi, həm də davamlılığı sual altındadır. Dünyanın heç bir yerində imperialist güclərdən azad məsum həyat qurmaq mümkün deyil. Bir sıra əsərlər isə alternativ dünyalar, distopiya və utopiya elementlərinin qarışdığı möcüzəvi bədii təsvir yaradır. Dövrün ən görkəmli yazıçılarından biri olan Ursula Le Guin yaradıcılığı bunun ən parlaq nümunəsidir.

Açar sözlər: utopiya, həyat təzi, xəbərdarlıq, arzu, ümid.

ABSTRACT

In literary utopias, regardless of the setting and the identity of the characters, the chief purpose is to highlight contemporary problems. The changing historical condition, social-political situations, ideological approaches influence literary utopias and shape particular elements. Towards the end of the twentieth century, we see that literary utopias gain dynamism, the static situation is replaced with process, the monotonous method of presentation is enriched with changeable, new elements. The literary utopias are no longer described as an existing, indisputable result, they raise questions and try to find answers. The boundary between utopia and dystopia changes slightly. We can analyse the tendency in several directions.

Arthur C. Clark, in “Childhood's End” (1954), Anderson's “Eutopia” (1967) and James P. Hogan's “Voyage from Yesteryear” (1982) depict the changing world under alien occupation and the process taking place under its influence that reshapes the human race. Interplanetary voyages, the planet's place in space, concerns about the future of the human race find expressions in literature. At the same time, some works remain loyal to the utopian dream of building a perfect society in some parts of the world.

Aldous Huxley in “Island” (1962), Ernest Callenbach in “Ecotopia: The Notebooks and Reports of William Weston” (1975) and K. S. Robinson in “Pacific Edge” (1990) express this hope. We notice a warning; ecological cleanliness, protection of nature, changes in human behaviour and lifestyle are inevitable steps to be taken to realise utopia. However, unlike traditional utopias, in some of the works, Utopia is located on the planet. It is possible to visit them passing particular political barriers. These locations are not inaccessible; they exist as independent territories. Nevertheless, both the independence and sustainability of this utopian life is under question. It is impossible to build an innocent life anywhere in the world free from imperialist powers. One of the most outstanding writers of the period is Ursula Le Guin. In her work, a mixture of elements of alternative worlds, dystopia and utopia finds a miraculous literary depiction.

Key words: utopia, lifestyle, warning, desire, hope.

TOMAS HARDİNİN ƏSƏRLƏRİNDƏ “YENİ QADIN” VƏ FEMİNİST PERSPEKTİVLƏR
“NEW WOMEN” AND FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN THOMAS HARDY'S WORKS

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ÖZET

Viktoriya Dövrünün ən böyük yazıçılarından biri olan Thomas Hardy insan həyatını, insanın təbiət, cəmiyyət və öz duyğuları ilə apardığı mübarizəni mükəmməl üslubda təqdim etmişdir. Onun yaradıcılığını həm də ona görə qiymətli hesab etmək olar ki, gender tədqiqatçıları tərəfindən araşdırılan digər Viktoria dövrü yazıçıları özləri qadın olaraq, həmcinslərinin problemlərini, kişilərin qadınlar üzərindəki gücünü, cəmiyyətin qadına kişidən daha aşağı statusla yanaşmasını, evlilik-boşanma problemlərini təqdim edirdilərsə, Hardy özü bir kişi olaraq, sələflərindən daha kəskin şəkildə kişi və qadın müqayisəsini aparır, qadınların namus məsələsinə patriarxal cəmiyyət və kişilər tərəfindən daha çox radikal yanaşmaları təqdim edir.

Əslində dövrün cəmiyyət münasibətləri əsərlərdə inqilabi xarakterlər tələb etsə də, Viktoria dövrünün digər yazıçıları kimi Hardy də yaradıcılığında və obrazlarında inqilabi çevrilişlər edə bilməyib. Buna baxmayaraq, romanlarında məqsəd inqilab etmək olmasa da, Hardy Tess və Bathsheba kimi obrazlar yaradaraq qadın hüquqlarının toxumlarını cücərtməyi bacarıb. Hardynin təsvir etdiyi incə qadın obrazları açıq şəkildə təbliğatçı olaraq təqdim olunur. Viktoria cəmiyyətinin getdikcə daha da ənənəvi xarakter almasına baxmayaraq, yazıçının təqdimatını çağdaş cəmiyyətin qurulmuş ideologiyalarından üstün hesab etmək olar. Hərçənd ki, cəmiyyət bu cür nümunələrə sərt reaksiya verirdi, ancaq Hardy təsvir etdiyi qadın obrazlarına progressiv xətt üzrə yeni bir status verməyə çalışırdı. O, kişi və qadınlar üçün fərqli meyarlar müəyyənləşdirən Viktoria cəmiyyətinin qurulmuş normalarına qəti şəkildə qarşı çıxırdı.

Hardynin qadın qəhrəmanlarında olan sərbəstlik və güc Viktoria dövrü digər qadın obrazlarından fərqləndirir. Həm seksuallıq, həm də kişi xüsusiyyətlərini özündə birləşdirən ehtiraslı qadın obrazı Hardynin yaratdığı yeni qadın tipi idi.

Açar sözlər: gender, qadın, kişi, obraz

ABSTRACT

Thomas Hardy, one of the greatest writers of the Victorian era, presented human life, man's struggle with nature, society and his emotions in a perfect style. His works can also be considered valuable by gender researchers because the female Victorian writers presented the problems of their gender as women, the power of men over women, society's inferior status to women, and the problems of marriage and divorce. But he, as a man, made a sharper comparison of men and women than his predecessors, and presented a more radical approach to the issue of women's honor by patriarchal society and men.

In fact, although the social relations of the time required revolutionary characters in their works, Hardy, like other writers of the Victorian era, failed to revolutionize his characters. Although the aim of his novels was not to revolutionize, he managed to “germinate the seeds” of women's rights by creating characters such as Tess and Bathsheba. The delicate female characters described by Hardy are openly presented as propagandists. Although Victorian society at that time was becoming more and more traditional, the author's presentation can be considered superior to the established ideologies of his society. Although society reacted harshly to such issues, Hardy tried to give a new status to the female characters he portrayed on a progressive line. He vehemently opposed the established norms of Victorian society, which set different criteria for men and women.

The freedom and power of Hardy's female protagonists set the Victorian era apart from other female characters. The character of a passionate woman, a female, combining both sexuality and masculinity, was a new type of woman created by Hardy.

Key words: gender, female, male, character.

FINGERPRINTING POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS) IN OGURO RIVER WATER IN AJAOKUTA AREA, NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA AND THEIR HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are harmful chemicals and are among the “nasty nine” classified as persistent organic pollutants (POPs) by United Nation Environmental Protection (UNEP). They are potential immune suppressants and carcinogenic when contacted in edible substances such as food and water. In this study, water samples were collected in an amber glass bottle, preserved with 5 mL of hydrochloric acid (1:1), stored in ice-chests at 4 °C prior to analysis. PAHs were extracted with liquid-liquid extraction technique, subjected to silica gel column clean-up and analyzed with gas chromatography coupled with flame ionization detector (GC-FID). The concentrations (mg/L) of PAHs are as follows: Naphthalene (1.33×10^{-5} - 0.05), Acenaphthylene (1.33×10^{-5} - 0.16), Acenaphthene (1.33×10^{-5} - 0.03), Fluorene (1.33×10^{-5} - 0.07), Phenanthrene (ND-0.013), Anthracene (ND-0.013), Carbazole (ND-0.133), Fluoranthene (ND- 0.323), Pyrene (ND-2.413), Benz (a) anthracene (ND – 0.163), Chrycene (ND - 0.033), Benzo (b) fluoranthene (ND - 0.053), Benzo (k) fluoranthene (ND - 0.07), Benzo (a) pyrene (ND -0.004), Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene (ND - 0.013), Dibenz (a,h) anthracene (ND - 0.004) and Benzo (g,h,i) perylene (ND - 0.005). The level of Naphthalene (1 µg/L), Acenaphthene (6 µg/L), Fluorene (12 µg/L), Chrysene (0.1µg/L) and Benzo (a) pyrene (0.01 µg/L) were above the British Columbia maximum permissible level. In addition, all analytes were above the standard recommended limit of Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) (0.2 µg/L). Conclusively, the water body was found to be grossly polluted with PAH. Hence, there is need for proper control of all human activities that could lead to such pollution in the river in order to provide hygienic water for human and wildlife consumption.

TARİHİ METİNLERDE KONUŞMA DİLİ ARAŞTIRMASI YAPILABİLİR Mİ?

CAN A SPOKEN LANGUAGE RESEARCH BE DONE IN HISTORICAL TEXTS?

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ÖZET

Çalışmamızda bahsettiğimiz tarihî metinler Osmanlı Türkçesi ile sınırlıdır. Bu sınırlandırmada 16. ve 18. yüzyıllar arasında üretilmiş metinlerden örnekler üzerinden tartışma yapılacaktır. Ayrıca ilgili metinlerin yabancılar tarafından Latin harfleriyle yazılmış transkripsiyon metinlerinden oluştuğunu da eklemek gerekir. Yazı dilinin alanyazında çok sayıda betimlenmesi, konuşma dilinin ikincil olarak ele alınması veya yazı dilinin baskın referanslarının konuşma diline uyarlanması bildirimizde ele alacağımız sorunlar arasındadır. İlgili tartışmamız tarihsel metinler, Osmanlı Türkçesi, yazı dili, konuşma dili / sözlü dil şeklinde kavramsallaştırmaların teorik temelleri üzerinde şekillendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Konuşma dili verilerinin tarihsel metinler yardımıyla tanımlanması ve sınıflandırılması bazı kriterlerin kullanılmasını gerektirmektedir. Çünkü görece değerli, standart dışı, yazarın bilgi ve görgüsü ile sınırlı, her halükarda doğruluğu ve geçerliliği kontrol edilmesi gereken metinler arasından seçim yapmak gerekir. Herhangi bir dilbilimsel çözümlenmeden önce metinlerin konuşulan dili yansıtır yansıtmadığı ve bunların üretilme amacının belirlenmesi gerekir. Araştırmada bir dil metnini "karakteristik olarak konuşan ve dolaylı olarak konuşan" olarak sıralamak verilerin sağlamlığı, tutarlılığı ve doğruluğu açısından önemlidir. İlgili transkriptlerin nasıl kaydedildiği de önemlidir. Ayrıca düzeltmelerin yapıldığı konuşma dilini (özellikle dini, siyasi metinler vb.) yansıtan metinler olduğu gibi, doğrudan kaydedilen canlı konuşmanın o anda veya kısa bir süre sonra deşifre edildiği metin örnekleri de vardır. Konuşulan dil verilerinin sınıflandırılmasında dikkate alınacak veri olarak konuşmacıların okuryazarlık, cinsiyet, meslek, anadili veya yabancı dil sahibi olma vb. özellikleri dâhil edilmelidir. Bildirimiz, tarihî metinlerdeki konuşma dili unsurlarının, bahsettiğimiz parametreler bağlamında nasıl ele alınabileceğini tartışmayı teklif etmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Tarihi Metinler; Osmanlı Türkçesi; Çeviri Yazılı Metinler; Konuşma dili; Sözlü dil.

ABSTRACT

The historical texts we mentioned in our study are limited to Ottoman Turkish. In this limitation, discussion will be made through examples from texts produced between the 16th and 18th centuries. It should also be added that the relevant texts consist of transcription texts written in Latin letters by foreigners. The large number of descriptions of the written language in the literature, the secondary consideration of the spoken language or the adaptation of the dominant references of the written language to the spoken language are among the problems that we will address in our proceeding. Our related discussion has been tried to be shaped on the theoretical foundations of conceptualizations in the form of historical texts, Ottoman Turkish, written language, spoken language / oral language.

Defining and classifying spoken language data with the help of historical texts requires the use of some criteria. Because it is necessary to choose among texts that are relatively valuable, non-standard, limited by the knowledge and etiquette of the author, and whose accuracy and validity must be checked in any case. Before any linguistic analysis, it should be determined whether the texts reflect the spoken language as well as the purpose of producing them. It is important for the robustness, consistency and accuracy of the data to rank a language text as "characteristically speaking and indirectly speaking" in the research. How relevant transcripts are recorded is also important. There are also texts that reflect the spoken language (especially religious, political texts, etc.) in which corrections have been made, as well

as text examples where the directly recorded live speech is deciphered at that moment or shortly there after. Speakers literacy, gender, occupation, native or foreign language possession, etc. characteristics should be included as data to be considered in the classification of spoken language data. Our proceeding proposes to conduct a discussion on how the colloquial elements in historical texts can be handled in the context of the parameters we mentioned.

Keywords: Historical Texts; Ottoman Turkish; Translated Written Texts; Speaking language; Oral language.

**GIDALARDA BULUNAN FENOLİK BİLEŞİKLERİN BİYUYARARLILIKLARINA GIDA
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INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF FOOD MATRIX ON BIOAVAILABILITY OF
PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN FOODS

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ÖZET

Fenolikler, antioksidan ve antiinflamatuvar aktiviteler dahil olmak üzere sağlığa yararlı önemli etkilere sahip olan bitkilerde bulunan ikincil metabolitlerdir. Karbonhidratlar, lipidler, proteinler, vitaminler ve mineraller genellikle gıda maddelerinde bir gıda matrisinde birlikte bulunmaktadır. Fenoliklerin karbonhidrat, protein ve yağlar gibi makro moleküllerle etkileşimine molekül ağırlığı, molekülün polimerizasyon derecesi ve aromatik grupların sayısı gibi birçok faktör etki etmektedir. Polifenollerin biyoyararlılıkları ve biyoerişilebilirlikleri gıda matrisinin tüm bu bileşenleri arasındaki moleküllerin etkileşimi nedeniyle değişmektedir. Gıdalardaki fenolik bileşiklerin biyoyararlılıkları, gastrointestinal sistemde gıda matrisinden salınımları, emilimi ve kan dolaşım sistemine geçişleriyle ilişkilidir. Özellikle bazı gıdalardaki polifenoller hücre duvarı yapısındaki protein, karbonhidrat, lipid gibi makromoleküllere bağlanması gastrointestinal sistemdeki biyoyararlanımlarını büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. Polifenollerin biyoyararlanımını; polifenolün yapısı, enzimlerin karbonhidratlara ulaşma düzeyi gibi çeşitli faktörler etkilemektedir. Ayrıca hücre duvarı materyallerinin sindiriminin zor olması nedeniyle bağlı fenolik bileşikler gastrointestinal sistemde değişime uğramadan kolona ulaşabilmektedir. Polifenoller karbonhidratlarla birlikte kolon mikrobiyotasının gelişimini olumlu yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Sindirim sisteminde bulunan mikroorganizmalar, polifenolik bileşikleri metabolize etmekte ve bu mikroorganizmaların oluşturduğu metabolitler bağırsak florasında çeşitli olumlu etkiler gösterebilmektedir. Ayrıca metabolitler ve polifenoller genel olarak kolondaki antioksidanlar için olumlu etkiye sahiptir. Fenolik bileşikler ve karbonhidratlar arasındaki moleküler etkileşimler, fenolik bileşiklerin emilimini etkileyebilmektedir. Protein-polifenol etkileşimleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar proteinlerin polifenollere bağlanabildiğini göstermiştir. Proteinler aroma maddelerinin uçuculuklarını indirgemektedir. Diyetle alınan lipidler gastrointestinal sistemde polifenollerin tutulum süresini uzatabilmektedir. Bu durumda polifenollerin absorpsiyon kinetiğini değiştirebilmektedir. Lipid-polifenol etkileşimleri, lipid emiliminde bir azalmaya yol açabilir, ancak lipid moleküllerinde polifenol bulunması serbest radikallerin lipid molekülleriyle etkileşimini engelleyebilmektedir. Bu sayede lipid

oksidasyonu önlenmektedir ve sonuç olarak zararlı lipit oksidasyon ürünlerinin oluşumu azaltılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, fenolik bileşenlerin vücuttaki fonksiyonları, emilim mekanizması, gıda işleminin fenoliklerin biyoerişilebilirliği ve biyoyararlılığı üzerine etkileri, diğer besin öğeleri ve biyoaktif bileşenlerle interaksyonları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Polifenol, gıda matrisleri, biyoyararlanım, biyoerişilebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Phenolics are secondary metabolites found in plants that have important health-promoting effects, including antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities. Carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins and minerals are often found together in a food matrix in foodstuffs. Many factors such as molecular weight, degree of polymerization of the molecule and number of aromatic groups affect the interaction of phenolics with macromolecules such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats. The bioavailability and bioaccessibility of polyphenols vary due to the interaction of molecules between all these components of the food matrix. The bioavailability of phenolic compounds in foods is related to their release from the food matrix in the gastrointestinal tract, their absorption and their passage into the bloodstream. In particular, the binding of polyphenols in some foods to macromolecules such as protein, carbohydrates and lipids in the cell wall structure greatly affects their bioavailability in the gastrointestinal tract. Bioavailability of polyphenols; Various factors affect the structure of the polyphenol, such as the level of access of enzymes to carbohydrates. Due to the difficulty of digestion of cell wall materials, bound phenolic compounds could reach the colon without being changed in the gastrointestinal tract. Polyphenols and carbohydrates could positively affect the development of colon microbiota. Microorganisms in the digestive system metabolize polyphenolic compounds, and the metabolites formed by these microorganisms could have various positive effects on the intestinal flora. In addition, metabolites and polyphenols generally have a positive effect on antioxidants in the colon. Molecular interactions between phenolic compounds and carbohydrates could affect the absorption of phenolic compounds. Studies on protein-polyphenol interactions have shown that proteins could bind to polyphenols. Proteins reduce the volatility of aroma substances. Dietary lipids could prolong the retention time of polyphenols in the gastrointestinal tract. In this case, it could change the absorption kinetics of polyphenols. Lipid-polyphenol interactions could lead to a decrease in lipid absorption, but the presence of polyphenols in lipid molecules could prevent free radicals from interacting with lipid molecules. In this way, lipid oxidation is prevented and, as a result, the formation of harmful lipid oxidation products is reduced. In this study, the functions of phenolic compounds in the body, the absorption mechanism, the effects of food processing on the bioaccessibility and bioavailability of phenolics, their interactions with other nutrients and bioactive components were investigated.

Keywords: Polyphenol, food matrices, bioavailability, bioaccessibility

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN LAGOS METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Transportation, which is highly essential to the existence of man after food and shelter, is characterized by both positive and negative consequences based on its activities, and thus affects man's survival and sustainability of his environment. For this reason, the study examined the perceived impact of transportation operation on climate change in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria. It identified the transportation externalities contributing to changing local climate in Lagos metropolis, examined the source factors of transportation system contributing to greenhouse gases emission in Lagos metropolis as well as established the statistical impact of transportation operation on the changing local climate. The study adopted both probability (stratified random) and non-probability (purposive) sampling techniques. Stratified random sampling was used to sample two hundred and forty (240) copies of questionnaires administered on residents who are at one (1) kilometer radius of a transportation network in the study area. Data collected were analyzed using both descriptive (tables and charts) and inferential (ANOVA) statistic. The study found out that 86.7% of the residents prefer using personal vehicles for daily commuting, 98.75% of the respondents depend on premium motor spirit (PMS) as vehicular source of energy, 87.5% travel as far as 251km/h and above daily, and 41.7% of respondents believe emission of greenhouse gases from transport activities causes changing climate. 85% of the respondents also agreed that infrastructural decay serve as a major source factor contributing to greenhouse gas emission (majorly CO₂). Meanwhile, majority (56.7%) of the residents believe the observed changing environmental temperature is as a result of transportation externalities. Based on this findings, the study recommends better strategies to mitigate the urban transportation externalities contributing to changing climate, and thus encourages measures such as prioritizing the use mass public transportation for intra-city operation and promoting active mobility and accessibility options through provision of walking or cycling infrastructural facilities for neighbourhood transit.

Keywords: climate change, greenhouse gases emission, transportation, transportation externalities, Lagos Metropolis

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR FİNANSAL PERFORMANS İÇİN MARKA DEĞERİ: TÜRK KATILIM BANKALARI UYGULAMASI

BRAND VALUE FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: TURKISH PARTICIPATION BANKS PRACTICE

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ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye’de faaliyette bulunan katılım bankalarının marka değerlerinin ölçülmesi ve finansal göstergelerden biri olan net kar değerleriyle ilişkilendirilmesidir. Bu amaçla, katılım bankalarının 2016-2020 yıllarına ait finansal raporlarından elde edilen veriler kullanılarak, finansal ölçümleme yöntemlerinden gelir yaklaşımına dayalı Hirose metodu yaklaşımıyla marka değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre katılım bankaları sıralanmış ve marka değerleriyle net karları ilişkilendirilerek değerlendirilmiştir. Pek tabii ki evrensel olarak kabul edilen bir marka değerlendirme yöntemi olmadığından bu konuda yapılan çalışmalar ancak görüş oluşturma ve gelecekte yapılacak çalışmaları kolaylaştırmak amacıyla taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Marka Değeri, Hirose Metodu, Katılım Bankaları

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to measure the brand values of participation banks operating in Turkey and to associate them with net profit values, which is one of the financial indicators. For this purpose, brand values were calculated with the Hirose method approach based on the income approach, one of the financial measurement methods, using the data obtained from the financial reports of participation banks for the years 2016-2020. According to the findings, participation banks were ranked and evaluated by associating their brand values with their net profits. Of course, since there is no universally accepted brand valuation method, studies on this subject only aim to form opinions and facilitate future studies.

Keywords: Brand Value, Hirose Method, Participation Banks

THE DETERMINATION OF COPPER AND ZINC REFERENCE RANGE WITH THE INDIRECT METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn) are metabolically important trace elements and are essential for the catalytic activity of many enzymes. Knowing the normal value ranges in healthy individuals is important for clinical evaluations. Normal serum Cu levels are 70-155 µg/dl, and Zn levels are 60-135 µg/dl. In this study, it was aimed to determine the reference ranges of serum Cu and Zn levels using the indirect method with retrospective data.

METHOD: Serum Cu and Zn levels were studied with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AVarian SpectrAA-240FS, Melbourne, Australia) between 2002-2016 in Mersin University Hospital Medical Biochemistry Laboratory. Generalized ESD (Extreme Studentized deviate) was used for statistical analysis. In the reference interval calculation, parametric methods were used for data suitable for normal distribution, and non-parametric methods were used for data that did not fit, depending on the distribution of the data.

RESULTS: Cu reference range; Women aged 0-18 years (n=119) 30.9-160.4, men (n=179) 25.5-171.2 µg/dl, women aged 18-60 years (n=222) 12.1-177.5, men (n=202) It was determined as 5.4-176.8 µg/dl, 31.2-158 for over 60 years old (n=41) and 50-191µg/dl µg/dl for men (n=31). Zn reference range; Women aged 0-18 years (n=1115) 33.9-115.1, men (n=1077) 33.9-149.1 µg/dl, women aged 18-60 years (n=469) 33.8-130.8, men (n=138) It was determined as 7.6-223.6 µg/dl, 32.2-109.3 for over 60 years old (n=42) and 11.5-124.4 µg/dl for men (n=23).

CONCLUSION: Data can be supported by further studies using the direct or indirect method, and each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

Keywords: Copper, Zinc, Reference range, Atomic absorption spectrophotometer

MANDİBULADA PERİFERAL DEV HÜCRELİ GRANÜLOM: OLGU SUNUMU
PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Periferal dev hücreli granulom (PDHG) oral kavitenin benign reaktif ve ekzofitik lezyonudur. Gingival mukoza ve alveolar alanda periodontal ligament veya mukoperiosteumdan gelişen, saplı veya sapsız, kırmızı- mor nodül şeklindedir. Nadiren alttaki kemiği etkilemektedirler. Genellikle de alt çenede görülür. Çenelerde ise daha çok premolar ve molar dişler bölgesinde görülmektedir. Etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmemekle beraber kötü oral hijyen, plak ve diş taşı birikimi, kronik enfeksiyonlar, komplikasyonlu diş çekimleri, uygun yapılmamış dental restorasyonlar ile ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Oklüzyona gelip enfekte olmadıkça asemptomatik olarak seyreder. Birlikte olduğu dişlerde yer değişimine ve mobilitateye sebep olabilir. Daha çok 5. ve 6. dekatlarda ortaya çıktığı bildirilmiştir. Kadınlarda görülme sıklığı erkeklere oranla daha yüksektir.

49 yaşında erkek hasta sol mandibulada yaklaşık 4 aydır, yavaş büyüyen şişlik sebebiyle ve çiğneme fonksiyonunu yerine getirememeye şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Hastanın yapılan intraoral muayenesinde 34, 35 ve 37 numaralı dişler bölgesinde alveolar kretin bukkalinde ve lingualinde yaklaşık 6 cm boyutunda yüzeyi eritemli, nodüler tarzda, saplı lezyon olduğu ve 34,35 ve 37 numaralı dişlerde mobilitate tespit edildi. Ayrıca hastanın oral hijyeninin kötü olduğu görüldü. Sistemik anamnezinde de herhangi bir hastalığı ve alerji öyküsünün olmadığı anlaşıldı. Lokal anestezi altında mobil dişlerin çekiminin ardından lezyon total olarak eksize edilip, doku primer olarak sutüre edildi. İncelenmek üzere patoloji laboratuvarına gönderilen lezyona periferik dev hücreli granulom tanısı konuldu.

PDHG birçok olguda 2 cm'den küçük çaplı olduğu belirtilmiştir. Bizim olgumuzda lezyonun boyutu 6 cm olarak ölçüldü ve bu boyut literatür ile karşılaştırıldığında normalden büyük olarak tespit edildi. Lezyonun bu kadar büyümesinin sebebi olarak hastanın oral hijyenin kötü olması ve geçen süre etkili olduğu düşünülmüştür. Lezyonun klinik olarak ayırıcı tanısında, pyojenik granülom, fibrom, periferik ossifiye fibrom ve periferik yerleşimli odontojenik tümörler düşünülmelidir. Periferik dev hücreli granülomun tedavisi, altta yatan kemiğe kadar lokal cerrahi eksizyondan oluşur. Literatürde lezyonların yaklaşık %10 ila %18'inin nüks ettiği bildirilmiştir. Lezyon eksize edildikten sonra nüks ihtimaline karşı etiyojik faktörler elimine edilmeli ve hasta periyodik kontrollere çağırılmalıdır. Ayrıca bu tip lezyonlarda ağız içi görünüme ve mukoza rengine bakıldığı zaman malignitelerle karışma ihtimaline karşı seri bir şekilde patolojik inceleme yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Periferik Dev Hücreli Granülom, Pyojenik Granülom, Fibrom, Periferik Ossifiye Fibroma

ABSTRACT

Peripheral giant cell granuloma (PDHG) is a benign reactive and exophytic lesion of the oral cavity. It is a red-purple nodule with or without a stalk, arising from the periodontal ligament or mucoperiosteum in the gingival mucosa and alveolar area. They rarely affect the underlying bone. It is usually seen in the lower jaw. In the jaws, it is mostly seen in the region of premolar and molar teeth. Although its etiology is not known exactly, it is thought to be associated with poor oral hygiene, plaque and calculus accumulation, chronic infections, complicated tooth extractions, and improperly performed dental restorations. It is asymptomatic unless it becomes occluded and infected. It can cause displacement and

mobility in the teeth it is with. It has been reported to occur mostly in the 5th and 6th decades. The incidence in women is higher than in men.

A 49-year-old male patient was admitted to our clinic with the complaint of slow growing swelling in the left mandible for about 4 months and inability to fulfill the chewing function. In the intraoral examination of the patient, a nodular lesion of approximately 6 cm in size, erythematous, pedunculated lesion was detected in the buccal and lingual part of the alveolar crest in the area of teeth 34, 35 and 37, and mobility was detected in teeth 34, 35 and 37. In addition, it was observed that the patient's oral hygiene was poor. It was understood that he did not have any disease or allergy history in his systemic anamnesis. After the extraction of the mobile teeth under local anesthesia, the lesion was excised completely and the tissue was primarily sutured. The lesion, which was sent to the pathology laboratory for examination, was diagnosed as peripheral giant cell granuloma.

PDHG has been reported to be less than 2 cm in diameter in many cases. In our case, the size of the lesion was measured as 6 cm, and this size was found to be larger than normal when compared to the literature. The reason why the lesion grew so large was thought that the patient's poor oral hygiene and the elapsed time were effective. In the clinical differential diagnosis of the lesion, pyogenic granuloma, fibroma, peripheral ossifying fibroma and peripherally located odontogenic tumors should be considered. Treatment of peripheral giant cell granuloma consists of local surgical excision down to the underlying bone. It has been reported in the literature that approximately 10% to 18% of the lesions recur. After the lesion is excised, etiological factors should be eliminated against the possibility of recurrence and the patient should be called for periodic controls. In addition, when looking at the intraoral appearance and mucosal color in such lesions, a serial pathological examination should be performed in case of confusion with malignancies.

Key words: Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma, Pyogenic Granuloma, Fibroma, Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

DEVELOPMENT, OPTIMIZATION AND PHARMACOKINETIC EVALUATION OF GLICLAZIDE NANOSPONGE TABLETS FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Poor bioavailability by the oral route is noticeable with the majority of new active pharmaceutical ingredients due to its dissolution rate limited absorption. Gliclazide is an oral antihyperglycemic drug, though, it is a class II drug, results in poor oral bioavailability. The present investigation was undertaken to prepare polymeric nanosponges of an oral antihyperglycemic drug Gliclazide to achieve improved solubility. Nanosponges using ethyl cellulose as a polymer and glutaraldehyde as a cross-linker were prepared successfully by emulsion solvent diffusion method. Drug polymer compatibility study was performed by FTIR and DSC. To obtain optimized batch, 3^2 factorial designs were performed. Optimized batch exhibited particle size 48.21nm, % drug content 90.504 ± 0.296 , % entrapment efficiency 81.25 ± 0.266 , % drug release 97.725 ± 0.186 . A SEM and TEM image of optimized batch shows spongy and spherical nature of nanosponges. The optimized nanosponge formulations were converted into tablets to achieve immediate release drug delivery for oral route. These tablets were prepared using croscopovidone and pregelatinised starch. All nine tablet batches of 3^2 factorial design yields hardness (kg/cm^2) between 3.7 ± 0.15 - 4.1 ± 0.05 , % friability between 0.52-0.63, drug content 98.31 ± 0.68 - 99.91 ± 1.81 , *in-vitro* disintegration time (min) 3.24 ± 1.70 - 5.59 ± 1.55 and % drug release between 83.803 ± 0.1866 - 98.269 ± 0.187 . Optimized batch F5 shows hardness (kg/cm^2) 4.03 ± 0.15 , *in-vitro* disintegration time (min) 3.24 ± 1.70 and % drug release 99.65 ± 1.40 . *In vitro* dissolution studies indicate that percent cumulative drug release follows zero order kinetics. Accelerated and long term stability data revealed no significant change in drug content and drug release. Safety and efficacy of the formulations were investigated by pharmacokinetic studies in wistar rat confirmed the immediate release profile of optimized batch.

Keywords: Gliclazide, Nanosponges, Emulsion solvent diffusion method, Immediate release drug delivery, pharmacokinetic evaluation.

HYBRID GEOPOLYMER ORGANIC-INORGANIC COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Geopolymers are unconventional building materials whose production reduces the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere compared to traditional Portland cements. An additional advantage of geopolymeric materials is the possibility of producing them from waste materials from the mining industry, which reduces the consumption of natural resources. The main problem of geopolymers is their fragile structure, hence the search for an additive that will reduce this property. The subject of the presented research was the production of geopolymer samples activated with 10 molar sodium hydroxide solution (1) inorganic: fly ash and river sand in the ratio 1: 1, (2) inorganic-organic samples: fly ash, river sand in the ratio 1: 1 with the addition of 1% polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). The produced geopolymer and the hybrid geopolymer material were tested for mechanical strength properties: bending strength, compressive strength, material density determination, microstructure observation with an analysis of chemical composition. The aim of the research is to check the possibility of producing geopolymers from various components and to analyze the possibility of future modification to obtain better properties.

Keywords: geopolymers, inorganic materials, organic materials, hybrid composites

**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY IN A ROLLING PLANT BY USING THE
"DMAIC" METHOD APPLICATION: METAL SHEET PRODUCTION LINE UNIT: HOT
ROLLER COMPANY: SIDER –ANNABA-ALGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The industrial market requires a good quality production with competitive prices; this is the case in the iron industry. The downtime impact on productivity is a complex phenomenon, and understanding this phenomenon represents a real challenge for industrials. The main goal of this work is to analyze and identify the specific causes of the planning process performance degradation. The process put forward in our study is inspired by the DMAIC approach (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, and Control) of Six Sigma. The use of the DMAIC approach in our study showed that 75% of non-performance is due to the unscheduled downtime of machines. To solve this issue, it is essential to eliminating the not quality of the inputs and dysfunctions of the production line and this should be done by implementing a preventive maintenance strategy; Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM).

Keywords: DMAIC, Six Sigma, RCM, production line.

FIFTH-ORDER-ACCURATE FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME WITH NON-UNIFORM GRID IN von MISES COORDINATES

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ABSTRACT

A large amount of research has been devoted to the development and testing of higher order finite difference schemes when a non-uniform grid is employed (*cf.* [1,2] and the references therein). In fluid flow, the Navier-Stokes equations in vorticity-streamfunction form are approximated using second-order central differencing schemes. It has been argued that a higher-order scheme for the vorticity on the solid wall may better approximate the vorticity there. Some authors, [1], suggested that the accuracy of the solution to the governing equations depends not only on the order of the scheme; rather, other factors such as the stretching parameters, the tolerance used in the solution procedure, and the actual iterative procedure should be taken into consideration.

In this work, we develop a standard, six-point, fifth-order-accurate forward finite difference scheme for the boundary vorticity using uniform and non-uniform grids. The scheme is suitable for use when coordinate transformation is employed, and is tested in the computation of corner vorticity in the case of viscous fluid flow through a two-dimensional curvilinear channel that has been mapped onto a rectangular computational domain using von Mises coordinates.

The problema statement is as follows:

Consider viscous fluid flow in a channel described by: $\{(x, y) \mid -g(x) \leq y \leq g(x); a \leq x \leq b\}$, where $g(x)$ is a known smooth function. In the von Mises transformation $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, \psi)$, defined by $y = y(x, \psi)$, the curves $\psi = \text{constant}$ represent the streamlines of the flow. Vorticity $\Omega(x, \psi)$ of a viscous fluid takes form $\Omega = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial q^2}{\partial \psi}$, where $q^2 = u^2 + v^2$, and u and v are the velocity components.

Assuming that a computational boundary is the set of grid points (i, j) with $j = I$, then the boundary vorticity is given by $\Omega_{i,1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial q^2}{\partial \psi} \Big|_{(i,1)} = -\frac{1}{2} (q^2_\psi)_{i,1}$.

In order to approximate $\Omega_{i,1}$, we derive a fifth-order-accurate forward difference scheme for $(q^2_\psi)_{i,1}$ that uses six grid points, one boundary point and five internal infield points, using Taylor series expansion. The scheme will be used to compute the vorticity at a boundary point where the exact solution is known in attempt to study the effects of coordinate clustering on the scheme.

Keywords: von Mises, Non-uniform grid, Fifth-order scheme

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VARIABLE PERMEABILITY AND TRANSITION LAYER MODELS FOR BRINKMAN EQUATION

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ABSTRACT

It has long been recognized that naturally occurring porous media possess variable permeability. Yet, in many idealizations and analyses of two-dimensional flow through porous media, the use of constant permeability in the employed models has been the rule rather than the exception. However, a few articles in the scientific literature have reported the shift towards variable permeability modelling. A few reasons are behind this shift, and we summarize them as follows.

- 1- Transition layer: In the study of flow through channels over porous layers, the use of a constant permeability in the porous layer results in a permeability discontinuity at the interface. To circumvent, Nield and Kuznetsov [1] suggested the use of a transition layer between a constant permeability porous layer and free-space. Permeability in the transition layer is variable and ranges from the constant permeability at the intersection with the porous layer to its infinity value at the interface with the free-space channel. While Nield and Kuznetsov introduced one model to account for variations in permeability, various other models have been developed.
- 2- In dealing with the problem of flow through a porous medium as governed by Brinkman's equation, Hamdan and Kamel [2] emphasized the need for variable permeability modelling to be compatible with Brinkman's equation and to better handle the no-slip condition on macroscopic, solid boundaries.
- 3- In many arising applications of flow through porous media, such as microfluids and flows with variable viscosity fluids, the flow of polar fluids, [3], and the flow of dusty gases over porous layers, [4], it is imperative to account for permeability and porosity variations.

The above, and many other reasons, emphasize the need to develop robust variable permeability models, which is the subject matter of this work where we provide an account of the main contributions in this area and report on the most recent models available for the transition layer. This represents our first step in analysing the flow of a pressure-dependent viscosity fluid in porous media where the drag coefficients are scaled by the variable permeability.

Keywords: Porous media, Transition layer, Variable permeability

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USING DATA SCIENCE TO OPTIMIZE THE GAME ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The modern market of game products is actively developing in connection with the intensification of digitalization processes. A major factor in rising gaming costs was the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the distancing of large populations in many parts of the world and the inability to go beyond their own homes. Forced to be in a limited space, a large number of modern users began to spend more time using a variety of digital products, among which gaming content occupies a significant share. The gaming market, especially for mobile media, is characterized by significant competition and the constant introduction of innovative products to the market. To stimulate demand for gaming products, developers must constantly conduct a comprehensive analysis of user behavior and identify promising areas of game development. In order to achieve the set tasks, information collection systems are integrated into the games, which accumulate up-to-date data 24/7 and store information on cloud services. At this stage, it is necessary to form a system of metrics that will meet the strategic objectives of the company, the features of the game product and the specifics of user behavior. The chosen system of indicators will determine the effectiveness of attracting players, the level of their retention and monetization through certain sources of income, as well as provide an opportunity to identify existing shortcomings in the game product. Thanks to the use of various data science algorithms, it is possible to conduct a comprehensive analysis of information about the game product, the direct game process and identify hidden relationships. The findings of the simulation can be used to improve the game product, develop personalized game scenarios and specific artifacts for individual groups of users. An important element of a large number of games in modern conditions is the game economy, which allows to ensure the optimal balance between the effort spent by players to pass certain levels and receive appropriate rewards (in-game currencies, artifacts, skills, etc.). Analysis of the game process using Data science methods allows to make the game process more attractive for players, identify bottlenecks at certain levels, build an effective game economy, which helps to create a sufficient level of awareness of game value and earned after passing levels of values.

Keywords: Data science, game economics, balance, metrics, optimization.

**EXAMINING URBANIZATION WITH THE GOOGLE EARTH ENGINE PLATFORM:
THE CASE OF ISTANBUL**

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of the world population and the increase in the housing needs result in the rapid growth of urban areas and their transformation into mega cities. The formation of mega cities brings with it some negativities such as environmental problems, destruction of agricultural and forest lands, pollution and depletion of water resources, and global warming. Spatial and temporal tracking of large and large-scale areas such as urban fabric is only possible with remote sensing (RS). Classification and analysis of satellite images with commercial or open source UA software can be costly and time consuming. On the other hand, thanks to the Google Earth Engine (GEE) application program interface (API), it provides the opportunity to develop with JavaScript and Python coding languages, and to access and analyze data at petabyte scale. In this study, land use maps based on Landsat-5 (TM) and Landsat-8 (OLI) images were produced with JavaScript code for the period 1996-2021 in Istanbul on the GEE platform at three-year intervals. In the study, three different indices were calculated: normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), normalized difference water index (NDWI), and normalized difference building index (NDBI). Using these calculated indices, visible region (VIS) and near infrared (NIR) bands, Istanbul province; Urban area, forest, water surface, bare land and agricultural land were divided into five different land use covers and classified by random forest (RO) machine learning algorithm. When the resulting data set was analyzed, it was observed that there was a continuous increase in urban areas over time. As a result, from 9% of Istanbul's urban land area in 1996; It was determined that it reached 23% coverage in 2021. The classification accuracy was evaluated with the Kappa statistical test, and the overall classification accuracy for all years was over 85%. With this study, it has been concluded that using UA techniques, big data can be analyzed very quickly and reliably, especially thanks to the JavaScript code developed on the GEE platform, and the results obtained will be a guide for city planners and managers.

Keywords: Urbanization, Istanbul, Google Earth Engine, Random Forest Algorithm

BALKAN COĞRAFYASINDA GELENEKSEL ŞİFA YÖNTEMLERİ ÜZERİNE COĞRAFİ BİR OKUMA

A GEOGRAPHICAL READING ON TRADITIONAL HEALING METHODS IN THE BALKAN
GEOGRAPHY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma 1989 yılında Bulgaristan'dan Türkiye'ye göç etmiş muhacir tabir edilen kişilerle karşılıklı yapılan derleme görüşmelerinde alınan bilgilerle ortaya çıkmıştır. Göç, bir yerden başka bir yere kalıcı olarak yerleşmeyi ifade etse de kültürü de beraberinde taşıyan bir olgudur. Yaşanılan coğrafyanın içerisinde yeşeren, şekil kazanan kültür varılan yerde de devamlılığını yaşatmaktadır. Coğrafya insana barınmağını sunan, yiyeceğini, giysisini sunan yani kısaca insanın en temel ihtiyaçlarını ilksel olarak karşıladığı geniş alandır. Kültür kavramı ise coğrafyanın insana sundukları ile bağıntılı bir şekilde varlığının biçemlerini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Yapılan çalışmada geleneksel şifa ocakları, geleneksel şifa yöntemleri ve teknikleri, geleneksel sağaltım yöntemleri, otacılık ve ocaklılık ele alınmıştır. Bitki coğrafyası ve fiziki coğrafya, otacılıkta şifada kullanılan araç ve gereçlerin bölgeye göre değişik ve benzer özellikler taşımasında belirleyicidir. Genellikle aranılan şifanın özü içinde yaşanılan coğrafi alanın içerisinde bir bitkide, bir hayvanda, toprakta veya onlarla yapılan ilaçlarda saklıdır. Bu çalışmada ayrıca atalar kültü, doğa kültü, şamanizm, animizm ve bunlara bağlı gelişen inanış ve pratiklere de değinilmiştir. İnsan doğadan ayrı bir canlı değildir. Doğanın bir parçası olan insan çoğunlukla şifasını da doğada aramaktadır.

Coğrafi açıdan çalışmamızı ele aldığımızda bu çalışma bitki ve hayvan coğrafyası, beşeri coğrafya, göç coğrafyası, fiziki coğrafya, kültürel coğrafya, sağlık coğrafyası, tarihi coğrafya gibi coğrafyanın farklı çalışma alanlarının bakış açılarıyla hazırlanmıştır. Aynı zamanda halkbilimsel yöntem ve metodlar ile tasniflenmiş ve bir halkbilimcinin gözüyle de coğrafya ve kültür birlikte ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel şifa, bitki coğrafyası, otacılık, sağlık coğrafyası

ABSTRACT

This study emerged with the information obtained from the mutual compilation interviews with the immigrants who immigrated to Turkey from Bulgaria in 1989. Although migration refers to permanent settlement from one place to another, it is a phenomenon that carries culture with it. The culture that grows and takes shape in the geography where it is lived maintains its continuity in the destination. Geography is the wide area that provides shelter, food and clothing, that is, in short, the most basic needs of human beings are met first. The concept of culture, on the other hand, reveals the styles of existence in relation to what geography offers to people.

In the study, traditional healing hearths, traditional healing methods and techniques, traditional healing methods, herbalism and hearths are discussed. Plant geography and physical geography are decisive in the fact that the tools and equipment used in herbalism and healing have different and similar characteristics according to the region. Generally, the essence of the sought-after healing is hidden in a plant, an animal, soil or medicines made with them in the geographical area in which they live. In this study, the cult of ancestors, nature cult, shamanism, animism and related beliefs and practices are also mentioned. Human being is not a separate creature from nature. Human, who is a part of nature, mostly seeks his healing in nature.

When we consider our study from a geographical point of view, this study has been prepared from the perspectives of different study areas of geography such as plant and animal geography, human geography, migration geography, physical geography, cultural geography, health geography, historical geography. At the same time, it has been classified with folkloric methods and methods, and geography and culture have been handled together with the eyes of a folklorist.

Keywords: Traditional healing, herbal geography, herbalism, health geography

KÜLTÜREL COĞRAFYA VE EDEBİYAT COĞRAFYASI AÇISINDAN BİR İNCELEME: AŞIKLIK GELENEĞİ

AN EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE
GEOGRAPHY: TRADITION OF MINSTREL

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ÖZET

Aşıklık geleneği Anadolu'nun kültürel belleği ve coğrafyasının içinde şekil kazanan, aşığın sazının telinde zamanın ve yaşanmışlıkların da izlerini taşıyan bir sanatı içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Hiçbir aşık yaşadığı coğrafyadan bağımsız değildir. Aşığın da coğrafyası vardır. Tokat ili aşıklara yurt olmuş, aşığı kendi koynunda yetiştirmiş bir ildir. Geçmişten günümüze birçok aşık sazıyla, sözüyle var olmuş ve usta çırak ilişkisi ile ardından gelecek aşıkları da yetiştirmiştir. Aşıklar aynı zamanda toplum içerisinde sözüne, özüne, bilgisine güven duyulan kişiler olmuşlardır. Aşık sanatını icra ederken yaşadığı topluma hem öncü kişidir hem de birliği, beraberliği, dayanışmayı aşıl原因an kişidir. Aşığın sözü kuvvetlidir. İnsanın ve yaşamın özü aşığın sazının telinden, aşığı dinleyenin gönül tellerine dokunmak üzere aşık sanatını icra etmeye devam etmektedir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada Tokat Zile ilçesinde yaşayan Halk Ozanı Musa Bozdemir Aşık Sefil Turabi'in "Deyişler" ve "Kendine Gel Ademoğlu" kitaplarındaki şiirleri değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Aynı zamanda kitap değerlendirmesinden önce Aşık Sefil Turabi ile aşıklık geleneği üzerine derleme çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Aşığın dilinden kayda alınan bilgiler çözümlenmiş ve gelenek boyutuyla da çalışmanın içerisinde yer almıştır. Aşığın kitapları üzerinden değerlendirilmeye alınan şiirler ise kültürel coğrafya ve edebiyat coğrafyası açısından incelenerek coğrafi temaları ile ele alınmıştır.

Bu çalışmadaki temel amaç aşığın coğrafyasını aşığın dilinden okumaktır. İnsanı kültür şekillendirir. En temelde ise kültür ile şekillenen insanın yaşadığı coğrafya da kültürü şekillendirir. İnsanın içine doğduğu coğrafyanın şartları ve koşulları ile o coğrafyadaki doğal ve kültürel yaşanmışlıkların izlerini de yöre aşıklarının eserlerinde görmek mümkündür. Yapılan çalışma aşığın coğrafyasının aşığın dilinden okunmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aşıklık Geleneği, Edebiyat Coğrafyası, Kültürel Coğrafya, Şiir, Zile.

ABSTRACT

The tradition of minstrelsy includes an art that takes shape in the cultural memory and geography of Anatolia, and carries the traces of time and experiences on the string of the ashik's instrument. No ashik is independent of the geography he lives in. The ashik also has a geography. The province of Tokat has become a home for ashiks and is a province that has raised the ashik in its own bosom. From the past to the present, many ashiks have existed with their instruments and words, and have also trained the next ashiks with the master-apprentice relationship. At the same time, ashiks have become people whose

word, essence and knowledge are trusted in the society. While performing the art of minstrel, he is both a pioneer and a person who instills unity, solidarity and solidarity in the society he lives in. The ashik's word is powerful. The essence of man and life continues to perform the art of minstrel in order to touch the strings of the ashik's instrument and the heart strings of those who listen to the ashik.

In this study, the poems of Minstrel Musa Bozdemir Ashik Sefil Turabi, who lives in Tokat Zile district, in the books "Deyişler" and "Kenin Gel Ademođlu" were evaluated. At the same time, before the book evaluation, a compilation study was carried out with Ashik Sefil Turabi on the tradition of minstrelsy. The information recorded from the language of the ashiq was analyzed and included in the study with the tradition dimension. The poems, which were evaluated through the books of the ashik, were examined in terms of cultural geography and literary geography and discussed with their geographical themes.

The main purpose of this study is to read the geography of the ashik from the language of the ashik. Culture shapes people. In the most basic sense, the geography in which people live, which is shaped by culture, also shapes the culture. It is possible to see the conditions and conditions of the geography in which people were born and the traces of natural and cultural experiences in that geography in the works of local ashiks. The study is to read the geography of the ashik from the language of the ashik.

Keywords: Tradition of Minstrel, Geography of Literature, Cultural Geography, Poetry, Zile.

KAFES KUŞLARININ SINDIRIM SİSTEMİ HASTALIKLARINDA ANTİBAKTERİYEL SAĞALTIM

ANTIBACTERIAL TREATMENT IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES OF CAGE BIRDS

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ÖZET

Kuşlarda mikrobiyel hastalıklara bağlı antimikrobiyel ilaç kullanımı oldukça önemlidir. Kuşlarda antimikrobiyel ilacın seçilmesi diğer türlere benzerdir. En uygun ilacın seçilmesi hastalığın şiddeti, enfeksiyon yeri, seçilen ilaçların farmakokinetik ve farmakodinamik özellikleri ve uygulama yollarına bağlıdır. Ayrıca dikkate alınacak hususlar ilacın yan etkisi, toksisitesi ve masrafıdır. Patojen bir etkenin kültürü antimikrobiyel ilaç sağaltımı için endikasyonu göstermez. Patojen etkenler organizmada çok sayıda ve klinik bulgular olduğu zaman sağaltım endike olabilir. Fiziksel muayene bulguları, klinik laboratuvar testlerinin sonuçları ve şüpheli enfeksiyon yerinden materyalin Gram boyanması mikrobiyel enfeksiyonun hastalık nedeni olup olmadığını belirlemeye yardımcı eder. Kafes kuşlarının sindirim sistemi hastalıklarında antibakteriyel ilaç kullanımlarına yönelik olarak son yıllara ait bilimsel kaynaklar geniş şekilde taranıp, irdelenerek hangi etkenlere hangi antibiyotik ya da antibiyotik kombinasyonlarının etkili olduğuna ilişkin bilgiler verildi. Kafes kuşlarında kursak yangısı, ön mide yangısı, mide ve bağırsak hastalıklarının nedenleri ve sağaltım yöntemleri ele alındı. Sindirim sistemi sorunlarına neden olan salmonellozis, tüberkülozis, klamidiyozis, kampilobakteriyozis, yersiniozis, klostridiozis, borreliozis, kolibasillozis gibi enfeksiyon hastalıklarında antibakteriyel ilaç sağaltımları ayrıntılı şekilde ele alındı. Ayrıca klinisyen veteriner hekimlere pratik yönden kolaylık sağlaması bakımından kafes kuşlarında sindirim sistemi hastalıklarında kullanılan antibiyotikler, dozları, uygulama yolları ve önerileri içeren bilgiler tablolar halinde sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafes kuşları, sindirim sistemi hastalıkları, antibakteriyel sağaltım.

ABSTRACT

The use of antimicrobial drug due to microbial diseases in birds is considerably important. The choice of antimicrobial drug in birds is similar to that of other species. The most appropriate drug choice is dependent upon disease severity, place of infection, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics properties of the choice drugs and administration places. In addition, considerations are adverse effect of drug, its toxicity and cost. The culture of a pathogen agent does not reveal indication for antimicrobial drug treatment. If the pathogenic agents are high in the body and if clinical signs are present, the treatment may be indicative. The signs of physical examination, the results of clinical laboratory tests and Gram staining of samples from suspected areas help determine whether microbial infection is the cause of disease. In the gastrointestinal diseases of caged birds, knowledge was given about which antibiotic or antibiotic combinations are effective to which agents, by extensively examining recent scientific sources for antibacterial drug uses. In caged birds, inflammation in the crop and proventriculus, the causes of stomach and intestine diseases and their treatments are discussed. In infection diseases such as salmonellosis, tuberculosis, chlamydiosis, campylobacteriosis, yersiniosis, clostridiosis, borreliosis, colibasillozis causing gastrointestinal problems, antibacterial drug treatments are extensively dealt with. In addition, knowledge was presented in tables including antibiotics, their doses, their administration

ways, and comments used in the gastrointestinal diseases in the caged birds in terms of providing practically convenience to veterinary practitioners.

Keywords: Caged birds, gastrointestinal diseases, antibacterial treatment.

VETERİNER SAĞLIK KURULUŞLARINDA KEDİ ve KÖPEK GÖNENCİ (REFAHI) ÜZERİNE DEĞERLENDİRME

EVALUATION ON CAT AND DOG WELFARE IN VETERINARY HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT

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ÖZET

Tarih boyunca hayvanlara karşı verilen önem dini inançlara, gelenek ve kültürlere göre şekillendi. Evciltme süreci, insan-hayvan ilişkisini farklı ekonomik kazanımlara ve sosyal hayatı hayvanlarla paylaşım noktasına getirdi. 20. yüzyılda yaşam standartlarının artışı ve kentleşme hareketleri ile birlikte insanların sosyo kültürel yapısı değişti ve hayvanlara karşı olan tutum ve davranışları değişim göstermeye başladı. Hayvanların ahlak ve duygu kavramları tartışılmaya başlandı. Bu süreçte gelişen hayvan gönenci kavramı, hayvanların ağrı, acı ve ızdıraptan uzak, sağlıklı ve mutlu olma durumu olarak tanımlanmakta ve evcil hayvanlarla birinci dereceden etkileşime geçilen veteriner sağlık kuruluşları, hayvan gönenci değerlendirilmesi açısından büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, veteriner sağlık kuruluşlarında (hayvan hastanesi, poliklinik ve muayenehane) kedi ve köpeklere yönelik olarak ortaya çıkan gönenc problemleri, uyulması gereken gönenc kriterleri ve konuyla ilgili mevzuatın derlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı.

Çalışmada konuyla ilgili veteriner hekimliği mevzuatı incelendi ve bazı kamu kurumlarının yayımları ile ilgili literatür çerçevesinde değerlendirildi.

Veteriner sağlık kuruluşlarına başvurmak birçok evcil hayvan ve sahibinin korkulu rüyası olduğu; veteriner hekime başvuran bir hastayı asıl strese ve korkuya sürükleyen şeyin onlara yapılan manipülasyonların verdiği yüksek acı değil, ortamdaki başka hayvanların kokuları, kendilerini güvende hissetmedikleri yüksek muayene masalarının üzerine çıkarılması, uygun olmayan zapturapt etme yöntemleri olduğu; muayene, kan alma, enjeksiyon sırasında yoğun stres görülebildiği belirtilmektedir. Ancak, Türkiye’de mevzuat çerçevesinde kedi ve köpek gönencine yönelik özel bir düzenleme olmadığı tespit edildi.

Kedi ve köpeklerin veteriner sağlık kuruluşlarında muayene ve tedavi aşamasında, operasyon sırası ve sonrasında, hospitalizasyon sürecinde Hayvanları Koruma Kanunu ve Uygulama Yönetmeliği genel çerçevesine uyulması, hayvanları ağrı, acı ve ızdırap yaşamadan bu kuruluşlardan tedavi olarak ayrılması sağlanmalıdır. Yatışlı hastalar için, uygun barınma alanları, ısı, ışık, nem, hava, bakım ve besleme şartlarının sağlanması, hayvan bakıcısı ve teknik personelin hayvan psikolojisine uygun tutum ve davranışlar içerisinde olması hayvan gönenci açısından önemli kriterler olduğu ileri sürülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gönenc, hayvan gönenci, veteriner sağlık kuruluşu

ABSTRACT

The attach importance to animals throughout history has been shaped by religious beliefs, traditions and cultures. The domestication process brought the human-animal relationship to different economic gains and to the point of sharing social life with animals. In the 20th century, with the increase in living

standards and urbanization movements, the socio-cultural structure of people changed and their attitudes and behaviors towards animals began to change. The concepts of morality and emotion of animals began to be discussed. The concept of animal welfare developed in this process is defined as the state of being healthy and happy, free from pain and suffering and veterinary health establishments that interact with companion animals at the first degree are of great importance for the evaluation of animal welfare.

In this study, it was aimed to compile and evaluate the well-being problems, the well-being criteria to be followed and the relevant legislation for cats and dogs in veterinary veterinary health establishments (animal hospital, polyclinic and clinic).

In the study, the relevant veterinary legislation was examined and the publications of some public institutions were evaluated within the framework of the literature.

Applying to veterinary health establishments is a nightmare for many companion animals and their owners; It is not the high pain caused by the manipulations that causes a patient who applies to the veterinarian to be stressed and afraid, but the smells of other animals in the environment, being placed on high examination tables where they do not feel safe and inappropriate restraint methods; It is stated that intense stress can be seen during examination, taking a blood sampling and injection. However, it has been determined that there is no special regulation for the welfare of cats and dogs within the framework of the legislation in Turkey.

It should be ensured that cats and dogs are followed in the general framework of the Animal Protection Law and Implementation Regulation during the examination and treatment phase, during and after the operations and during the hospitalization process in veterinary veterinary health establishments and the animals should be separated from these institutions for treatment without experiencing pain and suffering. It can be argued that suitable accommodation areas, heat, light, humidity, air, care and feeding conditions for hospitalized patients and animal keeper and technical personnels attitudes and behaviors in accordance with animal psychologies are important criteria for animal welfare.

Key Words: Welfare, animal welfare, veterinary health establishment

TÜRKİYE'DE 2000 SONRASI MAKİNE HALISI ÜRETİMİ
MACHINE MADE CARPET PRODUCTION AFTER 2000 IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türkiye'de makine halıcılığına yatırım 1950'lerde başlamıştır. İlk başta duvardan duvara halı gibi sektöre yeni tüketim alanları yaratarak kendine pazar bulmuş ve ilerlemiştir. Türkiye'de halıcılık sektörü, 1970'ten itibaren sonrası makine halıcılığının da gelişmeye başlamasıyla, insan emeğine dayalı el halıcılığı ile sermayeye dayalı makine halıcılığı olarak iki farklı alanda üretim ve ticaret yaparak piyasa taleplerini karşılamaya çalışmıştır. İlk başları el halıları ihracatta değerlendirilirken, makine halıları ise iç tüketim için üretilmiştir. 1980 yılından sonra düşük maliyetler nedeniyle makine halılarının ihracatta da değerlendirilmeye başladığı görülmektedir. 1990'lardan itibaren AB ile olan gümrük birliği anlaşmasının da etkisiyle makine halıcılığında hızlı şekilde kurumsallaşma ve markalaşma olmuştur. 1999 yılında sektör deprem ve kriz nedeniyle zorluklar yaşamıştır.

2000 yılından itibaren günümüze gelen dönem, Türkiye'de özellikle Gaziantep'te makine halısı sektörünün hem iç hem de dış piyasada inanılmaz gelişme gösterdiği bir dönemdir. Bu dönemde, sektör birtakım sorunlar yaşansa da üretim, yatırım ve ihracat her yıl arttığı için altın çağına girmiştir denilebilir. Türkiye son on beş yılda bu alanda yaptığı atılımla ve üretilen dokuma tipi makine halılarıyla dünya lideri olmuştur.

Bu bildiriye, Türkiye'de makine halıcılığının 2000 yılından günümüze yaşadığı gelişmeler, sorunlar ve sektörün geleceğine dair beklentiler ele alınmıştır. Bunun için, kalkınma planları, ticari veriler, sektörel yayınlar, toplantılar, sektör temsilcilerinden ve Trademap'den alınan bilgilerden yararlanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin makine halısı sektörü içinden yalnızca en yüksek üretim kapasitesine sahip dokuma ve tufting (tuft) tipi makine halılarının üretim ve ticareti üzerine durulmaktadır. Bu çalışma, en güncel veriler ile sektörün sorunlarına ve önerilere yer vermesi açısından önemli görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk halıcılığı, Gaziantep, makine halısı üretimi, halı ticareti.

ABSTRACT

Investing in machine made carpet weaving in Turkey started in the 1950s. At first, it found a market for itself and progressed by creating new consumption areas for the sector such as wall-to-wall carpet. The carpet industry in Turkey has tried to meet the market demands by producing and trading in two different fields as hand woven carpets based on human labor and machine-made carpets based on capital. At the beginning, hand-woven carpets were used for export, while machine-made carpets were produced for domestic consumption. After 1980, it is seen that machine carpets started to be evaluated in exports due to low costs. Since the 1990s, with the effect of the customs union agreement with the EU, there has been rapid institutionalization and branding in machine made carpet production. In 1999, the sector experienced difficulties due to the earthquake and crisis.

The period that has come to the present day since 2000 is a period in which the machine-made carpet industry in Turkey, especially in Gaziantep, showed incredible development both in the domestic and foreign markets. Although there were some problems in this period, it can be said that the sector has entered its golden age in terms of production, investment and exports increase every year. Turkey has become the world leader with the breakthrough it has made in this field and the weaving type machine carpets produced in the last fifteen years.

In this paper, the developments, problems and expectations about the future of the sector in the machine made carpet production in Turkey since 2000 are discussed. For this, development plans, commercial data, sectoral publications, meetings, sector representatives and information from Trademap were used. The focus of this paper is only on production and trade of the weaving and tufting type machine made carpets which have the highest production capacity. The study is considered to be important in aspect of including the most up-to-date data and the sector's problems and suggestions.

Keywords: Turkish Carpet Manufacture, Gaziantep, machine made carpet production, carpet trade.

TAKIM ÇALIŞMASI VE ORTAK ÖĞRENME'NİN LİDERLİK BECERİSİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

IMPACT OF TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ON LEADERSHIP SKILLS

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ÖZET

Bugünün bilgi toplumunda işbirliği giderek daha önemli hale geliyor. İşbirliğine dayalı öğrenmenin amacı, tüm öğrencilerin tüm içeriği öğrenmek için birlikte çalışması ve her öğrencinin atanmış öğrenme görevini bağımsız olarak tamamlaması ve grubun nihai sonucuna katkıda bulunmasıdır. İşverenlerin son çalışmaları, başkalarıyla işbirliğini temel yetkinliklerin ötesinde kritik bir kriter olarak tanımlayarak yeni mezunların aranan ilk beş niteliği arasında yer alıyor. Bu çalışmanın amacı, işbirlikçi öğrenmenin Bakü'deki üniversitelerde sunulan belirli programlarda liderlik gelişimini nasıl etkilediğini anlamaktır. Bu çalışmanın yazarları, belirli dersler almadan önce ve sonra işbirlikçi öğrenme projeleri bağlamında liderlik yeteneklerini değerlendirerek, bilgisayar destekli bir öğrenme ortamında üniversite öğrencileri üzerinde bir anket gerçekleştirdiler. İşbirliği ve proje temelli öğrenmenin nasıl olduğunu görmek için anket öncesi ve anket sonrası sorular soruldu. Öne sürülen araştırma sorusu şöyleydi: Toplumun sosyal meselelerini ele almakla ilgili bir ekip çalışması projesine katılım, lisans öğrencilerinin liderlik becerilerini ne kadar etkiliyor? Bu çalışmanın bulguları, işbirlikçi öğrenmenin liderlik gelişimini etkilediğini göstermektedir. Sonuçlar, yazarların çalıştığı grubun işbirlikçi öğrenme ve liderlik nitelikleri arasında güçlü bir korelasyon olduğunu ortaya koydu. Sonuçlar ayrıca, işbirlikçi çalışmanın kapsayıcı bir ortamı teşvik ettiğini ve bireylerin büyüklük arayışlarında daha yaratıcı, cesur ve hırslı olmalarını sağladığını göstermektedir. Öğrenmeye yönelik ortak yöntemler, öğrenci öğrenimi üzerinde olumlu bir etki yaratarak öğrencilerin öğrenmeye katılımını artırır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşbirliğine dayalı öğrenme, proje tabanlı öğrenme, yüksek öğrenimde liderlik öğretimi, çevrimiçi ortamda ekip çalışması, teknolojiyi geliştiren çevre üzerinde ekip çalışması.

ABSTRACT

Collaboration is becoming increasingly important in today's knowledge society. Collaborative learning's goal is for all students to work together to learn all of the content as well as for each student to complete his or her assigned learning assignment independently, contributing to the group's ultimate result. Recent studies of employers identify collaboration with others' as a critical criterion beyond essential competencies, ranking among the top five sought qualities of new graduates. The purpose of this study was to understand how collaborative learning influenced leadership development within certain programs offered at universities in Baku. The authors of this study conducted a survey of university students in a computer-assisted learning environment, assessing their leadership abilities in the context of collaborative learning projects before and after taking specific courses. Pre-survey and post-survey questions were sought to see how cooperation and project-based learning affect the dynamics and success of students' soft skills at the undergraduate level. The research question put forward were as following: To what extend does participation in a teamwork project related to addressing social issues of community affect leadership skills of undergraduate students. The findings of this study suggest that collaborative learning influenced leadership development. The results revealed strong correlation between collaborative learning and leadership qualities of the group the authors studied. Results also

show that, collaborative work fosters an inclusive environment, allowing individuals to be more creative, courageous, and ambitious in their pursuit of greatness. Collaborative methods to learning prove a favorable influence on student learning, increasing student engagement in learning.

Keywords: Collaborative learning, project based learning, teaching leadership in higher education, teamwork in online environment, teamwork on technology enhanced environment

NİCEL ARAŞTIRMALARDA ÖRNEKLEM BÜYÜKLÜĞÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

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ÖZET

Nicel araştırmalarda örneklem büyüklüğünün belirlenmesi, örneklemde elde edilen sonuçları evrene genelleylemede ve kurulan hipotezi test etmede etkilidir. MacCallum, Browne ve Sugawara (1996) yapılması planlanan bir araştırmada belirlenen istatistiksel güç seviyesini elde edebilmek için gerekli örneklem büyüklüğünün bilinmesinin önemli bir konu olduğunu vurgulamıştır. Ancak birçok alanda, araştırmacıların örneklem büyüklüğünün ne kadar olacağına dair karar vermede güçlük yaşadıkları belirtilmiştir (Baştürk ve Taştepe, 2013; Özen ve Gül, 2010). Bu çalışma ile bir hipotezin test edilmesinde doğru karar verebilmek için kullanılan istatistiksel teste göre ihtiyaç duyulan en az katılımcı/birim sayısının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmacılara yol gösterici olması için sıklıkla kullanılan istatistiksel testler (İlişkisiz örneklem için t-testi, ilişkili örneklem için t-testi, farklı serbestlik derecelerine göre ki-kare testi, farklı grup sayılarına göre varyans analizi, farklı yordayıcı sayısına göre regresyon analizi) için, belirli koşullar altında, gerekli örneklem büyüklükleri hesaplanacaktır. Örneklem büyüklüğü; anlamlılık düzeyi (α -birinci tip hata), etki büyüklüğü ve istatistiksel gücün ($1 - \beta$) bir fonksiyonu olarak değerlendirilebilir (Cohen, 1988). Anlamlılık düzeyi olarak ele alınan birinci tip hata, doğru olduğu bilinen sıfır hipotezinin (H_0) reddedilme olasılığıdır. İstatistiksel güç, yanlış olduğu bilinen sıfır hipotezinin (H_0) reddedilme olasılığıdır. Etki büyüklüğü ise ilgilenilen test etme durumunda farkın veya ilişkinin ne kadar kuvvetli olduğunu gösteren bir ölçüdür. Bir araştırmada kullanılan istatistiksel testin sonucunun değerlendirilmesinde anlamlılık düzeyinin, istatistiksel gücün ve etki büyüklüğünün göz önünde bulundurulmasının yanında araştırma yapılmadan önce örneklem büyüklüğünün belirlenmesi için de gereklidir. Örneklem büyüklüğünün hesaplanmasında α düzeyi 0,05 ve $(1-\beta)$ 0,80 seçilecektir. Etki büyüklükleri ise her bir teste özgü olarak belirlenen ölçütler kapsamında küçük, orta ve büyük etki büyüklüğü altında ele alınacaktır. Çalışmaya dahil edilen her bir istatistiksel test kapsamında örneklem büyüklükleri G*Power 3.1.9.7 (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang ve Buchner, 2007) ile hesaplanarak sunulacaktır. Bu çalışma ile araştırmacılara, planladıkları araştırmaları için ihtiyaç duydukları örneklem büyüklüğünü belirlemelerine ve örneklem büyüklüğünün önemine ilişkin farkındalık sağlaması için alanyazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: nicel araştırma, örneklem büyüklüğü, istatistiksel güç

ABSTRACT

Determining the sample size in quantitative research is effective in generalizing the results obtained from the sample to the population and testing the hypothesis. MacCallum, Browne and Sugawara (1996) emphasized that it is an important issue to know the required sample size in order to obtain the statistical power level determined in a planned study. However, in many fields, it has been stated that researchers have difficulties in deciding what the sample size will be (Baştürk & Taştepe, 2013; Özen & Gül, 2010). With this study, it is aimed to determine the minimum number of participants/units needed according to the statistical test used to make the right decision in testing a hypothesis. For statistical tests (independent samples t-test, related samples t-test, chi-square test according to different degrees of freedom, analysis of variance according to the number of different groups, regression analysis according to the number of

different predictors), which are frequently used to guide researchers, certain under these conditions, the required sample sizes will be calculated. Sample size; the level of significance (α -type 1 error) can be evaluated as a function of effect size and statistical power ($1-\beta$) (Cohen, 1988). The I. error, which is considered as the level of significance, is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis (H_0), which is known to be true. Statistical power is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis (H_0) known to be false. The effect size is a measure of how strong the difference or relationship is in the testing situation of interest. In addition to considering the significance level, statistical power and effect size in the evaluation of the result of the statistical test used in a research, it is also necessary to determine the sample size before the research is conducted. The α level will be chosen as 0.05 and ($1-\beta$) 0.80 in calculating the sample size. Effect sizes, on the other hand, will be discussed under small, medium and large effect sizes within the scope of the criteria determined for each test. For each statistical test included in the study, sample sizes will be presented by calculating with G*Power 3.1.9.7 (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007). It is thought that this study will contribute to the literature to help researchers determine the sample size they need for their planned research and to raise awareness about the importance of sample size.

Keywords: quantitative research, sample size, statistical power

ELEKTRİK ÜRETİMİNDE DOĞALGAZIN YERİ VE KOMBİNE ÇEVİRİM SANTRALLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE ROLE OF NATURAL GAS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF
COMBINED CYCLE PLANTS

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ÖZET

Türkiye ihtiyacı olan enerjinin tamamını kendi öz kaynaklarından sağlayamadığından ithal yoluyla karşılamaktadır. Bu bağlamda elektrik üretiminde %23'lük pay ile kaynak olarak en fazla doğalgaz kullanılmaktadır. Ülkemiz doğalgaz rezervi açısından şanslı bir konumda bulunmadığı için enerji politikası arz güvenliğini iyileştirmeye yönelik çalışmalarını sürdürmektedir. Tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid19 salgını ile 2020 yılında doğalgaz talebi daha az olmasına karşılık 2021 yılında aşılama ve pandemi kısıtlamalarının kaldırılması ile doğalgaz ve petrol ürünlerine olan talep artmıştır. Artan talep ile arz sağlanamadığı için küresel fiyatlar yükselmiştir. Ülkemizde tüketilen doğalgazın %99'u ithal yoluyla karşılanmakta olup son yıllarda döviz kurlarında yaşanan fiyat artışı doğalgaz ile çalışan elektrik santrallerimizi de etkilemiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye elektrik enerji verileri üzerinde durulmuş ve elektrik üretiminde önemli bir payı bulunan doğalgaz kombine çevrim santrallerinin işleyiş mekanizması incelenmiştir. Günümüz şartları içerisinde doğalgaz kombine çevrim santrallerinin gerekliliği tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji, Elektrik, Doğalgaz, Kombine Çevrim, Elektrik Santralleri

ABSTRACT

Turkey cannot provide all the energy it needs from its own resources and provides it through imports. In this context, natural gas is used the most as a source with a 23% share in electricity production. Since it is not in a lucky position in terms of natural gas reserves, energy policy continues to work to improve the security of supply. With the Covid19 pandemic affecting the whole world, demand for natural gas increased in 2021 with the lifting of vaccination and pandemic restrictions in 2020. Global prices have risen due to the lack of supply with increasing demand. 99% of the natural gas consumed in our country is covered by imports and the price increase in exchange rates in recent years has also affected our natural gas-powered power plants. In this study, the mechanism of operation of natural gas combined cycle plants, which have an important share in electricity production, was examined. In today's conditions, the necessity of natural gas combined cycle plants has been discussed.

Keywords: Energy, Electricity, Natural gas, Combined Cycle, Power Plants

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SOCIAL WORK

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is defined as a severe violation of human rights and as modern slavery. Being as such, human trafficking is a vital but an invisible area of social work education and practice. Although the body of the literature about human trafficking is slowly increasing, it is not sufficient to grasp the theory and practice of social work about it. For this reason, this research aimed to focus on social work with victims of human trafficking by using the literature. Within this focus, the concept of human trafficking, the reasons and the results of it, the actors involved in it like traffickers, victims and professional staff are explained. In this part, it is highlighted that although all human beings, regardless of their ethnicity, age, gender etc. can be the victims of human trafficking, women and children form the majority of victims. Similarly, among the common forms of exploitation of adults and children like sexual exploitation, forced labour, begging and marriage are mostly directed at women and children. When the services offered to these groups are examined, it is seen that women and children utilize social work services like Turkish citizens, as well as there are specialized services for the victims of human trafficking like shelters for the victims of human trafficking. Furthermore, it is found that the majority of social workers do not have specialized education for working with these groups. However, training of social workers as well as police, gendarme, judicial staff is increasing. Likewise, it is seen that special interview techniques and guides for the victims of human trafficking are developed, yet it is still not a widespread practice. Consequently, this research aims to highlight the reasons and consequences of human trafficking and the principles of social work for working with the victims of human trafficking.

Keywords: human trafficking, social work, services for the victims of human trafficking, social work with the victims of human trafficking

İKİNCİ KARABAĞ SAVAŞI SONRASI AZERBAYCAN'IN ÇOK TARAFLI DİPLOMASİ UYGULAMALARINDA RUSYA FEDERASYONU'NUN YERİ

THE PLACE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY
PRACTICES OF AZERBAIJAN AFTER THE SECOND KARABAGH WAR

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ÖZET

Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği (SSCB)'nin dağılması sadece uluslararası sistemde değil, SSCB'nin etki alanındaki bölgelerde de önemli değişimleri/dönüşümleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Donmuş ve tekrarlayan çatışmalara sahne olan bölgelerden biri de Güney Kafkasya'dır. Güney Kafkasya'daki en önemli sorun şüphesiz ki Dağlık Karabağ ve çevresindeki yedi rayonun Ermenistan tarafından işgal edilmesidir. Ermenistan'ın işgal sürecinde Rusya Federasyonu (RF)'nin Ermenistan'a verdiği destekler sıklıkla gündeme gelmiş, Türkiye'nin Azerbaycan'a siyasi desteği ise Ermenistan işgalini sona erdirememiştir. Dağlık Karabağ'daki hukuk dışı statüko 9 Kasım 2020 tarihinde Azerbaycan'ın "İkinci Karabağ Savaşı" ya da "Vatan Muharebesi"ndeki zaferiyle sona ermiştir. 10 Kasım 2020 tarihinde RF'nin arabuluculuğuyla imzalanan Dağlık Karabağ Ateşkes Antlaşması Azerbaycan'ın Karabağ'daki zaferini tescillemiş ancak RF barış güçleriyle bölgedeki varlığını sağlamlaştırmıştır. Başka bir ifadeyle RF'nin İkinci Karabağ Savaşı'ndaki kazancı bölgesel hegemonyasının sağlamlaşmasıdır. RF'nin bölgedeki varlığını ve çözüm sürecindeki rolünü yadsımayan Azerbaycan, ateşkes sonrası süreçte RF-Ermenistan askeri ilişkilerinden rahatsız olmuş ve yaratılan statükonun sürdürülebilirliği için çok taraflı diplomasiyi kullanmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın çok taraflı diplomasisinde İran, Türkiye ve Avrupa Birliği (AB) öne çıkmaktadır. Şuşa Beyannamesi, Brüksel'deki AB Konseyi zirvesi, Soçi Zirvesi, Azerbaycan'ın Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı (TDT) Dönem Başkanlığı ve Azerbaycan-İran ilişkilerinde son dönemde yaşananlar Azerbaycan'ın İkinci Karabağ Savaşı sonrası çok taraflı diplomasi uygulamaları arasında en dikkate değer olanlardır.

Bu bağlamda çalışmada Azerbaycan'ın İkinci Karabağ Savaşı sonrası yürüttüğü dış politikada çok taraflı diplomasi'nin rolü ve çok taraflı diplomasi'nin RF ile ilişkilerine olası etkileri örnek olaylar üzerinden analiz edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağlık Karabağ, Azerbaycan, Ermenistan, Rusya Federasyonu, Çok taraflı diplomasi

ABSTRACT

The dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) brought along important changes/transformations not only in the international system but also in the regions under the influence of the USSR. One of regions witnessing frozen and protracted conflicts is South Caucasus as well. Undoubtedly that occupation of Nagorno-Karabagh and seven adjacent rayons is the most important problem in South Caucasus. The support of the Russian Federation (RF) to Armenia during the occupation process of Armenia came to the fore frequently and Turkey's political support to Azerbaijan couldn't end the occupation. The illegal status quo in Nagorno-Karabagh came to an end on November 9, 2020, with Azerbaijan's victory in the "Second Karabagh War" or "Battle for the Homeland". The Nagorno-Karabakh Armistice Agreement signed with the mediation of the RF on November 10, 2020 registered the victory of Azerbaijan in Karabagh, but strengthened its presence in the region with the RF peacekeepers. In other words, the gain of the RF in the Second Karabagh War is to strengten of its regional hegemony. Azerbaijan not denying the presence of the RF in the region and its role in the

solution process was disturbed by the RF-Armenia military relations in the post-truce period and used multilateral diplomacy for the sustainability of created status quo. Iran, Turkey and the European Union (EU) became prominent in Azerbaijan's multilateral diplomacy. Shusha Declaration, EU Council Summit in Brussels, Sochi Summit, Azerbaijan's Term Presidency of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) and recent events in Azerbaijan-Iran relations are among the most remarkable multilateral diplomacy practices of Azerbaijan after the Second Karabagh War.

In this context, the role of multilateral diplomacy in Azerbaijan's foreign policy after the Second Karabagh War and the possible effects of multilateral diplomacy on its relations with the RF will be analyzed through case studies.

Keywords: Nagorno-Karabagh, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russian Federation, Multilateral diplomacy

LEADERSHIP in REMOTE WORKING

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ABSTRACT

This study has provided to literature perspective about actual remote job condition for new work life. Technological developments and new life situations has disforced to work life for remote working. According to 2017 International Labor Organization Raport, remote working conditions has been increasing, incrementally. Especially Pandemic Conditions still has effect on this issue. Today being adaptating has been expected to new world circumstace for employees at whole world. Gallup explained that % 43 remote working rate for 2016.

Position of leader is crucial for emoloyee performance and managing them during remote job requirements. Leader has to manage to conflicts, communication necessities and also be inspired to motivation of employee. This new challenge has required a term for manager and all employee. As remote work-abilities have been differentiated to known working concept. Thus this obligatory change has to accept and transform according to it. This new circumstances have to change managerial behaviors. Remote leadership is new dimension of management. At this point communication strategies have been fundamental tool. Remote working conditions has included to different type of communication. Leader at this term has to manage these tools regard to employee and business. In terms of employee, they have to confirm and transform their working expectations to the this new remote world dimension.

Keywords: remote working, employee, leadership

EVALUATION OF AVAILABILITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF A WIND TURBINE

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ABSTRACT

To overcome the common energy crisis around the world, we must resort to new sources. The most important of these sources is wind power, which is one of the fastest and most powerful alternatives currently available for preserving the environment. The problem with wind turbines is that their components deteriorate and their performance declines over time, leading to low reliability, several critical components such as a drive train, gearbox, generator and electrical system, each of which has different failure frequencies and effects. Each single component may also have different failure modes. Generally, the reliability data of equipment come from statistical analysis based on extensive experiments and operations. However, wind turbines, as expensive large-scale equipment with long lifetime, face with the dilemma of lacking enough statistical data, and leads to insufficiency reliability data for field operations and thus results in frequent wind turbine faults. A new reliability assessment method based on Markov model considering derated degradation, is proposed in this paper. The derated degradation rule of wind turbine component is derived using the monitoring data of performance parameters. However, the increase in the number of transitions and the number of components processed makes the resolution of systems too complex, which requires a great simplification and more precise the estimate that the failure rate must always remain constant $\lambda = cst$, which is not always the case, the material behavior varies over time depending on the age of the material, especially for the mechanical subsystems and the electrical subsystems of the wind turbine. In this study, we will compare the results of the Markov model developed with the results of a system that takes into account a failure rate $\lambda = \lambda(t)$ for most of the subsystems of the turbine studied. The results show that there is a large gap between the Markov model ($\lambda = cst$) and the model with ($\lambda = \lambda(t)$), in conclusion, making simplifications in a complex system does not give a very clear vision on the performance parameters of this system.

Keywords: Markov modeling .Reliability .Maintainability. Availability. Wind energy system.

**ANALYZE THE NEXUS BETWEEN THE AGE OF ALGERIAN CONSUMERS TOWARD
TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE WELL-BEING AND THE ECOLOGICAL ASPECT
IN THE PURCHASE PROCESS**

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ABSTRACT

After the emergence of green marketing five decades, the number of research about safe products was increased, by the studies of, many economics like POLONSKY, OTTMAN, CHARTER, and others are argued that the key solution is the adaptation of new paradigm focalized in the use of healthy products; this idea is called green marketing.

First of all , M.CHARTER (1992) ,has presented green marketing as “A holistic and responsible management process that identifies, anticipates, satisfies and fulfills stakeholder requirements, for a reasonable reward, that does not adversely affect human or natural environmental wellbeing”.

Then, M.J. POLONSKY (1994) defined “Green Marketing as the marketing that consists of all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment.”

Green marketing in fact, is critical activity nowadays, its importance belongs to ecological and customer health issues, for that, ethical companies try to satisfy their stakeholders.

The aim of this study is to verify the relation between the kind of age and the take into consideration the health and ecological factors when they buy green products in the Algerian food market, because customer behavior is a keystone which makes companies able to find other solutions in order to affect persons who are not engaged with green products.

To achieve our research objective, we chosen an analytic methodology by the exploitation of an online survey between 11 and 25 February 2021, the size of respondents was 100 persons.

In consequence, our research allowed us to understand that there is no relationship between the two items in order to purchase green products, so, it should be said that all ages are concerned in the consumption of safe products.

Keywords: Green Marketing- Green consumer- Green products- Customer behavior- Age of customer- Algerian market.

**OBJECTIVES (AIMS) OF SOCIAL PROTECTION: SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL BASES
AND A BRIEF EMPIRICAL STUDY IN THE EXAMPLE OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the scientific basis for the study of social protection and its objectives (aims/goals/purposes) in relation to the functions of the state within the social protection system, which exists as a set of all existing mechanisms for ensuring social protection of the population and acting on the basis of intersectoral relations and connections. The need to systematically study the field of social protection as an object of research in connection with the socio-economic policy of the state, revealing the scientific and theoretical essence of its goals and objectives, is based on scientific-analytical approaches. The role of the social protection system is revealed as one of the important regulatory mechanisms of the state, which also allows the implementation of public policy. The author's approaches based on scientific and practical experience on the criteria and methodology for evaluating the implementation of the organization and provision of social protection are presented in the direction of the goals. The article presents the first systematization of social protection goals in interdisciplinary relations in the scientific space of Azerbaijan, a schematic description of the cause-and-effect structure of relations and processes for social protection purposes is given. The importance of researching the topic of social protection goals is emphasized in the article. From a practical point of view, the approach identifies a number of key economic areas of social protection goals that lead to the provision of social protection. In the process of developing social protection policies and strategies by the state, the essence of the difference between the aims (objectives) of social protection and its targets, which are considered similar and often difficult to distinguish, is revealed. In order to assess the correct definition of social protection goals in a concrete example, a general analysis of the expediency of the process of defining social protection goals in terms of the main social protection goals and achievements or results identified in the social prospective protection policies and strategies applied in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, in the example of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as a model of national social protection, the results of activities on the main social protection goals, such as the solution of the problem of poverty and the development of pension provision are given, which played a major role in the development of social protection in the republic. At the same time, the author made specific proposals to define the goals of social protection in the example of Azerbaijan for the next perspective. Based on the author's professional theoretical experience and practice in this field, the selection and research of the topic was considered important.

Keywords: social protection system, social protection objectives (aims/purposes), social protection targets, pension system, poverty reduction, classification of social protection objectives

İKİNCİ EL OTOMOBİL FİYATLARINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRICES OF USED CARS

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ÖZET

Otomotiv sektörü, dünya ekonomisinde olduğu gibi Türkiye ekonomisinde de lokomotif görevi gören dinamik bir sektördür. Otomotiv sektörü, bir yandan demir-çelik, petro-kimya, elektrik-elektronik, tekstil, lastik ve plastik gibi sektörlerden faydalanırken diğer yandan akaryakıt, sigorta, tarım, turizm, inşaat, ulaştırma, pazarlama ve finans gibi sektörlerle hem talep hem de tedarik sağlamaktadır. Özellikle otomotiv sektöründe motorlu araç üretimi içerisinde % 80'lik paya sahip olan otomobiller, sürekli yenilenen modelleriyle otomotiv sektöründe firmalar arasındaki rekabet yarışını daha da kızıştırmaktadır.

Otomobiller, bütün dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de tüketicilerin ilgi odağı olan ve her geçen gün talebi hızlı bir şekilde artan dayanıklı bir üründür. Ayrıca otomobiller, günümüzde hem sosyal statü göstergesi olarak görülmekte hem de tasarruf ve yatırım aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu karşın Türkiye'de otomobil fiyatları, son on yılda çok ciddi bir şekilde yükseldiği ve 2019'dan bu yana da katlanarak arttığı görülmektedir. Bu durum da bireylerin otomobil satın alma gücünü azaltmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, ikinci el otomobil fiyatlarını etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Van ilinde otomobil pazar arzında aktif rol alan yetkili satıcı ve galericilere yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi ile anket uygulanmış ve elde edilen veriler, başlıca açıklayıcı faktör analizi ve yapısal eşitlik modeli kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak ekonomi, strateji, pazar ve tedarik olmaz üzere dört faktör elde edilmiştir. Çalışmanın modeli ve hipotezleri kapsamında değerlendirilen faktörlerden ekonomi, strateji ve pazar gizil değişkenlerin, otomobil fiyat artışına oldukça güçlü ve pozitif yönde etki ettikleri olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca tedarik gizil değişkeninin de otomobil fiyat artışına, diğer değişkenler kadar yüksek bir etkisi olmasa da önemli düzeyde pozitif bir etkiye sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otomotiv Sektörü, İkinci El Otomobil, Açıklayıcı Faktör Analizi, Yapısal Eşitlik Modeli.

ABSTRACT

The automotive sector is a dynamic sector that acts as a locomotive in the Turkish economy as well as in the world economy. While the automotive sector benefits from sectors such as iron-steel, petro-chemistry, electricity-electronics, textiles, tires and plastics, on the other hand, it provides both demand and supply to sectors such as fuel, insurance, agriculture, tourism, construction, transportation, marketing and finance. Cars, which have a share of 80% in motor vehicle production in the automotive sector, intensify the competition between companies in the automotive sector with their constantly renewed models.

Automobiles are durable products that are the focus of attention of consumers in Turkey as well as in the rest of the world, and whose demand is increasing rapidly day by day. In addition, automobiles are seen both as a social status indicator and used as a savings and investment tool. On the other hand, it is

seen that automobile prices in Turkey have increased very seriously in the last ten years and have increased exponentially since 2019. This situation also reduces the purchasing power of individuals to buy cars.

In this study, it is aimed to determine the factors affecting second-hand car prices. For this purpose, a face-to-face interview method was applied to the authorized dealers and dealers who take an active role in the automobile market supply in the province of Van, and the data obtained were evaluated within the scope of the main explanatory factor analysis and structural equation model. As a result, four factors were obtained: economy, strategy, market and supply. It has been concluded that economy, strategy and market latent variables, which are among the factors evaluated within the scope of the model and hypotheses of the study, have a very strong and positive effect on automobile price increase. In addition, it was observed that the latent variable of supply also had a significant positive effect on the increase in automobile prices, although not as much as other variables.

Keywords: Automotive Industry, Prices of Used Cars, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Model

YERLİ TURİSTLERİN DESTİNASYON SEÇİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: AZERBAYCAN ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Gelişen iletişim, teknolojik yenilikler ve tüketici davranışları turizm sektöründe de önemli değişikliklere neden olmuştur. Artan rekabet ortamında destinasyonlar turizm pazarında istedikleri sonuçları elde edebilmek için yeni ürün ve yeni stratejiler geliştirmişlerdir. Destinasyonların potansiyel müşterileri çekebilmesi konusunda öncelikle müşteri tercihinde etkili olan unsurların işletmeler tarafından belirlenmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bundan dolayı hazırlanan bu çalışmada öncelikle ulusal ve uluslararası literatür titizlikle incelenmiş ve tüketicilerin destinasyon seçiminde etkili olan unsurlar belirlenmiştir. İlgili kaynaklardan elde edilen verilere göre destinasyon seçiminde destinasyonun doğal güzellikleri; turistik ürün ve hizmetlerin fiyatı; destinasyonda bulunan tarihi ve kültürel varlıklar; önceki ziyaretçilerin memnuniyeti; yeni kişi ve kültürleri tanıma isteği gibi faktörlerin etkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Azerbaycan da doğal güzellikleri, kültürel çeşitliliği ve konuksever yerel halkı sayesinde önemli turistik destinasyonlardandır. Ancak tüm bu olumlu özelliklerine rağmen turizm sektöründen henüz yeterli düzeyde faydalanamadığı görülmektedir. Bu sorunun çözümüne katkıda bulunmak amacıyla hazırlanan bu çalışmanın verileri online anket formu ile toplanmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın farklı destinasyonlarından rastgele seçilen 385 kişiden elde edilen veriler, elektronik ortamda değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesi için frekans ve tanımlayıcı analizler yapılmış, t-test'i ve anova analizleri ile de anlamlılık düzeyleri ölçülmüştür. Yapılan testlerin yorumlanması amacıyla uygun tablolar hazırlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda Azerbaycan özelinde destinasyonların turizmde arzu edilen sonuçlara ulaşabilmeleri amacıyla ilgili kişi ve kuruluşlara çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Turizm Destinasyonu, Destinasyon Seçimi.

ABSTRACT

Developing communication, technological innovations and consumer behavior have also caused significant changes in the tourism sector. In an increasingly competitive environment, destinations have developed new products and new strategies to achieve the results they want in the tourism market. In order for destinations to attract potential customers, it has great importance that company first should determine the factors that are effective in customer preference. For this reason, in this study, firstly, the national and international literature was carefully examined and the factors that were effective in the destination selecting of consumers were determined. According to the data obtained from the relevant sources, it has been concluded that factors such as the natural beauties of the destination; prices of tourist products and services; historical and cultural assets in the destinations; satisfaction of previous visitors; desire to get to know new people and cultures are effective matters in destination selection. Azerbaijan is one of the important touristic destinations thanks to its natural beauties, cultural diversity and hospitable local people. However, despite all these positive features, it is seen that the tourism sector has not yet benefited sufficiently. The data of this study, which was prepared to contribute to the solution of this problem, were collected with an online survey. The data obtained from 385 people randomly selected from different destinations of Azerbaijan were evaluated by the help of SPSS package programs. Frequency and descriptive analyzes were performed to evaluate the data, and significance

levels were measured with t-tests and anova analysis. Appropriate tables have been prepared in order to interpret the tests performed. As a result of the study, various suggestions were presented to the relevant people and organizations in order for the destinations in Azerbaijan to achieve the desired results in tourism.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Tourism, Destination, Destination Selection.

MYCOFLORA AND AFLATOXIN STATUS OF MAIZE (*ZEA MAYS*) SOLD IN ANYIGBA MARKET, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Aflatoxins are immune interfering poisonous carcinogen produced by ubiquitous fungal species. These mycotoxins are common contaminants of cereals at pre-harvest, post-harvest, during improper storage and packaging. Aflatoxins have mild to chronic health effect on humans and livestock. The toxins can be carried through animal derived products such as eggs, meat, milk. This study was carried out to assess the mycoflora associated with maize samples sold in Anyigba market and the types and levels of aflatoxins (AF) contaminating the maize samples were determined using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with fluorescence detection method. Using serial dilution and spread plate method, members of six fungi genera namely; *Penicillium* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Mucor* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Trichoderma* sp., and *Aspergillus* sp. were identified in the maize samples. AFB₁, AFB₂ and AFG₁ were found to be present at concentrations of 30.43 ± 6.66 µg/kg, 5.77 ± 1.23 µg/kg, and 1.81 ± 0.83 µg/kg, respectively. The concentration found in some cases exceeded the permissible levels and hence, it suggests that maize sold in Anyigba market is unsafe for human consumption. Therefore, there is need for improved cultural practices and storage methods to control aflatoxin producing mycoflora and make the maize wholesome for consumption.

Keywords: Aflatoxins, Anyigba, Maize, Mycoflora.

THE QURAN AND UNIVERSAL HERMENEUTICS

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ABSTRACT

For the first time, the idea of universal hermeneutics has been proposed by Friedrich Schleiermacher a distinguished German theologian and philosopher. By universal hermeneutics he means “a hermeneutics that does not relate to one particular kind of textual material (such as the Bible or ancient texts), but to linguistic meaning in general”. He “insists that hermeneutical principles must be universal, and neither the Bible nor the theologian is granted any special privileges. If they are to have validity, they must be equally applicable to all texts without exception”. Indeed this is the real dilemma. On one hand, people like Schleiermacher believe that the hermeneutical rules have to be universal in order to be valid and they must apply equally in every act of reading. On the other hand, there would be a difficulty when one encounters sacred texts. This paper intends to move beyond the issue of hermeneutics and its different interpretive methods and investigates the practical function of it. The science of hermeneutics is largely based in theory; however, it has practical functions as well. By this I mean that hermeneutics can affect different aspects of the individual and community. In other words, our perception of hermeneutics as a way of understanding and interpretation can help us to understand and communicate with people outside our own community. The question is whether hermeneutics helps people to understand other scriptures. Or, in particular, can people from outside the Islamic community understand the Quran? Of course non-Muslims can construct a position to read the Quran entirely in sympathy with Muslims. Theoretically it is possible that non-Muslim read the Quran in a Muslim way by sufficient learning from Islamic studies. In fact, this is a dilemma and a paradox. It means that Muslims and non-Muslims engage in the same activity, but it is not really the same. They read the Quran, but, can non-Muslim understand the Quran as much as Muslims?

Keywords: The Qur'an, Hermeneutics, Sacred texts, non-Muslim

THE HYGRO-THERMO-MECHANICAL BENDING OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED BEAM WITH HIGER ORDER BEAM THEORY

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ABSTRACT

In this work, an analytical solution is presented for functionally graded beams (FG) to study the bending behavior under hygro-thermomechanical loading using a new fifth order normal deformation and shear theory (FOSNDT). The material properties of the FG beam change functionally through the thickness according to a power law. In the present theory, the cross-sectional warping function is taken polynomial to the fifth degree. The present theory takes into consideration the shear effect without the need of a correction factor. The solution is obtained using the Navier method for a simply supported beam. All results are presented in non-dimensional form and validated by developing the classical beam theory (CBT) and the first order shear deformation theory (Timoshenko's FSDT) taking into account hygro-thermomechanical loading effects which are mostly absent in the literature. It is found that the presented FOSNDT is very simple and accurate in predicting the bending behavior of FG beams under linear and nonlinear hygro-thermomechanical loads.

Keywords: functionally graded beams; bending; hygro-thermomechanical loading; analytical solution.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF CRIMEAN TATAR CINEMA IN UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT

In August 1926, in Yalta the premiere of the first Crimean Tatar feature film titled "Alim" was hosted. The film was shot at the Yalta film studio by director Georgy Tasin and was based on a play by the Crimean Tatar writer and playwright Umer Ipchi. The film was a success, but then it was banned, the copies were destroyed, and Umer Ipchi and many others those were involved in the creation of the film were repressed. Later the authorities of the USSR in 1944 deported the Crimean Tatars and actively created hostile stereotypes about this people in Soviet society.

In 2003, Ukrainian director Oles Sanin and a group of young and talented Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar actors shot a deep and conceptual film about the relationship between Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar cultures - "Mamai". The director Sanin wrote about the combination of three stories in the film: two epic traditional Crimean Tatar stories and one composed by him - about a lonely Tatar woman with a child that finds a dying young Cossack in the steppe; brings him home, heals him; falls in love with him, becomes his wife. The film clearly shows the indissoluble unity of Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar history and culture.

In 2004, Alexander Muratov's film "The Tatar Triptych" was released, despite the fact that it is an adaptation of three short stories by the classic of Ukrainian literature - Mykhaylo Kotsiubynsky from his "Tatar cycle", most of the roles are played by Crimean Tatar actors. The film increased interest in Crimean Tatar culture, but received both positive and negative reviews.

Somewhere from the mid-2000s, the main face of the Crimean Tatar cinema appeared - the actor and director named Akhtem Shevketovych Seitablaev. This famous Ukrainian figure plays many roles of the Crimean Tatars in various films, creating an additional positive image of the Crimean Tatars in modern cinema.

In 2013, the most famous Crimean Tatar film "Haytarma" is released. Director Akhtem Seitablaev tells about the tragedy of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944, through the eyes of the main character a Crimean Tatar and a hero of the Soviet Union - Amet-Khan Sultan. The film is sold out both in Crimea and Ukraine. "Haitarma" is the winner in the category "Best full-length film" at the Trieste Film Festival in Italy, it was also awarded at the Kimera International Film Festival in the Italian city of Termoli in the nominations "Best Director" and "Best Film".

Also known is one of the co-founders of the "Suchasne Ukraiyinske Kino (Modern Ukrainian Cinema)" association - Crimean Tatar director - Nariman Aliyev. During 2013-2015 he made short films about modern Tatars: "Return at dawn", "Without you", "I love you" and others.

In 2017, a new Crimean Tatar film is shown in cinemas - "87 Children" - the film tells about a young Crimean Tatar girl Saida Arifova, who during the Second World War, risking her own life, rescued 87 Jewish orphans. The film has participated in several film festivals around the world. We see that this is the second time that a modern Crimean Tatar film reaches the top of the best standards of world festival cinema. We presented our thoughts on the communicative and cultural correspondence of the original Ukrainian title of this film in our dissertation research [1, p. 126].

In 2020, the last, at the moment, significant Crimean Tatar film, " Homeward", was released. The film raises a rather hot topic - the fate of the Crimean Tatars in a whirlwind of modern political upheavals.

We see that Crimean Tatar cinema not only successfully destroys Soviet stereotypes about Crimean Tatars, but also is interesting to the Ukrainian audience, who sees in it both a unique distinctive culture and an important factor in the development of Ukrainian culture, both in historical perspective and in the present. ...

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Keywords: cinema, Crimean Tatar, Ukraine, Akhtem Seitablaev

**SELÇUKLU OĞUZ-TÜRKMENLERİNİN ESKİ İRAN DEVLETÇİLİĞİNİ İSLAMİ
BİÇİMDE YENİDEN CANLANDIRMALARI ÜZERİNE**

ON THE ISLAMIC REVITALIZATION OF THE ANCIENT IRAN STATEHOOD BY THE
SELJUK OGUZ-TURKMENS

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ÖZET

Çok muhterem hanımefendiler ve muhterem beyefendiler !!! Bildiğiniz üzere, İran devletçiliği ve devlet geleneği, Mısır, Çin, Irak-Mezopotamya, Hint, Yunan, Roma vb. uygarlıklar gibi, dünyanın en eski medeniyetlerinden ve siyasi düzenlerinden birisidir. İran tarihini bizler, İslamiyet öncesi ve İslamiyet sonrası İrani, başka bir tasnifata binaen, Selçuklular, Oğuzlar-Türkmenler öncesi ve Selçuklular, Oğuzlar sonrası İrani olarak ayırabiliriz.

Hint-Avrupa kökenli Arilerin, Orta Asya'dan veya güney Rusya steplerinden Kafkasya tarikiyle günümüz İran topraklarına ne zaman nüfuz ettikleri bilinmemektedir. Bunun M.Ö. 2000-1500 yılları arasında, yani, 3500-4000 yıl önce olması muhtemeldir. Yarı göçebe İranlıların ilk kez katı bir devlet organizmasında ne zaman birleştiklerini kesin olarak belirlemek de imkansızdır.

M.Ö. 553 yılında, Anşan ve Parsa'nın genç kralı, Ahameniş sülalesinden Kiros, Medlere karşı çıktı. Kiros, Medya'nın başkenti, Ekbatana'yı-günümüzde İran Azerbaycan'ındaki Hemedan'ı ele geçirdi ve kendisini Pers ve Medya kralı ilan etti. Böylece, İran tarihinin en büyük imparatorluğunun temeli atıldı. Aynı zamanda, Medya kralı İştuvegu yakalandı, ancak daha sonra serbest bırakıldı ve illerden birine vali olarak atandı. M.Ö. 529'daki ölümüne kadar Kiros II, Akdeniz ve Anadolu'dan Sırderya Nehrine kadar tüm batı Asya'yı Ahameniş İmparatorluğuna boyun eğdirdi. Daha önce, M.Ö. 546'da, II Kiros, krallığının başkentini, günümüzde İran'ın Fars eyaletinde, Pasargada'da kurdu. Kiros'un oğlu II. Kambises, M.Ö. 530-522 yıllarında, babasının imparatorluğunun topraklarını Mısır ve Etiyopya'ya kadar genişletmişti. Pers Ahameniş İmparatorluğu M.Ö. 330 yılında Büyük İskender tarafından ortadan kaldırıldı.

Makedonya'lı Büyük İskenderin M.Ö. 323'teki vefatından sonra, Arap-İslam fetihlerinde adı Azerbaycan olarak telaffuz edilecek bir siyasi devlet ismi, Medya ülkesinin kuzey-batısındaki bir ülkenin ismi tarih sahnesine çıktı; Atropatena. Devletin ve ülkenin kurucusu Atropat'tı. Atropat, İskender'in, Pers İmparatorluğuna saldırması arifesinde, Perslerin Medya veya Mada satrapı, yani valisiydi.



Harita-3: Pers Ahemeniş İmparatorluğu sınırları (M.Ö. 550-330). Miladi 11. yüzyılda geniş İran, Horasan, Anadolu, güney Kafkasya coğrafyası Oğuz-Türkmen olan Selçuklular tarafından ele geçirecek ve resmi saray, yönetim dili Farsça olan Büyük Selçuklu Devletinin haritası bize, M.Ö. mevcut olmuş Pers İmparatorluğunun haritasını hatırlatacaktır.

Miladi 7. yüzyılın başlarında, Arabistan Yarımadasının batısında, Hicaz topraklarında, Mekke şehrinde zuhur eden Hz. Muhammed (s.a.v.), 610 yılında Allah tarafından son peygamberliğe seçildi. 622 yılında O, Mekke'den Yesrib'e (Medine) hicret etti ve orada ilk olarak İslami bir şehir-devlet kurdu. 624-630 yılları arasında, Medine İslam Devleti orduları, Arabistan, Mekke ve Hicaz müşrikleri, Yahudiler, kısmen Bizans birlikleriyle savaştılar, bu devletin topraklarını genişlettiler. 630 yılında Mekke fethedildi ve 632 yılında Peygamber Efendimizin (s.a.v.) vefatından sonra, O'nun kurduğu İslam Devletinin, yine Medine başkentli hilafeti, yani devamcı devleti tesis edildi. 2. Halife Ömer b. el-Hattab döneminde (634-644) İran'daki Sasani Devleti topraklarının % 90-ı İslam orduları tarafından ele geçirildi ve 3. Halife Osman b. el-Affan döneminde (644-656) İran'ın fethi tamamlandı.

821 yılında Horasanda, başkenti Nişabur olan, Abbasilerde bağımsız, milli Müslüman İranlı Tahiriler Devleti (821-873) tesis edildi. Tahirilerin ilk hükümdarı, Abbasi halifesi Memun'un İranlı komutanlarından Tahir b. Hüseyin'di. Tahiriler Devletinin kurulması, milli Müslüman İran devletçiliğinin başlangıcı oldu.

Makalemizin sonraki kısımlarında, İslami dönemde, 11. yüzyılda Horasan'da kurulan Selçuklu Devleti ve M.Ö. mevcut olmuş Pers İmparatorluğu mirası arasındaki manevi-kültürel-siyasi yakınlık ilişkisini ele alacağız.



Harita-4: Miladi XI yüzyılda Horasan'da kurulan ve tüm İran, Anadolu, güney Kafkasya, Azerbaycan, Irak'ı kapsayan Selçuklu Devletinin haritası; M.Ö. 550-330 Pers İmparatorluğu haritasına çok benzemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Selçuklar, Oğuzlar, İran, İslam, Pers, Horasan, Azerbaycan, Türkçe, Farsça

ABSTRACT

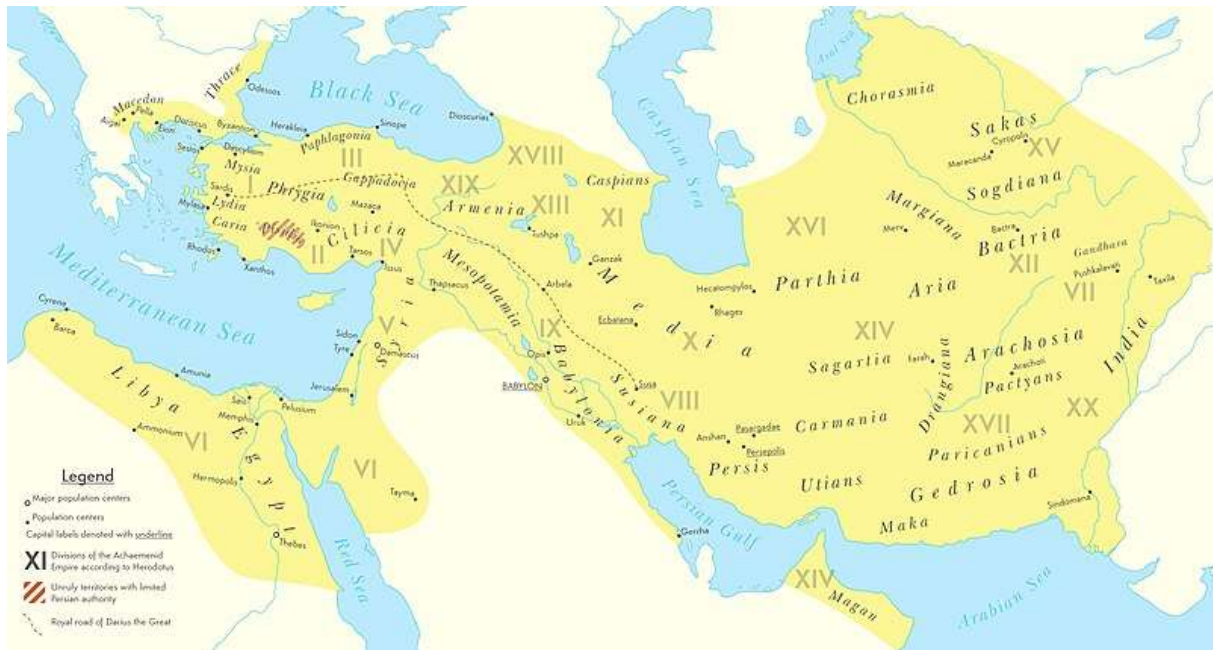
Very honorable ladies and gentlemen !!! As you know, Iranian statehood and state tradition, like ancient Egypt, China, Iraq-Mesopotamian, Indian, Greek, Roman etc. civilizations, it is one of the oldest civilizations and political orders in the world. We can divide the Iranian history into pre-Islamic and post-Islamic Iran, based on another classification, as pre-Seljuks, pre-Oghuz-Turkmen Iran, and post-Seljuk, post-Oghuz Iran.

It is not known when the Aryans of Indo-European origin, from Central Asia or the steppes of southern Russia, penetrated the territory of present-day Iran over the Caucasus. It is likely to be between 2000-1500 BC years, that is, 3500-4000 years ago. It is also impossible to precisely determine when the semi-nomadic Iranians first united in a solid state organism.

In 553 B.C. the young king of Anshan and Parsa, Cyrus from the Achaemenid dynasty, opposed the Medes. Cyrus captured the capital of Media, Ekbatana - Hamadan in present-day in Iranian Azerbaijan, and proclaimed himself king of Persia and Media. Thus, the foundation of the largest empire in Iranian history was laid. At the same time, the Media king Istuvegu was captured, but later released and appointed governor of one of the provinces. Until his death in 529 B.C. Cyrus II subjugated all of western Asia, from the Mediterranean and Anatolia to the Sirdarya River, to the Achaemenid Empire. Earlier, in 546 B.C. Cyrus II established his kingdom's capital at Pasargada, what is now in Iran's Fars province. Son of Cyrus II. Cambyses, in 530-522 B.C. had expanded the territory of his father's empire into Egypt and Ethiopia. Persian Achaemenid Empire was destroyed by Alexander the Great in 330 B.C.

Alexander the Great from Macedonia after his death in 323, the name of a political state whose name would be pronounced as Azerbaijan in the Arab-Islamic conquests, the name of a country in the north-

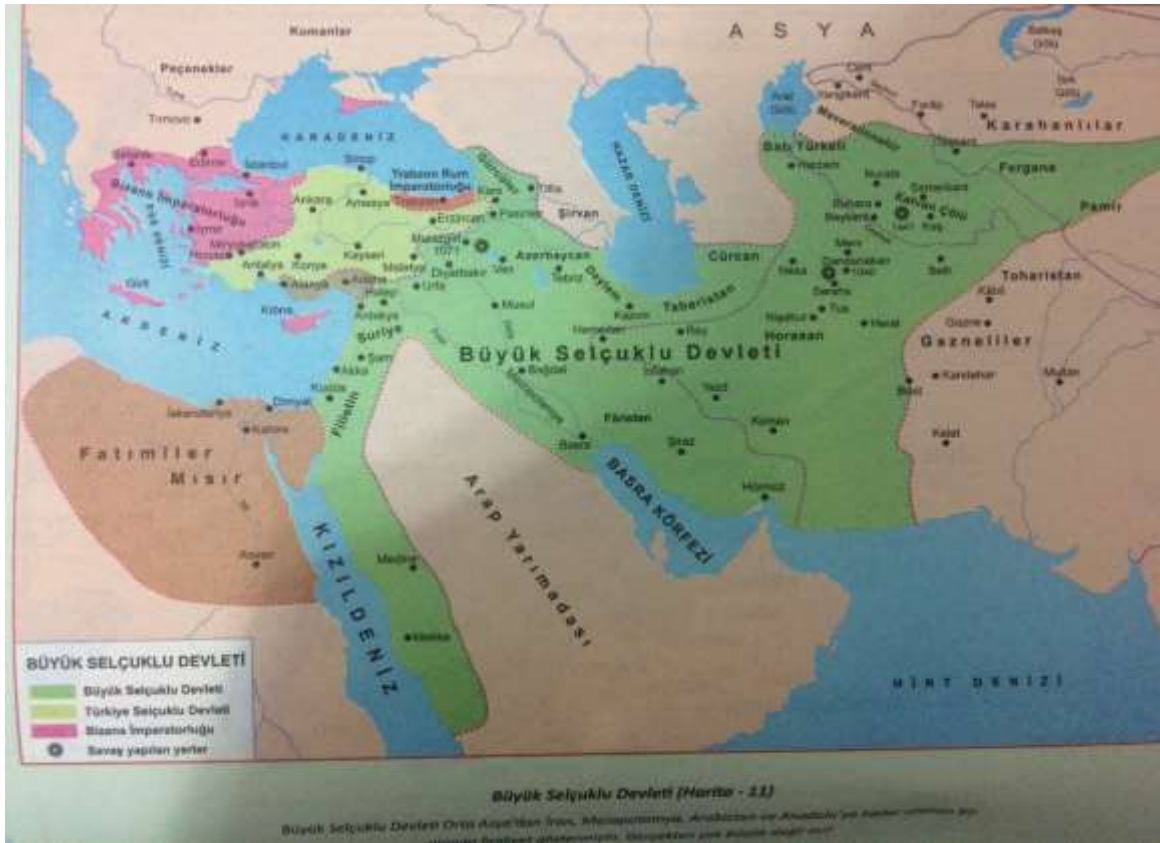
west of the country of Media, appeared on the stage of history; Atropatena. The founder of the state and country was Atropat. Atropath was the Persian satrap, or governor, of Media or Mada on the eve of Alexander's attack on the Persian Empire.



Map-3: The borders of the Persian Achaemenid Empire (550-330 BC). The map of the Great Seljuk State, whose official palace and administrative language was Persian, which in the 11th century AD, Iran, Khorasan, Anatolia, South Caucasus captured by the Oghuz-Turkmen Seljuks. will remind us the map of the Persian Empire that existed in the VI-IV centuries B.C.

At the beginning of the 7th century A.D. Holy Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was chosen as the last prophet by Allah in 610. He migrated from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in 622 and founded the first Islamic city-state there. Between the years 624-630, the armies of the Islamic State of Medina, partly fought the polytheists of Arabia, Mecca and Hejaz, the Jews, with the Byzantine troops, and they expanded the territory of this state. Mecca was conquered in 630, and after the death of our Prophet (pbuh) in 632, was established the caliphate the continuation state of Islamic State founded by him, that was, again with the capital of Medina. During the period of second caliph Omar son of al-Khattab (634-644), 90% of the Sassanid State lands in Iran were captured by the Islamic armies and the conquest of Iran was completed in the period of the 3rd caliph Osman son of al-Affan (644-656).

In the next parts of our article, we will consider the spiritual-cultural-political affinity relationship between the Seljuk State that established in Khorasan in the 11th century in the Islamic period and the Persian Empire heritage existing and the BC centuries



Map-4: The map of the Seljuk State, which was established in Khorasan in the 11th century AD and covers all Iran, Anatolia, the southern Caucasus, Azerbaijan, and Iraq; it is very similar to the Persian Empire map than existed in 550-330 B.C.

Keywords: Seljuks, Oghuzs, Iran, Persian, Khorasan, Azerbaijan, Turkish, Persian

FARKLI DİSİPLİNLERDE UYGULANAN MİKRO ÖĞRETİM TEKNİKLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MICRO-TEACHING TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES

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ÖZET

Mikro öğretim kavramı bazen öğretim ilke ve yöntemlerinin bir bileşeni olarak bazen de eğitim fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının son sınıfta işledikleri öğretmenlik uygulaması (staj) dersi kapsamında yürütülen bir uygulamalı öğretim performansdır. Söz konusu uygulama öğretmen adaylarının staj yapmak amacıyla gittikleri ilköğretim okullarındaki öğrencilere öğretmen eşliğinde uygulanabileceği gibi kendi fakültelerinde Mikro Öğretim dersi kapsamında da uygulanabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, öğretmen adaylarının mikro öğretim dersi kapsamında sergiledikleri öğretmenlik performanslarının disiplinler arası karşılaştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Ses veya video kayıtları eşliğinde gerçekleştirilen öğretim performanslarının analizi, öğretmen adaylarının mikro öğretim tekniklerini kullanarak gösterdikleri öğretmen davranışlarının değerlendirilmesi sonucu ortaya çıkan verilerin karşılaştırılması şeklinde gerçekleştirilecektir. Değerlendirme kriterleri, öğretmen adaylarının kullandıkları güncel öğretim yaklaşımları, 21. yüzyıl becerileri, ders planı hazırlama, sınıfta dikkat çekme, etkili ders sunumu, anlatım dilini iyi kullanma, derse katılım sağlama, derste soru-cevap tekniği kullanma ve dersi toparlama gibi bileşenlerden oluşan deneyimli öğretmen özellikleridir. Mikro öğretim performanslarının değerlendirilmesi “planla, öğret, geri bildirim al, tekrar planla, tekrar öğret, tekrar geri bildirim al” şeklinde ilerleyen bir döngü ile yapılmaktadır. Bu döngü, öğretmen adaylarının hatasız bir performans sergilemelerine kadar devam ettirilecektir. Ayrıca öğretmen adayının değerlendirilmesi sırasında onu izleyen diğer adaylara değerlendirme kriterlerini kapsayan 10 maddelik açık uçlu sorular verilerek onlara birbirlerini değerlendirme fırsatı verilecektir. Bütün değerlendirmeler tamamlandıktan sonra her bir öğretmen adayı için hem kendi disiplinleri içinde hem de diğer disiplinler arasında karşılaştırma yapılacaktır. Araştırmaya eğitim fakültesi kapsamında, Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi, İlköğretim Matematik Eğitimi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi, Sınıf Eğitimi, Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi, Türkçe Eğitimi, Rehberlik ve Psikoloji Danışmanlık Eğitimi, Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı olmak üzere sekiz farklı disiplinden oluşan lisans programlarında öğrenim gören öğretmen adayları katılım sağlamışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikro öğretim dersi, mikro öğretim teknikleri, öğretmen adayı, staj.

ABSTRACT

The concept of microteaching is an applied teaching performance that is carried out sometimes as a component of teaching principles and methods, sometimes within the scope of the teaching practice (internship) course taught by the teacher candidates studying at the faculty of education in their last year. The application mentioned above can be applied to the students in the primary schools where the pre-service teachers attend for internship purposes, or it can be applied within the scope of the Micro Teaching course in their faculties. In this context, the study aims to compare the teaching performances of teacher candidates within the scope of the micro-teaching course, interdisciplinary. The analysis of the teaching performances accompanied by audio or video recordings will be carried out by comparing the data obtained to evaluate the teacher candidates' behaviors using micro-teaching techniques. The evaluation criteria are the current teaching approaches used by the pre-service teachers, 21st-century skills, preparing a lesson plan, drawing attention in the classroom, effective lesson presentation, good use of the narrative language, participation in the lesson, using the question-answer technique in the

lesson, and the features experienced teacher. Microteaching performances are evaluated with a cycle of "plan, teach, get feedback, plan again, teach again, get feedback again". This cycle will be continued until the pre-service teachers show a flawless performance. In addition, during the evaluation of the pre-service teacher, open-ended questions containing ten items will be given to the other candidates following the evaluation criteria, and they will be allowed to evaluate each other. After all, assessments are completed, comparisons will be made for each pre-service teacher, both within their discipline and between other disciplines. Within the scope of the education faculty, students studying in undergraduate programs consisting of eight different disciplines, including Science Education, Primary Education Mathematics Education, Preschool Education, Classroom Education, Social Sciences Education, Turkish Education, Guidance and Psychology Counseling Education, Computer and Instructional Technologies Education Department, were included in the research. Teacher candidates participated.

Keywords: Micro-teaching lesson, micro-teaching techniques, pre-service teacher, internship.

DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF EGFR INHIBITORS AS PROMISING ANTICANCER AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is a leading cause of mortality worldwide accounting for most of deaths and is a major health problem in developed and undeveloped countries. The over activity of Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) associated with a variety of human cancers. The present study involves the similarity/substructure-based search of eMolecule database to find out promising benzothiazole derivatives as EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Several screening criteria that included molecular docking, pharmacokinetics and synthetic accessibility were used on initially derived about 7000 molecules consisting of benzothiazole as major component. Finally, four molecules were found to be promising EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors. The best docked pose of each molecule was considered for binding interactions followed by molecular dynamics (MD) and binding energy calculation. Molecular docking clearly showed the final proposed derivatives potential to form a number of binding interactions. MD simulation trajectories undoubtedly indicated that the EGFR protein becomes stable when proposed derivatives bind to the receptor cavity. Strong binding affinity was found for all molecules toward the EGFR which was substantiated by the binding energy calculation using the MM-PBSA approach. Synthesis of EGFR inhibitors by inhibiting EGFR kinase activity may potentially constitute a new class of effective drugs in clinical use. In outlook of this, we have synthesized novel N-(3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-R-((substitutedbenzyl)oxy)phenyl)acetamido compounds based on the data generated from molecular docking and pharmacokinetics features. After confirmation of their structures by ¹H NMR, IR and Mass spectroscopy, these new derivatives were tested for their cytotoxic activity toward the human breast cancer MCF-7 cell lines. Synthesized compounds revealed good cytotoxic effect, whereas two of them, H2 were found to be more potential for future perspective.

Keywords: EGFR, Benzothiazoles, Tyrosine kinase, Anticancer activity, MTT assay.

AN ANALYSIS ON CONSUMERS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND BUYING BEHAVIOUR FACTORS TOWARDS LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE POLICIES IN BATTICALOA

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ABSTRACT

Late two years showed us different examples remembering significance of life security for this COVID 19 pandemic circumstance. Disaster protection is that cover which gets one's future just as is a monetary help. Organizations are offering strategy choices under both public and private area. The present Sri Lankan strategy buyer is more mindful and takes informed choice while purchasing life coverage. Developing education, rising pay, expanding spending limit, accessibility of choices made protection industry appealing road for security and speculation. The paper means to concentrate on mindfulness level of protection in respondents additionally to comprehend the conduct parts of protection buy choices alongside segment variables of life and medical coverage. The current review is spellbinding in nature, in light of essential information gathered through point-by-point organized poll. The sample size of research is 208 respondents from Batticaloa having a place with various gender, age and education group. Appropriate statistical tools such as percentage, weighted average, rank correlation, chi-square and t-test have been used on the basis of demographic parameters to analyse the data. From the overall study it can be concluded that, the research study found that for a robust growth and deep penetration of insurance business, there is a need of customer centric marketing strategies. Level of awareness about type of insurance policy and awareness about riders in term plan is independent of demographic parameters as gender, level of education, age and locality. Premium, return on investment are the prime factors considered while buying Life Insurance policy. To profit great nature of clinical treatment and hazard inclusion are essential motivations to incline toward Health Insurance. Sickneses Waiting Period, List of Excluded Items and No Claim Bonus are factors considered prior to purchasing Health Insurance strategy.

Keywords: Life Insurance, Health Insurance, Buying behaviour, Demographic factors

ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF DRUG PROTEIN INTERACTIONS TIMES

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ABSTRACT

As known that endogenous ligands and drugs bind to proteins, and it has been emphasized in the literature that the interactions of drugs with not only nucleic acids but also proteins are important in the understand therapeutic efficacy of drugs. Moreover, the mentioned mechanism has important role to elucidate biological activity of drugs. In the present study, studies on drug-protein interactions in the literature were investigated and reviewed. Albumine is the most abundant protein in human plasma and the human serum albumin has great similarity with bovine serum albumin the investigated interaction studies were performed with human serum albumin (HSA) or bovine serum albumin (BSA). The various spectroscopic methods as like Ultraviolet (Ultraviolet) and Visible Region (UV-GB) Spectroscopy, Fluorescence Spectroscopy, and Circular Dichroism (CD) Spectroscopy have been reported in order to elucidate protein-drug complexation mechanism. The effect of ionic strength, temperature or pH were examined to the complex formation constants of BSA/HSA-Drugs. Accordingly, The Complex formation constants remained at different temperatures and ionic concentrations, Stern-Volmer graphs, Van't Hoff equations were obtained, and interpretations were made for thermodynamic parameters between HSA and BSA proteins and drug molecules. Apart from this, it has been observed that the energy change of these systems is determinant in determining the ineffective forces of the drug-protein binding.

Keywords: Drugs, Drug-Protein Bindings, Thermodynamic Parameters.

GROWTH AND YIELD OF PEPPER (*Capsicum annum* L.) CULTIVATED ON SIX DIFFERENT SUBSTRATES

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ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out to evaluate the influence of six different substrates on seed germination and plant development of pepper (*Capsicum annum* L.). These substrates included 1- Tea waste (T), 2- Tea waste (T) + Manure (M), 3- Tea waste (T) + Soil (S), 4- Manure (M) + Soil (S), 5- Tea waste (T) + Manure (M) + Soil (S), and 6- Tea waste (T) + Manure (M) + Soil (S) + Perlite (P). The tea waste was obtained from a tea factory located in the Rize after the manufacturing process. The soil used in this research was clay soil with pH: 4.69, EC: 0.73Ds/m (without salt), organic matter: 1.93%. The Charleston341 pepper was used in this study obtained from the Torun seed firm. The experimental substrates were prepared using different ratios of tea wastes, perlite, soil, and farmyard manure, while the Manure + Soil mixture was used as a control in the study. The obtained data were analyzed using multivariate and univariate analysis of variance to check the significant difference. Considerable variations were recorded between the stem diameter of *C. annum* cultivated on different substrates. Contrary, no such substantial changes were recorded for plant height and chlorophyll contents. Considerable variations were also observed in leaf structures, whereas the dry matters of *C. annum* were not evidently affected by different substrates. In sum, the results of this study depicted that the use of tea waste as a substrates ingredient that can considerably regulate the process of plant development of *C. annum*.

Keywords: Organic substrate, Manure, Tea waste substrate, Perlite

**BIOTIN THIAMIN RESPONSIBLE BASAL GANGLION DISEASE: DAY 23 th –
DIAGNOSTIC BRAIN MRI – LIFE SAVING EARLY TREATMENT**

**BIOTİN TİAMİN YANITLI BAZAL GANGLİYON HASTALIĞI: 23. GÜN – TANISAL BEYİN
MR – HAYAT KURTARAN ERKEN TEDAVİ**

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AIM: Biotin-thiamine responsive basal ganglia disease (BTBGD) is characterized by a defective thiamine transporter-2 (ThTR2) mutation in the SLC19A3 gene. In this autosomal recessive inherited neurometabolic disease, acute and recurrent encephalopathy, seizures, generalized stiffness - dystonia, ataxia, external ophthalmoplegia, dysphagia and supranuclear facial palsy are seen, resulting in quadriparesis-coma and death.

MATERIALS-METHOD: Here, three newborns who came to our clinic with complaints that started on the same day (day 23), had similar brain MRI findings, had a family history of consanguineous marriage, and were diagnosed with BTBGD are presented. It is aimed to emphasize the life-saving aspect of brain MR images.

RESULTS: Case1: A 26-day-old female patient was brought to the hospital because of seizures-extreme restlessness-crying-inability to sleep for three days. The family noticed that there was an anomaly, but they did not want to bring their daughter to the hospital, as both of her siblings had a seizure when she was 23 days old and died when they went to the hospital. Three days after the complaints started, the patient was admitted to the intensive care unit with encephalopathy and status epilepticus when they came to the hospital. Electroencephalography showed epileptic disorder and widespread parenchymal involvement in brain MRI. Mitochondrial cocktail was started to the intubated patient who underwent extensive metabolic screening. The patient was consulted with a neurometabolic radiologist, and high-dose thiamine and botin treatment was started with a preliminary diagnosis of BTBGD. Genetic analysis was sent for the mutation in the SLC19A3 gene. A mutation in the SLC19A3 gene was detected as a result of genetic examination of the patient who died on the 19th day due to multi-organ involvement.

Case 2: A 36-day-old male patient was admitted to the intensive care unit with a prediagnosis of bronchopneumonia with complaints of malnutrition and frequent breathing. It was learned that her complaints started when she was 23 days old, they went to the hospital, stayed in the neonatal intensive care unit for four days, there was no growth in their cultures and she was discharged because she could feed. It was learned that the patient, who stayed at home for two days, deteriorated again, went to another hospital, and was discharged after receiving treatment for a week. It was learned that they applied to the hospital for the third time after staying at home for two days and were sent to the pediatric intensive care unit with a preliminary diagnosis of bronchopneumonia. Epileptic disorder was observed in the electroencephalography of the patient and widespread parenchymal involvement was observed in the brain MRI. High-dose thiamine and botin treatment was started with a preliminary diagnosis of BTBGD in the patient whose MR images were specific. Genetic analysis was sent for the mutation in the SLC19A3 gene. Tracheostomy was opened to the patient who could not be extubated and he is still living with a home ventilator. As a result of genetic analysis, a mutation in the SLC19A3 gene was detected.

Case 3: A 23-day-old patient was admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit because of seizures, inability to wake up, and feeding, and pediatric neurology consultation was requested. On the first day

of his hospitalization, EEG and brain MR examinations were performed, and MR images were specific. High-dose thiamine and botin treatment was started with a preliminary diagnosis of BTBGD. Genetic analysis was sent for the mutation in the SLC19A3 gene. The patient, who did not require respiratory support, was discharged with suckling. As a result of genetic analysis, a mutation in the SLC19A3 gene was detected.

CONCLUSION: Since late diagnosis and late initiation of treatment in patients with early infantile onset may cause death and serious morbidity; In the presence of specific brain MRI findings, it is very important to start treatment immediately without waiting for a genetic diagnosis.

Keywords: neurometabolic disease, newborn, encephalopathy starting on day 23, biotin, thiamine

AMAÇ: Biotin-tiamine yanıtı bazal ganglion hastalığı (BTBGD) SLC19A3 geninde yer alan defektif tiamin taşıyıcı-2 (ThTR2) mutasyonu ile karakterizedir. Otozomal resesif kalıtılan bu nörometabolik hastalıkta akut ve tekrarlayan ensefalopati, nöbetler, jeneralize sertlik - distoni, ataksi, eksternal oftalmopleji, disfaji ve supranükleer yüz felci görülmekte, kuadriparezi-koma ve ölümlerle sonuçlanmaktadır.

MATERYAL-METOD: Burada, kliniğimize aynı günde (23. gün) başlayan şikayetlerle gelen, benzer beyin MR bulguları olan, soygeçmişinde akraba evliliği olan ve BTBGD tanısı alan üç yenidoğan sunulmuş; Beyin MR görüntülerinin hayat kurtarıcı yönü vurgulanmak istenmiştir.

BULGULAR: *Olgu 1:* 26 günlük kız hasta, üç günden beri nöbet geçirme-aşırı huzursuzluk-ağlama-uyumama nedeniyle getirildi. Aile bir anormallik olduğunu fark etmiş ancak iki kardeşi de 23 günlükken nöbet geçirdiği ve hastaneye gittiklerinde vefat ettiği için, bu kızlarını hastaneye getirmek istememişler. Şikayetler başladıktan üç gün sonra hastaneye geldiklerinde ensefalopati ve status epileptikus tablosuyla yoğun bakıma yatırılan hastanın elektroensefalografisinde epileptik bozukluk ve beyin MR'ında yaygın parankimal tutulum görüldü. Geniş metabolik taraması yapılan entübe hastaya mitokondriyal kokteyl başlandı. Nörometabolik radyoloji uzmanıyla konsülte edilen hastaya BTBGD ön tanısıyla yüksek doz tiamin ve botin tedavisi başlandı. SLC19A3 genindeki mutasyon için genetik tetkik gönderildi. Çoklu organ tutulumu nedeniyle 19. günde eks olan hastanın genetik tetkik sonucunda SLC19A3 geninde mutasyon saptandı.

Olgu 2: 36 günlük erkek hasta, beslenememe ve sık nefes alıp verme şikayetiyle bronkopnömoni ön tanısıyla yoğun bakıma kabul edildi. Şikayetlerinin 23 günlükken başladığı, hastaneye gittikleri, dört gün yenidoğan yoğun bakımda kaldıkları, kültürlerinde üreme olmadığı ve beslenebildiği için taburcu edildiği öğrenildi. İki gün evde kalan hastanın yeniden kötüleştiği, başka bir hastaneye gittikleri, bir haftalık tedavi aldıktan sonra düzeldiği için taburcu edildiği öğrenildi. Yine evde iki gün kaldıktan sonra üçüncü kez hastaneye başvurdıkları ve çocuk yoğun bakıma bronkopnömoni ön tanısıyla gönderildikleri öğrenildi. Hastanın elektroensefalografisinde epileptik bozukluk ve beyin MR'ında yaygın parankimal tutulum görüldü. MR görüntüleri spesifik olan hastaya BTBGD ön tanısıyla yüksek doz tiamin ve botin tedavisi başlandı. SLC19A3 genindeki mutasyon için genetik tetkik gönderildi. Ekstübe olamayan hastaya trakeostomi açıldı ve home ventilatör ile hala yaşamına devam ediyor. Genetik tetkik sonucunda SLC19A3 geninde mutasyon saptandı.

Olgu 3: 23 günlük hasta nöbet geçirme, uyandırılmama, beslenme nedeniyle yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesine kabul edilmiş ve çocuk nöroloji konsültasyonu istenmiş. Hastaneye yatışının İlk gününde EEG ve beyin MR tetkikleri yapılan, MR görüntüleri spesifik olan hastaya BTBGD ön tanısıyla yüksek doz tiamin ve botin tedavisi başlandı. SLC19A3 genindeki mutasyon için genetik tetkik gönderildi. Solunum desteği gerektirmeyen hasta, emerek beslenir halde taburcu edildi. Genetik tetkik sonucunda SLC19A3 geninde mutasyon saptandı.

SONUÇ: Erken infantil başlangıçlı hastalarda tanının geç konulması ve tedavinin geç başlanması ölüme ve ciddi morbiditeye neden olabileceğinden; spesifik Beyin MRG bulguları varlığında genetik tanı beklenmeden tedaviye hemen başlanması çok önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: nörometabolik hastalık, yenidoğan, 23. gün başlayan ensefalopati, biotin, tiamin

TÜRKİYE TARIMINDA YENİ BİR UYGULAMA: DİJİTAL TARIM PAZARI
A NEW APPLICATION IN TURKISH AGRICULTURE: DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MARKET

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ÖZET

Tarım sektöründe, üreticilerin en önemli sorunları arasında ürün maliyetleri ve pazarlama olanakları ilk sıralarda gelmektedir. Endüstri 4.0'ın etkilerinin tarım sektöründe görülmeye başlamasıyla birlikte dünya ve Türkiye tarımında teknolojik uygulamaların kullanımı yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu uygulamalardan biri de Dijital Tarım Pazarı (DİTAP) uygulamasıdır. DİTAP, 2020 yılında Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından yürürlüğe konulan, ürün zincirindeki bütün paydaşların bir araya geldiği online ticaret uygulamasıdır. Bu çalışmada, DİTAP uygulamasının avantaj ve dezavantajları tartışılmış, ürün zincirindeki aktörlerin sistemdeki görevleri ve sistemin sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanması için gerekli öneriler belirtilmiştir. DİTAP ile üreticilerin, uygulama üzerinden direk satış yapabilmeye imkanının olması, sözleşmeli üretim yoluyla üreticilerin fiyat ve pazarlama risklerinin minimuma indirilmesi, girdi temininde maliyetlerin düşürülmesi, girdi finansmanı kolaylığıyla tohum, gübre gibi tarımsal girdilerin tedarikini sağlanması sistemin avantajları arasında söylenebilir. DİTAP uygulamasının en önemli dezavantajları arasında diğer sektörlerde göre nispeten daha yaşlı kesimin bulunduğu tarım sektöründe üreticilerin teknolojiye olan ilgisinin az olması ve kırsal kesimde hakim olan geleneksel üretim anlayışı söylenebilir. Bu kapsamda, DİTAP uygulamasının özellikle pazar sıkıntısı yaşayan küçük üreticiler tarafından benimsenmesi için gerekli uygulamalı eğitimlerin verilmesi, üreticilerin uygulamayı kullanmaya teşvik edecek desteklerin sağlanması önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji, Dijital Tarım Pazarı, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

In the agricultural sector, among the most critical problems of farmers that production cost and marketing. With the effects of Industry 4.0 starting to be seen in the agricultural sector, technological applications are becoming widespread in the world and Turkey. One of these applications is the Digital Agriculture Market (DİTAP). DİTAP is an online trade application in which all the stakeholders in the value chain come together that was put into effect by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 2020. In this study, the advantages and disadvantages of DİTAP are discussed. The roles of actors in the value chain and recommendations for ensuring the sustainability of the system are stated. It can be said that the advantages of the system are that the farmers have an opportunity to sell directly, minimize the price and marketing risks of the farmers through contracted production, reduce the costs and ensure the supply of agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers with financial support. Among the most disadvantages of DİTAP, it can be said that farmers' technology interest is low in the agriculture sector, with a relatively older population compared to other sectors, and traditional production touch prevailing in rural areas. In this context, it is important to provide practical training for the adaptation of DİTAP, especially by small farmers who have encountered market problems. It also provides support to encourage farmers to use the application.

Keywords: Technology, Digital Agriculture Market, Turkey

SAĞLAM NƏSİL PROBLEMİ BƏDİİ ƏDƏBİYYATDA

(A.M.BAĞIR XALXALİNİN “SƏLƏBİYYƏ” ƏSƏRİ)

THE PROBLEM OF A HEALTHY GENERATION IN FICTION

(THE WORK OF “SELEBIYA” BY A.M. BAGIR KHALKHALI)

ПРОБЛЕМА ЗДОРОВОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

(ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЕ «СЕЛЕБИЯ» А.М.БАГИР ХАЛХАЛИ)

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Bu gün müasir dövr hamını narahat edən bir məsələ: gələcək nəsil necə hazırlanmalıdır? Gələcəyimizin sahibi olan sabah ki gənclərin əxlaqı tərbiyəsi ilə bağlı qüsurlu cəhətlər global problem kimi aktual mövzulardandır. Ən başlıcası əxlaqı dəyərlərin itməsi, mənəviyyatın arxa plana keçməsi ağırlı yerimizdir. Qadın – ana, qadın-övlad, qadın cəmiyyət kimi məsələlər diqqət mərkəzində olmalıdır. Ən qədim dövrdən başlayaraq bugünə qədər qadınlar gələcəyin hamisi kimi qiymətləndirilib. “Cənnət anaların ayaqları altındadır” kəlamı əslində boşu-boşuna deyilməyib. Qadının cəmiyyətdə rolu şairlərimizi də, yazıçılarımızda düşündürən məsələlərdən biri olub. Belə sənətkarlardan biri də Xalxalidir. Onun yazmış olduğu “Sələbiyyə” əsəri bu gün global məsələ kimi düşündürən ana və övlad münasibətinə toxunması səbəssiz deyildi.

Məzhəkə şəklində uşaqlar üçün yazılan Xalxalinin "Sələbiyyə" məsnəvisində qoyulan əsas məsələ müəllifin nəsihət yolu ilə ictimai reallığa olan münasibəti, toxunduğu məsələlər isə ədəbiyyatdan çox həyata söykənən mövzulardır. müəllif əsərin fəlsəfi-həyati tutumu və məna yükünü artırmaq üçün çoxlu əmək sərf etmiş, sənətkarlıq nümayiş etdirmişdir.

Əsərin ana xəttini Tülkü ilə bağlı verilən hekayələrdə şairin qoyduğu problemlər: mövcud cəmiyyətdə baş verən hadisələrə xalq tərəfindən müzakirəsi, dadlı-duzlu söhbətlər, yumor dolu dialoqlar, Tülkü ilə bağlı verilən hekayələri nağıl edərəkən müəllif, bəzən haşiyələrə çıxır, əsas ideyadan uzaqlaşsa da, lakin oxucusunun əsərin ideyasını anlamağa cəlb edə bilmişdir.

Hüseyn Düzgün yazırdı: "Biz "Sələbiyyə"dən öyrənirik ki, M.B.Xalxali təbiətin canlı aləminə müraciət etməklə əxlaq-fəlsəfi, həyati və ictimai məsələlərin çoxunun heyvanların dili ilə bəyan etmişdir". (1,20)

F.Köçərli, F.Qasımzadə "Sələbiyyə" ilə Molla-Ruminin məşhur "Məsnəvi"sinin arasındakı yaxınlığı qeyd edirlər. Lakin hər iki müəllif göstərir ki, əsər öz təkrarsız milli kaloritinə görə, o dövr Cənubi Azərbaycan ab-havasının, məişətinin, adət-ənənələrinin təsvirinə görə çox qiymətlidir. Əvvəlki müəlliflərdən fərqli olaraq, Xalxali feodalizm quruluşunun ziddiyyətlərini aydın şəkildə göstərə bilmişdir. Xalxalinin müasirlərindən fərqləndirən digər cəhət insan və cəmiyyətə olan münasibətin adi görünən məsələnin özündə böyük təzadların olduğunu göstərməsi ailə-qadın münasibətlərinə fərqli baxışın, varlı və yoxsula olan ziddiyyətli fikri diqqəti çəkir. F.B.Köçərli Xalxalinin qadına münasibət bərdəki fikri ilə razılaşmır. Xalxali qadınları iki qrupa ayırır: həyalılar, namuslular; əxlaqsızlar, abırsızlar.

Şairə görə qadının əsas vəzifəsi ərinə dönmədən sədaqətlə xidmət etmək, şəriətin qadına aid qaydalarına əməl etməlidir. F.Köçərli isə müəlliflə razılaşmır. Onun fikrincə, gələcək nəslin başlıca tərbiyəçisi qadındır. Qadın da kişi kimi təhsil hüququna malikdir, onu əzmək cəmiyyətə qarşı çıxmaq deməkdir. Digər bir məsələdə də tamahkarlıq, qazanc əldə etmək, qazandığına qane olmayanları, həmişə nəsə bir şey qoparmaq istəyənləri Xalxali məzəmmət edirsə, F.Köçərli isə hesab edir ki, daha çox qazanmaq, var-dövlət arzusu olmadan inkişafda olmaq, tərəqqi etmək çətindir. Bütün bunlara baxmayaraq, F.Köçərli Xalxalinin "Sələbiyyə"sini Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı xəzinəsini zənginləşdirən bir əsər hesab edir.

ABSTRACT

At present, everyone is concerned about one problem: how should the future generation be prepared? The disadvantages associated with the moral education of the younger generation, our future remains one of the urgent problems. The most important thing is the loss of moral values, the transition of morality to the background are our problem points. Issues such as a woman mother, a woman child, a woman should be the focus of public attention. From ancient times and still a woman is estimated as the continuers of the future. Not for nothing is the phrase: "Paradise is under the feet of mothers." The role of women in society from time immemorial has interested writers and poets. One of them is Khalkhali. The theme of mother and child as a global problem in his work "Celebia" and for today mother and child is not without cause.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В настоящее время всех волнует одна проблема: как должны подготовить будущее поколение? Недостатки, связанные с нравственным воспитанием молодого поколения, нашего будущего остается одной из актуальных проблем. Самое главное, потеря нравственных ценностей, переход нравственности на задний план являются нашими проблемными моментами. Такие вопросы как женщина-мать, женщина-дитя, женщина должны быть в центре внимания общества. С древних времен и до сих пор женщина оценивается как продолжители будущего. Неспроста бытует фраза: «Рай находится под ногами матерей». Роль женщин в обществе испокон веков интересовала писателей и поэтов. Одним из них является Халхали. Затронутая тема матери и ребенка как глобальная проблема в написанном им произведении «Селебия» и на сегодняшний день матери и ребенка не беспричинна.

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NİN KENTLEŞME POLİTİKASI
URBANIZATION POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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ÖZET

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde kentler, medeniyetin ve kültürel gelişmenin ana unsurunu oluşturmaktadırlar. Genel bir tanımlama olarak kentleşme; kentlerde yaşayan nüfusun artması olarak görülmekte ancak geniş tanımıyla kentleşme; ekonomik, sosyal, siyasal ve kültürel bir süreci ifade etmektedir. Dünyada yaşanan sanayileşme ile birlikte kırsal kesimden kente yapılan göç hızlanmış ve kentlerin nüfus yoğunluğu artmıştır. Bu durum kentlerde birçok altyapı ve üstyapı probleminin oluşmasına zemin hazırlamıştır.

Günümüzde dünyanın kentleşmiş bölgelerinin başında Avrupa kıtası gelmektedir. Avrupa kıtasında bulunan ülkelerin nüfus yapıları incelendiğinde bu ülkelerin kentsel nüfus oranının %73'e ulaştığı görülmektedir. 2050 yılında bu oranın %84'e kadar çıkması beklenmektedir. Bu oranlar Avrupa Birliğine üye ülkeler içinde de benzerlik göstermektedir. Kent nüfusunun giderek artması beraberinde göç, işsizlik, konut, temiz su, kanalizasyon ve trafik gibi toplumsal sorunları ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu durum AB'nin kentleşme konusunda ortak hareket etme zorunluluğunu göstermiştir.

Avrupa Birliğinin kurulmasının ardından birliğe üye ülkelerin ekonomik ve sosyal alanlarda bütünleşmesi temel amaç olarak görülmüştür. Kent ve kent planlaması birliğin ana politika alanlarından biri olarak görülmemiştir. AB için 1990 yılı sonrasında kent ve kent planlaması önem arz etmeye başlamıştır. 1992 yılında imzalanan ve ertesi yıl yürürlüğe giren Maastricht Antlaşması ile kent planlama konusunun AB gündeminde yer almaya başladığı görülmektedir. 1999 yılında kabul edilen Avrupa Mekânsal Gelişme Perspektifi (ESDP) kentleşme alanında yapılan en kapsamlı çalışmayı oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmayı BM öncülüğünde başlatılan ve AB ülkelerinin de üye oldukları Habitat III konferansı izlemiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda arzulan, Avrupa Birliğini meydana getiren topraklarının gelecekteki gelişimi için ortak hedef ve kavramların oluşturulmasıdır.

Bu çalışmada kent ve kentleşmenin tanımı ve tarihi gelişimine kısaca değinilerek AB'nin kent ve kent planlaması kapsamındaki politikalarını oluşturan antlaşmaları ele alınacaktır. Çalışma ile ulus üstü bir yapıya sahip olan AB'nin kentleşme alanında geçirdiği değişim incelenecek ve birliğe üye ülkelerin kentleşme konusunda uymaları gereken sorumluluklar analiz edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Kentleşme Politikası, Avrupa Birliği

ABSTRACT

In the historical process, cities constitute the main element of civilization and cultural development. As a general definition, urbanization is seen as the increase in the population which lives in cities, but urbanization with its broad definition; It refers to an economic, social, political and cultural process. With the industrialization in the world, migration from rural areas to cities has accelerated and the population density of cities has increased. This situation has paved the way for many infrastructure and superstructure problems in cities.

Today, the European continent comes first among the urbanized regions of the world. When the population structures of the countries in the European continent are examined, it is seen that the urban population rate of these countries reaches up to 73%. In 2050, this rate is expected to reach 84%. These rates are similar in the member states of the European Union. The gradual increase in the urban

population brings together social problems such as migration, unemployment, housing, clean water, sewerage and traffic. This situation has shown that the EU has to act jointly on urbanization.

After the establishment of the European Union, the integration of the member countries in the economic and social fields was seen as the main purpose and need. Urban and urban planning was not seen as one of the main policy areas of the EU. After 1990, city and city planning started to gain importance for the EU.

With the Maastricht Treaty, which was signed in 1992 and entered into force the following year, it is seen that the issue of city planning started to take place in the EU agenda. The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), adopted in 1999, is the most comprehensive study in the field of urbanization. In the continuation of this study, the Habitat III conference, which was initiated under the leadership of the United Nations and to which EU countries were members, was held. What is desired as a result of the work is to establish common goals and concepts for the future development of the lands that make up the European Union.

In this study, the definition of the city and urbanization and its historical development will be briefly mentioned, and the treaties that constitute the policies of the EU within the scope of city and urban planning will be discussed. With this study, the change of EU which has a supranational structure, has undergone in the field of urbanization will be examined and the responsibilities that the member states of the union must comply with in urbanization will be analyzed.

Key Words: City, Urbanization Policy, European Union

XAN ŞUŞİNSKİNİN MÜƏLLİFİ OLDUĞU “CEYRAN BALA” MAHNISININ FƏRQLİ İFALARDA TƏHLİLİ

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ÖZET

Musiqi dilində lad, melodiya, ritm və forma xalq mahnılarının sevilməyində əsas rol oynayırlar. Bu ünsürlərin üzvi vəhdət halında birləşməsi onların yüksək bədii-estetik dəyərini daha da dolğunlaşdırır. Hər bir mahnı Azərbaycan musiqisinin qiymətli incisi olmaqla yanaşı, bütövlükdə milli mədəniyyətin parlaq xüsusiyyətlərini özündə əks etdirən gözəl sənət nümunəsidir.

Lirik xalq mahnılarında özünü göstərən ikinci istiqamət birinci istiqamətdəki məzmun planının, demək olar ki, əksini təşkil edir və ona təzad mövqeyində dayanır. Əgər birinci istiqamətin məzmun planında əsas göstərici ilkin tanışlıqdan doğan xoş gələcək arzusu, görüş, vüsal ümidi, tərəflərin biri-birinə qarşılıqlı məhəbbət etirafından irəli gələn yüksək əhval-ruhiyyəli romantik təəssürat, sədaqət və dəyanətli olmağa çağırış və s. bu kimi nikbin emosionallıq hakimdise, ikinci istiqamətdə ayrılıq iztirabı, nakam məhəbbət, vəfasızlıq, əhd-peymanı unudub sevdiyini aldatmaq sırasında olan qəmləndirici, pərişanlıq ruhu daşıyan məzmun ön cərgədə dayanır.

Azərbaycan xalq musiqisinin inkişafında özünəməxsus rolu olan xanəndələrimiz təkcə ifaçı kimi deyil, mahnı təsnif bəstəçisi kimi də məşhurlaşmışdılar. Onlardan biri də görkəmli xanəndəmiz Xan Şuşinski olmuşdur.

Xan Şuşinski bir musiqi xadimi kimi yaxşı bilirdi ki, nəğmə həyatımız üçün ən zəruri bir amildir. Xan Şuşinskinin oxuduğu nəğmələrin musiqisi kimi mətni də ahəngdar, aydın və dolğundur.

Xan Şuşinskinin “Ceyran bala” mahnısını segah ladına əsaslanaraq bəstələyib, bəlkə də məhz bu baxımdan da mahnı belə şirin və qulağa yatımlı səslənir. Təbii ki, bu mahnının ilk ifaçısı elə məhz Xan Şuşinskinin özü olmuşdur. Lakin, biz bu mahnını araşdırarkən Xan Şuşinskinin ifasından başqa bir neçə görkəmli sənətkarların da ifasında dinlədik. Hal-hazırda çalışacağıq ki, dinləyib analiz etdiyimiz “Ceyran bala” mahnısını Xan Şuşinskinin eləcə də dinlədiyimiz bir neçə sənətkarların ifasında bir neçə nümunə göstərək. Bu mahnı Şövkət Ələkbərova, Baba Mirzəyev, Zəhra Rüstəмова kimi sənətkarların ifasında səslənmişdir və bu ifaların hər biri özünəməxsusluğu ilə fərqlənir.

Açar sözlər: Xan Şuşinski, Ceyran bala, aşiq, not, temp, ölçü.

KENTSEL ARAZİ MİKABİYOTALARININ MEVCUT DURUM VE SORUNLARI
CURRENT SITUATION AND PROBLEMS OF MICABIOTAS OF URBAN LAND

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ÖZET

Makale, doğal topraklardan farklı olarak, kentsel topraklar değişen bir yapıya sahiptir ve bu nedenle, orada yaşayan organizmaların incelenmesi, orada meydana gelen süreçleri yönlendirmek açısından gerekli görülmüştür. Hem doğal hem de kentsel toprakların kalıcı bileşenlerinden biri olan mantarlar, çok çeşitli ekolojik işlevlere sahiptir ve bunların çalışmaları hem bilimsel hem de pratik olarak günümüzde alakalı kabul edilmektedir.

Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı, Bakü'deki yeşillik, park ve çimenlik arazilerin mikolojik bir değerlendirmesini sağlamaktır.

Bahsedildiği gibi araştırma, Bakü şehri içinde çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılan araziler, daha doğrusu çimenlik, yeşillik, park ve bahçelerin bulunduğu araziler üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla, 2021 yılı başından itibaren, bahsedilen amaçlar için kullanılan ve mikrokomplesin sayı ve tip kompozisyonu ile karakterize edilen topraklardan 0-20 cm derinlikten numuneler alınmıştır.

Türlerin kompozisyonu ile ilgili bugüne kadar yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda, toprak örneklerinden 50 saf kültür izole edilmiş olup, bunların tümü cinsiyete göre, 12'si de türlere göre tanımlanmıştır. Saf kültürde yetiştirilen mantarların farklı türlere göre şu şekilde dağıldığı tespit edilmiştir: *Alteranria* -3 (*A.alternata*), *Aspergillus* - 7 (*A.fumigatus*, *A.niger*), *Candida* -2 (*C .alpicans*), *Chaetomium*- 2, *Cladosporium* - 3 (*C.herbarium*), *Fusarium* - 5 (*F.moniliforme*), *Gliocladium*-1, *Macrosporium*-1, *Mucor* - 5 (*M.himealis*, *M.mucedo*), *Penicillium* - 10 (*P.chryzogenum*, *P.cuclopium*), *Rhisobus* -2, *Sordaria*-1, *Stachibotrys* -1 (*S.chartarum*), *Trichoderma* - 4 (*T.harziannum*), *Verticillium* - 2.

Anahtar kelimeler: kentsel alanlar, parklar, çimenler, bahçeler, mikobiyota, mantarlar

ABSTRACT

Unlike natural soils, urban soils have a changing structure, and therefore, the study of organisms living there was deemed necessary in order to guide the processes that occur there. As a permanent component of both natural and urban soils, fungi have a wide variety of ecological functions and their study is considered relevant today, both scientifically and practically.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to provide a mycological assessment of the greenery, parks and grasslands in Baku.

As mentioned, the research was carried out on lands used for various purposes within the city of Baku, more precisely on lands with grass, greenery, parks and gardens. For this purpose, from the beginning of 2021, samples were taken from 0-20 cm depth from the soils used for the mentioned purposes and characterized by the number and type composition of the microcomplex.

As a result of the studies carried out to date on the composition of the species, 50 pure cultures were isolated from the soil samples, all of which were identified by sex and 12 by species. It has been determined that the mushrooms grown in pure culture are distributed according to different species as follows: *Alteranria* -3 (*A.alternata*), *Aspergillus* - 7 (*A.fumigatus*, *A.niger*), *Candida* -2 (*C .alpicans*), *Chaetomium*-2, *Cladosporium* - 3 (*C.herbarium*), *Fusarium* - 5 (*F.moniliforme*), *Gliocladium*-1, *Macrosporium*-1, *Mucor* - 5 (*M.himealis*, *M.mucedo*), *Penicillium* - 10 (*P.chryzogenum*,

P.cuclopium) , Rhisobus -2, Sordaria-1, Stachibotrys -1 (S.chartarum), Trichoderma - 4 (T.harziannum), Verticillium - 2.

Keywords: urban areas, parks, lawns, gardens, mycobiota, fungi

**MORFOLOJİ YOLLA YARANAN BİTKİ ADLARININ STRUKTUR-SEMANTİK
XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ (SADƏ QURULUŞLU BİTKİ ADLARI)**

THE STRUCTURE-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PLANT NAMES BEING MORPHOLOGICAL
WAYS (SIMPLE STRUCTURE OF PLANT NAMES)

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XÜLASƏ

«Morfoloji yolla yaranan bitki adlarının struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri (sadə quruluşlu bitki adları)» adlı məqalədə fransız dilində mürəkkəb Azərbaycan dilində isə sadə isim olan bitki adları, fransız dilində sadə Azərbaycan dilində isə mürəkkəb quruluşlu bitki adları, sadə və mürəkkəb sifət kimi işlənən bitki adları və eləcə də dilçilikdə inkişaf və təkamülün iki əsas aspekti : sosiolinqvistik aspekt və linqvistik aspekt öyrənilir. Məqalədə bitki adlarının tədqiqi göstərir ki, onlar hər hansı bir leksik vahid kimi dilin leksik bazasının zənginləşməsində xüsusi rola malikdir. Tədqiqat zamanı fransız dilində morfoloji yolla yeni sözlərin yaradılmasının məhsuldar olması araşdırılmışdır. Fransız və Azərbaycan dillərində bu mövzunun müqayisəli surətdə tədqiqində leksikanın dildaxili problemləri xarakterizə olunur: yeni sözlərin düzəldilməsi və yaradılması, semasiologiyanın, frazeologiyanın, terminologiyanın və s. bəzi məsələləri öyrənilir. Azərbaycan dilinin müasir inkişaf mərhələsində sözlərin leksik, morfoloji və sintaktik qaydada yaranması üsulları bir-birini tamamlayan proseslərə çevrilmişdir. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində morfoloji yolla sözlərin yaranmasının özünəməxsus çox zəngin semantik və formal xüsusiyyətləri meydana gəlmişdir. Ona görə də bu prosesi daha aydın başa düşmək və anlamaq üçün belə bir zərurət ortaya çıxır: onun əsas elementlərindən biri olan şəkilçilərin ayrı-ayrı nitq hissələrinin əmələ gəlməsində oynadığı rolu araşdırmaq. Dilçilikdə botanikaya aid leksikanın struktur və sözdüzəltmə xüsusiyyətlərinin tipoloji müqayisə yolu ilə araşdırılması aktual hesab olunur.

Açar sözlər: nominasiya, polisemiya, sosiolinqvistika, diaxronik perspektiv, sinxronik perspektiv

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the plant names committed as compound adjective in French simple and compound adjective in Azerbaijan language. It is learned on two basic aspects of development and evolution in linguistic: sociolinguistic aspect and linguistic aspect. The investigation of plant names shows that they have special role to rich lexic base as a lexic unit. During research efficient character of creating new words on morphological ways in French language because evident. The comparative investigate on of this subject in French and Azerbaijan language characterize linguistic problems of lexic: creation of new words, semasiological, typological and other problems. Very rich semantic and formal features of morphological formation of words have appeared in the modern Azerbaijani language. Therefore, in order to better understand and comprehend this process, there is a need to study the role of suffixes, one of its main elements, in the formation of individual parts of speech. To research comparatively structure and creating features of lexic of botany in linguistic It is considered actual.

Key words: nomination, polisemy, sociolinguistic, diachronic perspective, synchronic perspective